LOCAL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1884.

Subscription Rates:

Subscription rates of the *Carolina Watchman* are as follows:

Year, paid in advance,	$1.50
If paym't delayed 3 mo's	2.00
If paym't del'ed 12 mo's	2.50

Frank McCubbins has returned from his trip to Texas.

W. A. Lipe, of Atwell township, has his fine Bremen bull on market this morning—gross weight 1,504 pounds.

Wonderful amount of gardening was accomplished Monday and Tuesday. Crops put in the time plowing.

J. L. Gunn of Caswell county, was here this week, looking around with a view of locating.

J. McCubbins, Esq., is just returned from the northern cities—laying in a large stock of merchandise, packages of which have already arrived.

Hyacinths, peach trees and the golden bells are in bloom. Very little farm or garden work yet done in consequence of wet weather.

The kite flying is in vogue among our boys now, and we have seen some very high flyers.

Some negro men constituted themselves officers and attempted to search a negro woman's house, and were fined $7 each for their trouble, by Mayor Ramsay.

NEW ADS.—The Georgia Home Fire Insurance Co. of Columbus, Ga., J. Allen Lewis, agent.

J. M. Atwell repairer of clocks, watches, etc.

Sale of town lot, J. W. Mauney, commissioner.

The Salisbury Graded School now numbers 330 pupils—about 100 more than any previous year. Everything is working admirably. The people all seem highly pleased in every respect.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Georgia Home Insurance Company, one of the safest Companies before the public. Mr. J. RHODES BROWN, the president of this Company, is well known to some of our older citizens as a reliable business man.

The Rev. N.M. Woods, pastor of the 2d Presbyterian church at Charlottee, has engaged to spend a few days assisting Dr. Rumple in proposed services at this place, commencing Monday evening next. The services will probably run through the entire week.

McNeely & Johnston have two novelties—one an egg preserver. It is a contrivance for turning eggs to keep the yolk from settling—and so preserves it. It is simple, durable and cheap. The other is the retort soft coal burner, and double heater. It is a splendidly and artistically decorated stove retort, which consumes the smoke, gas and soot. It is claimed to be enconomical in that it uses less coal and retains heat longer.

Two negro boys had a fight one day last week—Shadrack struck Henderson in the head with a rock. No attention was given to the matter until Monday, when the former was arrested and put in jail, as erysipelas had appeared in the case, which begins to look serious for Henderson. The combatants were mere boys. Dr. Dorsett, attending Henderson, does not think he will die.

One farmer, and, by the way, one of most intelligent gentlemen in the county, called this week and said he felt sorry that Rowan was not to have a showing in the State Exposition. He thought the county amply able to give $500 to so good a cause, and says he would have voted for it had the commissioners called the magistrates together. It is not too late, they may conclude to do so yet.

WRECK ON THE WESTERN RAILROAD.—On last Saturday morning as the East bound passenger train was making a curve a short distance this side of Marion, the tender jumped the track, causing the engine, express and mail cars to roll with it down an embankment. The passenger coaches were only thrown from the track. The train was backing—having run to a point on the road which was obstructed by a land slide and transferred passengers and baggage; the train was returning to Salisbury and was running backwards when the accident occurred.

In this wreck, Engineer Cox, a young man, well and favorably known here, lost his life. His mangled body was found under the engine—it having fallen on him, crushing his body into a pulp. The fireman only had a crushed foot and some right severe bruises. Some of the passengers were slightly bruised.

Mr. Cox, the dead engineer, was from Virginia, but has been an engineer on this road for several years. His body was brought here on Sunday evening, and sent on to Va., that night for burial.

Mr. Cox had a dream the night before he went out on this trip, in which he dreamed that he was being killed by his engine falling on him. He related the dream to his friends and told them he would not come back alive. They tried to persuade him not to go out with the engine, but he replied: "It's my duty and I'm going." This seems really to have been a premonitor to so sad a reality.

All the obstructions on the road have been removed and trains are running as usual.

Mr. M. S. Brown has returned from New York, and his new Spring goods are arriving daily.

