Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 9, 1886.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

For Congress—7th District,
JOHN S. HENDERSON, of Rowan.

For Judge—8th District,
W. J. MONTGOMERY, of Cabarrus.

Solicitor—8th District,
B. F. LONG, of Iredell.

The Yadkin Railroad Assured!

WORK TO BEGIN AT ONCE.

Dr. S. H. Emmens, representing a Lonpon company, has to-day signed contract with the Directors of the Yadkin Railroad, for the construction of the road. Surveyors are to go to work immediately studying the several approaches to Salisbury. Actual work under the contract must begin on or before Nov. 1st, '86. The facts will be given in more detail next week.

The Plumed Knight's Speech.

James Blaine has opened the campaign in Maine. He is the great loadstone of the stalwarts and they rally at the first note of his clarion call. The plumes of this gallant knight waving over Puck's "cabbage leaf" delights the gaze of his wing of the grand old party. There is said to be nothing new under the sun. Frail mortality cannot know this to be absolutely true, though it is very generally accepted as such. But when we say there is nothing new in Blaine's speech, we assert it with confidence, since his political record is spread like an open page before the world. He revives memories of the past over which he seems to dwell with great relish. He holds up the horrors of by-gone days, which assumes the shape of the bloody shirt, to the infinite satisfaction of those whose venom is still tainted with envious green. The old tariff issues of two years ago—his stock in trade when toiling for the presidency—were rehashed for the occasion. He shakes his war-like plumes until they dance like a fisherman's cork, and cries for Canadian blood. He grasps his imaginary sword and charges on the Mexican frontier. He arraigns Secretary Bayard's action in regard to these foreign affairs as if the people in this peaceful and busy country were troubling themselves about those matters. He makes much of nothing. The people know that the interests of the United States, as a whole, have not suffered in Mr. Bayard's hands, and that the only complaint comes from interested fishermen in Mr. Blaine's State and from hot-headed and indiscrete Texans on the frontier. The people of the whole country are satisfied, and this the champion stalwart knows quite well. He has not forgotten to hold up the faded chromos of Southern oppression and fraud. He has touched up the picture with splotches of red, but it is a poor disguise and will hardly last through the campaign. He was ever a vile traducer of the sunny South and his allusions to this progressive section are still tainted with hatred and envy, while the spirit which once made such utterances palatable, has passed away. He recognises this in some degree, and leaves the subject after a brief, bitter reverie, and mounts his tariff hobby, which he parades with great joy amid the approving shouts of his countrymen. But Blaine is a dead issue and has been assigned a place in the political waste basket, from which he peeps occasionally, as on this recent occasion. The country has moved away from him. He is in the extreme rear, and weighted down with dead and putrifying issues, he calls in vain for the van of the procession to wait. He dies hard. It is hard for him to realize, but in truth no man is so dead politically, as Jim Blaine of Maine.

New cotton is now reported from all sections of the South. It is probable that the crops will fall short of last years figures. But few bales have been reported from this State, but the season is well opened in the Gulf States. A letter from a friend at Houston Texas says: "Our cotton season has fully opened and the puff of the enormous compresses never cease."

The Asheville *Citizen* gave "Under the Lash" nearly a half column of adverse criticism. Every one of the cast might be improved by being placed under the aforesaid lash twice a day for a few weeks, but it would require a new play to note the improvement; for there is not an idea in "Under the Lash."

It is remarkable how the daily press can have the patience to record base ball news. It seems that newspapers elevate the national game, or the national game lowers the newspapers. There is a change somewhere.

Part of the Swananoa tunnel on the W. N. C. R. R. caved in on a freight train yesterday. No loss of life. It is a supposed result from the earthquake.

The Republicans are Mixed.

The various wings of the Republican party in this State are at outs. Dr. Mott is the nucleus around which rallys one wing. These do not favor a State convention, nor the nominating of any candidates. They want to trade and "filibuster." The other great wing is in favor of an organized fight on the old issues, of having a State convention and nominating a regular ticket. From present indications this latter named wing will be successful in so far as having a convention and nominating candidates is concerned. Sept. 22nd is the appointed time for their convention. This much will be successfully performed, but that is all. There will be a Democratic triumph, as usual in North Carolina this fall. Don't have any doubts as to that.

