

Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, FEB. 12, 1885.

Industrial schools are just as necessary for boys and girls who have no parents to instruct them and no fortunes to fall back on as the knowledge of letters and figures. An education acquired in our common schools is of little worth to those who have not been trained to do something for a living. Employment—steady, useful employment—is the best moral protection that can be had by any one. What but idleness and consequent viciousness, can be the fate and character of those who are unacquainted with useful labors in some department of industry. The old apprentice system was good in its day, when sustained by public sentiment; but it has gone out, so that it is next to impossible to find any master artisan or mechanic willing to take a boy to learn a trade. The new condition must be met by schools to teach them or they will go untought, to swell the ranks of idle tramps or populate the prisons.

A man calling himself A. B. Davidson, of Covington, Ga., has been selling to the farmers of Cabarrus a formula for composting at \$5. We have published several better and more reliable formulas which any of our readers can have without cost; but the best of all formulas is the simplest, to wit: Save everything on the plantation convertible into manure—stable, cowpen, pigpen and fence corner scrapings, all heaped and mixed together—and you will have a manure that is safe, and that will last longer than one crop. The opinion of our best farmers is worth more than the Georgia formula, and they say, get back to the old practice of saving and making your own fertilizers; and that it will not do to pursue a system which consumes so large a part of every year's crop. Some good advice on this subject may be seen in another part of this paper.

Dan Talmadge's Sons & Co., of New Orleans, have issued a circular, the design of which is to encourage Louisiana sugar raisers not to depend on the exclusive crop of sugar, but to cultivate rice and sugar cane. Those who depend wholly on the sugar crop are having a hard time, many of them sinking under it, while those who combine rice and sugar culture are not only clearing expenses but making very handsome profits on each year's labors. It is very like those in this State and South Carolina who depend on cotton for everything. They come out at the little end of the horn, and are growing poorer and poorer every year.

Louisville, Ky., which had an Exposition last year, embracing all subjects in the arts and sciences, now proposes another, especially devoted to a comparative exhibit of live stock. The live stock exhibit now at New Orleans is described as one of the largest and most thorough ever witnessed in this or any other country. An especial effort in that line may exceed it at Louisville, if the country shall not by that time have wearied of the subject.

Can't sleep at night when you ought to be asleep! The remedy is simple: Walk out into the open air, breathe freely and deeply, filling the lungs to the very bottom. Brush the head with a stiff brush while sitting near a warm fire, until you feel a slight perspiration. Go to bed and regulate the covers, avoiding too much as you would too little. Repeat of your sins and ask a blessing for yourself and the rest of mankind. Sleep is sure to come when you cease to think about it.

The Board of Trade of Kansas City, Mo., is out in a letter calling attention to the advantages they possess for supplying all points, especially the South, with very superior mill products, such as flour and meal, at cheaper rates than can be elsewhere obtained. We doubt, however, whether railroad rates will permit this section ever to profit or be benefited by the advantages boasted of. They are too far off, and too many roads to pass over.

A systemized plan of public plunder has been discovered in the records of the State of Kentucky, which has been going on for fifteen years, outrivalling anything ever heard of. Two millions of dollars is said to be the sum abstracted or stolen. It is laid to the charge of county and district "rings," aided by the Legislature. And Kentucky is a Democratic State, and that's where it hurts.

Snow Storm.—The biggest snow storm of the season was prevailing at Chicago and all northeastern points on Monday last. Business in the city was nearly entirely suspended by the driving snow and cold. The mercury went down to 41 below zero at Fort Garry, and showed considerable variance at other points. The excessive cold wave moved eastward from Chicago.

The discrimination in passenger rates practiced on the Salem and Winston branch road from Greensboro, is the subject of vigorous protest on the part of the Winston people, who have appealed through their representatives to the Legislature for relief. Passengers are charged 5 cents per mile over that road. The highest rate over other branch roads is stated to be 4 cents per mile.

Under the various acts of the Legislature for letting out convicts to work on railroads, 3,500 have been thus appropriated, and the whole number of efficient laborers available will not exceed 1,000. Now, what about it?

