

Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1885.

Cardinal McCloskey is dead.

The State Fair is in progress this week.

The Warm Springs property has been sold for \$100,000.

J. C. Birdsong has been appointed State Librarian. He was a confederate soldier.

The Winston Sentinel will issue a mammoth industrial sheet early in November.

D. L. Moody, the revivalist, is to begin a campaign in Pennsylvania shortly.

Miss Anna McFarland, of Rochester, N. Y., an heiress, married her carriage driver a few days ago, to the great annoyance of her friends.

Gen. Robt. Toombs, now at death's door, owns an estate worth \$250,000. He denies ever having said he would one day call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill.

All quiet in police circles, so the officers report—except the unfinished case of Thos. Mock vs the Conductor. The former was considerably worried in a fisticuff, several nights ago.

The largest cargo of lumber ever shipped from Canada was recently taken out by a London company. It consisted of 1,272 St. Petersburg standard three inch deals, or 2,518,500 feet board measure. If in inch boards it would cover a farm of sixty acres.

An aeronaut, at Union City, Tenn., met with a fatal accident there last Saturday. He went up all right, but in descending the balloon struck a tree. The aeronaut jumped and clutched a limb, which broke and he fell sixty feet across a log.

The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record very properly objects to some of the features of Dixie, a new periodical of the magazine type. The several numbers issued have been received by the WATCHMAN and regarded as failures in so far as the design of representing the South was concerned. The cartoons are extravagant nothings.

"PAT" DONAN, now a journalist in Dakota, says "we can accommodate 10,000 girls with husbands on ninety day's notice." There seems to be a dearth of marriageable girls in Dakota—towns of 12,000 inhabitants not having more than four or five. Any attractive girl who will go there can green it over the whole territory. What a temptation to the girls!

There is a vast copper region in Texas, discovered first by Gen. George B. McClellan, in 1852. It runs through the counties of Archer, Baylor, Knox, Hardeman and Cottle, westward of Red River. After 33 years Gen. McClellan is the leading spirit of a company engaged in developing this mineral wealth. They have claims on 36,000 acres, and are beginning to operate on a large scale, their plant is estimated to turn out 40 tons of copper per day.

The Philadelphia Press is responsible for announcing "rumors from Washington," to the effect that President Cleveland is going to marry "a sweet thing of 160 pounds and 42 years of age—who has parted regretfully with two relatives." If Grover wants that much sweetness sakes-a-live nobody has any right to object. He could do much better in the age of his sweetness down South.

Two hundred and eighty thousand pounds of explosives, including 49,000 lbs. of dynamite, was touched off on the morning of the 10th October, at the hour of 11:13, to break up Flood Rock in New York harbor. It had been publicly announced that the mines, which have occupied months in preparation, were ready and would be exploded at 11 o'clock. Thousands of people were, therefore, on the lookout for and witnessed it. It was accomplished by electric wires connected with all the cartridges distributed in all parts of the rock. A little girl 11 years old pressed the button which fired the tremendous charge, which was felt far and near.

"THE DURHAM WORKMAN" is the title of a new paper at that place, presumably the organ of the "Knights of Labor." It was, if the writer remembers correctly, the K. of L. who recently massacred the Chinese in Wyoming Territory—a foul and terrible thing; and the K. of L. have been prominent in promulgating opinions "crimsoned by the touch of the bloody, torch-bearing hand of communism!" If these things be true, then are there "breakers ahead" for our people, and the existence of a paper devoted to such a cause is chronicled with regret. The WATCHMAN is opposed to oppression in every way, but does not believe that the remedy can come through the K. of L. or of any kindred organization. But there is surely no oppression of any kind in North Carolina; no condition of labor requiring a protective organization! May the State be saved from all forms of communism!

HEALTH IS THE GREATEST blessing. No child can be healthy if worms abound in its stomach. Shriver's Indian Vermifuge will destroy and expel them and bring the blessing so long sought.

The University.

President Battle announces many improvements in the educational capacity of the University, and most prominent among the new features is the post-graduate degrees. These degrees are Master of Arts, Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy. These degrees are offered to graduates of the University and also of other Colleges. This is an important and much needed step which places the University in position to do better and more acceptable work.

