ALLEN'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
FOR THE
LIVER
And all Bilious Complaints
are to take, being purely vegetable; no griping. Price 25 cts. All Druggists.

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.

OFFICE GEN. PASSENGER AGENT,
Salisbury, N. C., October 12th, 1882

SCHEDULE.

EAST. Pass. Train No. 2	STATIONS.	WEST. Pass. Train No. 1
Arrive 5.45 P M	....Salisbury.....	Leave 6.10 A M
" 4.28 "	....Statesville	Arrive 7.28 "
" 3.09 "	....Newton	" 8.49 "
" 2.10 "	....Hickory	" 9.25 "
" 12.54 "	....Morganton	" 10.43 "
" 11.50 A M	....Marion	" 11.49 "
" 10.08 "	Black Mountain ..	" 1.53 P M
" 9.02 "	....Asheville.....	" 3.00 "
Leave 6.00 "	....Warm Springs	" 5.44 "
" 6.00 "	....Pigeon River..	" 5.45 "

Train No. 1

Connects at Salisbury with R. & D. R. R. from all points North and South and from Raleigh. Connects at Statesville with A. T. & O. Div. of C. C. & A. R. R. Connects at Warm Springs with E. Tenn., Va. & Ga. R. R. for Morristown and points South-West.

Train No. 2

Connects at Warm Springs with E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R. from Morristown & the South-West. Connects at Statesville with A. T. & O. Div. of C. C. & A. R. R. and at Salisbury with R. & D. R. R. for all points North and East and for Raleigh.

Through Tickets

on sale at Salisbury, Statesville, Asheville and the Warm Springs to all principal cities.

J. R. Macnurdo, t

GEO. A. EAGLE. W. A. MORGAN.

Eagle & Morgan

BLACKSMITHING AND
Wagon-Making.

We are prepared to do any kind of work at our Shops on Lee Street, (W. M. Barker's Old Stand.)

SALISBURY, N. C.

HORSE-SHOEING and all kinds of Blacksmithing done promptly and with expedition. Repairing of Carriages, Buggies and Wagons done promptly and in first-class style. Painting and finishing of fine work will be done by W. M. Barker.

All we ask is a trial.

Jan. 10, 1883. 13:tf

University of North Carolina.

NEXT SESSION BEGINS AUGUST 30th, 1883. Regular Courses of Study lead to A. B., Ph. B., and B. S. Special Courses are open to Students. Schools of Law, Medicine and Pharmacy attached. A Teacher's Course of two years has been established.

For particulars, address
KEMP P. BATTLE, LL. D., Pres.,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

42:3t.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

BLACKMER & HENDERSON
Attorneys, Counselors and Solicitors.
Salisbury, N. C.
Jan. 22d, '79—tf.

J. M. McCORKLE. T. F. KLUTTZ.
McCORKLE & KLUTTZ,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS
SALISBURY, N. C.
Office on Council Street, opposite the Court House.
37:tf

KERR CRAIGE. L. H. CLEMENT.
CRAIGE & CLEMENT,
Attorneys At Law,
SALISBURY, N. C.
Feb. 3rd, 1881.

HARDWARE.

WHEN YOU WANT
HARDWARE
AT LOW FIGURES
Call on the undersigned at NO. 2, Granite Row. D. A. ATWELL.
Agent for the "Cardwell Thresher."
Salisbury, N. C., June 8th—tf.

Wanted! Wanted!!

The attention of Farmers and the general public is called to the fact that

T. J. MORGAN

Has opened a First Class FAMILY GROCERY STORE, next door to Blackmer & Taylor's Hard ware, where he will keep a full line of fresh goods, such as Flour, Meal, Bacon, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c.

Also a fresh and complete stock of
CONFECTIONERIES,
and Fancy Groceries.

Will pay the highest cash prices for Butter, Eggs, Chickens, and all saleable country products.

January 18, 1883. 14:3m.

