

LOCAL.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1884.

Subscription Rates:

The subscription rates of the *Carolina Watchman* are as follows:
 1 year, paid in advance, \$1.50
 " paym't delayed 3 mo's \$2.00
 " paym't del'd 12 mo's \$2.50

J. D. Gaskill invites attention to what he has to say in this paper.

Blind Tom, the musician, will perform at Mervyn's Hall, Monday night. Tom always draws a good house.

Pace Bros. & Co., as will be seen by their advertisement in another column, have something to say to tobacco raisers, which they desire them to read.

Spring is opening rather early, and may be nipped in the bud—the weather question in N. C., is becoming quite a problem.

We publish on first page, an article on tobacco, by Mr. Ragland, of Hycoc, Va. He is a learned man on the subject, and tobacco raisers should not omit to read it.

Mr. J. Allen Brown invites the attention of farmers to his reliable Guanos, Phosphates and composting material. Will have something to say of interest to tobacco growers in a few days. Read his advertisement in another column.

Rain, lightning and thunder, is and has been the order of the times with us for a week. Temperature mild and spring-like. We had vivid lightning and thunder and heavy showers of rain this morning.

MARRIAGE IN STATESVILLE.

Mr. David Baker, was married on yesterday evening to Miss Drake. The happy pair arrived here this morning and will be tendered a brilliant reception at the residence of the groom's father, Mr. C. F. Baker, this evening.

STOLEN MULE RECOVERED.

Some week or more ago, Mrs. Ludwig, a widow lady of Cabarrus county, had a mule stolen from her stable. One day last week, Mr. Thos. Mowery traced the animal some 45 miles above this place, and captured it. This makes the seventh animal that has been traced and rescued by Mr. Mowery, and it places him as champion in pursuit of the horse thief.

TOBACCO RAISERS,

of those persons who propose to go into the business and are desirous of obtaining the most thorough directions for successful prosecution, are advised to call on John Sheppard, the Klutz Warehouse man of this place, who can supply them with Major Robert S. Ragland's pamphlet on the subject, which is a complete Manual of "How to Grow and Cure it." There is too much of it for our columns, besides as a reference paper it is more convenient in book form.

NOTICE!

Mr. H. Fries, Sec. N. C. State Exposition, will visit Salisbury, on Friday, February the 22d for the purpose of interesting the farmers and mine owners in the exhibition, and to solicit subscriptions to the capital stock of the Exposition Company. It is desired on that evening to hold a meeting of the citizens of the town and county, in the court house, and farmers and mine owners are earnestly requested to be present. Speeches will be made by several gentlemen including Mr. Fries. It is a matter of great importance that Rowan, second to no county in the State, should be fully represented in this State Exposition. Let the people attend this meeting.

The development of the tobacco interests of Salisbury, means a great deal so far as the future prosperity of the town is concerned. It therefore behooves our citizens to give every possible encouragement to all branches of the business—the farmer, the warehouseman and the manufacturer. It is gratifying to state that our two Warehouses are keeping abreast of the times in the matter of prices. Gray and Beall at the Boss Warehouse, have been having regular breaks and general satisfaction in prices. Sheppard, Swink and Monroe, at Klutz's Warehouse have had some large breaks. On last Saturday they had a large break, a large number of buyers and high prices. More tobacco is coming in, and altogether our interests in this direction look more encouraging than any other, and especially so when it is announced that a new Tobacco Factory is to be built and put in operation at an early day.

Funerals in Japan.

Japanese funerals are always conducted at sunset, in accordance with a superstition that is rather beautiful than otherwise. The procession is headed by Priests and a company of musicians, who play upon samisens and beat tom-toms. The coffin is a wooden tub, in which the deceased is squatting as he has lived, with his feet tucked under him. There is this difference, however: The face of the dead man is looking toward the north, whereas this position is religiously avoided by the living Japanese. Indeed, the points of the compass are frequently marked on the ceilings of the sleeping rooms that the sleeper may arrange his limbs so as to avoid this unfavorable position. The wealthy class is buried in earthen jars instead of wooden tubs, but the mode of arrangement is the same.

MINING.

T. K. BRUNER, MANAGER.

CORRESPONDENTS alone are responsible for their opinions expressed in these columns.

Mr. Geo. Merrill of New York has been here for several days, examining mines in the interest of some New England capital. One first seen at Boston Exhibition, attracted him hitherto.

