Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, DEC. 17, 1885.

THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

Quite a respectable number of respectable people met in Greensboro, N. C., last week, and organized a *third* party in this State—a Prohibition party. We are not prepared to impugn the motive of these people, but are prepared to say that, we not only cannot see any good to come of such a party, but there is reason to apprehend more damage to the temperance cause than benefit. The new party comes into the field bidding for allies. Will the Democratic party join them? We think not. It is too recent since the State piled up 120,000 majority against prohibition. The Democrats are not going to expose the fortunes of the party to such overwhelming opposition. If the Republican party see any wisdom in this movement and choose to align with the "Prohibition party" they are welcome to do so; but let the Democrats stand off and see what they shall see.

We have a law in this State similar to that under which Georgia has become a Prohibition State. The following shows what it is:

SECTION 3113, CODE—It shall be the duty of the Board of Commissioners of any county, upon petition of one-fourth of the qualified voters of any County, Town, or Township in their respective Counties, to order an election to be held on the first Monday in June in any year to ascertain whether or not spirituous liquors may be sold in said County, Town or Township.

If a majority of the votes cast at such election shall be for Prohibition, then it shall be unlawful for the Commissioners of such County to grant license to retail liquors.

If the *third party* proposed to work under this law, no one would object; but when they propose to come into the political arena with candidates for Governor and all the State offices, they are submitting the temperance cause to the dangers of another burial.

A Fresh Grip.

Senator Blair, the man who is anxious for the Federal Government to do what was never contemplated by the founders—to set up as a Big School Teacher in the several sovereign and independent States, has introduced his educational hobby again in the Senate, but with a supplement or alteration that is important. The bill as changed *requires* that physiology *shall be* studied in all the common schools *in the States* and with reference particularly to the effect of "intoxicants and narcotics"—whiskey and tobacco for instance. So we go. The next step, after the bill becomes a law, will be to provide where the teachers shall board or how distant they shall live from the school houses, what kind of clothing the children shall wear, who shall teach, and and so on. Once let the Federal Government lay its great hand on the schools of a State and two things will follow as certain as night follows day: the people once trained to lean upon the Federal Government for aid will be always knocking at the door of the Treasury instead of relying upon their own exertions; and second, the Government thus allowed to enter the States in the guise of almoner and friend of education will soon dictate what shall be done in this and in other matters. It will be a great stride towards centralization and the destruction of local self-government. And yet Southern legislators are so stricken with pecuniary strabismus and political cock-eyedness and are so enthused with the patriotism of Col. Sellers, that like that eminent creation of an American humorist, they are fairly hot "for the old flag and an *appropriation*." *Selah*. Which according to some authorities means, "let us sing." It ought to be the political doxology of the States, for they will soon be dismissed from exercising any rights and privileges under the grand Blair scheme of Big Government Schoolmaster and State Obliterator.—*Wilmington Star.*

Yes, under the benign (?) influence of the workings of this bill, we expect to see the titled teachers in their robes of office—blue uniforms, with brass buttons inscribed U. S. P. S. T., which being interpreted will signify United States Public School Teacher—the little school children all in uniforms of true blue, with regulation cap and prescribed lunch basket. As they go to and from school they will remind one of a line of uniformed city messenger boys. The little girls will probably wear the national emblem as an apron, which will contrast nicely with the gown of blue. All these pupils of the nation's school must study regulation books—a Northern history of the late war included—and must be subject to other regulations, as much so as the cadets at West Point and Annapolis.

If a few years of this kind of education does not lay a foundation for the development of a "strong" central government, then no influence less potent than an army with banners can accomplish it.

How rapidly States' rights will fade and disappear as this system becomes established, will be more than astonishing. In the transition from a compact of sovereign States to a strong centralized government, it is likely that a standing army would be established on the European style, with all the expense and oppression experienced in trans-Atlantic countries. All of this and much more lies in the range of possibilities the moment the rights and prerogatives of sovereign States are invaded and subjected to the pernicious influences of this seductive educational scheme.