Dr. Mott, and others of his wing have been doing much writing recently. Judge Thos. Settle, has recently come out against the Dr. and knocks the props from under him in a rather caustic manner, but who cares how it goes. Let them quarrel and wrangle and tangle, it does not affect the honest Democratic vote which will be polled this fall. Go it boots! The Democratic nominees are safe in any event.

To show how mixed things are getting, and also to point out to Democrats the traps that are being set to catch the thoughtless, and the plans being inaugurated to create discension. From Judge Settle's card to the Republicans of North Carolina, the follow-excerps are taken:

Dr Mott seeks to convey the impression that his sole purpose is to rescue the Republican party from disruption; whereas the truth is, as it now transpires, that he is scheming to destroy it, his latest expression to that effect being contained in his letter to me of August 6th, already referred to. The proof is found in the following extract.

"I was very sorry you did not get here, "for I desired to talk with you at length "about politics. There is a sure way out "of our difficulties and condition as an "anti-Bourbon party. *We will have to "separate politically from some good friends "but there should be no hesitation on this "account.* It will bring me no personal "benefit, except as a citizen, but I can "help about it. The men who are at the "front of the Bourbon party can be re-"tired from the offices and deprived of "their influence by a certain course on "our part; *and influential Republicans who "contribute to it can share in the honors and "trusts.* If you cannot come up, I will "try to go to see you."

So here we have a proposition to separate from "good friends," and make over the party to a new combination—not a Republican party, but an anti-Bourbon party, in which the rank and file of the Republicans are to have no lot or part; and only such influential Republicans as are members of the mixed organization are to share in the honors and trusts of the new affiliation. In the light of the views expressed in this letter of Dr. Mott, the action of the State Committee in refusing to call a convention is significant. IT MEANS DESTRUCTION TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF NORTH CAROLINA. SINCE HE CAN NO LONGER RULE HE IS DETERMINED TO RUIN.

This very aptly illustrates the condition of Republicanism in the State today. Dr. Mott hopes to get the support of the Liberal, Independent, and disaffected Democrats to join him in an anti-bourbon fight. He wants to swap the whole republican party to do it. Judge Settle does not agree. He wishes to maintain his party lines. All these efforts, however, must prove futile so far as effecting the solid Democracy of North Carolina is concerned.

DR. MOTT BOBS UP SERENELY.

Dr. Mott is not a man to back when he once makes a start, so he comes back at Judge Settle with a batch of party secrets, which will show up the anti-Bourbon-Liberal-Republican-Democrats to have been deliberately acting with the g. o. p. while professing to be pure. What a set they are! This wrangle among the bosses lets the feline escape from the cloth enclosure to the consternation of the purely honest Liberals. Ha! ha! what a hypocritical set! But read the Doctor's remarks—part of which are given below:

The movement is inspired by the same traitors around Greensboro and Winston who beat Dockery in '82, and if Judge Settle and others are pelted by the committee because they are in bad company, they have themselves to thank for it. Logan Harris says there were about four thousand of them, and if their wishes had been respected in allowing them the Internal Revenue Collector they wanted, that Dockery instead of Bennett would have got their votes. This would have elected Dockery by nearly eight thousand majority. Now, as I told Mr. Arthur, good politics would dictate that this was not proper material to bring back into the party, but he honestly thought differently, and we have them again in their old roll of bolters, scheming for self regardless of party.

Judge Settle's talk of "factions" and the "disgust" they excite is cant phrase issued just now for the occasion. It is not honest as appled to me. He knows I have represented no faction unless nearly the unanimous party was a faction for at no time have less than 115,000 voters of the party supported my management.

Recklessly reaching for bricks to throw at me, Judge Settle asserts that an impression exists throughout the State that I signed a paper jointly "surrendering the leadership of the politics of the State and filed it with Arthur." I will correct this impression by furnishing the paper itself. If he and these bolters he has joined, will attempt to have me misunderstood by those who have acted with me, and the party secrets are necessary to correct it, they shall have them. I signed nothing.

Here is the paper he alludes to:

"ARLINGTON HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, June 24, 1883.

"DR. J. J. MOTT:

Dear Sir: In closing out the controversy about the collectorship in our (the Greensboro) district, we desire to say to you that we earnestly wish the success of the Liberal movemet in North Carolina, and will ourselves and through the newspapers advocate the coalition of all the anti-Bourbon elements in our State for the defeat of Bourbon Democracy.