Mr. E. B. C. Hambley of the Gold Hill mines, left here on last Saturday for London, England. He goes on business connected with the mines.

[COMMUNICATED.]

CROWELL.—Contract has been made with Crowell and Ivy to sink the main engine shaft 100 feet deeper, for the sum of \$1,750, making the shaft 210 feet deep. Work will be commenced at once. This mine is now in good condition, and from a run made some time since on the old ore dumps assured the mine. After paying all running expenses the clean up was \$300 net.

HUNNICUTT.

Crowell and Wiles are at work taking out ore and milling it on a horse Chillian mill, with success.

GOLD HILL.—Mr. J. C. McCandless has made an offer to the Gold Hill Company to lease the Barnhart Shaft—mine and mill the ore and pay the company one-half of the gross proceeds.

This is the shaft from which Mr. McCandless and others made \$180,000 on a thirty months' run, and this is why he wants it again. The money was made on Chillian and drag mills, and they will be used again after the stamp mill, if the company accepts the offer.

Settlers from the Northwest.

Savannah, Ga., News.
 The Cedar Falls (Iowa) Gazette of February 1st says: "And still they come. Letters from farmers in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, making inquiries about Georgia lands, which many will go down during this month to buy. Two Cedar Falls men go on Tuesday next, and Mr. Garrison goes down with about twenty from various points to buy if suited." A great many Northern and Northwestern men are now in the South looking for homes in a more equable climate than the frozen regions they inhabit, and southern Georgia and Florida are especially undergoing inspection. Many have passed through this city recently, and as they have been preceded by hundreds who have been pleased and who are now comfortably housed and prosperous in their new homes, it is fair to conclude, that many more will be delighted with the advantages of the country, and the stream of new comers increase from year to year until our vacant lands all find occupants. And this will take place in a much shorter period than many people think. Ten years ago the South was still gloomy over her prospect of immigration to build up her waste places, but to-day she has few waste places to build up. She has lands for settlement, and prosperity for the industrious, but she has already more than refilled the vacancies occasioned by the desolations of war, and now, mounting upwards in material growth and prosperity, boldly enters the arena of competition with the populous North.

Present Creation.

The generally prevailing opinion concerning the formation of the geological world, its massive rocky strata, and its wonderful veins of mineral matter, is that it is of very ancient formation and was created in the beginning of time, that indefinite period in which most scientists locate the creation of the diversified forms of existence everywhere visible. The most generally accepted theory appears to be that at one time nature had a grand awakening and a period of activity in which her motive forces thoroughly aroused, were driven to expression, and that during this time all that we see in the world about us was formed and placed in position. After this outbreak of power these diverse forces were lulled to rest, and since that time have been useless and inactive.

There are, to the careful observer, many evidences to prove that every force and movement of creation is at the present in full power and activity; that there is no decay or peace, but all the countless influences and powers are in constant and never ending activity of expression, and are ever pressing against the possible, in all directions to give form and feature to ever material which will yield to their influence, so that there can be no time set when the formative forces of nature could give expression to their power, and then rest forever from their labor.

The laboratory of the chemist shows that whenever certain elements come into contact the result is at once unfailing and definable. The action of elements upon every form in the world about us proves that there is no idleness that can be discovered. Oxygen, with a fervent desire, seeks to unite itself with some congenial matter wherever opportunity is presented; it waits not and rests not, and the result of its influence and union may be marked on every side. What is true of this prevalent factor in the laboratory of nature, is true of every other one, whether the character, or wherever its field of activity; and it is probably true that every single force and every law that ever was in operation anywhere in the realm of creation, is at present exerting its influence to the extent of its power, limited only by the conditions and circumstances which surround it, and that every different material or manifestation of creative forces which now exists in the world, is still being formed and created according to the same laws and influences which first called it into definite form. It is well known that there is a constant abrasion, or so-called destruction of matter everywhere, and those who understand the economic laws

of nature must believe that, according to the work of abrasion, an equal force must be rebuilding and repairing to prevent the destruction which would follow from this overbalancing of one force beyond another.