The Superior Court of Ireland, in session this week, His Honor, Judge McKea presiding. While for a few minutes in the Court House on Wednesday, the case of the State against W. A. Elinson was called. The defendant had been before the Supreme Court on an appeal and was sent back without comfort or relief, and he came in to hear what Judge McKea would do about it. His able counsel, R. H. Arnfield, made a short talk to the Court in his behalf, every word admirably adopted to the present attitude of the prisoner, time, circumstances, &c., but the prisoner had evidently been thinking very earnestly on the case and was big with a little speech in which he introduced a quotation from an English poet about ruffled feathers, souled garments and another weak one gone down forever, &c., and by assent of the Judge he was permitted to rehearse his little conceit. But without raising his eyes, in a tender sort of way His Honor passed by the little speech as though he was afraid of touching it and causing a sort of dynamite explosion; but he got to his business right handily and confirmed the sentence of the former Court—a fine of \$100 and three months in prison.—The prisoner is said to be abundantly able to pay the fine, and it was reported that a friend of his will pay the County Commissioners another hundred for the hire of the man for the term he was sentenced to prison, and thus the offender will escape the prison punishment designed by the law, if, in fact, the law was not intended for the relief of just such cases.

Italian authorities have taken steps to render active assistance to England in her Egyptian struggle with El Mahdi, in Soudan. It is a voluntary movement on their part, and proceeds from a sense of what they consider a proper recognition of British aid given to the Italian government in times past. The Turkish government protests against the movement, and is preparing to enforce her protest. England is sending forward troops to the support of those already in the field. Eight thousand recruits in all have marching orders.

Meanwhile, news from the seat of war to the 31st of February, represent that the rebels, as they are called, are actively preparing for another encounter. The following telegram purports to explain what El Mahdi means: LONDON, Feb. 8.—Sheikhan Gemal Ed Din, a well known Mohammedan agent, now in Paris, has been interviewed on the Soudanese rebellion. He thinks that Gen. Gordon is still alive, but if dead that he fell while fighting the rebels. El Mahdi, he says, would respect Gordon as a prisoner and might be willing to open negotiations to exchange Gen. Gordon for Arabi Pasha, whom El Mahdi honors as a true servant in the cause of Mohammedanism. El Mahdi might make partial peace with the English but never permanent peace. He would refuse to accept the title of victory or any other title from the Khedive or from the Sultan, but would remain El Mahdi. He aimed at the conquest of the Soudan, and hoped that a rising would take place in Arabia against the Turks.

The latest telegraphic intelligence from the Soudan, dated at Korti, February 10, seems to leave no doubt as to the fate of Gen. Gordon. It says: Colonel Wilson and Wortley arrived here to-day, bringing the news of Gen. Gordon's death. The gates of Khartoum were opened and the enemy let in by two treacherous Pachas, and Gordon was stabbed to death just as he was leaving the government building.

Ex-Governor Leland Stanford, says the San Francisco Call, has determined to devote a large part of his wealth to founding at Palo Alto, an immense and far-reaching Literary Institution, a university, equal to the best known to exist in the world, for the free benefit of males and females. He is also devising other means for benefiting the masses, and among other schemes, a college at San Francisco.

Ice machines producing 1,000 pounds a day are now constructed of the dimensions of seven feet long, four feet wide and four feet high, and used on shipboard. The waste cold air is employed for cooling refrigerator rooms for preserving fresh meats, &c.

Economizing heat is an old idea, but economizing cold will pass for new. Utilitarianism! A man here with a big box in his back yard bought a turkey and put it in because there was no sense in having a box with nothing in it.

President-elect Cleveland, spent a few days in New York city last week, and his apartments were filled with visitors most of the time—some calling at his invitation, for consultation, and others on their own motions, to promote the interests of themselves or others, and many others out of respect and from motives of curiosity.

The Sibley Cotton Mill at Augusta, Ga., which continues to run on full time, is driving 19,000 spindles, and is putting in machinery to increase the number to 35,000. When completed it will be the largest factory in the South. The factories in South Carolina are all said to be running on full time with a demand for all their goods.

The fees of distinguished English Physicians, according to English authority, range from \$5,000 to \$75,000 a year. Sir Andrew Clark stands at the head of the list with the annual income of the latter sum.

