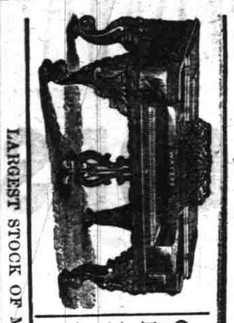
Library

The Carolina Watchman.

VOL XVII.—THIRD SERIES. SALISBURY, N. C., NOVEMBER 26, 1885. NO. 6.



LARGEST STOCK OF MUSIC BOOKS AND MUSICAL MERCHANDISE IN THE STATE. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE—Mention this paper

Address, V. T. BARNWELL, Manager, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

[40:1y]

Chickering Pianos,
Mathushek Pianos,
Bent & Co. Pianos,
Arion Pianos,

Mason & Hamlin Organs,
Packard Orchestral Organs,
Bay State Organs,
On Fifteen days trial.

Band Instruments,
11 Pieces, $1.20.
Sheet Music, at 25 per cent. off former prices.

I I CHARLOTTE MUSIC HOUSE, BRANCH OF LUDDEN & BATES SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE

☞PRICES THE LOWEST. TERMS THE EASIEST. ORDER FROM THIS HOUSE AND SAVE TIME, MONEY AND FREIGHT.☜

Correspondence with Teachers and Tuners solicited.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY!

KLUTTZ'S

TOBACCO LINIMENT

FOR

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, SPRAINS, BRUISES, PAINS, ACHES, &C.

Combining the wonderful curative virtues of Tobacco, with other approved rubefacients, making a marvelous compound for the relief of human suffering

☞ RELIEF GUARANTEED. ☜
☞ ITS ACTION IS WONDERFUL. ☜

Suffer no longer. Be humbugged with quack cure-alls no longer. Tobacco is Nature's Great Remedy. It has been used in a crude way from the days of Sir Walter Raleigh down, and has worked many a marvelous cure, and saved many a valuable life. In the "Tobacco Liniment" its virtues are scientifically extracted, combined with other valuable medical agents, and confidently offered to the public, not as a cure-all, but as a safe, powerful and effective External Remedy, applicable wherever there is pain to be relieved.

In large bottles at only 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Ask for it, and insist upon having it. Don't be put off with worthless substitutes. Try it and you will be thankful for having had it brought to your attention.

THEO. F. KLUTTZ & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Proprietors,
[50:3m] SALISBURY, N. C.

SOUTH RIVER ACADEMY.

South River, Rowan County, N. C.

A good school located in a healthy village, 8 miles from Salisbury. Term commences September 7th, 1885, and continues nine months. All the English branches (including Algebra) taught thoroughly. Latin and Greek optional.

Good board in private families at low rates. Tuition moderate, and graded according to studies pursued. Best furnished school-building in the county.

For paticulars address,
J. M. HILL, Principal.
Sept. 2, 1888.—3m

SALE OF LAND!

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Rowan County, in the case of J. L. Sifford, Guardian of Mary C. Miller, ex parte, I will sell at public auction at the Court House door, in Salisbury on Monday the 5th day of October, 1885, a tract of land adjoining the lands of —— Morris, Leah C. Bernhart and others—being lot No. 4 in the division of the lands of Chas. Miller, dec'd, containing 54½ acres.

Terms—one-third cash, one-third in six and one-third in twelve months, with bond and interest from date of sale at eight per cent, on the deferred payments.

J. L. SIFFORD, Guardian.
Sept. 4th, '85. 47:4t.

Silence of Peace.

Ah! If they could only speak.

There is a marble slab at the head of every grave in the National Cemetery to tell of war. If there is no name the word "Unknown" signifies that a soldier who was killed in a certain battle lies buried there.

It is the guns which are silent—which have nothing to speak for them. Here and there one has been saved as a relic, but the vast majority have disappeared in the melting furnace, to come out in more peaceful form.

What of the great barbette guns at Fort Sumter, the black-mouthed monsters which roared defiance at Beauregard as he struck his first blow at the Federals? What of the grim muzzles which belched flame from the many port holes as brave Anderson fought to delay the inevitable? A hundred cannon manned by Confederate, hurled death and destruction at the fort for fateful hours, and nearly every one of them was called into use in later years. Can one single piece of that ordnance be found today?