The tobacco market here is certainly as high as can be found in this State or in Va. This fact is proven in this way: speculators in tobacco buying leaf in this market and shipping to other points lose money. Tobacco bought in this way has been shipped to Winston, Durham, Lynchburg and Richmond. The losses have been as much as $45, on the hogshead. The farmer made that money, and the farmer can readily draw his own deduction from the facts as stated above. Let them bring their leaf to Salisbury where good prices prevail.

MINING.

T. K. BRUNER, MANAGER.

We have a sample of Superphosphate, made by the N. C. Experiment Station, at Raleigh, from phosphate obtained in the Duplin county beds. It is of superior quality. The phosphates of the East when developed must prove a most valuable additional industry to that section.

"Catalogue of the North Carolina Exhibit at the American Exposition, Boston, 1883," is the title of a neatly printed pamphlet of sixty-three pages, gotten up under the direction of the board of Agriculture, and edited by Dr. Chas. W. Dabney, Ph.D., State Chemist. It is an interesting little volume, and is both comprehensive and accurate. It is a valuable reference book.

DUNN'S MT. MINE.—Supt. Stewart informs us that he has about 50 hands employed at this mine now. He is sinking a shaft on the incline of the vein, where the office and hill veins form a juncture. It is his intention to drift to the office shaft when sufficient depth is attained. He is stoping in the office shaft now. The ore from this shaft is very rich brown ore, almost all the sulphurets having decomposed.

Mr. B. B. Babington, of Shelby, N. C., writes to the Manufacturers' Record that he has just been on a trip through Polk county looking for minerals, and that on every small stream in the county he found men washing the sand and dirt for gold and silver and making good wages at it. One gentleman, Mr. Jas. B. Morris, of Rutherford, N. C., stated that he could take a shovelful of dirt from almost any hill in the county and by washing or panning it out get consderable gold, and that with good machinery gold mining there would pay almost as well as in California. He has often, so he says, picked up small nuggets of gold in the roads while travelling over the hills of that section. I was mainly looking for iron ore and mica, but found none of the former; and while some mica was discovered, it was too small to work profitably.

Had the writer gone into any of the iron producing counties he would have experienced no troublg in finding iron ores. If there is any ore material abundant in the State, it is iron, and a man who goes looking for iron and fails, must be a crude prospector indeed, especially when there are so many helps at his disposal. The Department of Agriculture could point him out a large number of deposits, and give him a list of the iron producing counties of the State.

(Asheboro Courier.)

A new discovery has been made at the Sawyersville mine. There is but little doubt that it contains a big thing for somebody.

The Hoover Hill gold mine continues to improve. A few weeks ago the *Courier* noted that it was paying $300.00 a day. It is now paying about $400.00 and is daily improving.

Mr. Campbell who is now superintending the Jones mine is pleased with the prospect and intends to put up another engine, a stamp mill and employ 50 more hands. The *Courier* welcomes Mr. Campbell and his company and hopes that they may find a fortune in the Jones mine.

Death of Dr. Samuel Pharr,

Rev. Dr. Samuel C. Pharr is dead. This well known divine laid down the burden of a long and eventful life at his home about four miles from the city, last Sunday morning, and yesterday his remains were interred in Elmwood cemetery. Rev. J. T. Bagwell, of Tryon street Methodist church, conducted the funeral service from the late residence of the deceased, after which the body was followed by a large concourse of friends and relatives. Dr. Pharr was about 55 years old and served a number of churches in the county for many years. He was at one time pastor of Providence church and afterwards of Sharon. He also served a church in Rowan county. About fifteen years ago he changed from a Presbyterian to a Methodist minister, and since then to about one year ago he has preached from Methodist pulpits. His last charge was at Rockingham, where a little over twelve months since, he was stricken with paralysis. He was brought to his old home near this city, where he lingered until Sunday morning last, when death came to his relief. Dr. Pharr was conscientious in his convictions and outspoken in his opinions. His labors in the Master's vineyard were long and toilsome, yet faithful withal, and were productive of much good; and now he has entered into that glory and rest to which he directed so many troubled souls during his long ministrations among our people, that glory which comes to the rigneous and that rest which comes to the weary.—*Char. Observer.*

Come in and Surrendered.