The Carolina Central Railroad to Shelby is to be extended, but to what point is not yet definitely settled. Both Spartanburg, S. C., and Asheville, N. C., are working for it.

The House of Representatives have put their foot on selling cigarettes to boys under ten years old.

There was a big fire at Laurens, S. C., Thursday morning last, on which loss there was an insurance of \$20,000.

Three hundred and fourteen failures in the United States last week. This report comprises more than an average in Southern and Western States.

Mr. Wm. McNeill, of Pairview, Robinson county, intending to take a dose of chinchonida for a cold, through a mistake took 25 grains of strychnine and died in 25 minutes afterwards.

Sunset Cox has written a 30 year history of American politics and it is likely to sell as well or better than Blaine's book, to which it may be regarded as a counter part.

A Cooking School is talked for Richmond, Va. It would be a good thing to have in every town and city, for cooking involves the health, comfort and the means of every family.

The Richmond & Danville company have just put on the track between Greensboro and Charlotte a number of new and elegant cars and engines, the latter larger and more powerful than any heretofore on this part of the line.

One of the most interesting subjects of research among scientific men now is, the discovery of some cheap and effective means for preventing smoke in cities, and for saving and utilizing the heat (30 per cent.) which ordinarily escapes with the smoke.

The recent defeat of the British army in the Soudan, will no doubt excite the Empire to a more decisive policy in regard to Egyptian affairs. John Bull will probably unsheathe his horns and go to work in earnest against the false prophet, Mahdi, and the rebels.

In 1790 only 113 persons entered the twelve gates of the German city of Berlin in a month, while now, the number entering them often reaches 130,000 a day. People are learning to move up a little faster. In a short while people will be walking through the world to the thorough disgust of old fogies.

MR. CLARKE'S SKETCHES OF BUSINESS MEN OF SALISBURY.

J. D. McNEELY. The grocery, provision and commission business generally of Mr. McNeely calls for somewhat detailed mention in this exhibit. The house is a prominent one, and our review of the representative interests of Salisbury would be far from complete did we not make allusions to it. Mr. McNeely is a native of Davie county. Though yet a young man, comparatively speaking, he has had upwards of a third of a century's practical business experience. As long ago as 1850 he began clerking for the old house of Jenkins & Roberts. In 1851 he became a resident of Texas, and was variously employed in farming, clerking, &c. In 1854 he was clerk in a dry goods house in New York, and in 1855 of the firm of McNeely & Taylor, he engaged in business at Segeim, Texas, subsequently he was one of the firm of McNeely & Johnston. And when the war broke out he was one of the firm of McNeely & Co., at Prairie Lee, Texas. In 1852 he enlisted as a private in the 4th Texas regiment, and was afterwards detailed into R. M. department and sent here to buy supplies. From that he was transferred to the hospital service, and on duty here at the time of the surrender. In 1865 the firm of McNeely, Young & Co. was formed, as general dealers; that was followed by Roberts, McNeely & Co. and that by McNeely & Walton. Retiring from business here in 1876 Mr. McNeely removed to Philadelphia and engaged in the hardware trade, and upon returning here he established his present house—a prominent one in every respect, and one that controls a large and growing trade.

Mr. McNeely is also a partner with T. P. Johnston, and they are warehousemen and general storage merchants, as well as dealers in coal, lime, fertilizers, grain, forage, lumber and shingles. These gentlemen are about engaging in still another enterprise—the manufacture of woollen goods. They have recently purchased the complete equipment of a woollen mill and will soon build necessary buildings on a lot opposite the depot. They will open this new enterprise with several hundred customers already upon their lists, and there is every promise that the enterprise, in their hands, will prove a success in every respect. Certainly every well-wisher of Salisbury will earnestly hope so.

Mr. T. P. Johnston, who is a direct descendant of Col. Andrew Balfour has made this town his home most of his life—barring his experiences in Texas, Tennessee and the Confederate service. He was in the naval service and was aboard the Albemarle when Cushing blew her up. He came out of the service without a dollar, and until this firm was formed two and a half years ago followed surveying and book-keeping.

Ben. Franklin, a well known and thoroughly competent manufacturer will take charge of the mechanical department of McNeely & Johnston's woollen mill, and if the firm show the same vigor in the prosecution of this new enterprise that they have in their other business, we predict its unequalled success and feel assured that the prediction will be realized.