Great siege guns hurled shot and shell into Yorktown, Charleston, Petersburg, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Island No. 10, and half a score of other places. Who can point out the spot where one of those monsters lies resting today?

In the rank weeds at Fort Pillow lies a disabled cannon. It may be spoken of as dead. A great shell from a Federal gunboat inflicted mortal injury. If that old cannon could speak, what a story it could relate of the fierce fights in the bend of the great river. It helped to drive the gunboats back again and again; it thundered at them as they finally ran the gauntlet; it fell into Federal hands; it was retaken by the Confederates; it saw all the horribleness of war before it was thrown down to sink away in the soft soil and be half hidden in the weeds.

On the ridge above Vicksburg—the ridge from which a hundred guns hurled shot at the Federal craft—one may find two old cannon, defaced, crippled, useless. They will never thunder again. If they could speak! Just think of the story they would tell, beginning with Sherman's attack, and ending on that historical Fourth of July which witnessed Pemberton's surrender! Between those dates were hundreds of days and nights—days of battle—nights of alarm—weeks of starvation—months of suspense and horror. These cannon could tell us all, but they are forever silent.

And what of the hundreds of field batteries? Each gun came to have its name and history. Each one came to have its friends and admirers in the brigade. Each new scar added to its list of friends—each battle proved it more worthy of confidence. Think of the battles one of those rusty, defaced and useless pieces could name! Think of the thrilling incidents it could relate.

In the roadside ditch between Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville one lies dead, and so buried out of sight that few eyes rest upon it. On the field of Antietam—over in the woods where Hooker rushed at Stonewall Jackson and could not drive him—lies another. No man can say that a third can be found, though he look over every field of battle known to history. What of the pieces which flamed and roared at Bull Run, Williamsburg, Fairfax and the Seven Days? What of those which thundered up and down the Shenandoah and the Drury? What of the hundreds which belched shot and shell at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Appomattox? Of the hundreds not one single dozen have been preserved through these twenty years of peace. The burden of silence is upon them. They may exhibit their scars and rust, but the secrets of the battle lie safely hidden in their black depths. They could tell of fathers, brothers, and sons—of heroes and cowards—of advance and retreat—of gallant charge and bloody repulse, but they are silent forever.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Foreign Wars.

Wars seem finally to have been inaugurated in the Balkan country. Servia and Bulgaria are the first to lock horns but the end of the struggle they precipitate cannot be foreseen. It will probably cause the disappearance of Turkey from the map of Europe. The petty kingdoms which have been trembling upon the verge of battle for months can hardly engage each other without embroiling the greater powers of Europe. Two many different interests are at stake in the neighborhood of the Golden Horn. The eastern question still demands settlement and it is probable that the Balkan war will be welcomed as an excuse for settling it permanently. We can see nothing beyond the rising troubles but a still further parceling out of the Turkish dominions and a still closer and clearer attachment of the parcels to the various powers which consider themselves entitled to shares of the whole and are strong enough to enforce their claims.—*News-Observer.*

Too Soft-Hearted.

Governor Scales has respited the three negroes who were under sentence to be hanged at Gatesville next Monday, 23d inst., until December 7th. Their names are Isaiah Richardson, John Swanner and Edward Sanders. Their crime is burglary. They are respited in order that the Governor may have an opportunity to examine their case, a plea for commutation of sentence having been made.—*News-Observer.*

Southern Convicts in Northern Prisons.

Senator Jones, of Florida, who is distinguished for his large knowledge and sound judgment, and whose kindness of heart leads him to advocate the cause of the injured and oppressed, whoever and wherever they may be, attended the recent session of the National Prison Congress at Chicago, and there strongly and justly opposed the practice of sending to Northern prisons Southern men convicted of violating the Federal statutes.

This practice, which he denounced as inhuman at all times, grew out of the assumption on the part of authorities that persons convicted at the South of violating the election laws, at elections for members of Congress, could not be safely confined in Southern prisons, because of the strong local sympathy that would be manifested for them, and the probability that, having friends inside and outside of the prison, they would be allowed to escape. A large number of this class of offenders was at one time sent to Northern prisons, who could not be classed as criminals, in the ordinary sense of the term, but were treated as such and compelled to herd with criminals.