Edward Ray and Waightstill Avery Anderson, who killed three men at a mica mine in Mitchell county about three weeks ago and then fled, surrendered to their father-in-law, Jacob Bowman, Esq., of Bakersville, last week, and were by him surrendered to Judge Graves who was holding court at that time at Marshall, Madison county. The rewards, official and individual, which had been offered for them, aggregated over $4,000, and Judge Graves decided that Bowman was not entitled to any part of them, since the surrender of the murderers to him was by collusion. The two men were ordered at once to Buncombe jail for safe keeping. The Asheville *Citizen* says the following counsel have been retained for the defense, Hon R F Armfield, of Statesville, Col G N Folk, of Caldwell, Maj A M Erwin, of McDowell, Col J S McElroy, of Madison, Messrs J H Merrimon, M E Carter and Johnstone Jones, of Asheville.

The feeling in Mitchell against the slayers, though now abating, is represented as still high and bitter, but the *Citizen* says they assert that upon a full hearing of all the facts their crime will be shown to have been less than represented, and they express confidence in the belief that by the time of Mitchell court the people of that county will be willing to hear and try them "according to the law and evidence," with full justice to all concerned. They say that it was upon this belief that they came in and surrendered.—Statesville *Landmark.*

The Farmer and Politics.

An Address Read Before the National Agricultural Association on the 7th of February, 1884, in New York, by Hon. Z. B. Vance.

L. S. Hardin read the following address from Hon. Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina:

What shall be done for the tillers of the soil? For the American agriculturists and their dependents? For those who represent the primal labor of man, which underlies all prosperity, all civilization? The man who does not recognize the vital import of this question is lamentably blind to the tendencies of the times.

What is that tendency? It is not practicable, or material to my design, that the various directions taken by the energies of this age should be delineated; it is sufficient to say that the most remarkable is perhaps the fierce and abnormal stimulation of the productive powers of our race, and the accumulation of individual wealth in the handling and distributing of it.

Were the science of statistics old enough to take us back to the days of Adam Smith, with figures as accurate and painstaking as those of our day, the record of our wealth getting would show such a geometrical progression, an increase so far out of proportion to the growth of population, as to seem absolutely miraculous. This is exhibited in the digging of metals and minerals from the bowels of the earth; the manufacture of raw materials from the field, forest and mine into articles of utility and beauty, and the wonderous methods of distributing both material and products throughout the world. We designate the trio as mining, manufactures, and commerce. In each the highest skill, the brightest genius and most unsleeping energies of the human race are now employed. Science, with her searching eyes, is made their servant. They are divided and subdivided; to each man is assigned his task, and none can survive except the expert and the specialist.

If a new or important method or expedient is discovered, every other man or method is immediately tested by this new standard of excellence. There is no conservatism, everything is progress. In every department and sub-department there is a keen and constant straining after the greatest possible results with the least possible expenditure of means, and to these results the social and the political world are forced to conduce without stint and without remorse.

As their means increase their resources likewise increase, and these three great classes of workers draw nearer and nearer togeth. Their alliance, indeed, has become complete, and their organization for offensive and defensive action is perfect in all essential particulars. Touch but one of them, or any one of their dependent industries, and the armed battalions and mecenaries of all the others are instantly in line to defend. The cause of one is the cause of all. Now, against whom is this alliance framed? Or, if that be too strong, upon whom is it to operate? Of course, the aim of it all is to make money; but out of whom? It can only be the soil workers—for they are the only class of producers remaining. Agriculture completes the grand enumeration of the industrial forces of society. It is by its followers the others live, and upon the fruits of it's labor the others grow rich. The field for combination is inviting; the means are ample, and the victims patient and unresisting beyond the dreams of cupidity. It is a fact worth nothing, that of all the colossal fortunes owned by so many American citizens, *not one has been by agriculture*—all have come from same other pursuits. Many thousands of them are made yearly by handling the farmers' products, but *not one by the farmer himself.* Every man who touches his productions makes more clear profit thereby than did he in coaxing them from the earth. Even the brakeman on the car which transports them to market gets more pay than the man who held the plow. One country merchant absorbs the profits of a hundred farmers; one in the great city will absorb the clear earnings of a thousand; one railroad line will consume the net proceeds of a province. This, too, in ordinary course of trade, to say nothing of extraordinary courses, of corners, and all kinds of combinations and pressures of which they are so often the victims.