But sophistical and prating politicians have taught the people that it is a boon—free education from the United States government—while in reality it is a cunningly devised plan to increase and perpetuate the burden of taxation under which there is so much just complaint, and to deprive us of liberties as old and as sacred as the constitution itself.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided that certificates of election should be given to the four Democratic candidates for the Senate from Hamilton county, reversing the decree of the lower court. This gives the Democrats a majority of three in the Senate, while the Repulicans hold the House by six majority—a Republican majority of three on joint ballot.

A Hendricks monumental association has been formed, having for its object the erection of a suitable monument to the dead Vice President. Contributions may be sent to Francis M. Churchman, treasurer. Indianapolis, Ind.

Messrs. Wittkowsky & Baruch, of Charlotte, deserve success. They are liberal, persistent, and intelligent advertisers. We notice a three-column advertisement in the *Observer* this week.

B. Gratz Brown, candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Horace Greely, died at his home, near St. Louis, on the 13th.

Two men were killed between Atlanta and Charlotte, on the Air Line Railroad, last Sunday, says the *Observer*.

Gen. Robert Toombs is said to be rapidly approaching his end.

LATER.—Died on Tuesday.

Washington Letter.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1885.

The present Congress bids fair to be a memorable one. It assembled under circumstances fraught with significance and expectation. For the first time in twenty-five years there is a Democratic House and a Democratic President, and the party is charged with the responsibility growing out of this conjunction.

There is much important work ahead for the session, such as revising the tariff, suspending the coinage of silver, making a navy, providing for the coast defense, regulating the counting of the electoral vote, settling the presidential succession, and reducing government expenses.

President Cleveland's first message was listened to with unusual interest in both ends of the Capitol. It is still the chief topic of discussion here. It is pronounced an able state paper by many Senators and Members who are antagonistic to its policy. During the reading of the message, which occupied one hour and three quarters, the sentiments of many Congressmen on the various questions could be determined by their expressions of countenance. Those who agreed with the President that the continued coinage of silver is an evil, exchanged nods of approval, while the believers in silver scowled and otherwise manifested their disapprobation. The President's positive stand on silver makes it almost certain now that this will be the first engrossing subject to come before Congress. It will doubtless provoke a long debate; for the advocates of silver coinage and its enemies are both determined.

The Senate has settled down to business with its proverbial promptness. At least two hundred measures have been presented to it, nearly all of which were presented at the last session by the same Senators. Thus almost every national question before the last Senate will be revived.

The House is discussing how to work by amending its rules. It is so hampered by these rules that weeks and months are thrown away every year. Every hour of a session costs what would be a small fortune for the average workingman. To simplify its methods of procedure, to do away with needless interruptions, to bring the business of the House within business principles, is now the subject of debate.

Of the Cabinet officers' annual reports, those of Attorney General Garland and Secretary Lamar were the last sent to the President. Rarely has a Departmental report received so much favorable comment as that of Mr. Lamar. Misgivings in regard to his fitness for the large, complex and practical Department of the Interior, were freely expressed at the time of his appointment. They have given way to the conviction that he is the right man for the place.

During the first week of the new Congress neither the Senate nor the House has done anything more than to prepare for work. As you know, debates on bills cannot begin until committees report the bills, and as yet only one bill has been sanctioned by committee. This is the Hoar succession bill, which reached the Senate to-day. It will be taken up at once, and though it will give rise to considerable discussion, it is likely to be passed during the week. In all important features it is the same bill passed by the Senate last session, and will put Cabinet officers in the line of succession to the Presidency in case of the death of both the President and Vice President.

In the House of Representatives the important question now is a revision of the rules. Mr. Carlisle is engaged with his troublesome duty of committee making. Much of the time he is closeted with some of his trusted friends, and they talk the matter over and over again. Members write notes to him asking to be placed on this or that committee, where they think they will find the most congenial work.

It is probable that a revolution in the business methods of the House will be adopted during this week, and that the plan will be that proposed by Mr. Morrison, the author of the Horizontal tariff bill of last session. The House began to discuss his proposition today. It provides for a distribution of the work of the Appropriations committee. This object will not be accomplished until after a hard contest. The struggle will not be in the nature of a party conflict, however, but between those who think that the plan will facilitate business and those who think it will result in increased expenditures to make such changes at this time.