N. C. & S. A. Exposition.

Thanks are tendered the management of the North Central and South American Exposition, at New Orleans, for an invitation to be present and participate in the opening exercises on the 10th of November, and to "accept the hospitality of the Exposition during its entire term."

The opening day is intended to be a tribute to "Peace and Good will" between the various nations of the three Americas.

"The growing importance of the Latin-American countries to the industry of the world, makes the establishment of a hemispherical commercial policy between the producers and the consumers of the American continent highly necessary; and it is this end the coming Exposition has in view." Nov. 18th is Press day. Editors from the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the countries of Central and South America will be invited. Dana of the N. Y. Sun is to deliver the address.

From the Mountains.

Burke Blade: There are 210 patients in the insane asylum at Morganton. The northern wing, now nearly finished, will make room for 500 in all.

Lands in South Mountains near Morganton sold at a public auction recently at an average of 30 cts. per acre.

There were several frosts in Burke last week.

Summer visitors in the mountains are hastening away.

Nearly all the western counties are taking active interest in tobacco raising and manufacturing.

Mr. Sam'l McDowell and Miss Sue Forney were married Wednesday last week, the Rev. Mr. Walters officiating. It was a very pleasant affair to the friends of the parties.

Burke county proposes to take the vote of her tax-payers on an appropriation of \$50,000 to the "Southern and Western Air Line Road." A large public meeting was held in Morganton Monday last week in which leading citizens took part, and spoke in favor of the appropriation.

Let us hope that leading citizens of Rowan will be out next Saturday to promote the project of a road to Mocksville. It certainly involves very important interests to this community, and now is the time to strike.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men," &c.

POMEROY'S Democrat has been after Ben. Butler with a pretty sharp implement. Old Ben. gave it as his deliberate opinion that the laboring men of this country (the United States) will all sell their votes at two dollars each; whereupon the Democrat handles him thus:

The truth of the matter is that Ben. Butler is a blatant demagogue with brains, gab and dexterity of reach. His entire life has been one continual game of grab and skin. By stealing, plundering, leaguering with speculators and confederates during the war, and by sharp use of his ill-gotten wealth since, he has come to be a millionaire. He is a bondholder; a land speculator; a monopolist; a schemer for self and power. He has given more money to buy votes and to debauch public sentiment than has any other man in the United States.

During his several campaigns he paid out tens of thousands, chiefly to bummers and gamblers for the purchase of the votes they had to sell, and now when disgruntled he charges that nine out of ten laboring men will sell their votes for two dollars each.

The man who has such a low opinion of his fellow men generally judges others by himself.

In a letter to the Cleveland Democracy of Buffalo, N. Y., read in their meeting held Monday evening last, President Cleveland makes the following sensible remarks:

"The Democratic cause need have no fear of the most complete discussion of its principles; and the history of its great leaders and their achievements cannot fail to inspire the members of the party with pride and veneration. It is well in these latter days to often turn back and read of the faith which the founders of our party had in the people—how exactly they approached their needs, and with what lofty aims and purposes they sought the public good.

THEMSELVES BEING WITNESSES.—Says the Philadelphia Press, (Republican) General Stevenson, first assistant postmaster general, day by day, with tireless regularity, drops his usual allowance of heads of Republican postmasters into the basket.

That is just the thing the people wanted done when they voted for Cleveland, and Mr. Stevenson understands the business.

Bot a Horse.

A Kentucky Congressman's pretty daughter visited Washington recently. She went up to President Cleveland upon the occasion of a White House reception, and said: "I'll bet you a horse you don't know who I am." The President was equal to the occasion. "No," said he, "I don't know who you are; but I'll bet a horse you are from Kentucky." "Shake," said the young lady, and she has been on good terms with the President ever since. —Waco Day.

Washington Letter.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1885.

