

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

For Congress—7th District, JOHN S. HENDERSON, of Rowan. For Judge—8th District, W. J. MONTGOMERY, of Cabarrus. For Solicitor—8th District, B. F. LONG, of Iredell.

ROWAN'S TICKET.

For State Senator, HON. F. E. SHOBER. For the Legislature, LEON S. OVERMAN. For Sheriff, C. C. KRIDER. For Register of Deeds, H. N. WOODSON. For Superior Court Clerk, JOHN M. HOBAN. For County Treasurer, J. S. MCCUBBINS, Jr. For Coroner, D. A. ATWELL. For County Surveyor, B. C. ARRY.

South Atlantic and Northwestern R. R. Company.

This is the name of a new projected trunk line, designed to connect the great northwest and the Atlantic seaboard, at Smithville, below Wilmington, N. C. The link necessary to be built is from Smithville to Bristol, Tenn. Beginning at Smithville, the points touched are, Conwayboro, Marjona and Bennettsville, in the northern part of South Carolina, thence to Rockingham, Alhambra and Salisbury. From this point it is proposed to go to Mocksville, Wilkesboro and through Cook's gap to Bristol.

Mr. David Risley is here in the interest of the road, and is representing the New York Company who propose to construct the line. The objects of the construction are to make another shorter and better seaboard connection for the northwest, and to make money out of a paying road. The coal fields, beds of fine iron ore, and the great grain producing plains lying west and northwest of us, are sufficient sources for an adequate and continued freight supply to the coast. The distribution of inland freights will give business to the west bound trains, so that the business prospect is all that could be desired. The proposed line will be 100 miles shorter to the seaboard than any other line, and it is expected to become one of the most important and remunerative roads in the country. Mr. Risley has been over the greater part of the line and finds the people enthusiastic. He has just returned from Stanly county. The county commissioners of that county have ordered an election for the purpose of voting \$100,000 to the scheme. The election will be held on the 28th of Sept. The county of Brunswick has also ordered an election for the purpose of voting a like amount to the road. In regard to the money given by these and other counties, not a cent of it is asked for by the company building the road, until it is complete and trains actually running through the county. This relieves the situation of any risk, and is a sufficient guarantee to the people.

The contractor of the road, Mr. Bilheimer, now has a corps of engineers engaged in making the survey from the Smithville end of the line, and they are expected to reach Salisbury within a few weeks. Mr. Risley says the road will surely be built. He hopes to find sufficient encouragement in Salisbury to justify his coming this way. If this is not granted, he says there will be nothing left for him to do but swing to the right from Rockingham, and go by Troy, Lexington and Winston. The question is now before the people of Salisbury. What will they do about it? There is a chance of making this the Atlanta of North Carolina—the great distributing point for the west and northwest; an opportunity to make Salisbury a live, growing town, full of business. Shall we get, or let it go by?

The Yadkin Rail Road.

The seeming immediate prospect of active work on this line, and the papers already signed by the directors of the road with Dr. Emmens of London, acts as a check on a very rapid movement of our leading people here in regard to the new trunk line scheme represented by Mr. Risley. Ninety days must expire before the directors of the Yadkin road will be able to act at all, since that time was left open in the contracts drawn up between them and Dr. Emmens. The friends of Emmels think he is acting in good faith and means business, while the trunk line offers superior advantages. Stanly county, through her directors are pledged to the Yadkin scheme, yet they have ordered an election for the purpose of giving \$100,000 to the South Atlantic and Northwestern Co. The charters of the two roads do not conflict, while each has the right to

pass over the same territory. It is hoped that no complications will arise.

The Cost of Building Rail Roads.

Speaking of rail roads, and the cost of construction, it would be well to look at these figures. Private individuals are constructing a branch of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, beginning at a point some ten miles from Greensboro, and running 9 miles to a point near Waltham, in Randolph county, at a total cost of \$7,000 for the nine miles. This is for grading and putting the cross ties on—preparing the bed for the iron and rolling stock. Less than a thousand dollars a mile in an undulating country. At such prices North Carolina should have an abundance of railroads.

What Independents Cannot Do.