"That we will recognize the authority of the Republican State executive committee, of which you are chairman, and use every effort to harmonize all dissensions in the party.

"That in appointments to office in the service we will recognize the propriety of selecting good men from the different factions as an evidence of a disposition to and for the purpose of establishing harmony.

We recognize the value of your political services, and will support you in your efforts for success. We will, also, in furtherance of this aid in continuing you in your management through the campaign of 1884.

Truly yours,
W. H. WHEELER,
THOMAS B. KEOGH."

The success of the coalition was uppermost with me, and when Mr. Arthur insisted, though I denied it, that Keogh and Wheeler were honestly for the coalition, and coalitionists in the State, including Judge Settle, had pressed me to harmonize the party on line, I consented to the "closing of the controversy about collectorship." I "managed" through the contest of 1884, without a semblance of help from the national party, and placed on record the unprecedented number of one hundred and twenty-five thousand votes for York, in opposition to the Democracy. In the face of this Judge Settle would have me "emulate Keogh in retiring from political management." He would make the public believe that Keogh is eliminated from this contest, when the truth is that Keoch, while for the present suffering himself to be used as a scapegoat in the interest of his convention scheme, is really behind Settle with a rowel, goading him to pipe this convention music.

Judge Settle's statement that he "tried to save me from Keogh" is rank irony. Keogh is one of Settle's own get. He picked him up many years ago and placed him at the head of his once famous "Greensboro ring." Keogh soon became the ring himself, fast and unmovable, and has been from that time till now Settle's "Old Man of the Sea," and has ridden him mercilessly. It is curious how Settle happens in, on accasion, to give him a lift in his periodical downfalls.

* * *

Keogh, Wheeler & Co. are what are known as straightout Republicans as against coalition Republicans. The straightout seems to be disinterested in the process of evolution a Republican ticket is subjected to in its passage through a Southern ballot box. He puts it in the box, but does not stay to see it come out. To the coalitionist this is very impractical politics. He wants to see the ticket come out, and wants to help to hold it when it gets out.

* * *

As it is stated in my letter to Judge Settle (and this is the politics I desired to talk to him.) it has been shown in the prohibition, and in many local contests, that when the negro is taken out of his peculiar attitude to the Republican party from the standpoint of these Southern Democrats, they will associate with him politically, and protect his rights. This shows that it is as the *ward* of the Republican party of the North, and not as the negro, that he is hated.

* * *

The great mass of the Republican party of North Carolina will spurn the movement, and under its present lawful organization calmly await the development of '88, with the patriotic confidence that the time is approaching when it can protect itself, and exercise a respected power in the nation.

How ridiculous Judge Settle's talk sounds about restoring the party in the State through these bolters, to its "pristine power" and placing "pure and capable" men to lead, We all know it is the merest twaddle, since the straightout policy holds the rank and file to stand helpless where they have stood since the change of county government, and only serves to help the "pure and capable" men who lead, and leaves the clever Bourbon to count the votes.

J. J. MOTT.

The Earthquake.

SHAKING NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

A very decided earthquake shock was felt here on last Friday night at eleven o'clock. It occasioned much fright, but did no damage. The earthquake is still the leading topic. Below news is given from everywhere, taken from the daily papers.

Charleston, Sept. 4.—Prof. W. Z. McGee, who came to Charleston to investigate the earthquakes, says that they were the result of local landslides. His impression is that the area covered by landslides theory has been from forty to one hundred miles under the bed of the sea. He was confident, moreover, that the worst was passed.

Charleston, Sept. 4.—The shock last night caused great alarm on account of the shattered condition of the nerves of the people. Those persons who had ventured back under their roofs hurried into the streets, which presented for a few moments, as tragical an appearance as on Tuesday night. But little actual harm was done by the shock. Two untenanted houses are reported to have fallen, together with part of the coping of Charleston Hotel. The vibration during the shock was not especially great, but the moaning and howling sound was sufficiently alarming. Gradually the people had come to the conviction that the shocks were at an end, and the disappointment was agonizing.

The sensation today is the falling of showers of pebbles in the lower part of the city. There fall was at half past seven o'clock this morning, and the second at about eleven o'clock. They appeared to fall in a slanting direction from south to north. There are morsels of flint among them, and all are plainly abraded and worn by the action of the water. Some few have sharp fractures, and have evidently been recently broken. The fact of the fall is vouched for by several trustworthy persons.