Malaria, Chills and Fever, and Billious attacks positively cured with Emory's Standard Cure Pills—an infallible remedy: never fails to cure the most obstinate, long standing cases where Quinine and all other remedies had failed. They are prepared expressly for malarious sections, in double boxes, two kinds of Pills, containing a strong cathartic and a chill breaker sugar-coated; containing no Quinine or Mercury, causing no griping or purging; they are mild and efficient, certain in their action and harmless in all cases; they effectually cleanse the system and give new life and tone to the body. As a household remedy they are unequaled. For Liver Complaint their equal is not known; one box will have a wonderful effect on the worse case. They are used and prescribed by physicians, and sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail, 25 and 50 cent boxes. Emory's Little Cathartic Pills, best Nasmatis, only 15 cents. Standard Cure Co. 111 Liberty Street, New York. 43:1y

FOR SALE BY J. H. ENNISS.

BRING YOUR TOBACCO
TO
KLUTTZ'S
WAREHOUSE!

JOHN SHEPPARD,
(Late of PILOT WAREHOUSE, Winston, N.C.)
Business Manager and
AUCTIONEER.

SALES EVERY DAY.

Good Prices Assured.

BEST ACCOMMODATIONS FOR MAN AND BEAST.

NO SALE, NO CHARGE!

Insurance and Storage Free.

Liberal Cash Advancements made on Tobacco held by us for future sale.

KLUTTZ, GASKILL & CO.
15:tf

J. RHODES BROWNE, PRES., W. C. COART, SEC.
Total Assets, $710,745.12.
A Home Company,
Seeking Home Patronage.
STRONG,
PROMPT,
RELIABLE,
LIBERAL.

Term Policies written on Dwellings. Premiums payable One half cash and balance in twelve months.

J. ALLEN BROWN, Agt.,
25:6m. Salisbury, N. C.

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: **Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION,** and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine **TUTT'S PILLS** have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "**scavengers of the system,**" producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. **TUTT'S PILLS** cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

Sold everywhere, 25c. Office, 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.
TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN, ONLY $1.50 PER YEAR.

GENT'S FINE WORK a Specialty.

BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS, made to order. All Work First Class. Seventeen Years Experience. All Material of the best grade, and work done in the latest styles.
Ready made work always on hand. Repairing neatly and promptly done. Orders by mail promptly filled
Wm. A. Eagle.
51:1y. SALISBURY, N. C.

NOTICE!
JOHN F. EAGLE,
FASHIONABLE
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Invites your attention to his shop, opposite Mayor's Office. Repairing neatly and promptly done. All grades of goods made to order
Oct. 1st, '81:tf.

Sugar in Sorghum Cane.

In searching for the reasons of the former failure to crystallize sugar from sorghum sirup, we find ourselves brought directly down to the chemical distinctions between glucose and sucrose, known in more common languages as grape sugar and cane sugar. And with the difference in their composition we must meet also the different relations they sustain to the laws and force of crystallization. We have long been familiar with the fact that cane sugar crystallizes readily, but that grape sugar in its ordinary states will not crystallize at all. We have also known that sorghum sirup was in chief part a solution of glucose in water, and that because of the presence of this uncrystallizable sugar we failed to obtain any crystals, though we were well aware that sucrose was also present. This may be fairly stated as about the extent of our practical knowledge, three years ago. The fact remained that no one could tell what a given lot of sorghum sirup would do; perhaps it would crystallize perhaps it would not.

In the special report No. 33 of the Department of Agriculture we have the "analytical and other work done on sorghum and cornstalks, by the chemical division of the department, July to December 1880." Dr. Collier, chemist of the department, establishes here certain points, from which we may make our own inferences. One of the chief objects he had in view was to ascertain the actual and the relative quantities of sucrose and glucose contained in the juice of the sorghum during the successing stages of its growth. This was done carefully and continuously and with extreme accuracy. The laws of increase and of diminution were ascertained as fully as the work of a single season would allow, and in the report he was able to redresent these results in a series of "graphical plates" which show at a glance the proportions of sucrose and of glucose at the dates given. One of these may serve for all very correctly for though no two agreed fully, as might have been expected, yet all agreed in the main features, and they prove this succession of events.