In round numbers there are engaged in agricultural occupations 8,000,000 of people. Now, allowing three dependents, or non-workers, to each worker, which is allowed for all the classes in the census reports, and we have 24,000,000 souls, nearly half our entire population, dependent on agriculture for their subsistence. They represent more than twelve thousand millions of capital, including stock and implements, and their annual product is about two and a quarter billions. As they are the most numerous, so are they also the most widely dispersed class of our people following any gainful occupation. They have cleared the wilderness and broken to the plow five hundred and thirty-six millions of acres of the virgin soil of America, divided into four millions of farms. This area is constantly enlarging. They furnish seven eights of our foreign commerce, and their fertile fields, under their energetic hands, aided by skillful modern implements, have become, beyond all thought of rivalry, the grainery of the world. It is capable of demonstration, that under the stimulus of universal and unrestricted traffic, the United States could in a few years more feed and clothe the human race. And yet the agricultural class of this country is the prey of the others. Each of them has more of honor and of profit. *The plow is under the ban,* deny it who may. Mining, manufacturing, finance, trade and transportation draw to themselves nearly all the genius and ability of our people, that does not go to the professions, because their rewards are greater.

They organize for the promotion of their respective interests on most thorough methods, and combine on the basis of an identical welfare. By these means they secure discriminations against the agriculturists in the social code, in the laws of trade, and more than all in the legislation of the country. In the common mention of affairs they are positively excluded in a matter of course way that takes one's breath almost.

In what has come to be called "business" and the "business interests" they are not supposed to be embraced at all. We hear every day that the effect of this or the doing of that, or the omission of the other, will "promote the business interests," or will be "resisted by the business interests," or will "alarm the business interests;" and often it is said the "business interests *demand*" the doing or not doing of a certain thing. In other words, the claim of the banks and stock dealers, the transportation companies, the manufacturers, etc., though a great minority, to regulate affairs and control legislation, is openly acknowledged, and acquiesced in. The larger class who make bread and meat for the others and furnish the chief means of their foreign exchanges, are not referred to or consulted; *their* labors and cares by day and night, their hopes and fears, their prosperity and welfare, are not "*business!*" Nobody is afraid of them; they demand nothing.

Now, gentlemen of the Convention, there is a cause for all this, and that cause is not far to seek. Having found it, the romedy will not be hard to find also. Among many others, I should say the first reason is, that the agricultural people readily submit to this secondary position so universally assigned them. Of course people will dominate others so long as there is no resistance to that domination.

Again, it is said that it is not possible for the farmers to do otherwise than submit, because they are so widely scattered over so large a territory that they cannot, in the nature of things, surround themselves by organization, apply prompt and connected methods of action, aggressive and defensive, for the common interest, as the other classes do. I know that their situation readers prompt and united action diffient, but I do not believe it impoisible. On the contrary, I believe it perfectly feasible to organize the agricultural interest of this vast country for its defense against the tyranny of capital in business, as well as against it in legislation. But it will undoubtedly require more labor and organizing ability than has heretofore been exerted in that direction. Let them learn from politics.

Pure democracy, which operated so happily in the small States of Greece, was found impracticable in larger areas and with greater populations. Instead of submitting to its inconveniences or abandoning the principle, modern statesmanship has substitated representative democracy, by which the most free and beneficent of all forms of government has been preserved and adapted to any areas and any amount of population, with all the efficiency and promptness of administration possible to the most centralized governments. Now, is not the capacity of those interested in agricultural affairs sufficient to elaborate some scheme of organization that would help that class in the great battle, and enable it to hold its own in the fiercely-contested race? Is not this of more importance in such a struggle of business energies as this age presents, than the improvement of the mere methods of production? Is it not possible and practicable to have, all over the land, organizations based upon the civil divisions of States and counties, with a supreme Chamber of Agriculture centrally located, whose members, selected by the primary organizations, should watch over the intersts of the whole, and with authority to voice the will of all when speaking to transportation companies, to merchants, factors and middlemen—and especially to legislators?