It is generally held that quartz, sandstone, slate, etc., are geological forms which require thousands of years to form; yet recent discoveries show specimens of quartz which have been formed within a few years. A piece of quartz was taken from one of the Yellow Jacket mines in Nevada, from between the miners which were built about fifteen years ago. Sandstones are also shown which have formed within the past twelve years; and slate, also, which had already stratified, has been found in the bottom of a spring made less than twenty years ago. Iron pyrites, and other minerals also, have been formed and found in locations where it is positively proven that they were the result of but a few years of the action of different influences. Thus deciding from the logical conclusions of a theory which must make provision for the rebuilding, equal to the down-tearing in the progress of material decay; these and many other proofs of recent mineral and geological formations, prove that about us to-day all the forces of nature are in constant and never ending activity.—*Mining Review.*

Vesuvius in Eruption.

The Splendid Spectacle Presented to Visitors at Naples.

A Naples correspondent writes: Vesuvius seems to have entered upon a new phase of eruption. For many months the lava on the southern slope of the mountain has been flowing down the jagged ridges, presenting a most splendid sight at night to those coming from Salerno and La Cava by rail, or to those who awaited the last train from Pompeii. But on the morning of the 9th—that is, last Wednesday morning—Vesuvius, which for several days previous had been manifesting great signs of uneasiness, showed his teeth in a new quarter, and that, too, on the side of the mountain where the eruption in clear weather can be seen from the city of Naples. The local papers have given short notices of it, but the fullest and most satisfactory account which I have seen is from Dr. Johnston Lavis's pen in the *Italia*, published at Rome. I may premise that Dr. Lavis ranks among the very first volcanologists. Dr. Lavis says in his communication that the volcano "seems to have entered upon a period of stronger activity the 9th. At 1 A. M. the lava burst forth upon the north-northwest side of the cone and traversed the Atrio del Cavallo. Those who had the good fortune to look at the mountain at about 2.30 A. M. describe the sight as something truly splendid. The maximum of explosive violence manifested itself about 10 A. M. I passed the whole of the afternoon and night between the observatory and the current of the lava, but my action was impeded by the dense clouds which hovered over the mountain, and which hindered both our movements and our sight." When, however, the mountain became clear, as it did afterwards, the spectacle of the central cone at night was very imposing. Saturday at midnight I saw the burning pumice stone shoot high into the air, and the brilliant reflection of the molten lava within the cone was so great upon the lofty clouds above that they seemed one sheet of fire. At any time we have this latter sight, any day the eruption of the northwestern side may be renewed. Professor Palmieri prophesies a great eruption.

The Egyptian Complications.

Admiral Seymour to Sail for the Scene of Action—The English People Aroused, Etc.
 LONDON, February 9.—Advices from South Africa report the death of Cetshwayo, the famous Zulul chief, of heart disease.
 LONDON, February 9.—Admiral Seymour received a summons about yesterday's cabinet consultation, and was directed to be ready to set out for Egypt at an hour's notice. A dispatch from Suakin to the *Standard* says: "We do not know how the sufferings of the women and children at Sinkat affect the English public, but here they excite feelings of pity and humiliation impossible to describe. There is absolutely no hope of recovering the stragglers from the battle of Tokar." Admiral Hewitt has been invested with the civil and military command of Suakin. He will have at his disposal within a fortnight a force of 3,000 marines. Gen. Gordon has been spoken four days beyond Koroako.
 WASHINGTON, February 9.—E. B. Wiegand, examiner of the department of justice, continued his testimony to-day before the House committee on expenditures in the department of justice, in investigating the conduct of government officials. The witness was examined in relation to the conduct of R. M. Douglass, son of Stephen A. Douglass, and ex-marshall of the Western district of North Carolina, and said he found him impracticable and almost without business capacity. His office was in charge of his brother-in-law, said by Wiegand to be totally incompetent. The main object of Douglass, the witness thought, was to make the office pay the maximum compensation allowed by law, rather than to faithfully administer the duties of the position. Wiegand cited numerous instances of over-charges and false accounts made for guards and transportation, and said the reports of four or five investigations of Douglass' office were against the incumbent. In explaining the charges against the deputies for making false accounts, the marshal defended them by saying the law allowed them to make such charges. The majority of arrests in North Carolina have been made for illicit distilling.

While the over-dressed woman is called a dude, the under-dressed woman is called a nud.

A sale of autographs and relics, the property of the late W. W. Carter, has just been made by auction in Baltimore, among the relics being one hair from the head of Henry Clay, "obtained by Mr. Carter in the rostrum of the Baltimore Exchange at the time the coffin containing the body was opened." It brought 30 cents.