Commencing in the late days of July, we see that the glucose exceeds the sucrose in quantity, but this condition ceases by about the first of August. From this time the sucrose increases rapidly though not uniformly, partial retrogressions occurring, of brief duration. When the seeds begin to harden, say about the middle of September, the increase is checked until the seed is nearly ripe; then it goes on, and at the full maturity of the seed it has reached its maximum, which it maintains with only at the most a small waste. The maximum is equal, as a schedule shows, to the average sucrose of sugar cane, and in some varieties goes decidedly above it.

While these changes have taken place in the amount of sucrose, precisely the opposite has been going on with the glucose. It has as steadily grown less and less, and at the time of maturity it has fallen to very nearly the average of the glucose of sugar cane, and in some varieties is even below it.

We have then this condition; when the sorghum cane is fully mature, its sucrose has reached its maximum and its glucose its minimum, and each of these is in about the quantity and the proportions in which it exists in average sugar cane. We may therefore infer that it will yield a return of sugar equal in weight and value to that of sugar cane, and will do it as surely and as readily. If this were absolutely true, we should have the key of the situation in our hands, but our sugar is not yet certain, though fortunately we are able to make it so. Sorghum juice is not sugar cane juice. It is unstable in its chemical character. Its sucrose, though so largely in the ascendency, has a strangely perverse tendency to take to itself another equivalent of HO and thus become at once glucose. Unless this tendency is arrested every grain of available sugar may have disappeared, and probably will, within twenty-four hours from the commencement of the change, that is, from the time of the cutting of the sorghum. The transformation can be prevented by the use of lime, but practically this is best done by boiling.

Here then is the mystery laid bare; the key is now fairly in our hands. Perfect maturity of the cane, and prompt boiling of the juice; these are the two essential points. With them success is sure; without them we may expect failure; we shall have a glucose sirup and nothing else. Nor are these assertions made at random. Dr. Collier proved in the laboratory, it is true, the points which we have here seen, and it is scarcely possible to award to him too great credit for his skill, and truly practical results at which he arrived. But we can now go beyond him, to that which his researches have secured in actual field work. Sugar from sorghum cane has begun now to be a reality, and not as it was before, a *chance shot* only. The return is a matter of business certainty: as much so as that from sugar cane. We cannot here detail the crop reports of 1882, but they fully justify all the statements we have made.

It is easy to understand now the capricious character acquired by sorghum in previous years. It was merely a thing of chance, so to speak. Every now and then maturity and promptness would combine, and as a matter of course beautiful sugar showed itself; if either of these two were wanting, beatiful sirup was the only reward.

The Turnip Crop.

The turnip crop is one of the most important in our system of farm rotation, but it is one that is more generally neglected than any other. Considering the cost of production, the turnip crop should be a special one on every farm. They keep well during winter, and not only serve an excellent purpose when sliced and fed in the raw state to stock but can also be cooked and mixed with other food. Not only are the roots valuable, but the tops also—there is no part wasted. By weight they produce heavily, and are not deficient in bulk when compared with many other crops.

The most essential feature connected with the cultivation of turnips is to make the seed bed fine. The seeds are very small, and must not be deeply covered, and no lumps or other obstructions should be tolerated on the location intended for them. In procuring seed get that which has matured this season, and use it liberally, as this plant is often attacked by the turnip fly, which is very destructive. Turnips may be sown broadcast on the ground that has been cultivated and kept clean and free from grass and weeds the previous year; but they should never follow corn, experience having demonstrated that such rotation does not result well.

The seed may be sown in drills—the drills to be of such a distance apart as serves best for either the hoe or cultivator. When high enough to thin out an ordinary hoe will cut away all that are not desired, leaving the most vigorous plants; and hand-picking is sometimes necessary to thin out the stools that are left. During all stages of growth the crop should be kept free from intrusion of weeds and grass, as turnips are sometimes overtaken by drought, during which time it is absolutely essential not only to keep down weeds but also to keep the soil loose by frequent cultivation.