The Asheville Citizen, in speaking of independent candidates, very correctly remarks: "We do not know anywhere in North Carolina there is cause or need for any independent candidate. We do not know a single one who can remedy evils which he complains; we do not know a single one who is able to make a stronger impression on national or State legislation than they whose inefficiency he denounces; we do not know a single one who is more competent to direct public affairs to the good of the people with more ability or honesty than those selected by the deliberate voice of the people in Convention assembled; nor do we know any one authorized to come out on his own motion as the champion of the people for violated right or justice through the act of such conventions."

Independents are not needed; they are not wanted; they effect no public good; they are enemies, not friends to the cause they affect to serve; their aims are all selfish, their ambition is all personal. This is the milk in the coconut. It is selfishness, egotism, conceit; nothing more, nothing less. If the men whom the people, in their conventions nominate to fill the offices, cannot accomplish all that it was hoped they would, even when they are backed by the prestige and strength of the great Democratic party of America, how, in the name of common sense, can it be supposed that these independents will "do wonders" in a single handed combat. Bah! conceit, deceit and all uncleanliness. The people are not fools as these independents seem to think.

Dr. F. H. Hamilton, the distinguished surgeon of New York, who attended Garfield when he was shot, is dead.

Maj. C. W. McClammy was nominated in the 3rd Congressional District, over Wharton J. Green, the old representative.

W. H. Caraway, the D. R. Walker of the Raleigh News and Observer has been appointed post office inspector, and assigned to duty at Chicago.

Louis C. Latham was nominated in the 1st Congressional District, on last Thursday, over Skinner, who has represented that district for several terms.

Ex-Governor Holden has withdrawn from the Raleigh Baptist and joined Methodist church in that city. Some local church trouble is assigned as a reason for the change.

The finding of dead Americans in the public highways of Mexico is becoming a rather frequent occurrence. They may turn out unfortunate finds for the Mexicans in the end.

Troy, in Montgomery; Moresville, in Iredell; Yadkin College, in Davidson; Franklin and Randleman in Randolph, have been made money order offices. Those doing business with those towns will remember the fact. Mr. Boyden, Salisbury's post master, suggested the matter to Congressman Henderson, who secured the change to the convenience of the general public.

General A. G. Sedgwick, of New York, has been commissioned by Secty. Bayard to go to Paso del Norte, Chihuahua and perhaps as far as the city of Mexico, for the purpose of securing and forwarding without delay all of the available information touching the Cutting case. Nothing will be done until this information is received.

Wm. Gray, Jr., late treasurer of the Atlantic Mill Co., Boston was, a few days ago, found short in his accounts with the Company to an amount between five and six hundred thousand dollars. On being confronted with the defalcation he confessed his crime and went off and committed suicide. There can be no pity for a man who goes on year after year with systematic robbery and never kills himself until his villainy is discovered and spread out before his family and the public.

It never rains but it pours. Salisbury has two railroad schemes, a prospect for water works soon, and a growing population.

"Fresh Breezes from Blowing Rock." After writing the above title the thought occurred to the writer that it would be impossible to make the substance of this letter correspond to the freshness and brevity of the title. But when we remember that the winds and the waters that start from that elevated region lose some twenty degrees of their coolness before they reach the region; we need not be surprised if thoughts also should lose some of their crispness in their progress down the country. So we must risk the contrast.

"BLOWING ROCK" is the name of a bonafide Rock, and also of a general region, a health resort, and a Post Office. The "Rock" is a shelving cliff, on the summit of the Blue Ridge, four thousand and ninety feet above sea level, overlooking the upper basin of the John's River Valley. This Basin lies hundreds of feet inland to the northwest, and is bounded by the mountain range, and for some reason or other is called "The Globe," perhaps because it resembles the concave side of a hollow globe. The winds that sweep over the Grandfather mountain, some twelve miles west, dip down into this concave of "the Globe," and as they seek the rocky ledge, are turned upward, and burst over it in a cooling breeze. Visitors throw papers, handkerchiefs, and sometimes summer hats, over the ledge, and the breeze, especially in the late evening, whirls them back over their heads. It would however be well to test the region by tossing a valuable ball over the precipice!