Dr. George Washburn, president of Robert College, at Constantinople, writes a letter explaining more fully the cause of the recent hostility of the Porte to the foreign religious organizations of the Ottoman empire. It is ruled by a caliph, and there is no disposition on the part of the sultan to reorganize his government on the basis of a civil administration. When Mohammed took Constantinople he found it to his advantage to grant to the Christian communities certain rights and privileges, as he considered it better for him to treat with the heads of the religious organizations than to control the Christians as individuals. These rights have been ratified over and over again and now the sultan finds, to use his own expression, an imperium in imperio within his borders. To-day fully one-half of the inhabitants of the empire are Christians, and with the moral forces at work in the Christian communities the imperium is likely to be of more consequence in the future than the imperio. To reconstruct the empire by giving up the caliphate is too radical a step for oriental statesmanship, and consequently the policy has been adopted of taking away one by one the rights of the communities. We have heard enough through the dispatches of the resignation of the Greek and Armenian patriarchs and of the refusal of their national councils to accept the changes in their charters made by the government. The main questions at present involved are said to be the independence of the clergy, the influence of the bishops, the control of orphanages, the administration of wills and the freedom of the schools. The disturbance caused by the proposed changes is serious and threatens to lead to the intervention of the powers on account of the disregard of treaty provisions, a thing to be feared by the Porte. But the religious unification of the Turkish empire must come sooner or later unless the Porte refuses to place itself square upon a civil basis. With so powerful a community of self-governed religious organizations enjoying even civil privileges, and with the moral force of the powers certainly not in sympathy with the Ottoman rule in many vital respects, no caliph can continue long to hold the reins of government. From the Ottoman standpoint the new change in policy is reasonable enough, dangerous as it is, but the advisers of the sultan do not consider it nearly as dangerous as a complete change in the theory of government would be.—*News and Observer.*

Old Fort Raleigh.

Cor. *Ral. Observer.*
 We have received through the politeness of J. E. Goodwin, of Manteo, the following letter giving some account of Old Fort Raleigh, on Roanoke Island, where Sir Walter Raleigh's colonists laid off the city of Raleigh and built a fort to protect themselves from the attack of hostile Indians, three hundred years ago. The remains of the old fort are some two miles from Manteo, near which Amadas and Barlow landed. The letter of Mr. Goodwin would have been published earlier, but by one of those accidents which will sometimes occur in the most careful families, it was mislaid. "I went to-day to see what could be seen of the old Fort Raleigh, which was built by the first settlers on this island. I set out with the intention of getting some one familiar with the place to go with me, and on my way I met J. C. Berry. He told me that any one could find it, and gave me directions to find it near Captain Walter Dough's fence. So I went by his directions, and as soon as I came to the place the signs were so plain that any one could see them. They appear like a cluster of caves with banks thrown up between them. Several large pine trees and live-oaks are growing on the old fort and a smaller growth of dogwood, sassafras and holly. It is situated on the east side of Roanoke Island about a mile and a half from the north and near Walter Dough's house. There is a place near the fort that goes by the name of the "Indian Hole," which is also plainly to be seen. I send you an arrow head found near the fort."

A little fun incident to "Leap Year" is enjoyable, but we turn with contempt from an exhibition lately made in Philadelphia. At a leap year ball given by one of the fashionables, there were 150 ladies and half a man to each fair dame. All the ladies wore pestillion dress coats, vests, elaborate shirt fronts and high standing collars. The men in many cases had their hair done up and some wore wigs. They also to some extent, appeared in low neck and short sleeves, with earrings and necklaces and corsage bouquets.

It must have been the reverse of pleasant to see men make harlequins of themselves in that style. At a fancy ball a great liberties are allowable, but this was not a "fancy ball." We fail to see where the enjoyment came in.—*News and Observer.*

DIED.

At his residence in this county, Feb. 2nd, Mr. D. S. Cowan.
 Mr. Cowan was for many years a member of Thyatira church, in whose communion he died. He has been a great sufferer for many months; but during all that time, and especially at the last, he bore his sufferings with patience and submission. It was my privilege to visit him frequently during the last several months, and he often said to me that one principal part of his prayers was that he might wait patiently. He passed quietly away about 2 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 2nd; so quietly that the watchers hardly knew when to say "he is dead." He leaves a wife and four children to mourn their loss. "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." PASTOR.