Those unacquainted with the arena of Washington social and official life can hardly realize the importance of the recent order of the Secretary of War. The order is in substance that all Army officers who have been for four years on detached service must return to their regiments. Detached service is nominally some light duty at Washington, in the War Department, at Fort Monroe, or as acting aids to a score of generals with out commands in time of peace. In other words detached duty is about the lightest work, and the most delightful play that perfumed dogs (pups) of war ever indulged in. For years and years they have remained here in Washington the admirals and admirals-in-waiting of the West End, the indulged to ruin of tailors, restorers, and washerwomen. The trumpet call of the Secretary of War has fallen on their ears like the knell of doom. To change their base from Pennsylvania avenue to New Mexico or Idaho is like banishment to Siberia. But the Secretary's order is not confined to the club rooms. These young gentlemen so long detached from legitimate military service have made strong attachments elsewhere, and the departure for the frontier will leave a void in the social life of Washington. The ladies of the rooms and boudoirs of the West end will blend in grief with the unpaid washerwomen over the departure of these young officers of the Army.

For awhile it was hoped that their hitherto patent social and political influence would avail them, and cause the Secretary to rescind his order. But at least in special cases. Division and department commanders argued that the Secretary of War had signed the order without giving it any personal consideration, and that therefore a simple request, carrying both official and personal influence for individual exceptions, would have the desired effect. But the Secretary's impression Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Schofield, Gen. Pope and Gen. Howard all requested the Secretary of War to make exceptions to the order in the cases of their personal aids. They were mistaken in the premises of their argument. Secretary of War has not been known for considering the matter from the time he became Secretary of War, and when the time for issuing the order arrived he had mastered all the details and was entirely cognizant of what its effect would be.

Besides the attention of the President has been called to the matter, and it had met with his unqualified approval. The protests and requests were alike unavailing, for the Secretary did not intend backing down. He has set his foot down, and yesterday refused to make an exception in every one of the individual cases brought to his attention.

As stated, the Secretary of War was fully aware of the effect of the order, and he knew just where it would strike, but was firm in his purpose. He evidently knew of the special duty abuse before he took his seat in the Cabinet, and afterwards his experience as a lawyer led him to make the order as he did. He was acting. He visited the headquarters of various divisions and departments, saw the officers whom the order would detach from staff duty, and compared them with the officers who were always with their regiments, and could see at a glance the difference between the two. He saw that staff duty too long continued had a demoralizing effect in unfitting officers for field duty and depriving them of all interest in their regiments. He held that the staff was meant for the line, not the line for the staff, and if line was to suffer the sake of making it pleasant for the staff, the abuse should be removed. Hence the order and his firm intention to stick to it.

While the Secretary's order is heavily felt in military and social circles here, it must be approved by the country at large, and by every officer who has the instincts of a man and a citizen. The favoritism that has kept so many social pets in soft places in the East has had a demoralizing influence upon the army.

Negro Labor.

The Macon, (Ga.), Telegraph recently wrote of the idling tendencies of the negro—that few do six days honest labor in the week. Representative Manning, of Mississippi, has also been speaking of the unreliability of negro labor, and his statements are almost a surprise. He says the last census shows this—that in Mississippi nearly half of the cotton raised in the State was grown without the aid of colored labor. He is reported as saying in the New Orleans States:

"White men and white women and children now go into the fields and work. And with so much better results that cotton growers are becoming very much encouraged in the thought that they are no longer dependent on the negro for an unreliable class of labor as the blacks. A curious fact mentioned by Mr. Manning in that connection is that comparing the yield of cotton on ground worked by the whites it is found that the ground worked by the whites yields twenty-five per cent more than that worked by the negroes. Of course the difference is in the whites cultivate it more thoroughly."

Now these opinions are worth something, for they are the opinions of Southern men who have been reared among negroes, know their habits, understand their character, and have no unkind feelings for them. When a Northern man undertakes to discuss the negro in any of his relations we are sure he will make a both of it, because he writes from imperfect knowledge. The truth is, the Northern politicians, editors and authors know but little of the South or its people, white or colored. The South is still almost to them terra incognita. They know almost as much of the north pole as they do of negro character, life, habits, &c. They take their ideas from such works as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and Tourgee's political and sectional novels, and from the burnt-cork "gentry" who play the negro on the boards of certain New York theatres.