The War Department has sent about one hundred tents to Charleston and this exhausts the supply on hand. Requests have been received today for about five hundred more, but the Department is unable to comply.

Savannah, Sept. 4.—Since last night's shock slight vibrations have been felt in the upper stories of the Morning News building almost continuously, the intervals between them varying only from five to ten minutes at the most. While there was a general stampede at the first shock, the editorial and typographical forces, nevertheless, returned to their posts and stuck to them. The building is the highest and largest in the city.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The following dispatch was received here this morning from the manager of the Augusta, Ga., office of the Western Union Telegraph Company: "Augusta, Sept. 4.—All our wires "O. K." this morning. Business is extremely heavy. The shock last night has upset everybody again, and we all feel more or less nervous. We have had but little sleep or rest since the 31st.

Pittsburg, Sept. 4.—A slight earthquake shock was felt at Sewickley, Pa, twelve miles west of this city, last night at 11:05, standard time. The shock was not perceptible in this city.

Scranton, Sept. 4.—A distinct shock of earthquake was felt in this city at 11:05 o'clock last evening.

Comptroller Trenholm fears that the terrible plight of the people of Summerville, near Charleston, has been overlooked in contemplation of the greater area of suffering in the neighboring city. He has received two telegrams from that town today. The first was from the local relief committee, composed of John Gadsden, chairman, and Messrs. Gray, Hutchinson, Boyle and Perry, and reads as follows:

"Remember Summerville's distress is very great; prompt relief, in tents and money, is needed."

The second dispatch was sent by F. B. Fishburne, and says:

"Send 300 tents direct to this place. Shocks still continue and many families are homeless."

The following dispatch has been received by cable today from Queen Victoria:

"To the President of the United States:

I desire to express my profound sympathy with the sufferers by the late earthquakes and await with anxiety for fuller intelligence, which I hope may show the effects to have been less disastrous than reported. THE QUEEN."

Washington, Sept. 6.—President Cleveland has sent the following in reply to Queen Victoria's telegram of sympathy for the earthquake sufferers:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, Sept. 4, '86.

To Victoria, Queen and Empress Balmoral, Scotland.

Your Majesty's express of sympathy for the sufferers by the earthquake is warmly appreciated and awakes a grateful response in American hearts.

(Signed,) GROVER CLEVELAND,
President.

In Stanly.—Some persons provided cellars for the terrible cyclones, we wonder what provision can be made for earthquakes?—*Stanly Observer.*

[Try balloons.]

In Davis—On Tuesday night about 9:20 the citizens of this place and county were aroused and startled by a severe crack and sudden jerk, followed by a heavy vibration which shook houses and trees like a train under full headway. The shock was terrific, and our people were badly frightened for a while, but upon reflection it occurred to their minds that, there was an earthquake in some distant land.

[Our people had no such notion. They were firmly convinced that the earthquake was *right here*—no foreign land about it—though they were willing to let any foreign land have it.]

THE EARTHQUAKE AT SEA.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The Hydrographic office has received a letter from Capt. Lee Vogel, of the Steamer City of Palatka, briefly describing the effects of the earthquake at sea. He had just left Charleston and was about 13 miles off the harbor of Port Royal in 8½ fathoms where he "experienced a terrible rumbling sensation," which lasted one minute and a half. There had been quite a heavy sea from the southwest, but when the rumbling began, the wave motion ceased and the waters remained a perfect calm until the rumbling ended, when the swell was again manifest. The wind was southeast and light, weather, cloudy, barometer 30.01, thermometer 80. The sensation, Captain Vogel says, resembled that of a ship's scraping a pebbly bottom. The ship's vibrations were very great.

The light house board has received a report from Charleston to the effect that the mean tower of Morris Island light is cracked near the third landing from the ground and the floor in the watchroom, upon the lens rests, is somewhat loosed. The Roman light and tower have been seen since the earthquake and are supposed to be all right. The lens at Ball's Bay light house has been thrown off its pedestal. A curious effect has been discovered at the signal office. The self registering wind vane shows a horizontal mark preceding and subsequent to the shaking, denoting a mild steady, almost invariable breeze, but for 30 or 40 seconds of the most violent shaking the marks indicate that the pencil point was moved up and down the paper many times and with great rapidity. An explanation of this phenomenon is difficult to reach. This is the only instrument at the signal office which seems to have been affected by the earthquake.