The Republicans of the House adopted in caucus a resolution which was a purely demagogical scheme to capture the soldier vote. They declared in favor of unconditional repeal of the limitation of the payment on arrears of pensions, and also in favor of further extensions of the pension system. Many Republican Congressmen will be found supporting extravagant measures this winter. The discredit they propose to shift upon the majority, when these measures prove unpopular.

Pensions Paid.

Postmaster Boyden asks that those expecting checks in payment of pensions call at the postoffice for them. The following is a list of letters from the pension department for delivery at the Salisbury postoffice: Reuben File, Anderson Gibbons, Edward Swink, L. T. Rendleman, Farley Eller, Pleasant H. Cauble, Henry G. Crawford, G. A. Kennerly, T. J. Nash; and for widows—Laura Miller, Matilda Beaver, Precilla Parks, Eve Ann Wyatt, Sarah A. Lingle, Margaret A. Heilig, Mary Kesler.

The bank of the Mississippi river at Hopefield, Ark., is caving in. The wharf and several streets have gone in.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—Continued.

Our Condition at Home and Relations Abroad.

AN EXHAUSTIVE DOCUMENT—OUR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL POLICY REVIEWED, WITH SUGGESTIONS THEREON—THE MONEY QUESTION—SUSPENSION OF SILVER COINAGE RECOMMENDED, ETC.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Dec. 8, 1885.

To the Congress of the United States:

When the time comes that gold has been withdrawn from circulation then will be apparent the difference between the real value of of the silver dollar and the dollar in gold, and the two coins will part company. Gold, the standard of value, and necessary in our dealings with other countries, will be at a premium over silver. The banks which have substituted gold for the deposits of their customers may pay them with silver bought with such gold, thus making handsome profits. Rich speculators will sell their hoarded gold to their neighbors who need it to liquidate their foreign debts at a ruinous premium over silver and the laboring men and women of the land, the most defenceless of all, will find that the dollar received for the wage of their toil has sadly shrunk in its purchasing power. It may be said that the latter result will be but temporary and ultimately the price of labor will be adjusted to the change. But even if this takes place the wage worker cannot possibly gain, but must inevitably lose, since the price he is compelled to pay for his living will not only be measured in coin heavily depreciated and fluctuating and uncertain in its value but this uncertainity in the value of the purchasing medium will be made the pretext for an advance in prices beyond that justified by the actual depreciation.

It will not be disputed that any attempt on the part of the government to cause the circulation of silver dollars worth eighty cents, side by side with gold dollars worth one hundred cents, even within the limit that legislation does not run counter to laws of trade, to be successful must be seconded by the confidence of the people, that both coins will retain the same purchasing power and be interchangeable at power at will. A special effort has been made by the Secretary of the Treasuary to increase the amonut of our silver coin in circulation, but the fact that a large share of the limited amount thus put out has soon returned to the public treasury in payment of duties, leads to the belief that the people do not now desire to keep it in hand. And this with the evident disposition to hoard gold, gives rise to the suspicion that there already exists a lack of confidence among the people, touching our financial processes. There is certainly not enough silver now in circulation to cause uneasiness, and the whole amount cioned and now on hand might, after a time, be absorbed by the people without apprehension; but it is the ceaseless stream that threatens to overflow the land which causes fear and uncertainty.

But it is perfectly apparent that the line of action in regard to our currency cannot wisely be settled upon or persisted in without considering the attitudeon that subject of other countries with whom we maintain intercourse though commerce, trade and travel.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

A acknowledgement of this fact is found in the act by virtue of which our silver is compulsorily coined. It provides that "the President shall invite the governments of countries composing the Latin Union, so called, and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bi-metallic money and securing a fixity of the relative value between these metals."

This conference absolutely failed and a similar fate has awaited all subsequent efforts in the same direction, and still we continue our coinage of silver at a ratio different from that of any other nation. The most vital part of the silver coinage act remains inoperative and unexecuted, and without an ally or friend, we battle upon the silver field in an illogical and losing contest.

ENOUGH OF SILVER.