But is negro labor as unreliable in North Carolina as it is found to be in Georgia and Mississippi? The negro is a provident and lazy and indolent and devoted to fun and holidays. If the country is dark, under the changed order of things, is as much of an idler as the town darkey then it is not hard to understand why the results in Mississippi are as described by Mr. Manning. The tobacco factory is the best school-house we have in regularity, giving the negroes lessons in regularity, industry and "go." In spite of all drawbacks we are much inclined to stand by negro labor. It is probably the best the South will get for a long time to come. —Wilmington Star.

On Testing and Choosing a Piano.

[Communicated.]

I dislike thrusting my personality on the public; but in this instance, it is obligatory, and without option. This obtrusion cannot be made very short but it will be brief for the sake of the public, and ought to be in view of the wanton provocation evoking it.

When I and wife went to New York, last July, it was solely to attend the convention of "The Music Teachers' National Association" and after that to attend to various matters giving accession of strength to our professional and tutorial usefulness. Of the many acts and utterances of courtesy and kindness, heaped upon us by the very elite of the musical profession, the high consideration and warmly demonstrative friendship of J. M. Thoms—editor and proprietor of the "American Art Journal"—were more intensely gratifying than that of all the others combined. His journal—a weekly—is the only review of musical news, and the only vehicle of the piano line—that circulates as a recognized authority, among all the higher grades of the profession and dilettanti, in all the art centres of Europe—from this country. With the trade—in this country, his influence is potent, because he is superlatively intelligent, honorable, truthful and fair in discrimination. He carries advertisements of all the reputable manufacturers of pianos, steadfastly rejecting those of the fraudulent class, having an intimate cognizance of the working details and business methods of every firm in the country.

After the convention, impelled by a desire to aid me, he gradually drew out a confession of all the real details of my present home life, its inadequacy and my former predicament. He was not remaining there indefinitely. Finding me philosophically resigned and stoically impenetrable, he eagerly proposed, for my adoption, several kinds of musical mercantile projects, in which he could put me on the inside track, and, by the fair profits, of which, I could thicken my very thin tutorial income. He emphatically rejected each in turn, for my sake, and for the sake of the mercantile work. Lastly, he suggested the sale of pianos; said he would show me the very best make of the kind of piano of the grade in general use and demand by the substantial middle class of people.—(Meaning "the Holmstrom"). And also, the lately gotten up, and only honest make of piano, which he said had the advantage to have the prices made to me so low that I would have a small, but legitimate margin of profit, at a cost to the purchaser, less than the average traveling agent pays before adding his hundred per cent profit, by which process they are made "high priced."

In brief, his earnest and kindly importunity overcame my reluctance; and he spent much of his valuable time making me and wife acquainted with the heads and au fait in all the details of the two manufactories, as well as taking me through the intangible, mountainous buildings,—established by Hale—larger than all the combined nations in India, 13, no., 207 pages, bound in paper. Price, thirty-five cents. For sale by Jones & McCubbin, Main St., Salisbury, N. C. Dr. Gracey is personally known to Rev. John W. Davis, D.D., who highly recommends the work.

Holmstrom has the warmest regards and kindest wishes for every piano manufacturer in Salisbury, N. C., and that he is intimately known to all is vouchered by the fact that he is the only man in the city who can draught a scale for piano; and any change of keyboard, in any firm, is put in shape for the artisan, by his head and hand. He and his partner—James—as well as the president of the Schubert Piano Co.—are continuously working among and supervising their men. The "Schubert" piano—only one style—is gotten up by a company of first class artistic, musical mechanics, to "meet a long felt want"—a thoroughly honest, cheap, three-stringed and overstrung piano, for those who cannot afford to pay for the elaborate and costly, but the higher priced ones, but its qualities, both in music and construction, are sterling and enduring.

I do not—will not—"push" these pianos, nor intermeddle with the operations of the travelling vendors; but when any of these latter leave their track and collide with me on mine, impugning my honor, veracity and professional capacity, I must defend them, and hold a higher regard for them than for money.