The best fertilizer for turnips is superphosphates; but the addition of a proportion of guano and potash in some shape will be beneficial. Above all, however, there is nothing better for them than a liberal application of good, fine, well-rotted stable manure; especially if it has been broadcasted and well worked in with the harrow before drilling in the seed.—*Philadelphia Record.*

SUN INJURIOUS TO MANURE.—It is a common opinion that exposure to the sun is injurious to manure, and the opinion is probably well-founded. The sun dries the manure—that we know—and removes the moisture from it. This moisture in the manure absorbs whatever ammonia may have been formed by the decomposition of the organic matter, and, of course, the vapor so formed carries off with it the volatile or gaseous ammonia. So that the exposure of manure to the sun with repeated moistening and drying of the manure will in time completely remove all the valuable nitrogen in it, from which the ammonia is deprived, and which is the most useful part of the manure.

WEEDS.—Weeds eat up the farmers substance. The truth of this ought to be apparent to every one who would figure up the cost of eradicating them from the crops. And yet it is not an enemy who hath done this. The farmer himself is the one to blame. Just now the fields are white with daises and white weed. The stubbles are green with rag-weed. The roadsides are clothed with golden rods, thistles or creeping briers. The door-yards and nooks and corners of the farm bear their burdens, and these nurseries of weeds are neglected with greatest care. If you would farm successfully, wage an exterminating war against weeds.

Ten years ago cotton seed oil as an article of commerce was almost unknown. There are now 85 cotton seed mills in operation, which produced the past season over 350,000 barrels of oil. About ten million dollars is already invested in the mills, which now form one of the important industries of the South.

The cotton seed oil mill at Charlotte, is about ready to start, and will be in the market this fall for all the seed they can get.

RYE FOR PASTURE.—Every farmer that keeps stock should sow rye during this or next month for winter and spring pasture. Land may be specially prepared, or it may be sown among the corn at the last plowing. It will furnish excellent pasture for cows, sheep and horses during the winter and early spring, or may be cut for soiling. It will prove of great value in preventing land from washing during the heavy rains of these seasons, and add to its fertility. Sow from one to one and a half bushels per acre.

TURNIPS.—Every farmer ought to sow turnips as they are a quick and cheap crop, saves other feed and are greatly promotive of the health of stock. For stock and table purposes we can confidently recommend the "*Southern Prize*" turnip as the best variety for Southern culture. Superphosphates of lime is a special fertilizer for turnips, and proportion per acre from 300 to 500 pounds. One pound of seed per acre when sown broadcast. See article on the "Turnip Crop" in this number.

WHEAT.—Preparation should now be made for this crop. Wheat should follow some crop of clean cultivation, or a green fallow crop as clover, peas or good sod. Deep plowing when the soil is will admit of it is advisable, especially stiff clay lands, in which case use a subsoil plow. Pulverize the soil. We use the Acme harrow, the best implement for fining the soil we know of. Do not plow manure too deep, as the roots of wheat are surface feeders.

The old saying that "distance lends enchantment to the view" is applicable to many things. Adjoining our premises is a lot owned by Mr. B. Godwin which was planted in corn about the middle of June. The rows are 5 feet apart and the corn is at least 3 feet apart in the drill. It is now in roasting ears, and notwithstanding it has had no rain since it commenced to joint it is perfectly green and no fired blades are seen, presenting a beautiful and striking contrast to the burnt and blighted fields around. The lot is very rich soil, thorough culture and sufficient distance renders a crop measurably safe from drought.—*Robesonian.*

Weights and Measures

As recognized by the Laws of the United States.