We have now on hand all the silver dollars necessary to supply the present needs of the people and to satisfy those who from sentiment wish to see them in circulation, and if their coinage is suspended they can readly be obtained by all who desire them if need of more is at any time apparent their coinage may be renewed.

That disaster has not already over taken us furnishes no proof that danger does not wait upon a continuation of the present silver coinage. We have been saved by most careful management and unusual expedients by a combination of fortunate conditions and by the confident expectations that the course of the government in regaad to silver coinage would be speedily changed by the action of Congress.

A CHECK TO PROSPERITY.

Prosperity hesitates upon our threshold because of the dangers and uncertainities surrounding this question. Capitalists timidly shrink from trade and investors are unwilling to take the chance of the questionable shape in which their money will be returned to them, while enterprise halts at the risk against which care and sagacious management do not protect.

I recommend the suspension of compulsory coinage of silver dollars directed by the law passed in February, 1878.

THE ARMY.

Referring to report of the Secretary of War, the President among other things, says;

Some of the proceedings of courts martial which I have had occasion to examine show the precent ideas of justice which generally prevail in these tribunals. I am satisfied they should be much reformed, if the honor and honesty of the army and navy are by their instrumentality to be vindicated and protected.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

The recommendation of the Secretary of War that the signal service should have a separate establishment outside of the war department, is concurred in b e the President.

BRIDGING NAVIGABLE STREAMS.

He says futher that there should be a general law of Congress prohibiting the construction of bridges over navigable waters in such manner as to obstruet navigation, with provisions for preventing the same.

THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy gives a history of the operations of his department and the present condition of the work commitied to his charge. All must admit the importance of an effective Navy to a nation like ours, having such an extended sea coast to protect, and yet we have not a single vessel of war that could keep the seas against a first class vessel of any important power. Such condition ought not longer to continue. The nation that cannot resist aggression is constantly exposed to it, its foreign policy is of necessity weak and its negotiations are conducted with disadvantage, because it is not in a condition to enforce the terms dictated by its sense of right and justice. I deem it my duty to especially direct the attention of Congress to the close of the report of the Secretary of the Navy, in which the humiliating weakness of the present organization of his department is exhibited and the startling abuses and waste of its present methods which are exposed. The conviction is forced upon us with the certainty of mathematical demonstration that before we proceed further in the restoration of the Navy we need a thoroughly reorganized Navy Department.

THE POST OFFICE.

The President approves the recommendation of the Postmaster General that the charge on domestic money orders of five dollars or less be reduced to five cents; also that another assistant be provided for his department.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The continuation of business in the courts of the United States is such that there seems to be an imperative necessity for remedial legislation on the subject. Some of these courts are so overburdened with pending causes that the delays in determining litigation, amount often to a denial of justice. The plan suggested by the Attorney General for relief is mainly as follows: A transfer of all original jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts to the District Courts, and an increase of judges for the latter where necessary; an addition of judges to the Circuit Courts and constituting them exclusive courts of appeal, and reasonably limiting the appeals thereto; further restrictions of the right to remove cases from State to Federal courts, permitting appeals to the Supreme Court from the courts of the District of Columbia and the Territories, only in the same cases as they are allowed from the State courts, and guarding against an unnecessary number of appeals from the Circuit Courts.

I approve of the plan thus outlined, and recommend the legislation necessary for its application to our judical system.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

I recommend the passage of a law authorizing the appointment of six commissioners, three of whom shall be detailed from the army, to be charged with the duty of careful inspection from time to time of all Indians upon our reservations, or subject to the care or control of the government, with a view of discovering their exact condition and needs and determining what steps shall be taken on behalf of the government to improve their situation in the direction of their self support and complete civilization; that they ascertain from such inspection what, if any, of the reservations may be reduced in area, and in such cases what part, not needed for Indian occupation, may be purchased by the government from the Indians and disposed of for their benefit; what, if any, Indians may, with their consent, be removed to other reservations, with the view of their concentration and sale on their behalf, of their abandoned reservations; what Indian lands now held in common should be allotted in severalty; in what manner and to what extent the Indians upon the reservations can be placed under the protection of our laws and subjected to their penalties, and which, if any, Indians should be invested with the right of citizenship. The powers and functions of the commissioners in regard to these subjects should be clearly defined, though they should, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Interior, be given all authority to deal definitely with the questions presented, deemed safe and consistent.