The principal prisoners sent from the South to Northern prisons, by the judges of the United States Circuit Courts, moreover, have been offenders against the United States internal revenue laws. The Constitution provides that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime has been committed." While this provision has been observed, even at the South, it looks like an extreme stretch of authority to condemn a man in one State and compel him to serve out his sentence in another, at a remote distance, in a climate much more severe than that to which he is accustomed, and among a people who may not be disposed to treat him with impartiality.

Senator Jones argued that this disposition of Southern offenders constitutes an extra and unnecessary punishment, and one which, coupled with the rigors of prison life, tends to injure the health of many of the prisoners. He assumed that it was not the intention of the Government to impose extra punishment in this way, and maintained that the course adopted was altogether unnecessary, since there are many places at the South to which Southern prisoners can be sent, and securely kept. It is estimated that there are at this time over 2,000 United States prisoners in Northern penetintiaries, a large number of whom are from the South.

There is nothing in the nature of the offenses committed by the latter class which justifies cruel and unusual punishment, and yet the punishment inflicted upon them is both cruel and unusual. To violate the laws of the United States, except where blood has been spilt in resisting arrest, is not an offense of so grave a nature as murder and robbery and violent assault upon the person, yet the perpetrators of these crimes are imprisoned near their homes, while the ignorant mountaineers or colored men who run illicit stills, or deprive the Government in some other way of a small revenue tax, are punished by being sent to a prison a thousand miles off, where they are deprived of that occasional communication with members of their families which prisoners are generally allowed to have, and which constitutes nearly the only amelioration of their lot.

Besides the objections urged by Senator Jones, the present practice involves considerable and altogether needless outlay by the Government, for the travelling expenses of marshals, their deputies and the prisoners, in going to and returning from the prisons. On every account, therefore, the practice referred to is unjustifiable, and the proper steps should be taken to put an end to it. If legislation is necessary, it will be sufficient to provide by law that, whenever proper quarters can be had in the State prisons, the persons who shall be convicted in the United States Courts shall, without exception, be confined in their own States. They will be as safely guarded as at the North, their punishment will be what is contemplated in sentencing them, and they will be spared the unwarrantable hardships and cruelties to which they are now exposed.—Charleston *News and Courier.*

Asylum Physician.

On the second Wednesday in December the Board of Directors of the Western North Carolina Insane Asylum, near Morganton, will elect a *second* Assistant Physician for that Institution. Persons desiring the place will forward their applications to W. J. Yates, President of the Board, Charlotte, N. C., or to Dr. P. L. Murphy, Superintendent, Morganton, N. C.

The North Wing of the Asylum will be completed by the first of June next, when accommodations for the insane will be increased to double the present capacity. When the Institution is finally finished according to the plans adopted by the Legislature eleven years ago, it will be one of the finest and handsomest in the United States. Dr. P. L. Murphy, the Superintendent of the Asylum, and Dr. E. M. Summerell, the Assistant Physician, have been quite successful in their management and treatment of patients, while Dr. Murphy has shown that he knows how to manage financial and business matters, as well as physical and mental ailments.—*C a . Democrat.*

A Yale Professor Speaks.

After working for the suspension or rather stoppage of the further use of silver money, Professor Sumner has started, we see, upon an advocacy of the suspension of the system of *common schools.* According to the learned Professor: "No State should be compelled to educate the children of its citizens. Further, he advocates another suspension—that of all marriages of persons "who cannot support and educate their own children." In fact, this Yale Professor seems to advocate a suspension or stoppage of the propagation of children except by the rich. There would seem, in sooth, to be no vagary upon which the *genus* Doctrinaire cannot find a perch.—*N. Y. F. & M. Record.*

Clean up about the orchard. Remove dead limbs. "Prune when the knife is sharp." Gather up all the rubbish, dead trees, brush and weeds, and burn the same, thereby ridding the orchard of insects which have sought shelter there, and of their eggs, pupæ, &c.