BUSHEL.	LBS.
Wheat	60
Shelled Corn	56
Corn in the ear	70
Rye	56
Oats	32
Barley	47
Irish Potatoes	50
Sweet Potatoes	55
White Beans	60
Castor Beans	46
Clover Seed	60
Timothy Seed	45
Flax Seed	56
Hemp Seed	44
Peas	60
Blue Grass Seed	44
Buckwheat	52
Dried Peaches	33
Dried Apples	26
Onions	57
Salt	50
Stone Coal	00
Malt	33
Bran	20
Plastering Hair	8
Turnips	55
Unslaked Lime	30
Corn Meal	48
Fine Salt	55
Hungarian Grass Seed	50
Ground Peas	24

1 box 34x16 inches, 22 deep, contains 1 barrel.

1 box 16x16½ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 bushel.

1 box 8x8½ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 peck.

1 box 4x4 inches, 4½ deep, contains ½ peck.

1 box 4x4 inches, 4 2-10 deep, contains 1 quart.

The standard bushel of the United States contains 2150.4 cubic inches. The "Imperial bushel" is about 68 cubic inches. Any box or measure, the contents of which are equal to 2150.4 cubic inches, will hold a bushel of grain. In measuring fruit, vegetables, coal and other substances, one-fifth must be added. In other words, a peck measure five times even full makes one bushel. The usual practice is to "heap the measure."

A Type of Beauty.

H. C. DODGE, *in Norristown Herald.*

Here
hang my bangs
o'er eyes that dream,
And nose and rose-
bud lips for cream,
And here's my
chin with dimples in
This is my
neck without a speck
which doth these snowy shoulders deck; and here is—see, oh, double T-O-N, which girls all wear like me; and here's a heart from cupid's dart safe-shielded by this corset's art.
This is my waist too tightly laced, on which
a bustle big
is placed.
This is my
dress. Its cost,
I guess, did my
poor papa much distress, because he sighed when mama tried it on, and scolded so I cried, but mamma said I soon would wed and buy pa's clothes for him instead. Its trimmed with lace just in this place, 'neath which two ankles show, with grace, in silken hose to catch the beaus who think they're
lovely, I suppose
These are my feet
in slipers neat and
now if we should chance
to meet we'll flirt a little on the street.
How sweet,

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

They are a vegetable tonic purgative, absolutely harmless under all circumstances. They never injure the weakest female or the youngest child. One box is a medicine chest sufficing for a whole family. Suppose you have diarrhœa; nature is making a great effort to get rid of some irritating matter in the stomach or bowels. A dose of Brandreth's Pills removes the matter and the disease is cured. In costiveness one good dose of Brandreth's Pills, followed by one pill every night for a week or two, make the human machinery run as regular as clock work. In bad colds, where the pores of the skin are closed and the insensible perspiration thrownupon the blood, poisoning the fountains of life and filling the nose, the throat and the lungs with choking mucus; seven Brandreth's Pills taken at night on an empty stomach, will restore the perspiration, break up the cold and purge away all the watery secretions that should have passed off by the skin. Diphtheria, a family disease and a most dangerous one, is almost immediately cured by one or two doses of Brandreth's Pills, aided by a gargle of lime water. Rhumatism, which comes from too much acidity or too much alkalinity of the system, requires nothing but Brandreth's Pills and a few good sweats to make a perfect cure.

It is marvelous how they purify the blood. After two doses, the effect is seen in brightness of the eyes and clearness of the skin. All pimples and eruptions vanish like magic under the influence of this purifying purgative. We cannot stop the march of time with any medicine: but Brandreth's Pills will remove the excessive lime from the system and prevent grey hair. They improve the sight and tone up the human body, so that the old man's eyes will be undimmed and his natural force unabated even after seventy years.

Best in the World.