Two of the sons of the late D. A. Davis are prominent business men of

Salisbury—one is a banker, of firm of Davis & Wiley, to which we elsewhere refer, the other is R. M. Davis, furniture dealer. This last named gentleman graduated from Davidson College in the class of 1875. He had also studied pharmacy with the view of following that occupation, and for two years he was manager of the prescription department of Theo. F. Klutz drug house here. Then he accepted the position of Principal of the Presbyterian Male and Female Academy here, which he filled for nearly seven years. In July, 1882, Mr. Davis determined to engage in trade, and so he opened a furniture and undertaking house. He had plenty of competition to face, but that only stimulated him to still greater endeavor, and the results are to be seen in the rapidly increasing and substantial trade he now holds. The only article that he manufactures is mattresses, ranging in price at \$9, \$4, \$5, and \$8 each—mattresses that are made of the best material and in the best possible manner, and which have deservedly gained the best of reputation. He makes a specialty of upholstering, in all its branches, and in that department has taken instruction from the best teacher he could find.

Mr. Davis buys in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Knoxville, Tenn., and other markets. While inspecting his stock the other day we noticed some exquisite chamber suits, in black walnut and other material; there were really handsome sets of ten pieces for \$25, and others as high as \$150 the set; parlor suits upholstered in hair and cloth and raw silks are sold as low as \$35, while the finer grades of spun silk run up to \$200 or more—these finer, more expensive goods are not carried in stock but will be ordered at any time.

Mr. Davis tells us that the chief demand is for good, medium priced furniture, and it is astonishing how much \$20 or \$50 will buy. Furniture has not been so cheap for years as it is now and this is an item that young gentlemen and ladies contemplating matrimony will do well to bear in mind.

Undertaking is also an important branch of Mr. Davis' business, and every convenience exists for meeting any demands in that line. Mr. Davis' furniture ware-rooms are upon main street, one door from the public square. He has secured a capital location, and he has made it the Mecca of many a pilgrim, on the part of those who have desired to buy anything in his line. He has been and is a liberal advertiser, and he sees to it that his advertised representations are fulfilled. In brief he has infused "life" and "business snap" into his trade—he has "pushed it," and the logical and natural results have followed. We hope to see him continue to expand his trade upon a sound basis, and the well-wishes of a host of friends earnestly ought to prove a source of encouragement.

DR. J. F. GRIFFITH. As a matter of course, the WATCHMAN finds something to say of the professional gentlemen of town in this review, and we here make some mention of Dr. Griffith, whom we may consider a representative of the art of dentistry. And that dentistry is an art, and one that has mightily developed of late years, it requires no argument to prove to those who were subjected to dental torture a quarter of a century ago, and who have also experienced the milder ministrations of later-day dentists.

There is one feature, especially, connected with Dr. Griffith's practice, that we can most heartily commend. He doesn't believe in tearing down in order to rebuild. He appears to think that it is better to preserve than to destroy, and his practice of dental surgery is based upon that common-sense platform. He is not so old a man as to be grounded in old-time prejudices—he is not so young as to be led captive by every plausible proposition—it is essentially true of his career as a professional man that he has investigated methods carefully and that he rejects neither the old nor the new methods simply because of their growth or old age.

Dr. Griffith is a native of Forsyth county. He is a graduate of the first Dental College to be organized in America—the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, but before receiving his diploma at that honored and old-time institution he had attended lectures at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, at Philadelphia. The advantages gained by this thorough course of study have been supplemented by careful, studious reading and by equally careful, studious practice, and during the thirteen years that Dr. Griffith has resided in Salisbury he has shown that he is up with the times in all that relates to his profession.

Recently we met him and made some inquiries relative to the status of the dental profession as represented by him. He informed us, quite to our astonishment, that he was called upon to manufacture but comparatively few sets of artificial teeth per year—very few as compared with most leading dental practitioners in towns the size of this, and upon our expressing surprise he said: "I discourage the substitution of artificial for natural teeth whenever I honestly can—I try to teach my patients how to preserve their teeth, and my very practice is largely operative." We can heartily say "good" to such a sentiment, and it is one that our readers can reflect upon if they wish to save both mental and physical pain to themselves.