From Blowing Rock the ledge runs about two miles westward on the north side of "the Globe" and the turnpike runs near the brink, furnishing a vast prospect to the south, east, and west, with mountain peaks in great numbers, such as the Table Rock, Hawk's Bill, Grandfather, and in the distance, the lofty Black Mountain range. At the end of this ledge of two miles the traveller turns off to the north, and descending about one hundred and forty feet in a mile, reaches the Blowing Rock Post Office, where the Watauga Hotel, Morris', Estes', and Stewart's Boarding Houses are, he is still on the Blue Ridge, and is very much mystified to find that the waters on the east run into New River, Great Kanawha, and the Mississippi, while those on the west side run into the River, the Catawba, and the Atlantic Ocean. The mystery is explained by the fact that the

instead of being a straight, continuous ridge, as it appears at the distance of fifty miles, is a "serpentine," and sometimes call such a range, that is, a gigantic saw, with its teeth very large and set very wide apart. If this huge saw were turned teeth downward, and pulled backward and forward for a few times, it would rip out channels in the earth from twelve to twenty miles in width. The Blue Ridge is the water-shed, that winds backward and forward among these mountain peaks and valleys, and its shape and direction will forcibly remind the fisherman of the shape and direction of an earthworm when he attempts to impale him on a single bait.

This region, elevated about four thousand feet above the sea, is the highest, freshest, coolest, pleasantest summer resort, I have ever seen. The springs of water, gushing everywhere, have a temperature of about 42° to 50° Fahrenheit. The air rises from about 70° at midnight, down to 50°, or less. It is greener than the Emerald Isle itself. The mountains and valleys are covered with grass or loaded with forests. The streams are full of mountain trout, and the disciples of Isaac Walton are seen day after day, casting their lines over the hills. But the wonderful vegetable growth is the glory of this region. Towering spruces and white pines rise thick in the valleys, while the chestnuts, oaks, hickories, maples and ashes are seen every where, intermingled with the woods are privies, which hazels, and hundred of other shrubs and trees. In early July the woods are radiant with the flowers of the rhododendron (laurel) and ivy, while ferns (Dixonia and Maiden's hair) clothe the hillsides and ravines, with their gathery foliage. I tried one day in August to make out a list of flowers that grew wild around us. Besides many that I did not know, I saw Cardinal flowers, purple and scarlet, orchids, corn-crops, clematis, saxifrage, golden rod, "the slight harebell," elder blossoms, and Great Blue Lobelia. The ladies, not having the fear of the new Directory of worship before their eyes desired to decorate the church with flowers each Saturday evening, and I did not have the heart to object. In fact their large vases of ferns, rhododendrons, and flowering daisies, the workmanship of God's own hand, secured more in keeping with His House, than panelled pews, carved pulpits, carpeted aisles, or wainscotted walls, nor did they distract the attention from the simple Presbyterian worship.

THE NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH was dedicated on the 25th of July, though not finished. It was not cooled, nor was the pulpit up, but with comfortable seats it was a pleasant place to worship in. It is a neat, and tasteful building, capable of seating about sixty persons. It has a beautiful spire upon it, which a bell is to be hung. The whole reflects credit upon the taste of the architect, and the building Committee. It is furnished with a Cabinet Organ and a neat Communion Service. From the day of its dedication, morning and evening Sabbath services, with afternoon Sabbath school and Wednesday night Prayer or Praise meetings, have been held. The two hundred, or more of summer-boarders gathered there, with a number of the citizens, furnish a good and attentive congregation. Indeed this appears to be a very promising field of labor. Few of the churches of Watauga County have preaching oftener than once a month. And with the imporing of more light, there is a demand for a higher order of preaching than that of the mediocrity, but often zealous, and pious preachers who are "to the manner born." The people are beginning to think and read more, and unless guided into the truth, will take up with plausible error. A little mingling with them will unearth, now an Adventist, now a Swedenborgian, with his mystical phrasology. And then you will find a reader of, and believer in, the blasphemous Tom Paine. The mass of the people are Baptists, with some Methodists, Lutherans, Episcopalians, and German Reformed, and here and there a devoted Presbyterian. One good old Baptist lady told me that some of the people did not like for the Presbyterians to come there, but for her part she believed "that there was good and bad in all churches." She had heard our preaching, and like very well. After talking with her about our blessed Saviour's death for us, and the need of repentance, faith, and holy living, in order to salvation, her heart melted, and she said, "yes, that was just what she believed." They who are taught by the Spirit of God learn the same lesson all over the world.