This plan contemplates the selection of persons for commissioners who are interested in the Indian question and who have practical ideas upon the subject of their treatment.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The complicated condition of the land laws is set forth and the President commends attention to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior with reference to the repeal and modification of certain of these laws.

PENSIONS.

The cleansing of the pension rolls of those who have been placed there by fraudulent means and other reforms in the pension service are commended.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

Discussing the Mormon question in Utah, the President says: There should be no relaxation in the firm but just execution of the law now in operation, and I should be glad to approve such further discreet legislation as will rid the country of this blot upon its fair fame.

OUR AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

"The Agricultural interests of the country," the President says, "demands just recognition and liberal encouragement." Legislation for the protection of our live stock against disease is recommended. If the laws now in operation are insufficient to accomplish this protection. I recommend their amendment to meet the necessities of the situation, and I commend to the consideration of Congress the suggestions contained in the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture calculated to increase the value and efficiency of this department."

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

"The report of Civil Service Commissioner," says the President, "contains an account of the manner in which the Civil Service law has been executed during the last year, and gives much valuable information on this important subject. I am inclined to think there is no sentiment more general in the minds of the people of our country than the conviction of the correctness of the principle upon which the law enforcing Civil Service Reform is based. In its present condition the law regulates only a part of the subordinate public positions throughout the country. It applies the test of fitness to applicants for these places by means of competitive examination, and gives a large discretion to the commissioners as to the character of the examination and many other matters connected with its execution. Thus the rules and regulations adopted by the commission have much to do with the practical usefulness of the statute and with the results of its application.

London Comment.

Some of the London press have commented favorably on President Cleveland's message.

The Daily News says: "President Cleveland's message seems to place him in true succession to the great men who have occupied the Presidential chair, rather than to the late republican line."

The Post says: "Some of the Old World's statesmen might ponder with benefit over some of Mr. Cleveland's reasons touching the Nicaragua treaty."

The Standard says: "The message is temperate and dignified, and goes far to justify Mr. Cleveland's election.

Little Boy Drowned.

—On Monday of last week a little three year old son of Mr. Lawrence Yout, who lives near Lovelady, was drowned in the shallow water of a creek near his residence. His older children had gone to school and the little boy went out to where his mother was working in the cotton field. She sent the little fellow home but, on going there herself sometime afterwards, failed to find him. Upon searching the little boy was found dead in the shallow water of the creek.—*Junior Topic.*

WARD'S WOES.

His Desperate Struggle and how It Ended.

Just twenty-seven miles from the classic city of Athens, Ga., is located the thriving little town of Maxey's, the residence of Mr. Robert Ward, who has just been released from a most perilous predicament, the particulars of which he has consented to give to the public. He writes as follows:

MAXEY'S, OGLETHORPE CO., GA.
July 9th, 1885.

For twelve or fourteen years I have been a great sufferer from a terrible form of blood poison which ran into the secondary, and finally it was pronounced a tertiary form. My head, face and shoulders became almost a mass of corruption, and finally the disease commenced eating away my skull bones. I became so horribly repulsive that for three years I absolutely refused to let people see me. I used large quantities of most noted blood remedies and applied to nearly all physicians near me, but my condition continued to grow worse, and all said that I must surely die. My bones became the seat of excruciating aches and pains; my nights were passed in misery; I was reduced in flesh and strength; my kidneys were terribly deranged, and life became a burden to me.

I chanced to see an advertisement of B. B. B., and sent one dollar to W. C. Birchmore & Co., merchants of our place, and they procured one bottle for me. It was used with decided benefit, and when eight or ten bottles had been used, I was pronounced sound and well.

Hundreds of scars can now be seen on me, looking like a man who had been burned and then restored. My case was well known in this county, and for the benefit of those who may be similarly afflicted, I think it my duty to give the facts to the public, and to extend my heartfelt thanks for so valuable a remedy. I have been well for over twelve months, and no return of the disease has occurred.