A lady has bought the only "Holmstrom" I have yet brought here. The gentleman who lives in Winchester, Va., and lives on the profits accruing from an occasional sale of a Knabe piano, went to that lady's home, last week, to inspect (?) the piano, and once seated himself before it and made his few remarks, and only passed at its keyboard. Nothing wrong in that, but there was in his promptly uttered and unsought opinion (?) that: "It has a pretty good tone for a cheap piano,"—meaning an inferior one, for he continued, "but no one ought to buy a cheap piano." His next shot was, "but the tone is better than the tone of the Knabe piano," and he continued to detract from every point of its reprehensible proceeding; for the lady being now the owner of the piano, the intent of his gratuitous disparagement, voiced in oracular tone, was simply to pain her. Fortunately, the lady has abundance of good sense, by which she clearly read his motives. So I might have read this matter with the silence of an intended contempt, but it was really a declaration of war against my judgment and the purses of those who are likely to need pianos. His next remark, "I never heard of Holmstrom," so toned as to imply that that maker was nobody. The lady spoke, "He must be well known, for I have heard of him," and he said, "I never heard of him either." The man foolishly overreached himself in thus voluntarily uncovering his pitiable ignorance of notable factors in his own line of business.

I give only one more remark, not because of its impertinent assumption, but as a text to base a few suggestions on, of much advantage to those who would, intelligently, test a piano. He said: "I suppose Mrs. Neave—like all who have taught music for years,—has lost practice and can't play tone, and therefore was not able to test tone and touch sufficiently." Having "supposed," he will doubtless—as defamers usually do—soon assert invidiously. I must here say that Mrs. Neave is a lady of real musical talent, who was early trained to read music correctly and fluently, ever less her practice. For some recent years, my wife, afflicted eyesight and unsuitable glasses, assisted her to see music clearly by lamp or gaslight, and gave her much inconvenience even in daylight; but after the work of the oculist and optician in Philadelphia, last June, done prior to our visiting New York, her eyesight is better than it has ever been; and I have known but few that read music so fluently, and execute so correctly—at sight—as she can. [But that such a man should utter such an invidious slur, and in such a connection, caps the climax of stolid mendacity. A man who, whatever he was before he became an itinerant vender of pianos—was not, nor is, any part of a musician. He can, it is true, strike, awkwardly, a few crude chords and play simple airs with one finger. He is,

confessedly, a miserable failure as a piano tuner, because his musical perceptions are so obtuse as to make it impossible for him to work out the equal temperament of an octave, as the indispensable bearings to tune the whole board from I. With such an irregular torpidity, and puerile manipulation, it seems inconceivable that such a musical cripple—nonentity rather—should hold so self-complacent an underestimate of musical people as to prate authoritatively on the tone and action qualities of pianos!

The Knabe-like many other reliable makes of pianos—stands on a long established and well merited reputation; and people select from taste, memories of the past, &c., and I would not, never do say aught against them, even when my opinion is sought.

We will now examine his idea that much finger gymnastics is indispensable to a correct playing of a piano. The mere play-er can only judge of tone and touch: to obtain a correct appreciation of tone, rapid playing is unneeded and may be made detrimental; moreover, the listener can judge fully of the many distinctive attributes of tone,—such as the sympathetic, the singing, the carrying,—and other powers, which the mere requirements in technique give little or no cognition of. Touch—or action can only be tested by the player; but, while rapid, clear-cut execution is requisite to the judgment of some points, it hinders cognizance in others. The best action for touch, to the great mass of players is neither to resist nor too yielding—too stiff nor too pliant or soft.

Again, touch is more arbitrary than tone, and the indexes to what is right—for general use—are more clearly marked. A fancy for a particular touch is often begotten of ignorance and conceit. The love of one style and condemnation of all others is, very often, but a partiality for what the player has been accustomed to, rather the result of unbiassed, intelligent judgment. A good touch—for general use,—is readily discerned, and I will give a few of the main indexes: The blow should be powerful, the firm and smooth, not slipping away from under the fingers, but enabling you to retain and control it throughout. The repeat should be rapid and sure, combined with a perfect check. The action should be neither deep nor shallow; in the former rapid execution is hindered, in the latter the power of the blow is injured. After testing the notes singly, press down several at the same time; if there are faults in the action, this test brings them vividly out. Very respectfully,

W. H. NEAVE.

MERONEY & BRO GREAT STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

Simply Immense! READ PARTIAL LIST: Tricots, Flannels, Ladies' Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain Suitings, Debarges, Alpaccas, SILKS, Satins, Velvets, Veilvettes, (in all shades), Feather and Fur Trimmings, Woolen Laces, Hercules Braids and Buttons, in immense variety, Handkerchiefs and Gloves, in large variety.