Brandreth's Pills have stood the test of forty-five years of use by the American people. **They are entirely Vegetable.** They are absolutely universal, for there is no disease they will not cure, if taken in time. They are safe for infants and adults. They aim to accomplish three things: first, to purify the blood; second, to cleanse and regulate the stomach and bowels; third, to stimulate the kidneys and liver and purge away the ashes of the system and diseased matters of the body. By purging with these Pills constantly, a new body can be built up from fresh, healthy food in a few months. In this way, gout and rheumatism, ulcers and fever sores can be eradicated in a few weeks. The worst cases of dyspepsia and costiveness can be cured by taking one or two pills every night for a month. In cases of twenty years' standing, gentlemen have been cured by taking one pill a night for a year. Brandreth's Pills give to the human body, no matter how worn or decayed, the recuperative powers of youth. In their action, they imitate the rapid changes of the youthful body. We all wish to die of old age. A hundred years is the natural limit of life, which can only be reached by purging and purification.

In general debility, nervous tremor, and mental depression Brandreth's Pills have a marvelous effect. They have won the confidence of millions in all parts of the civilized world. Constitutions shaken by long residence in unwholesome climates, or by sedentary habits, are wonderfully renovated by a course of this extraordinary medicine, which, powerful as is its action on the whole system, is perfectly harmless to the tenderest frame. The Pills are composed of rare balsams, without the *admixture of a grain of any mineral whatever*, or of any other deleterious substance. They operate directly, powerfully, and beneficially upon the whole mass of blood; nor can we question the fact when we see indigestion cured, liver complaints arrested, the oppressed lungs brought into healthful play, and every physical function renewed and strengthened by their agency.

Letter from a Gentlemen Ninety Years Old.—Long Life from Use of Brandreth's Pills.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, WIS., Feb. 11, 1882.

I am in the ninetieth year of my earthly pilgrimage, and before passing to another, and I trust, a better world, I wish to bear testimony to the great virtues of Brandreth's Pills as a household remedy. They are the best blood purifiers and cleansers of the stomach and bowels in the world. I have raised a family of 10 children, been blessed with three wives, and my family experience reaches over seventy years. For over forty-five years I have known and believed in Brandreth's Pills. They have cured me of indigestion, costiveness, dyspepsia: and the females of my family have found them invaluable at all times. I also wish to say that I have found ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS very useful in breast pains, backache and weak muscles.

ALFRED BRUNSON, A.M., D.D.

CURE OF NEURALGIA.

Taken as a "Forlorn Hope," Brandreth's Pills Effect a Magical Cure.—Small-Pox Cured.

Schenck Ave., East New York, April 12, 1880.

I most cordially give my testimony as to the great value of Brandreth's Pills, verified by eighteen years' experience in my mother's (the late Mrs. Dr. Geo M Browne) family and my own. They were at first taken as a "forlorn hope," for the cure of a very severe case of Neuralgia of several years' standing, the patient being completely prostrated by disease and the excessive use of opium, taken to deaden the pain (by advice of her physician.) The effects were almost magical; in one month she was able to be up and walk around freely, and the disease has never returned. My mother was also cured of an attack of Inflamatory Rhumatism by the same means. About six years ago I was taken with what appeared to be a bad cold, but in a short time, symtoms of confluent Small Pox were developed, causing us much alarm. I determined to try Brandreth's Pills as a remedy, and their efficacy was soon apparent. I was well much sooner than was expected, and without receiving a single mark or trouble of any kind. It is my firm belief, judging from the severity of the case, that had I gone through the regular routine prescribed by physicians, I should have died. I know of many other instances of the value of Brandreth's Pills in disease and sickness, which I will be happy to give to any one who will apply to me.

MRS. E. ST. JOHN.

USED THIRTY YEARS.

COULD NOT GET ALONG WITHOUT BRANDRETH'S PILLS IN THE HOUSE.

84 *Morton Street, New York City, Mar.* 1, 1880.

I have used Brandreth's Pills for over thirty years. I am a great sufferer from Rheumatism. Whenever I feel it I take one or two doses, which give me immediate relief. I also take them for cositiveness, with which I am also troubled, and they always give me relief. I could not get along without your pills in my house. CHAS. F HERNBERG.

18:1y

MT. VERNON
Livery Stable!

M. L. AREY

Present his compliments to the public and respectfully solicit a trial of his Establishment. It is complete in all the requirements of first class business.