This chapel having been built and paid for, we must signalize the new era, by new, persistent and self-denying efforts to hold fast what we have gained, and add thereto yearly. But I must not close

this letter without mentioning various "POINTS OF INTEREST" around Blowing Rock. Visitors are always making excursions to points near or remote. Even the feeblest "boarder" will go, of an evening to "Fairview," or "Grandfather," and look upon the vast prospect down in, and beyond "The Globe." Quite a number seem to think that the sun cannot set properly over the peaks of the Grandfather, unless they help him by gazing from "Blowing Rock." Still others walk three miles to get a look into the Watauga Valley, from "Haven's Rock." Other repair of an evening to "Boyden's Hill," a mile distant to get a grand prospect to the four points of the compass. And just beyond "Boyden's Hill" the Rowan County road will find a neighborhood of Rowan County people settled "all in a pile," as they say—Klutzes, Holtschousers, Trexlers, Lentzes, with the Rev. Mr. Ingle among them. I asked one of them why a Rowan man wanted to live here he could raise no wheat, no sweet potatoes, and no Irish potatoes of any value, and he said, "I don't care for crops, I care for a breeze and grass in abundance. But the chief object was health. He had not needed a doctor in his family for five years, and did not have the chance to attend a funeral for two years after he moved to Watauga.

But if "Boyden's Hill" is not high enough, the visitor goes to Green's Hill, and looks over into the interminable vista of the Wilkes County Mountains. If not satisfied yet he climbs the heights of Flat Top, and gets a still broader view. And if not satisfied yet, he goes 12 miles off, and spends a night on the top of "Grandfather," 5777 feet above sea level. Though I should have been glad to have stood on this grand height, and to have made the acquaintance of Mrs. Calloway, and her hospice, on the sides of this mountain, I confess that my courage led me no higher than the modest "Flat Top."

But not only are there mountains here, but beautiful waterfalls, springs, glens, and odd nooks and corners everywhere. Visitors go to Valle Crucis Falls, twelve miles distant, and the Watauga Falls, eight miles distant, and content myself with the nearer and more accessible Glen Burney Falls, a half mile distant. Here the little head-stream of John's River glides over a rock, 45 feet high, and shaped like the quarter segment of a circle. The stream divides into a half dozen ripples, and slides, and gleams in the sunlight.

"I slip, I slide, I gleam, I glide, To join the brimming river," says Tennyson in his "Brook." And so says this sliding cataract, as the waters plash by day and by night, the whole year round. "Did you ever see water fall so deliberately?" said a friend when we first stood at the foot of the cataract. I had seen the dashing Genesee Falls, and the thundering Niagara, but never anything more sweet and gentle than the winsome Glen Burney.

"I should have thought you would fall were I to introduce the 'Glen-Mary' Falls, the 'Moss-Spring,' the 'Lullaby' Spring, and the hundreds of curious and entertaining little nooks and corners that cluster around Blowing Rock. An artist sketching there this summer declared that if he had his hands tied, he would dig his pen in all the country, and the only thing lacking to him was the presence of other artists with whom he could discuss the various points of beauty and sublimity. I may add that if there were scattered here and there a few sheets of water like Loch Katrine, Gramere, or Windermere, this would be one of the most charming spots in the world, and that such mountains as the Pentlands and Grampians, Benvenue, Ben Lomond, Ben Ledi and Skiddaw, would dwindle into insignificance, were they placed among the mountains of our country, and the peaks of Watauga County, North Carolina." J. RUMPLE, Aug. 1886.