Grant's Threat to Hang Gov. Tilden.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 4.—The Hayes-Tilden controversy is receiving more than ordinary attention in the western newspaper press in view of the radically different statements which have been made Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, who was an intimate friend of Gen. Grant, and Capt. A. E. Lee, of this city, who enjoyed the confidence and patronage of President Hayes. Today the attention of Mr. Lee was called to the reiterated statement of Mr. Childs that Gen. Grant had expressed to him the opinion that Mr. Tilden was elected. After reading over carefully the assertions of Mr. Childs, as telegraphed to the *Herald*, Capt. Lee said:

"Without denying, Mr. Childs seems to discredit my statement that Gen. Grant told me that he would have hung Tilden had the latter undertaken to be inaugurated as President in lieu of Hayes. Yet Gen. Grant did make that very declaration to me on two different occasions. We were discussing the threats of some of the Democratic leaders—as, for instance, that of Gen. Ewing, of Ohio, that an army 200,000 strong would march on to Washington in support of Mr. Tilden's claims—and the intention of Mr. Tilden to go to Washington and be sworn in as President, when the General remarked:

"'IF HE [meaning Tilden] HAD UNDERTAKEN TO DO THAT I WOULD HAVE HUNG HIM.'

"These were Gen. Grant's very words. On the second occasion the General, after saying that he would have hung Tilden if the latter had attempted to be inaugurated, added: "'I would like to have Hayes know that.'"

Capt. Lee was asked if Gov. Hayes' life was threatened during the controversy about the count, and he said: "Yes, he received a great many letters from different parts of the country threatening him with death if he should undertake to assume the Presidential office. He seemed to care nothing about them, and after examining one or two, refused to look at any more."

The Execution of Criminals.

In the recent Legislature of Georgia a bill to make the execution of criminals private failed to even attract much attention. There can be no doubt of the injurious effects of public hangings. They do not impress scoundrels, they give the villains a sort of triumphant departure from mundane scenes, and their general tendency is demoralizing, nay, brutalizing. All know the character of the crowds that gather on such occasions. The ignorant, the vicious, the debased are all there. What is there in a public execution as ordinarily presented to awe men into doing better and to teach an objective lesson of death that shall not be forgotten? Have these oft-repeated hangings before gaping and wondering thousands had any salutary effect in deterring crime or suppressing immorality? The tragedy of the gibbet is not at all calculated to make bad men stand appalled in the vindication of outraged law. But it familiarizes bad or ignorant men with such scenes and it hardens them—makes them more callous, more brutal. They see a quick shrift in the midst of attending thousands, accompanied by military display and even the expressed sympathy of many in the crowd. But let the execution be private. Let the hangman and a dozen witnesses gather in a room to carry out the extreme penalty of the law. Let the multitude gather on the outer wall and stand in silence, in solemn expectancy. Here there is no pageant. The crowd knows that a fellow mortal is within paying the penalty of outraged law. They feel a deep awe settling down upon the soul and when all is over and the announcement is made that the criminal is dead, then there is one great sigh from the waiting crowd and then they turn away feeling that there is indeed something awful in death and something majestic in law.

The object of executions should be to check crime. To do this private executions subserve a surer end. Such is the judgment of close observers. As they are now conducted they draw the worst part of the population from their duties, break up the regular occupation of a whole community and make a grand show—a sort of celebration of crime triumphant.—Wil. *Star.*

Tarring a Rat.

Rats are wonderfully clean animals, and they dislike tar more, perhaps, than anything else, for if it once gets on their jackets they find it most difficult to remove it. Now, I had heard it mentioned that pouring tar down at the entrance of their holes was a good remedy; also, placing broken pieces of glass by their holes was another remedy. But these remedies are not effective. The rats may leave their old holes and make fresh ones in other parts of the house; they don't, however, leave the premises for good. I thought I would try another experiment—one I had not heard of before. One evening I set a large wire cage rat trap, attaching inside a most seductive piece of strongly smelling cheese, and next morning I found to my satisfaction that I had succeeded in trapping a very large rat, one of the largest I have ever seen, which, after I had besmeared him with tar, I let loose into his favorite run. The next night I tried again, and succeeded in catching another equally big fellow, and served him in the same manner. I could not follow these two tar-besmeared rats into their numerous runs to see what would happen; but it is reasonable to assume that they either summoned together all the members of their community, and by their crest-fallen appearance gave their comrades silent indications of the misfortune which had so suddenly befallen them, or that they frightened their brethren away, for they and all forsook the place and fled. The experiment was eminently successful. From that day in 1875 till now, 1883, my house, ancient though it is, has been entirely free from rats, and I believe that there is no remedy equal to this one, if you can catch your rat alive. They never came back to the house again.—*Chamber's Journal.*

A horseshoe has been invented that comes on and off like a man's shoe. A rim at the bottom and a buckle at the back hold it in place, and protects the bottom of the hoof.