The date of opening the Industrial Exposition has not yet been determined, but will be held in the latter end of September or first of October.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Mr. F. F. SMITH, formerly with Bernhart Bros., is now with M. S. Brown, at the Clothing Emporium, where he will be glad to receive the calls of his friends. Those of them whom he may have the pleasure to serve, shall have the best bargains possible, and equal to any obtainable in the State.

KLUTZ & RENDLEMAN have just received six popular varieties (very fine) Seed Irish Potatoes,—going cheaper than ever.

Concord Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY CANNONS & FETZER.

CONCORD, Dec. 12, 1883.

Bacon, Hog round,	10
Butter	20
Chicken,	12½ to 20
Eggs,	20 to 25
Corn,	75 to 90
Flour,	2.40 to 2.45
Feathers, (in demand)	40 to 50
Fodder, per 100lbs.	—
Hay,	80 to 90
Meal,	40 to 50
Oats,	1.00 to 1.10
Wheat,	25 to 40

Salisbury Tobacco Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY JNO. SHEPPARD.

Lugs, common to med.	4.50 to 6.00
Lugs, med. to good,	6.00 to 8.50
Lugs, good to fine,	8.50 to 11.00
Lugs, fine to fancy,	11.00 to 18.00
Leaf, common to med.	5.00 to 6.25
Leaf, med. to good,	6.25 to 7.50
Leaf, good to fine,	7.50 to 15.00
Wrappers, com. to med.	15.00 to 16.50
Wrappers, med. to good	16.50 to 25.00
Wrappers, good to fine,	25.00 to 40.00
Wrappers, fine,	40.00 to 55.00
Wrappers, fancy,—none offered.	—

New tobacco breaks for the past week have been light. Prices stiff for all grades. Good, rich, waxy fillers, smooth cutters and lug smokers are in great demand and prices a shade stiffer than the quotation. Wrappers of all classes are high and eagerly sought after. Planters would do well by putting some of their good tobaccos on the market at this time.

SALISBURY MARKET.

Corrected weekly by J. M. Knox & Co. SALISBURY, Feb. 14, 1884.

Bacon	10 to 12½
Butter	15-25
Chickens	12 to 18
Eggs	15-20
Cotton	74 to 100
Corn	80 to 90
Flour	2.25-2.50
Feathers	50
Fodder	70-75
Hay	35-40
Meal	45-50
Oats	90-100
Wheat	90 to 1.00
Wool	35

BUSINESS.

I have a large amount in open accounts, Notes and Mortgages, and some of these claims have been standing for a long time. THEY MUST BE SETTLED, and this is a notice to each and every one concerned, to come forward and settle. It will save to all such trouble and expense. R. J. HOLMES.
 Jan'y 30, 1884.—1m

Peas! Peas!!

I have about ONE THOUSAND Bushels of Clay Peas for sale. Will sell in lots to suit purchasers, or by wholesale. R. J. HOLMES.
 Jan'y 30, 1884.—1m

AGENTS.

wanted for The Lives of the U. S. The largest book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free. HALLEY BOOK Co., Portland, Maine.
 1877

CHILLARINE! CHILLARINE!

CHILLARINE, the Great CHILL CURE of the day. WARRANTED TO CURE every time or the MONEY REFUNDED. For sale only at ENNISS' Drug Store.

ASTHMA CURED!

Magic Asthma Cure.—Persons afflicted with this distressing complaint should try this medicine. A few bottles usually remove all oppression, and the patient can breathe and sleep with perfect ease and freedom. Price \$1. For sale at ENNISS' Drug Store.

BULLION GOLD MINE

And Machinery For Sale!
 This mine is well situated in Rowan county, 6½ miles southeast of Salisbury, N. Carolina. The machinery consists of 2 Engines, 3 Boilers, a Ten Stamp Mill, a Cornish pump, a Steam Hoister, and an Ore Crusher. Also a lot of Mining Tools of various kinds. Most of the machinery is but little worn, and is in good order. Any person wishing to purchase will apply to M. L. HOLMES, Salisbury, N. C.
 [12:3m]

SALE OF LAND!

On Monday the 4th day of February, 1884, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the town of Salisbury, at the hour of 12 o'clock, a tract of Land, about the Polly Hartman Land, it being the same devised by the said Polly Hartman to Solomon Ketchey and others, containing 1544 acres more or less, lying and situated in the township of Litaker. This is a valuable tract of land, well located and within a few miles of Salisbury.
 TERMS OF SALE.—One-half cash, the other within six months from date of sale. The deferred payment to be secured by bond and good security. By order of the Superior Court of Rowan.
 KERR CRAIGIE, Com'r.
 January 2d, 1884.—1m

MONEY MONEY MONEY

IN IT FOR

FARMERS.