Horses, Buggies, Carriages, Phætons, Wagons, &c.

HE IS CONFIDENT OF GIVING SATISFACTION.

Special provision and favorable rates for Boarding and keeping horses.

Drovers will find good Stalls and Sheds at this place.

Special accommodations for the benefit of Commercial Travelers.

Lee Street, Salisbury, N. C.

36:tf

Fresh Turnip Seed, Turnip Seed!

Just received a Fresh lot of
TURNIP SEED
of all the different kinds, CHEAPER than ever at ENNISS' DRUG STORE.

WIZARD OIL,

The Great RHEUMATIC CURE of the day also for LAME BACK, at
ENNISS' DRUG STORE.

SIMMON'S LIVER MEDICINE

AT REDUCED PRICES, AT
ENNISS'.

FRUIT JARS,

AND
RUBBERS FOR JARS,
AT ENNISS'.

SAVE YOUR FRUIT!
Scarr's Fruit Preservative!

Without the use of Sealed Cans. The CHEAPEST AND ONLY SURE KIND KNOWN. PERFECTLY HARMLESS. Call and try it.

At ENNISS' DRUG STORE.
1:tf.

North Carolina Railroad.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, Apr. 30, 1882	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily.
Leave Charlotte....	4.10 a.m.	4.35 p.m.
" Salisbury	6.05 "	6.26 "
" High Point ..	7.20 "	7.50 "
Arr. Greensboro....	8.10 "	8.33 "
Leave Greensboro .	9.30 "	9 10 "
Arr. Hillsboro.....	11.47 "	11 28 "
" Durham	1 26 "	12 08 M
" Raleigh	1.40 p.m.	1 20 A M
Lv. "	4.05 "	1 30 A M
Arr. Goldsboro	6.30 "	3 50 "

No. 15—Daily except Saturday,
Leave Greensboro 6 30 p. m.
Arrive at Raleigh 2.45 p. m.
Arrive at Goldsboro 8.00 "

No. 51—Connects at Salisbury W. N. C. R. R., for Asheville and Warm Springs at Greensboro with R.& D. R. R. for all points North, East and West, via. Danville. At Goldsboro with W. & W.R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 53—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for all points in Western N. Carolina; daily at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, Feb. 19, 1882.	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.
Leave Goldsboro ...	10.00 a. m.	- -
Arrive Raleigh	12.15 p m	- -
Leave "	4.15 "	- -
Arrive Durham	5.32 "	- -
" Hillsboro	6.11 "	- -
" Greensboro..	8.30 "	- -
Leave "	9.15 "	10.11 a. m.
Arrive High Point	9.50 "	10.50 "
" Salisbury.....	11.12 "	12.15 "
" Charlotte.....	1.10 a. m.	2.10 "

No. 16, Daily ex. Sunday—Lv. Goldsb'o 4.40 a m
Ar. Raleigh 8.39 a m
Lv. " " 9.10 a m
Ar. Greensboro 5.40 p m

No. 50—Connects at Charlotte with A. & C. Air Line for all points in the South and Southwest.

No. 52—Connects at Charlotte with C. C. & A.R.R. with all points South and Southwest.

N. W. N. C. RAILROAD.

GOING WEST.	No 50 Daily.	No. 52 Daily, ex. Sunday.
Lv. Greensboro	9 25 p m	10 25 a m
Ar. Kernersville	10 41 "	11 35 "
" Salem	11 10 "	12 09 p m

GOING WEST.	No. 51. Daily. ex. Sun.	No. 53. Daily.
Leave Salem	6 20 a m	6 10 p m
Ar. Kernersville	6 46 "	6 50 "
" Greensboro	7 45 "	8 00 "

STATE UNIVERSITY RAILROAD.

GOING NORTH.	No. 1. Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Chapel Hill	7.30 a m
Arrive University.....	8.32 a m

GOING SOUTH.	No. 2. Daily ex. Sun.
Leave University	5.40 p m
Arrive Chapel Hill	6.42 p m

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