Every interest in America comes to Washington to influence legislation except the agricultural. Why should they not be there also? It is not a reputable business—lobbying—I admit, but it is done, nevertheless, and greatly to the benefit of those who do it and to the detriment of those who do it not. The "business interests" are as regularly and continuously on hand as the representatives of foreign nations, and forty times mose importunate.

The farmer is not there—never has been—and is therefore presumed to be satisfied and to make no objection to any proposed legislation whatever.

The banks, manufacturers and transportation companies have their conferences and agree upon such designs and tactics as every crisis in their affairs requires; even the workingmen in every branch of labor have protective organizations, greatly to their advantage, headed by able and zealous men, sharply on the lookout for the interests of their class. *The farmer alone is unorganized and defenseless.* He fights with a club and naked breast, as our Celtic ancestors did, against the keenest steel in the hands of men clad in mail. He sleeps in his quiet and lonely homestead after the labors of the day, whilst others assemble, consult, contrive and plot.

How can he be awakened and made to hold his own in these extraordinary times? *How can this noble and unselfish class of our society be made to know their strength and exert it wisely for themselves and their country?* The man who can arise among them and show them the way to meet the acute selfishness of the business world, to reap a fair share of that which they sow, to assume the rightful position in the control of affairs, without imparing their conservative influence upon our institutions, will be a great and good man indeed, and will deserve the honor of a great people.

FOR SALE!—A small Bay Horse, nine years old—a good traveler and plow horse. Enquire at this Office.
March 20, 1884.

Injurious Effect of Baking Powder.

A writer in the Journal of the American Medical Association avers that there is no doubt that baking powders, even the best of them are damaging to health. He says:

To make the matter clear, it may be stated that the average baking powder is composed of bicarbonate of soda, cream tartar and starch, with a possible admixture of other things. The continued use of even this purest baking powder will affect the system seriously, commencing with only a slight derangement of the digestive organs, which gradually becomes chronic, changing the secretions of the stomach necessary for digestion (muriatic acid); in fact altering the whole chemistry of the human stomach.

The continued use of alkalies in any form injures the health. Look at the alkali country west of us, where the alkali is found in the drinking water. The same dangers will arise from the persistent alkaline medication of our daily bread. The various forms of dyspepsia, bladder troubles, Bright's disease, consumption—the newest researches speak about a wrong proportion of the alkalies in this disease—are only too often caused by this modern substitute for the old, time honored, common-sense practice of using yeast.

Episcopal Convention of North Carolina.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of North Carolina:

Official notice is hereby given that the Bishop of the Diocese, acting with the approval of the Standing Committee, has judged it expedient to change the time and place of meeting of the next Diocesan Convention; and you are hereby notified that the 68th Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina will meet in St. Stephen's Church, Oxford, on Wednesday, May 14th, 1884, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. R. RICH, Sec'y.

M. E. Conference South.

A Report of the General Statistics of the Conference.

BALTIMORE, March 19.—At the Baltimore annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South to-day the board of secretaries submitted the general statistics of the conference for the year. The total figures are as follows: Local preachers, 110; church members, 32,436; additions, 3,203; deaths, 403; baptisms of children, 1,357; of adults, 1,705; number of churches, 392; their probable value, $801,066; amount raised for building and improvement, $47,527; present indebtedness, $28,029; number of parsonages 91; their probable value, $145,065; amount raised for building and improvement, $16,866; present indebtedness, $7,165; Sunday schools, 481; officers and teachers, 4,650; scholars, 28,962; volumes in libraries, 45,560; conversions in Sunday schools, 1,011; Sunday school expenses, $10,352.

The report of the board of education, Rev. H. R. Hamill, chairman, showing that the five institutions of learning under the control of the conference were in a prosperous condition was adopted.

THE STAR ROUTE SHARK.—The contracts for carrying the mails on the horse routes are being awarded by the post office department, and, as usual, we may expect that the *star route sharks* will underbid the local bidders and get the contracts. Now, what is the remedy. Let no one sub-let from a *star route shark.* That's the remedy. Make him carry the mail. He will not do it. He never expected to do it. He has counted on making a sub-let. Give the *star route shark* a wide berth. He will then throw up his contract and the department will be at liberty to make a contract on fair terms with somebody else. Under no circumstances should any one take a sub-let from a *star route shark.* The system of speculating in these little mail routes ought to be broken up root and branch. We hope that our people in North Carolina will not countenance them by taking a sub-lease from them.—*News-Ob.*

Mr. J. H. Woodward, a Western newspaper correspondent of some note, expresses the opinion, from his observations, that Payne, of Ohio, will be the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, and thinks that he comes nearer filling the bill of requirements than any other man mentioned. The indications on the Republican side point to Blaine or Sherman with the chances in favor of Blaine. He regards Arthur as practically out of the race. But Arthur don't think so.