ROBERT WARD.

Maxey's, Ga., July 1, 1885.—We, the undersigned, know Mr. Robert Ward, and take pleasure in saying that the facts above stated by him are true, and that his was one of the worst cases of Blood Poison we ever knew in our county, and that he has been cured by B. B. B.—Botanic Blood Balm.

A. T. BRIGHTWELL, Merchant.
W. C. BIRCHMORE & Co., Mer'h'ts
J. H. BRIGHTWELL, M. D.
JOHN T. HART.
W. P. CAMPBELL.

Atlanta, Ga., July 10, 1885.—We are acquainted with A. T. Brightwell and W. C. Birchmore & Co., whose names appear above, and take pleasure in saying that they are gentlemen of undoubted veracity and worthy of confidence in any assertion they make.

HOWARD & CANDLER,
Wholesale Druggists, Atlanta, Ga.

Sold everywhere.

REMARKS.

If B. B. B. will cure such terrible cases as the above, is it not reasonable to suppose that any and all cases of Blood Disease can be cured? We do not announce the cure of a man while he is at home groaning and suffering with the disease, but all of our certificates are words of truth from those who have been cured and can look you squarely in the face and say so. We cure in a shorter time, with less money and less medicine than ever before known.

We will mail our "Book of Wonders," free to any one, filled with more astounding home evidence than ever before published. Call on your druggist, or address

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Dec17d17

A VALUABLE MEDICAL TREATISE.

The edition for 1886 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States, Mexico, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one-fifth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, &c., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1886 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messers Hostetter & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. dtoj

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ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as Administratrix upon the estate of W. A. McCORKLE, 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 December, 1886, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JENNIE A. McCORKLE, Adm'x.
Theo. F. Kluttz, Att'y. Dec. 17, 1885. j31

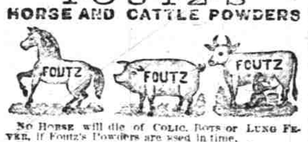
SALE OF LAND.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Rowan County, I will sell on the premises on Saturday, the 2d day of January, 1886, the following described tract of land, belonging to the estate of Jonn Luckey, deceased, situated in Scotch Irish Township, and bounded and described as follows: A tract of about one hundred and twenty-seven acres, adjoining the lands of John W. Turner, J. L. Moore, and others. Said land will be sold subject to the life estate of the widow, and the sale will be confirmed by order of Court, at the amount for which it is sold

Terms of sale: Bidding will commence at $385—one-third Cash, with a credit on the remaining two thirds of three and six months from day of sale, with interest at eight per cent.

W. A. LUCKEY,
Surviving Executor of John Luckey.
December 2d, 1885—4t

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS



NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor.
BALTIMORE, MD.

J. H. Enniss, Druggist, Agent.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st. N. Y.

SANTA CLAUS!

A. PARKER'S STORE IS THE PLACE!

GREATEST ASSORTMENT
Ever Gathered Together!

CHRISTMAS GOODS OF ALL
Kinds For Everybody!

FRENCH and DOMESTIC CANDIES.

FRUITS! ORANGES, LEMONS, PINE APPLES, BANANNAS, APPLES, COCOANUTS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, ALL KINDS OF NUTS, PRESERVED FRUITS, & ELEGANT PICKLES.

Buy The Best!

DOMESTIC CAKES BAKED FRESH every day during the holidays.

TOYS!

All kinds of DOLLS and doll furniture, doll-baby Carriages, &c.

China Toys and Mantel Ornaments—largest and cheapest stock ever displayed here.

Decorations and Supplies of all sorts and kinds for CHRISTMAS TREES.

Cups, Saucers and Glass Ware!

—JEWELRY—

of all kinds at low prices, Watches, Clocks, etc.

Music Boxes, and other musical Instruments, Walking Canes, Hobby Horses, Rocking Horses, Shoo Fly Horses, and everything else that Santa Claus needs.

Remember that the Largest and Cheapest stock of holiday goods in town and the place for bargains now is at

A. PARKER'S.

n26d26

Exhibit

of the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners for the County of Rowan, to the first Monday in December, A. D. 1885.