WRAPS, CLOAKS, ULSTER JACKETS, NEW MARKETS, RUSSIAN CIRCULARS, CLOAKING, and a magnificent line of JERSEYS; Shawls, Nubias, Hoods, Knit Jackets, Short Wraps, Zephyrs, &c., &c.

QUILTS, COMFORTS, BLANKETS, CARPETS.

Ladies and Children's Underwear: CORSETS, worn and otherwise; HOSE, full and complete line, including special line of RIBBED HOSE—most ever seen here. Full line of Gentlemen's Underwear & furnishings. Don't fail to see them—HATS, Caps, Boots & Shoes.

GROCERIES. Full, New, Fresh, and superior line of Standard Groceries—same price others sell old goods for. Wood and Willow Ware, Trunks and Valises. Sewing Machines. Agents for AMERICAN and ST. JOHN Sewing Machines—the most reliable on the market.

BARGAINS! A splendid and varied assortment of the finest Dress Goods LEFT over from last winter, will be sold BELOW COST, to make room. These Goods are in perfect condition, and are as serviceable as any goods. Also, a lot of HATS and SHOES, carried over from last winter, at a bargain—below cost.

When you want anything that should be kept in a first class Store, come to us first. We propose to meet and satisfy the demands of customers. Come and see us. 506-508 Salisbury, Oct. 15, 1885. MERONEY & BRO.

PATENTS Caveats, Trade Marks and Copyrights. Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for Moderate Fees. Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from Washington. Send Model or Drawing. We advise as to patentability free of charge; and make no charge unless we refer here to the Postmaster, the Sup't. of Money Order Div., and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms and references to actual clients in your own State or country, write to C. A. SHAW & CO., Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C. Oct. 15, 1885.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. NOTICE! The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company will take place in Salisbury, N. C. on the fourth Wednesday in November 1885, it being the 25th day of the month. GEO. P. ERWIN, Secy and Treas. Salisbury, N. C. Oct. 13, 1885. 52-4t.

Wheat! Wheat!! H. B. MEDITERANEAN Seed Wheat! Seed Wheat! For sale at Mr. J. S. McCubbin, Sr., and at my farm. I sowed this variety of wheat in December last year and made more than 34 bushels to one sown. Expect to sow my crop of it this fall and do much better with it this time. J. M. HARRISON. Oct. 13, 1885.—2t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Having qualified as administrator on the estate of Sarah Cooper on the 10th day of September, 1885, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said Sarah Cooper to make immediate payment of their debts, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within one year from date hereof, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. DAVID M. COOPER, Admr. 46-6w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Having taken out letters of administration upon the estate of John C. Brown, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to me on or before the 30th day of Sept. 1886, else this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the said estate will please make prompt settlement. HENRY PEELER, Admr. Sept. 30th, 1885.—6w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Having qualified as Administrator of Joseph Mahaley, Jr., I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against his estate to exhibit the same to me on or before the 31st day of September, 1885. This September 2nd, 1885. DAVID H. MAHALEY, Admr. of Joseph Mahaley. 46-6w

North Carolina. Rowan County.—In Superior Court. SUMMONS FOR RELIEF. James Hollar, Admr. of Sarah Rice, Plaintiff, vs. Scott Gates, and others. Upon the affidavit of plaintiff it is ordered that publication be made in the "Carolina Watchman" for six successive weeks, notifying Sarah Gates, Pinkney Gates, John Rice, Henry Rice, Lizzie Rice, Eliza Rice, Sam'l Rice, John G. Rice, Crawford Rice, Melissa Rice and Charles Rice, who are non-residents of this State, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, for the county of Rowan, on the 17th day of October, 1885, and answer the complaint filed in this action in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, and let them take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Given under my hand, this 1st day of September, 1885. J. M. HORRIL, C. S. C. of Rowan County. 46-6w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Having qualified as administrator cum solvendo assets, upon the estate of Robert Knox, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them to me for payment on or before the 17th day of September, 1886, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. This Sept. 17th, 1885. JOHN S. KNOX, Admr. Thos. F. KLUFTZ, Atty. 46-6w