THE FOREST FIRES. CHICAGO, August 13.—The Daily News, Fort Howard, Wis., says: Reports from the great fires in this region have not been at all exaggerated and it requires but a glance to show that but little of the real misery and destruction they have caused has yet been brought to light. The great fire, which has been burning in dense volumes of smoke, and all around the outskirts of the town can be seen flames as they from the distant woods. Since the train left Milwaukee the effects of the late drought have become more and more apparent. The railroad switches through it have been cut by an unscrupulous board of county commissioners, and contracts let out to as many culvert builders as possible. The road north of Appleton seems to consist of culvert built without any cause, for there is not a sign of one of the creeks which are the design of the culverts and bridges as dry as tinder, and fences and grass along the tracks are either burned or now burning, and bushes are all on fire and burning fiercely. Here, too, the smoke become more dense and hung in the atmosphere, and it is almost impossible to get an opportunity to settle down and enjoy the country in Egyptian darkness. Over the water in Green Bay it descends like a dense fog in all but its color light brown and the wind alternately clears it away and allows it to gather again. The sun shines through it like a huge orange and casts a sickly shadow. The scarcity of water makes every one apprehensive of fire, and the proximity of the forests is a constant source of dread. One of the most peculiar effects of the fire is the action of the animals, which seem to be apprehensive of danger that danger. Cattle and horses huddle together, forgetting to feed, and stamp the ground restively. Even the birds seem frightened, and fly around in an aimless sort of way. Around Green Bay the damage has been heavy, the greatest loss being suffered by the Oconto region. Deprive village, half a dozen miles south of here, has suffered heavily. Last Monday night the conflagration broke out and consumed fifty one buildings, including a church and several stores. The fire according to the last report, was rapidly drying out, and a gale of wind should spring up will probably cause but little more damage. The loss of life is less than was anticipated, although it is doubtless greater than has been reported. Communication with the timber districts is slow and here and there a messenger is bringing a great deal of suffering.

EU CLAIRE, Wis., August 13.—The latest reports from Chippewa, in the fire district, were received from several woodsmen who arrived from Deer Tail, an important section of Chippewa, last evening. They have traveled considerably over the burnt and unburnt districts north of here, and say no territory can escape the devastation of the flames in its present dry condition. Superior regions are well burnt over, but fires have broken out in a number of localities on the Upper Chippewa since Tuesday, and are raging fearfully. Of the escaped territory so far are tracts along the Deer Tail towards Sau' St. Marie, on which there are plenty of chippings and windfalls which will offer most combustible food

for the flames, which are expected to reach that locality in a day or two. Settlements are sparse in that direction, and the loss will be confined to the standing pine and hemlock. On the Yellow river, forty miles northeast of here, the fires have done irreparable damage. The fires are now stationed at the way, but men are now stationed at the logging camps and hay marshes to save that property if possible. The Chippewa districts have so far escaped with less damage than the other districts eastward.

The trial of Dr. Woodrow. Augusta, Aug. 17.—The trial of Dr. James Woodrow on the charge of heresy by the Augusta Presbytery was begun at Bethany church near Union Point today. The centenary of the church is also being celebrated, consequently a crowd of four thousand people from the surrounding counties and neighboring cities is in attendance.

Much interest is manifested in the trial in this section of the country, not only by Presbyterians, but by people of all denominations. From the reports of the proceedings, and the personnel of the body, it is believed that the Presbytery is inclined to favor Dr. Woodrow, but as yet the final conclusion of the trial is all conjecture. The indictment brought by Dr. William Adams, of Augusta, was read, to which Dr. Woodrow pleaded not guilty. He acknowledged the authorship of the address before the Alumni Association of the Columbia Seminary and the articles in the Southern Presbyterian in reference to evolution. He stated that he had also made speeches containing the same or similar sentiments before the Synods of Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida, and now owned and believed everything set forth in said publications and speeches.

Dr. Girardeau, of Columbia, the first witness, was questioned by Dr. Adams. He was surprised on hearing Dr. Woodrow's views in reference to evolution, and after considering the matter and making known his opposition to Dr. Woodrow, resigned his chair in the Seminary. The effect of Dr. Woodrow's teachings before the Seminary caused dissension, but he knew certainly of no student who adopted the Doctor's views.

The Case in a Nutshell. Philadelphia Times.

The Mexican dispute hangs on a single question of fact, and the appointment of a special commissioner to ascertain and report the fact on which the controversy hinges, was a sensible and proper act by the government. Secretary Bayard, in his official review of the case furnished to Congress, stated that there was no pretence that Cutting had circulated in Mexico the libel published in the United States. And if Secretary Bayard was correctly informed on that point, it was his plain and imperative duty to demand Cutting's release, and to enforce the demand by war if necessary.

Since then Cutting has been several times reported as admitting that he himself took into Mexico a copy of the El Paso paper containing the libel and exhibited it, before his arrest, and the Mexican Judge who decided the case and sentenced Cutting treated the circulation of the paper by Cutting as an undisputed fact in the case. If Cutting circulated the libel in Mexico before his arrest, he was by his own act subject to the Mexican courts, and the United States Government has not a shadow of right to interfere in his behalf.