Dr. Griffith has his office in his new residence at the corner of Innis and Church streets. He has here surrounded himself with all the approved appliances of his profession, and at all times is to be found ready to minister to those who require the professional services that his thorough education and long experience renders him so competent to give.

With all its mercantile houses, big and little, Salisbury has but one exclusive boot and shoe house, nor is there room for another until trade becomes better and more clearly classified. As it is, Messrs. Overman & Holmes have had a thousand obstacles to contend against. All the dry goods and most of the grocery stores carry more or less boots and shoes in stock, and to build up a trade for their house in the face of such competition has been hard work, and called for the display of business-like pluck and perseverance.

The co-partnership between W. H. Overman and M. L. Holmes was formed something more than thirteen years ago. The enterprise was a new one and it had this in its favor—energy and business aptitude on the one hand and capital upon the other. Mr. Overman with whom rests the management of the business, is a native of Salisbury. At the close of the war he clerked here for a time, and in 1867 he went to New York and entered the employ of a wholesale clothing house as commercial traveler, his territory being this State. When he retired from that avocation it was to enter his present partnership and present business. Ever since Mr. Overman has laboriously worked to cater to and to satisfy the demand for reliable foot-wear, whether the article wanted was or was not expensive. By degress the people of this and adjacent counties have learned that here was a reliable boot and shoe house. And it stands to reason that a man who makes it his study and his business to buy and sell one class of goods can do himself and customers better justice than if he were "pottering" with a half hundred different lines. It is equally true that Mr. Overman has made the matter of foot-wear a careful study—he buys in such markets as he can to the best advantage, and so he sells at rates that the people appreciate. Among the finest makes of goods he sells are the famous "Boydlen" and "Burt" goods, and for either ladies, gentlemen or children the house can meet most demands either as regards style, quality or price. Quite a wholesale trade is also held with country merchants, and either wholesale or retail buyers have learned to look with favor upon the house.

On the 15th of January Overman & Holmes removed to No. 4 Murphy's Row—a few doors away—to a building in part owned by Mr. Overman. The new quarters are fully as good as those formerly occupied, and the WATCHMAN readers want to bear this fact in mind, and give the house a good send off in its new quarters.

The first regular furniture store to be established in Salisbury after the war was opened by the firm of Moore & Clodfelter, on main street. Subsequently they sold to a Charlotte firm, but a year or two after was compelled to take back the business, and in 1870 the firm of J. A. Clodfelter & Co. was formed, the company consisting of S. R. Harrison and Col. P. N. Heilig. In about 1873 Mr. Harrison retired from the firm and in January, 1883, Mr. Clodfelter became sole proprietor and has since continued the business. Mr. C. is originally from Davidson county. When a young man he learned the carpenter trade, and he followed it and building as an occupation until sixteen or seventeen years ago, except during the war. He had enlisted in August, 1861, as a private in the 10th Virginia cavalry, and he remained in the service until the surrender, and since July, 1866, Salisbury has been his home. For several years after engaging in the furniture trade here, and until 1883, in fact, Mr. Clodfelter used to manufacture a considerable quantity of goods each year; now-a-days he buys everything from the large factories of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Cincinnati and other sections, for the simple reason that he can buy to better advantage than he can make. His trade, while it is retail in its character, takes in a wide-scope of country; the house has customers as far west as Asheville and at intervening points, and reaches out to the adjacent counties generally. Upon inquiry we learn that prices are somewhat less than they were a year ago, and that there has been and still is a considerable demand for the better grades of goods. The house has sold chamber suits as high as \$250 and as low as \$20 each, and at this writing there are some very handsome sets in stock. Parlor furniture (such as the house usually carries) ranges all the way from \$50 upward per set, and there are good lines to select from. Of course there is a full stock of cheap and medium priced goods—in other words Mr. Clodfelter has studied the market thoroughly, and he offers such goods at such prices as the community can appreciate. Undertaking is also an important department, and is very carefully attended to. The two story brick block adjoining the First National Bank is occupied by Mr. Clodfelter. It is 7x23 feet, and the entire premises afford none too much room.