Think just a moment! It may be greatly to your profit

To Buy Your

KAINIT, ACID, PHOSPHATE AND GUANOS

from one to whom you can sell your cotton, etc.—I have now ready and am selling every day for cash, or on time to suit my customers,

ROYSER'S

HIGH GRADE ACID PHOSPHATE,

which is the best acid sold in the State beyond doubt.—Also, the

ASHEPOO ACID PHOSPHATE,

which stands so high in Georgia and South Carolina that they pay \$1 per ton more for it than for other brands. But I will sell at a small profit to meet prices of other brands. Also, I have the best

GERMAN KAINIT

ON SALE IN THE COUNTRY.

These Goods for Composting, etc., are the very best that can be got anywhere. There is none better. Call at once, get prices and put in your orders.

J. D. GASKILL.

TOBACCO!

If ever you had a showing for fine prices, it is in the crop of Tobacco to be planted this year.

We keep a store, and strive to have in that store everything a farmer would like to buy, both for himself and his family. We want our customer to be a cheerful man, and if he has money in his purse he will be cheerful; but he can't be if, when he comes to sell his crop, it brings him little or nothing. Everybody knows that on the fertilizer he uses, allowing the season to be at all favorable, depends the result of his crop, and this being the case, he has no right to risk that crop on anything that has not been tried and proved. The following will show what has been "tried and proved," in the fertilizer way, on fine tobacco, and Major ROWLAND, of Halifax county, Va., the great tobacco authority, and grower of pedigree tobacco seed, is the man who tells about it. If anybody knows what tobacco is he certainly does:

"There are several brands of fertilizer manufactured specially for tobacco, differing in composition, price, and merit; and after repeated experiments with most, if not all the best, the author gives it as his decided opinion, that for fine, bright, silky tobacco, NOTHING EQUALS THE

'ANCHOR BRAND'

Tobacco Fertilizer, prepared by the Southern Fertilizing Company, Richmond, Va. And this opinion is based upon seventeen years' trial, and often in competition with the best of other brands on the market. It is a tried and proved fertilizer, which the planter can use without the risk of getting something unsuited to his crop; and therefore I can recommend it with confidence.

Messrs. Mathews & Williamson, of Reidsville, N. C., wrote the following to the Company, and state that they have seen nothing since to change their judgment. "From our own personal experience, and it covers a long time, in watching the results from the use of various brands of commercial fertilizers handled in this section, it is our mature judgment that the 'ANCHOR BRAND' stands at the head of all for the production of fine, silky, yellow tobacco. The plant seems to receive more fitting nourishment from the use of this article than from any other, and we are of opinion that if our farmers made it their stand-by, we would hear less of light chaffy tobacco, having some color but no body, and that the farmer would realize the result he ought to enjoy from his labor; for low-grade tobacco will not bring big money."

Now we want you to have "big money" for your crop; because we not only desire you to make good bills with us, but pay for them when they are made; hence, we handle the 'Anchor Brand,' and will supply you, in quantities to suit, direct from the factory. We don't want people to abuse us about their fertilizer; we, therefore, sell only what time has shown to be the best. So, make no arrangements in this line, until you see or confer with us. You certainly can't afford to take any risk this year.
 J. D. GASKILL.

COTTON!

I will have this Season in larger quantity than ever before, the old reliable

SEA FOWL GUANO

FOR COTTON. It is a pleasure to sell this brand because it pleases. And one fact worthy of notice is, that it has increased in sales the last two years, which no other brand has done in this market. Also, I will have

HYMANS & DANCY'S

PERUVIAN GUANO,

which is one of the favorites of Cabarrus farmers.

No other brand stands any higher with them, and we all know that they are good and successful farmers, and especially raise fine large crops of Cotton. And to accommodate my friends and customers, I will keep on hand stocks of Flour, Corn, Meal, Oats, cotton seed Meal, Bran, Ship Stuff, Bacon, Molasses, Salt, etc., &c. that I will sell for cash or barter very low. Also, will sell on time.
 J. D. GASKILL.

I shall soon have completed the most convenient Guano Warehouse in town—near Holmes' Tan Yard.