AUGUSTA'S COTTON FACTORIES.—The dividend of the Enterprise Factory, in Augusta of twe per cent. to be followed by a like dividend quarterly, is payable April 1. It is in striking contrast with other mills North and South, now complaining of over production and hard times. The net profit of the Enterprise for the past year was about $25,000, and the mill has $50,000 to the credit of profit and loss. The Southern cotton manufacturers will meet in Augusta April 3, and consider the question of over production. Wages have not yet been reduced, and many mill men prefer shortening the hours of work to a reduction of wages.

News & Observer: Some men of large means, who have been interested in the establishment of electric lights in other cities, have been in Raleigh, seeing what can be done in that way here. They have ample means and energy, and we may soon expect to hear much more about the matter. The State Exposition is attracting attention, and if the gleam of electric lamps is seen here next October it will not be a great surprise.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Mr. John Gourley, in Locke township, on the 6th inst., by F. M. Tarrh, Esq., Mr. Moses Starns, of Union county, to Miss Ellen Wise, youngest daughter of the late Jordan Wise.

DIED.

REED.—At her residence on Park Avenue, Mrs. Jane L. Reed, aged 76 years. She was the mother of A. R. Reed and Miss E. Reed, and many years a resident of this city.—*Daily Sentinel*, Hot Springs, Ark., March 8th.

MILLER.—At Mt. Pleasant, N. C., March 13, 1884, Robert Lee Miller, son of Jesse W. Miller, Esq., of Rowan county, N. C.

Robert was prosecuting his academic studies, when he was violently attacked with plurisy, and died after a short illness before he had quite completed his eighteenth year. He was a general favorite, both at home and at college.

WATSON.—At her home in Unity township, on the 12th instant, after long years of illness and suffering, Mrs. Mary Watson, wife of James Watson, Esq., aged about 68 years. Deceased was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and was loved for her many Christian virtues.

HARRIS.—In Locke township, at the residence of Rich'd Harris, Esq., Miss Lottie C Harris, the oldest daughter of Mrs. Robert Harris. Miss Lottie was about 17 years old, a fair and lovely girl, verging into beautiful womanhood, and endowed with such graces as claimed the admiration of all who knew her. She leaves a deeply bereaved mother and brothers who have the sympaty of many friends in this sad affliction.

Concord Market

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY CANNONS & FETZER.

CONCORD, Mar. 13, 1884.

Bacon, Hog round,	10
Butter	20
Chickens,	12½ to 20
Eggs,	20 to 25
Cotton,	8½ to 9¾
Corn,	75 to 80
Flour,	2.40 to 2 45
Feathers, (in demand)	40 to 50
Fodder, per 1000lbs	— —
Hay,	—
Meal,	80 to 90
Oats,	40 to 50
Wheat,	1.00 to 1.10
Wool,	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 8.50
Leaf, good to fine,	8.50 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.

FARMERS!

TAKE CARE OF YOURSELVES!

Don't be deceived by high sounding advertisemets, but go right to

BEALL, BOST & FORD'S

New Brick Warehouse

With your TOBACCO for high prices. And if you want the Highest Grade

TOBACCO FERTILIZER

SOLD IN NORTH CAROLINA

For your next Crop, you can get it right there. Take notice—we have a New Firm and intend to conduct the WARE HOUSE Business on business principles. Our New Auctioneer,

MR. J. S. GRAHAM,

OF WINSTON,

is well up with the times and will always see that your Tobacco is sold for the highest price.

BEALL, BOST & FORD.

March 11, 1884.—3m

NOTICE!

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS:

Having secured the services of a

FIRST-CLASS BAKER.