Amounts and items audited by the Board to the members thereof:

Thomas J. Sumner, per diem,	$24,00
" " " 7 days extra services,	14,00
" " " mileage,	10,00
C. F. Baker, per diem,	28,00
" " 5 days extra services,	10,00
W. L. Kluttz, per diem,	28,00
" " 5 days extra services,	10,00
L. W. Coleman, per diem,	24,00
" " mileage,	12,00
J. S. McCubbins, per diem,	24,00
" " 1 day extra services,	2,00
J. G. Fleming, per diem,	4,00
" " mileage,	2,70
H. N. Woodson, Clerk, per diem,	28,00
Total,	$220.70

Distances traveled by the members of the Board in attending the sessions of the same:

Thomas J. Sumner,	200	miles.
L. W. Coleman,	240	"
J. G. Fleming,	54	"

HORATIO N. WOODSON, Clerk.

Nov. 30, 1885.—4t

DO YOU Draw or Paint?

Then send to EUGENE L. HARRIS & CO., Raleigh, N. C. for Price list of Artists' materials. They keep everything needed and will fill your order by mail or express promptly. Portraits in Crayon and Oil. Oil Landscapes, Western N. C. Scenery.

4:3m.pd.

New Business

AT

R. R. CRAWFORD'S BUILDING,

SALISBURY, N. C.,

Will be opened on the first of December next with a variety of goods, consisting of German Canary Birds, (all singers) Parrots, Parquitts, and other birds, Bird Cages, Bird seeds and Food for Mocking Birds; also, Goldfishes.

A full assortment of Fancy Groceries, Canned Meats, Fishes and Fruits; also Buckwheat, Hominy, Macaroni, Grits, Rice, Farina, and Pickles, Teas, and Roasted Coffee.

Common and Fancy Soaps, Imported Swiss Cheese, ann Wooden Ware.

A very large assortment of finest and common

CANDIES,

NUTS, RAISINS, SEEDLESS SULTANA, CITRON, ORANGES, LEMONS, AND BANANNAS.

Real assortment of Tea and Fancy fresh

CAKES

and Crackers, which will be received weekly. Common and Fancy

CROCKERY

and Glassware, Lamps and Lamp Goods, fine China goods.

Complete assortment of Fancy Goods and Ornaments:

TOYS and Christmas-Tree Goods,

CIGARS, SNUFF AND TOBACCO in the greatest variety.

Please give me a call.

E. LOEPER.

nov26n0v26

MERONEY & BRO

GREAT STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS!

Comprising the greatest, most varied, most tasty most useful, as well as economical, stock of Goods EVER OFFERED IN SALISBURY!

SIMPLY IMMENSE!

READ PARTIAL LIST:

Tricots, Flannels, Ladies' Cloths, Cassimeres, Plaid Suitings, Debarges, Alpaccas, SILKS, Satins, Velvets, Velveteens, (in all shades), Feather and Fur Trimmings, Woolen Laces, Hercules Braid and Buttons, in immense variety, Handkerchiefs and Gloves, in large variety.

WRAPS,

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

Napkins, Towels, Table Linen,

QUILTS, COMFORTS, BLANKETS

CARPETS.

Ladies and Children's Underwear: CORSETS, woven and otherwise; HOSERY, full and complete line, including special line of RIBBED HOSERY—finest 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 Valices.

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.

Look for the BARGAIN COUNTER.

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 for it. We propose to meet and satisfy the demands of customers. Come and see us.

MERONEY & BRO.

Salisbury, Oct. 15, 1885. 52:3m

Executor's Sale!

As executor of the last will and testament of J. B. Gibson dec'd I will expose to public sale for cash on Wednesday the 11th day of November 1885, the following articles of personal property, to wit:

One lot of corn, one lot of wheat, one wagon, and other property.

JAS. C. GIBSON, Exect'r.

Oct. 22, 1885.—3w.

Help for working people. Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you *free*, a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not require. You can live at home and work in spare time only, or all the time. All of both sex, of all ages, grandly successful. 50 cts. to $5 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. Nov 27, '84.—1y

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