J. M. HADEN, Real Estate Agent, Office in J. D. McNeely's Store. HAS FOR SALE the following real estate on terms to suit purchasers: No. 1—Eight building lots, four of them fronting on Main str. These lots are near Car Shops. No. 2—Has eight building lots and four small farms. This property is situated on the Bringle ferry road 1/2 mile from Car shops. No. 3—Ten small farms, containing each from 10 to 12 acres, situated on the Bringle ferry road, 1/2 mile from Salisbury. No. 4—Has seven building lots, two on Main street and five on Church street. No. 5—Has eleven small lots, situated on Long street, near Gas house, Woolen Mills, freight and passenger depots. This property is valuable for tenement houses. No. 6—Has eight small farms, containing four to six acres, situated about 1 1/2 miles of Salisbury on the N. C. R. R. No. 7—Has about 25 or 30 small farms, containing 5 to 10 acres each. Also, several other valuable farms, containing from 50 to 110 acres, with buildings—all within day of sale at the rate of 8 per cent per annum. W. F. LUCKEY, Admr. Oct. 6th, 1885. 51-4t

Sale of Land! By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Rowan County, in the case of W. F. Luckey, Administrator of R. J. Sloan against R. C. Sloan and others, I will sell on the Court House door in Salisbury on Saturday, the 7th day of November, 1885, at public auction, a tract of land adjoining the lands of J. L. Cowan, James Pearson, the John Graham lands and others; containing 48 acres. Biddings to open at \$294.93. Terms—one-third cash, and the balance in six months, with interest from day of sale at the rate of 8 per cent per annum. W. F. LUCKEY, Admr. Oct. 6th, 1885. 51-4t

The Holmstrom Piano, SQUARE OR UPRIGHT— IS THE BEST in these concrete of qualities—purity, volume, continuity and congruity of tone; and for durability and beauty of construction, none are better, while few are nearly so good. The prices are \$225, \$250 and \$275—CASH. The Schubert Piano—Upright— IS THE ONLY SUBSTANTIAL and truly musical "Cheap" Piano—price \$175.00. The reasons why such honest, artistic work can be obtained at the low, but legitimate rates will be fully given in a business conference with W. H. NEAVE. Sept. 17, 1885.—1f

WOMAN! voice was in all her steps, Heaven in her eyes, Every gesture dignity and love! appeared Mother Eve, and so may shin her fair descendants, with the exercise of common sense, care and proper treatment. An enormous number of female complaints are directly caused by disturbances or suppression of the Menstrual Function. In every such case that drug and pill regimen BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR will effect relief and cure. It is from the recipe of a most distinguished physician. It is composed of the happiest combination has never been arranged. It is prepared with scientific skill from the finest materials. It bears the palm for constancy of strength, certainty of effect, elegance of appearance and relative cheapness. The testimony in its favor is genuine. It never fails when fairly tried. Cartersville Ga. This will certify that two members of my immediate family, after suffering for many years from menstrual irregularity, and having been treated without benefit by every medical doctor, were at length completely cured by one bottle of Dr. Bradfield's Female Regulator. Its effect in such cases is truly wonderful, and will be gratefully testified by "Woman's Best Friend" truly called "WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND." Yours Respectfully, JAS. W. STRANGE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of James B. Gibson, deceased, all persons holding claims against the said James B. Gibson, are hereby notified to present them to me on or before the 25th day of September, 1886, or this notice will be pleaded as a bar to their recovery. This September 25th, 1885. JAS. C. GIBSON, Ext'r. 50-6w

HEALTH RESTORED! Send for our book on the "Health and Happiness of Woman." Free. BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR. HEALTH RESTORED!