Man has, we read, 240 bones. Woman has 241; she has all that man has, and the bone of contention besides.—*Fun.*

Munificent Devises.

Miss Mary Smith, who died in Orange county last Saturday, left a will conveying her estate, valued at $40,000, mostly to the Episcopal church and the University. She devised 1,500 acres of land near Chapel Hill to the Trustees of the North Carolina Diocese of the Episcopal church; a house and lot to the Chapel Hill Episcopal church; and 1,400 acres of land to the University, the income from which fund to be applied to the education of such young men as the faculty name. She made the Episcopal church, of which she was a consistent and useful member, her residuary legatee.—*State Chronicle.*

The Newspaper.

The Oregon *Sage Brush* says: A well regulated newspaper must have faith in his wood pile, hope in a bright future, and charity that reaches out beyond delinquent subscribers. Faith, hope, and charity comprise the most difficult tripartite alliance there is in this world to keep up with.

"SHAKY."

THE ZIG-ZAG METHODS EMPLOYED BY MERCENARY MEN.

It is a notable fact that the people of Atlanta and elsewere are beginning to be thoroughly convinced that worthless compounds become "shaky" at all new innovations, while an honest preparation never fears opposition. We do not propose to "wipe out" others, as the field for operation is large, and we accord to one and all the same privileges we enjoy. We are not so far lost to business principles as to denounce any other remedy as a fraud, or imitation, or as containing a vegetable poison, the effects of which are horrible to contemplate. The alarm need not be sounded, for there is ample room for all declining anti potash, pine top slop water compounds.

If one bottle of B. B. B. is more valuable in effects than half a dozen of any other preparation, we won't get mad about it. If ten bottles of B. B. B. cures a case of blood poison which others could not cure at all, it only proves that B. B. B. is far the best medicine.

20,000 Bottles

of B. B. B. have been sold to parties living inside the corporation of Atlanta since it was started two years ago!

Why this wonderful sale of a new remedy in so short a time with so little advertising?

It must be confessed that it is because B. B. B. has proven itself to possess merit in the cure of blood, skin and kidney diseases. Hundreds of home certificates attest the fact of our claim that in Atlanta and many other points B. B. B. is "on top," and will stay there. Many persons desire to know how the B. B. B. acts on the system. By entering the circulation, it modifies the vitiated blood globules, increases the red corpuscles, antagonizes all poison, vitalizes and regenerates the flagging forces, furnishes the pabulum for rich, new blood, eliminates all poison through the secretions, and increases the appetite, while, by its wonderful action upon the pores of the skin, the kidneys, liver and glandular system, all effete and impure matter is speedily conducted from the body, leaving the blood pure, fresh and healthy.

By its magical alterative powers, B.B.B. unloads the blood of all impurities, unlocks the liver, arouses all secretions, restores nature to its normal condition, unclouds the troubled brain, clears and beautifies the complexion, cheers the despondent, strengthens the feeble, calms the disturbed nerves, and induces quiet and peaceful slumbers. It has been in use over twenty-five years as a private prescription in the south.

It is no far-fetched, foreign-found or dream-discovered subterranean wonder, but is a scientific and happy combination of recognized vegetable blood poison agents effected after many years of constant use and experiment in the treatment of thousands of some of the most appalling cases of scrofulous, syphilitic and cutaneous blood poisons ever known in the State, resulting in complete and unparalleled cures of pronounced incurable cases.

Send to Blood Balm Co. Atlanta, Ga., for a copy of their Book of Wonders, *free*, filled with information about Blood and Skin Diseases, Kidney Complaints, &c.

Sold by all Druggist. 5:1m.