In all fairness to the house we may say that it has ever tried to promote the interests of its customers. Mr. Clodfelter has the well earned reputation of being not only a business-like but a very accommodating gentleman, and we take pleasure in making somewhat conspicuous mention of the mercantile enterprise he has so long been identified with.

We had intended to have written of the legal and medical professions and other interests in this review. But "time" has long since been called—so with return of thanks to those who have so kindly assisted in our arduous work we abruptly write "finis."

A BEAUTIFUL CHILD is the pride of the household. Worms will darken its complexion and ruin its health. Save it. Oh! save it. One or two doses of Shiner's Indian Vermifuge will set all things right again.

A grey hound has been known to clear thirty-three feet at a single bound.

A bill prohibiting the sale of obscene literature in the State has passed both branches of the Legislature and is now a law. To prove beneficial let the authorities see to it that it is executed.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—The trustees of Davidson college had a lengthy meeting in the caucus room of the Central Hotel last night, for the purpose of electing two officers for the college. The meeting did not adjourn until 12 o'clock last night. The following resolutions were made: President—Rev. T. D. Witherspoon, D.D., L.L.D., of Louisville, Ky. Professor of Greek and German—W. S. Graves, A. M., of Liberty, Va. The meeting was a very animated one, there being an attendance of about forty trustees.—Char. Ob. Feb. 12.

SOMETHING FOR THE BABY.—What a terrible affliction about the house is a cross, crying baby! A young man on the very edge of matrimony might easily be frightened from his purpose by having too much of that sort of music at the homes of his married friends. Yet babies cry commonly only when they are sick. One teaspoonful of Parker's Tonic, given the little one, will bring rest and sleep to the baby and all in the house. Only 50 cents, at druggists.

GIVEN AWAY! FRESH AND GENUINE Garden Seeds!! Persons buying One Dollar's worth of Garden Seeds or Medicines of any kind will be given 100 seeds of fresh garden seeds. At ENNIS'S Drug & Seed Store.

WANTED! ONION SETS at ENNIS'S Drug & Seed Store.

RED C. OIL, Cheap--at ENNIS'S.

LAND FOR SALE! By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Rowan county, in the case of W. F. Lackey, adm'r of R. J. Sloan, deceased, against R. G. Sloan and others, I will sell at the Court House door in Salisbury, on Monday the 24th day of March, 1885, at public auction, a tract of land adjoining the lands of J. L. Cowan, James Pearson, the John Graham lands and others, containing FORTY-EIGHT ACRES.

Terms—One-third cash, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months, with interest on the deferred payments from day of sale at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. W. F. LACKEY, Adm'r. Jan. 29, 1885.—16-4w

SALE OF LAND AND MILL PROPERTY!!

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Rowan County, in the case of V. M. Murray against Lindsey G. Lewis, I will sell at public auction at the Court House door in the town of Salisbury on Monday the 24th day of March, 1885—the undivided one-fourth interest in the mills and tract of land situated and being in the county of Rowan on the Yadkin River a e-half mile above Bringle's Ferry, adjoining the lands of the Heirs at Law of Lawrence Bringle, deceased, and others, containing about 200 acres, known as the Morgan Mill and mill tract. There is a good merchant and grist mill saw mill and carding machine on this land. The water power is excellent. Terms cash. Persons desiring further information will please call on or write to me. M. L. HOLMES, Com'r. Feb. 20, 1885. 16-4t.

CASH FOR GRAIN! I will pay the highest market price for Corn and Wheat delivered at my Mill in Salisbury, in either Cash or Trade. P. M. BROWN. 15-1m

Help for working people. Send 10 cents postage and we will mail you free, a royal, reliable, and sure cure for all the ailments that put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business, known as the Morgan Mill and mill tract. There is a good merchant and grist mill saw mill and carding machine on this land. The water power is excellent. We will send a copy of the book of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Limit-use only. Address: BRIDGES & SONS, Portland, Maine. Nov. 27, 84-1y

NOTICE-- Is hereby given that application will be made to the present General Assembly for legislation to amend the law concerning the Graded Schools of the Town of Salisbury. F. J. MURDOCH, Sec'y Salisbury G. S. Committee. Jan. 28, 1885.—6t