The marrow of the case is in the single fact as to Cutting's circulation of the libel in Mexico before his arrest, and as that fact is in dispute the government must first officially and conclusively ascertain the truth, and a special commissioner has been wisely summoned to that duty.

DRUGS. In Salisbury, on the 17th inst, of consumption, Mrs. Laura Breckenridge Barclay, wife of Mr. R. A. Barclay, and daughter of the late Dr. Alexander Barclay, of Third Creek, in the 27th year of her age.

A professed believer in the Lord Jesus Christ, a patient sufferer during months of weakness and pain, her end was in peace and hope of a blessed immortality. J. R.

GRAPES, at 3 cents per pound, MAGNUM BUNION APPLES, at 10 cents per peck or 20 cents per bushel, and a few BARKET PEARS, at 10 cents per dozen. At Mr. Bruner's residence.

Stockholders' Meeting. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Yadkin Rail Road will be held at Salisbury, Wednesday, September 1st. By order of the President. A. H. BOYDEN, Sec'y.

Land For Sale. The Undersigned offers his valuable plantation of 115 acres on Second Creek 8 miles west of Salisbury for sale. It is valuable property, and a bargain will be given if application is made early. 43:1m. H. E. NAIL.

The Enterprise Chair Manuf'ry Co., of Gibsonville, N. C., turns out one of the most durable chairs on the market; and at very reasonable rates. The "Carolina Oiled Oak" chair, finished up in hard oil instead of varnish, is neat, comfortable and strong. J. D. McNeely has samples of them. 43:1m.

NOTICE TO DRUGGISTS AND STORE KEEPERS. I guarantee Shiner's Indian Vermifuge to destroy and expel worms from the human body, where they exist, if used according to directions. You are authorized to sell it upon the above conditions. David E. Foutz, Proprietor, Baltimore, Md.

The WATCHMAN is devoted to the best interests of the people of North Carolina; to the development of the State's industrial resources; to her farmers, her foresters, her miners and her water-powers. It should be in your family. Subscribe for it.

The Augusta Strike.

A HITCH IN THE PROPOSITION AND THE STRIKE ORDERED ON AGAIN. AUGUSTA, Aug. 18.—The strike is on again. The hitch in the negotiations resulted in the breaking up of the peaceful propositions, and reinstating of the strikers. The hitch is as to who are included in the pay roll. Secretary Turner understood the president, superintendent, etc., to be on the pay roll, but the books of the companies show differently. Turner withdraws his proposition and orders his Knights not to go to work. The mill men are willing to stick to the proposition accepted yesterday. They are willing to leave everything to the arbitration provided for in the proposition, but decline to have the clause of the proposition relative to the pay roll stricken out. Turner is satisfied that any arbitration committee would decide that the officers named do not come within the meaning of the pay roll clause of the proposition. Therefore having failed in his purpose through misunderstanding, he withdrew the proposition made by virtue of such misunderstanding, and orders the Knights not to report for duty, and declares to strike still on.

LIST OF LETTERS. List of letters remaining in post office at Salisbury, N. C., for the week ending Aug. 14, 1886.

J. M. Alexander, A. A. Keller, S. D. Bost, Maggie Kerr, Henry W. Bost, N. E. Negro, H. W. Bost, J. W. Mischenheimer, Lucy Barber, Matilda Roseman, Sarah Jane Brown, Reid C. Scott, Lena Brown, Mary Somerson, Arthur A. Dean, C. F. Grubb, H. Feldman, Thos. L. Swink, J. A. Hall, William James, Maggie Hays, J. H. King, A. Hahn, Jane King

Please say advertised when the above letters are called for. A. H. BOYDEN, P. M.

A WISE REFORM.