Cancer Cured.

About three years ago there appeared on my right breast several hard lumps which gave me almost intolerable pain. They continued to grow, and finally developed into what the doctors called cancer of the breast. In a short time I found my strength gone and my constitution a total wreck. From a robust woman I was reduced to a helpless invalid. Several of the best physicians of Atlanta treated me for cancer, but without improving my condition in the least, and finally agreeing that they could do nothing more for me. The cancer by this time was eating out my very life, and for five months I was a helpless, bedridden creature. About one year ago, at the suggestion of a friend, I commenced the use of Swift's Specific. The first influence of the medicine was to increase the discharge, but after a month or more I began to improve, and this wonderful medicine has brought back my health again. I now do all my own housework, I am perfectly free from pain, and feel like a new person altogether. I can not feel too grateful for this wonderful recovery, for I am satisfied if it had not been for Swift's Specific I would have been in my grave to-day. I most cheerfully recommend it to all those who are suffering with this fearful disease.

MRS. JANE CLEMONS.
Atlanta, Ga., April 16, 1885.

Judge Dick's Ruling.

Judge Dick in the Federal Court at Asheville, ruled that all domestic wines, either grape or blackberry, may be sold at the place where made, or some other place, but you cannot buy of other parties and sell. The Judge holds that it is not indictable to buy still slops, but a party agreeing to buy all the slops made at an illicit distillery, is guilty as party who aids and abets the illicit distiller.

When In The Wrong Channel.

The bile wreaks grievous injury. Headache, constipation, pain in the liver and stomach, jaundice, nausea ensue. A few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will reform these evils and prevent further injury. It is a pleasant aperient, its action upon the bowels being unaccompanied by griping. The liver is both regulated and stimulated by it, and as it is very impolitic to disregard disorder of that organ, which through neglect may culminate in dangerous congestion and hepatic abscess, the Bitters should be resorted to at an early stage. Failure to do this renders a contest with the malady more protracted. Fever and ague, rheumatism, kidney and bladder troubles, are remedied by this fine medicine, and the increasing infirmities of age mitigated by it. It may be also used in convalescence with advantage, as it hastens the restoration of vigor.

UNITY HIGH.

An English and Classical School for boys and girls, located at Woodleaf, 11 miles west of Salisbury. Students prepared for business or college. Desirable board at reasonable rates.

Students desiring to study music will be under the instruction of an experienced teacher, Mrs. R. W. Boyd.

Term opens the 28th of September, 1885, and continues nine months. Address

G. B. WETMORE, Jr., Principal,
Woodleaf, N. C.
50:eow-for4w

COME QUICK!

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!!

J. S. McCUBBINS

has just returned from the Northern cities with the

LARGEST & BEST SELECTED

Stock of Goods that he has ever offered to the public; consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Sole Leather, Crockery and Queens-ware, Clothing, Provision, Wood and Willow ware, &c.

Also a full line of

FERTILIZERS

of the very best brands, viz:

BAKER'S Well Tried FOR WHEAT.
MERRYMAN'S A. D. Bone " "
WALKER'S Ground Bone " "
NATURAL Guano just from Orchilla, and supposed the only Natural Guano on the market.

Go and get Testimonials and if you want to save money, don't forget to call on him before buying either Goods or Fertilizers.

Salisbury, Oct. 1, 1885. 25:tf

VIGOROUS HEALTH TO MEN

PROF. HARRIS' Pastille

A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness, & PHYSICAL DECAY, In Young & Middle Aged Men.

TESTED FOR OVER SIX YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.

Free TRIAL PACKAGE.

TREATMENT.
One Month, - $3.00
Two Months, - 5.00
Three Months, 7.00

AVITAL RESTORER

NERVOUS DEBILITY OR ORGANIC WEAKNESS Decay, and numerous obscure diseases, baffling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. This a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating elements of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and sexual vigor.

HARRIS REMEDY CO., M'F'G CHEMISTS
306½ N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliance.

WE GIVE FREE TRIAL.

Kerosene Oil!

BY THE BARREL AT

ENNISS' Drug Store.

July 9, '85 tf.

FRESH TURNIP SEED?

The Earliest and Best Turnip Seed for sale at ENNISS'.