I am now prepared to furnish Fresh Bread and Cakes at short notice. Will also commence to manufacture

PLAIN AND FRENCH CANDIES,

in a few days. ALEX. PARKER.

21:2m.

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.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

FOR THE

LIVER

And all Bilious Complaints

Safe to take, being purely vegetable; no griping. Price 25 cts. All Druggists.

Administrator's Notice!

All persons holding claims against the estate of D. S. Cowan, dec'd, are hereby notified to present said claims, duly authenticated, to Joseph R. White, adm'r, on or before the 14th day of February, 1885, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. And those indebted to the estate will be required to settle as early as practicable. JOS. R. WHITE, Adm'r.

Febr'y 14, 1884.—6w:pd

SALE of LAND & GOLD MINE.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Rowan county in the case of U. E. Miller and others against D. L. Miller and others, I will sell on

Saturday, March 15, 1884,

at the Court House door in Salisbury, the following tracts of land, to wit: Sixty acres more or less adjoining the lands of Wm. Misenheimer, Boyden Miller, W. C. Culp and others, known as the Simon Miller home place. This tract is valuable for farming purposes and has good buildings on it. There is also a good prospect for GOLD on it; has been worked for gold with good results. Persons wishing to look at this land will call on U. E. Miller, Heilig's Mill P. O., who will show it to them and also specimens of gold taken from it.

The other tract lies in Morgan township and adjoins Alexander Shaver, Maxwell Brown and others, and contains 60 or 70 acres. This is all finely timbered land. TERMS:—One-third cash, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months with interest at eight per cent from date of sale. J. W. MAUNEY, Com'r.

Feb. 14th, 1884.

SALISBURY MARKET.

Corrected weekly by J. M. Knox & Co.
SALISBURY, Mar. 13, 1884.

Bacon	10 to 12½
Butter	15-25
Chickens	12 to 18
Eggs	15-20
Cotton	7½ to 10
Corn	80 to 90
Flour	2.25-2.50
Feathers	50
Fodder	70-75
Hay	35-40
Meal	90-100
Oats	45 50
Wheat	90 to 1.00
Wool	35

AGENTS wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, handsomest, best 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.

HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine.

13:1y

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 hours use will entirely remove all oppression, and the patient can breath 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, 2 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 machineny 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]

SHERIFF'S SALE!

By virtue of an Execution in my hands, issued out the Superior Court of Rowan county, in favor of G. W. Long against David Earnhart, to collect the same, I will sell at public auction, at the Court House door in the town of Salisbury, on the

On the 7th day of April, 1884,

all the right, title, interest and estate of the said David Earnhart, in and to the following property, viz: A tract of land consisting of 70 acres, more or less, situated in Atwell township, Rowan County, adjoining the lands of Mary Ann Ritchie, M. A. Bostian and Jacob Deal, thence running north across the Earnhart plantation to A. A. Bostian's line. Terms Cash.

C. C. KRIDER, Sh'ff.

By H. M. LEAZER, D. S.
March 1, 1884.—4t

Watch Repairing!!

Persons wishing any kind of watch repairing done at reasonable prices can be accommodated by leaving their watch at Kluttz & Bendleman's store, Salisbury.

R. L. BROWN.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LAND.

By virtue of an Execution in my hand issued out of the Superior Court of Rowan County, in favor of Patterson & Corriher against C. A. Bostian in my hands for collection, I will sell at public auction, at the Court House door in the town of Salisbury on the 7th day of April, 1884, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said C. A. Bostian, in two tracts of land. One tract of land consisting of 41 acres, more or less situated in China Grove township, Rowan county, adjoining the lands of John Smith, Levi Deal and Lock Beaver. One tract in China Grove township, being lot No. 4 tillable lands and lot No. 3 timbered lands, which was alloted to said Bostian in the division of the lands of Jacob Bostian, dec'd. For boundaries see report of Commissioners, registered in Book 56, page 272 office of Register of Deeds, both tracts containing 36 acres adjoining the lands of M. L. Eford, I. F. Patterson and the Bostian heirs. Terms: CASH.

C. C. KRIDER, Sh'ff, Rowan Co.

March 1, 1884.—24:4w.

$66 a week at home. Costly Outfit free. Paying Business. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

13:1y