The habit of administering quinine in powerful doses, as an antidote to malarial ailments, practice has undergone a wide reform. Not only the public, but professional men have adopted, not wholly of course, but largely, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a safe tonic substitute for the pernicious alkaloid. The consequences of this change are most important. Now fever and ague sufferers are cured—formerly their complaints were only for the time relieved, or half cured—the remedy eventually failing to produce any appreciable effect, except the doses were increased. A course of the Bitters, persistently followed, breaks up the worst attacks and prevents their return. The evidence in favor of this sterling specific and household medicine is of no ambiguous character, but positive and satisfactory, and the sources whence it proceeds are very numerous.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The next session opens August 26th. Fifteen Professors offer a wide range of instruction in Literature, Science and Philosophy. The Law School and the Department of Normal Instruction are fully equipped. Special teacher training in all the departments is provided for graduates of the University and of other Colleges free of charge. Select Library of 20,000 volumes; Reading-Room of 114 Periodicals. Total collegiate expenses \$85.00 a year. Board \$8.00 to \$15.50 per month. Sessions begin last Tuesday in August. For full information, address PRESIDENT KEMP P. BATTLE, LL. D., Chapel Hill, N. C., 33:1m.

COURT CALENDAR FOR ROWAN SUPERIOR COURT, August Term, 1886.

HIS HONOR E. T. BOYKIN, JUDGE, PRESIDING. State Docket and Non-Jury Cases, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, August 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th. FRIDAY, Aug. 27, 1886.

2—J. J. Mott vs. John A. Ramsey, 4—Simon Klutz vs. Paul Hothouser, 7—Simon Klutz vs. Henry Peeler, 14—D. Earnhart vs. M. A. Bostian, 15—D. Earnhart vs. A. A. Bostian, 16—H. W. Warner, admr. vs. W. N. C. R. Co., 18—Lake Blackman vs. R. C. Crawford, 121—Ed. Barringer vs. W. N. C. R. Co., 122—Tobias Kessler vs. Phoebe Linker, 123—Mary L. Reeves vs. R. B. Crawford, et al., 129—J. H. McIlwaine vs. W. T. Blackwell, et al. SATURDAY, Aug. 28. 128—Jas. W. Ruple, receiver vs. H. A. Bernhardt and wife, 129—Jas. W. Ruple, receiver vs. P. M. Bernhardt and wife, 130—Jas. W. Ruple, vs. Wm. Smith & wife, et al., 131—Jas. W. Ruple, vs. C. T. Bernhardt & wife, 132—H. Parker vs. G. F. Cornelison, 134—John A. Boyden vs. The E. M. Birdsall Co., 135—Fielding Jones vs. Corbin J. Joseph, 140—Geo. Satter vs. Commissioner of Salisbury, 142—W. C. Creswell vs. S. N. Wilson, 143—Fra. B. Miller vs. Luther Julian, et al., 144—James Gaskill & Co. vs. Thos. McCubbins, et al. MONDAY, Aug. 30, 1886.

State Docket. NON-JURY CASES. 1—Joe Dolson vs. S. Mc Tate, 3—R. M. Pearson & J. M. Cloud vs. A. H. Boyden et al., 4—C. Boyden vs. N. A. Boyden, 6—J. N. Johnson & wife vs. Tobias Kessler, 8—Thos. Niblock et al. vs. D. A. Fink, 9—Willis vs. Burroughs et al., 10—J. P. Govan & wife vs. John Carson, 11—C. V. Boyden vs. A. H. Boyden et al., 12—Coates Iron vs. John Wilkes, 13—M. C. Mischenheimer vs. P. A. Sifferted et al., 17—Pully Bird vs. John Fisher, 19—Lydia Patterson vs. John Wadsworth, 20 to 120—John F. Rose vs. R. & D. R. R. Co., 121—C. Baker et al. vs. J. B. Farr, 122—R. J. M. Barber et al. vs. R. M. Reschler, 127—T. C. McNeely et al. vs. S. F. Lord, 133—Davis & Wiley vs. M. L. Holmes et al., 135—John A. Boyden vs. L. P. Abbott, 137—Catharine Hill vs. J. M. Lieberherr et al., 138—L. F. Abbott vs. John A. Boyden, 139—Henrietta Vogler et al. vs. Mark Henderson, 141—D. A. Smith et al. vs. Geo. Mowery

In the call of the Calendar any case not reached and disposed of on the appointed day, will be called on the next day in preference to cases set for that day. Witnesses will not be required to attend until the day appointed for the case in which they are subpoenaed. Non-jury cases will be heard according to convenience of the Court at any time during the term. J. M. HORSER, C. S. C.

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