TRUSSES Of all kinds, at reduced prices, at ENNISS'.

Fruit Jars!

CHEPER THAN EVER.

ALSO

Rubber Rings for Fruit Jars, at ENNISS'.

SCARR'S PRESERVING POWDES

For sale at ENNISS'.

THE BEST AND CHEPEST

MACHINE OIL

For Threshers, Reapers, and Mowers at ENNISS'.

PRESCRIPTIONS!!

If you want your prescriptions put up cheaper than anywhere else go to

ENNISS' Drug Store.

J'n'y 9, '85.—tf.

Enniss' Blackberry Cordial,

FOR

Disentery, Diarrhœa, Flux, &c., for sale At ENNISS' Drug Store.

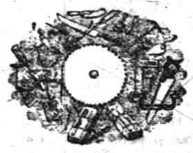
C. A. KRAUS,

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER!

Particular attention paid to frescoing and indoor decorative painting, in oil, wax or water-colors. Will make bids on Churches, public buildings and private residences. Work guaranteed. References, if desired. Post office address,

C. A. KRAUS,
[47:3m] Salisbury, N. C.

HARDWARE.



WHEN YOU WANT

HARDWARE

AT LOW FIGURES

Call on the undersigned at NO. 2, Granite Row.

D. A. ATWELL.

Agent for the "Cardwell Thresher."

Salisbury, N. C., June 8th—tf.

Yadkin Mineral Springs Academy,

PALMERSVILLE, (Stanly Co.) N. C.

C. H. MARTIN, PRINCIPAL,

Graduate of Wake Forest College, and also at the University of Virginia.

☞ TUITION, $5 to $15 per session of 5 months.

The only school in this section that teaches the University of Va. methods.—Vigorous extensive, thorough.—The cheapest school in the U. S. where these world-renowned methods are taught.—Good Board only $6 per month.

27 1y] Address, C. H. MARTIN, Prin.

SEND YOUR WOOL

TO THE

Salisbury Woolen Mills

THIS NEW FACTORY

is now in operation, and facilities for manufacturing Woolen Goods such as have never before been offered to our people, are within the reach of the entire Wool growing community.

We manufacture JEANS, CASSIMERS, FLANNELS, LINSEYS, BLANKETS, YARNS, ROLLS, &c.

Soliciting a liberal patronage of our people, we are respectfully,

SALISBURY WOOLEN MILLS.

☞ Office at old Express Office.

May 28th, 1885. 32tf

R. T. HOPKINS

IS NOW AT THE

Corner of Kerr & Lee Streets,

with a full line of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES. Also keeps a First Class BOARDING HOUSE. Call and see him.

28:p1y.

ORGANIZED 1859

CAPITAL & ASSETS,

$750,000.

J. RHODES BROWNE, Prest. } { WM. C. COART, Secretary

Twenty-sixth Annual Statement,

JANUARY 1, 1885.

LIABILITIES.

Cash Capital	$300,000 00
Unadjusted Losses	24,000 00
Reserve for Re-insurance and all other liabilities,	162,117 20
Net Surplus,	255,263 12
	$741,380 32

SCHEDULE OF ASSETS:

Cash in National Bank	$ 7,904 06	
Cash in hands of Agents	11,962 29	
		$ 19,866 35
United States Registered Bonds		179,800 00
State and Municipal Bonds		51,097 96
National Bank Stocks		158,400 00
Cotton Manufacturing Stocks		114,735 00
Other Local Stocks		39,770 00
Real Estate (unincumbered city property)		97,397 17
Loans, secured by first mortgages		80,413 64
Total Assets,		$741,380 32

J. ALLEN BROWN, Agt.
Salisbury, N. C., March 26, 1885. 6m

SOMETHING NEW!

☞ LAMP CHIMNEYS ☜ that will not break by heat, for sale at ENNISS'.

DIAMOND DYES—All colors you wish at ENNISS'

DON'T FORGET to call for Seeds of all kinds at ENNISS'.

TO THE LADIES:

Call and see the Flower Pots at ENNISS'.

A MILLION of worms gnawing day and night is quite enough, we think, to throw a child into spasms. Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will destroy and expel them and restore the child.