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LAND! By virtue of a conditional coupon issued out of the Superior Court of Rowan County in favor of Hugh E. Dobbin and others, heirs at law of Joseph E. Dobbin, against George Rex and others, in my hands for collection, I will sell at public auction, at the Court House door in the town of Salisbury, on

The 24 Day of March, 1885, the following real property, viz: (1) A tract of land consisting of 81 acres, more or less, situated in Steele Township, Rowan County, adjoining the lands of R. F. Graham, Laura Berger, and others; beginning at a stake, corner No. 2, on Jno. S. Graham's line, thence N. 1° E. 56 7/8 chs. to a stake, corner No. 2, thence N. 84° W. 14.50 chs. to a stake, corner No. 4, thence S. 12° W. 75.50 chs. to a stake, thence N. 86° E. 20 chs. to the beginning, being lot No. 3 in the division of the lands of Hugh Dobbin, deceased. (2) Another tract, in said township, adjoining the above described lot, beginning at a stake on John S. Graham's line, corner to No. 3, thence N. 1° E. 56 7/8 chs. to a stake, corner No. 3, thence S. 80° W. 17.50 chs. to a stake in the creek, thence S. 49.00 chs. to a hickory, thence N. 89° E. 15.50 chs. to a black oak, thence N. 84° E. 20 chs. to the beginning, containing 81 acres, being lot No. 4 in the division of the lands of Hugh Dobbin, deceased. Terms Cash.—Dated at Salisbury, the 23rd day of January, 1885. C. C. KRIDER, Sh'ff of Rowan Co. 15-4w

WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book, "The Golden Rule." HALL'S BOOK CO., Portland, Maine. Nov. 27, 84-1y

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST for Shiner's Indian Vermifuge and if he fails to supply you, address the proprietor, David E. Shiner, Baltimore, Md.

MOTHER'S FRIEND. No More Terror! No More Pain! No More Danger! To Mother or Child. The Dread of Motherhood. Transformed to HOPE and JOY. Safety and Ease. Suffering Women.

A prominent physician fully qualified to make the proprietor, that if it were not for the "Mother's Friend" would not only have been a market. I most earnestly entreat every female expecting to be confined, to use "Mother's Friend" Coupled with this remedy will add the most during a long obstetrical practice. It will have never known it to fail to produce quick and quiet delivery. H. J. HOLMES, M. D., Atlanta, Ga. Send for our Treatise on "Health and Happiness of Women," mailed free. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

MILL STONES. THE UNDERSIGNED has brought aboard a stock of MILL STONES, and will continue to supply the same, and will sell them at the lowest price, and will sell them at the lowest price, and will sell them at the lowest price. J. T. WATTS, Salisbury, N. C.

VIGOROUS HEALTH. PROF. HARRIS' PASTILLE. A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY. Organic Weakness, PHYSICAL DEPRIVATION, In Young & Middle Aged Men. TRIAL PACKAGE. HARRIS REMEDY CO., 109 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MOTHER—ARE YOU—TROUBLED With any disease of the Female System? If so, to you we bring tidings of comfort and great joy. You can be CURED and restored to perfect health by using Bradfield's Female Regulator.

It is a special remedy for all diseases pertaining to the female, and any intelligent woman can cure herself by using the "Bradfield's Female Regulator." It is especially efficacious in all cases of suppressed or irregular menstruation, in all cases of general debility, in all cases of nervous prostration, and in all cases of general debility. It is a most valuable and reliable remedy, and is sold at the lowest price. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Saved Her Life! BRIDGE, McINTOSH & Co. DR. J. BRADFIELD—Lecturer: I have cured several ladies of their Female Regulator, for falling of the womb and other diseases, and have been in the world for sixteen years, standing, and I can truly say I am cured entirely, and I can truly say I am cured entirely, and I can truly say I am cured entirely. MRS. W. E. STEWART. One Treatise on "Health and Happiness of Women," mailed free. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

NOTICE! The firm of Sheppard, Sink & Moore, proprietors of Klutz' Warehouse, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. JNO. SHEPPARD, D. A. SINK, JAS. M. MOORE. Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 14th, 1885. 13-1m