Some anxiety is felt with regard to the possible effect of the earthquake at the Bermuda Islands. The islands lie directly in what is now supposed to have been the path of the most violent agitation, and their physical features are such as to warrant fear that they may have experienced severe disaster.

The following from Chambers' Encyclopaedia, is an explanation of the causes of an earthquake:

Mr. Mallet, in an elborate report on the subject presented to the British Association, assumes that volcanoes and the centres of earthquake disturbances, are near the sea, or other large supplies of water; and he says that when an eruption of igneous matter takes place beneath the the sea-bottom, the first action must be to open up large fissures in its rocky material, or to lift and remove its incoherent portions, such as sand, mud, gravel, &c. The water on meeting the heated surfaces assumes the spheroidal state; while in this condition, the intestine motion may be great, but little steam is generated; but no sooner have the surfaces cooled, than the water comes into close contact with them, and a vast volume of steam is evolved explosively, and blown off into the deep and cold water of the sea, where it is condensed, and thus a blow of the most tremendous sort is given at the volcanic focus, and being transferred outwardly in all directions, is transmitted as the earthquake shock. The surfaces of the ignited material, however, now cooled down below the point at which steam can be generated rapidly, merely keep up a gentle ebullition, which is transmitted as the trembling after the shock. On the surface again becoming heated by conduction from the molten mass, the various phases are again repeated. This he considers the chief cause of earthquakes, but he supposes they may also be due to the evolution of steam through fissures, and its irregular and per saltum condensation under pressure of sea-water; or to great fractures and dislocation in the rocky crust, suddenly produced by pressure acting on it from beneath, or in any other direction.

It would be strange indeed if Charleston be the centre of disturbances, which we do not believe. The central point, whenever traced, will be found to have been connected with violent vertical upheaval accompanied with volcanic action, the tremors from which radiate in all directions, the distant effects of which are governed by local conditions. The sudden upheaval of an island in the Mediteranean near the African coast, off Tunis, on the 30th of August, the day before the Charleston earthquake, possibly had some connection with it. We look however, for the explanation to come from some of the West India Islands or South America. From the description of the earth movement in Charleston, the impulse came from afar, and from beyond the limits of the Northern continent of America.—*Asheville Citizen.*

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 6.—At 9 o'clock this morning the headquarters of the relief committee at the city building were crowded by the unfortunate earthquake sufferers. One member of the committee is kept busy writing passes on railways to transport sufferers to other points. The committee prefers to give this character of assistance above all others. It gets the unfortunate away. Orders for rations are being issued; money is given to no one. During the rush of applicants for assistance a large section of the Meeting street front of the court house opposite the city hall, fell out. The report of the fall was equal to the earthquake shock. Immediately the assembled in and out of the building began to sway and move like the billows of the storm-stricken sea. The cooler heads present mounted chairs and admonished the people to move away quietly and not to become excited. The scene was appalling for a short time, but quiet was finally restored. The men at work tearing down the frail portions of the court house were ordered to stop work. Acting mayor Huger says the relief committee is now assisting about one-third of Charleston's entire population. Mayor Courtnay is expected to arrive on the first train on the Coast Line tomorrow and will hold a special meeting of the city council, when decisive steps will be taken to afford protection from falling buildings and clear the streets of some of the debris which now impedes the progress of pedestrians and vehicles everywhere. Dispatches continue to pour in offering aid. About $95,000 has already reached here. From indications at hand it is believed contributions will finally aggregate $500,000, and that $200,000 will have arrived by tomorrow night. Money sent by registered letter or by express to mayor Courtnay or the relief committee comes in the most desirable shape, although many contributions arrive in the form of postoffice orders, drafts, etc. Shortly after 10 o'clock, the scenes of despair and fight at the city hall were again renewed by falling buildings in that vicinity. A great crowd was near St. Philips' church where the tall spire is being torn down, fled precipitately. The steeple of St. Micheal's church, the landmark of the city, which was supposed to have been completely wrecked, appears to be about the only tall structure which can be permitted to stand. At sunrise this morning the weather looked threatening, and at this, 11 a. m., it looks as though a steady rain may set in before night. People who slept on board of vessels in the harbor last night say they felt the 11 o'clock shock very plainly. The vessels made forward plunges, then there was a rumbling noise and the waves thumped the hulls viciously. The scientists came to the front today with a statement that there revisitations of the shocks every day for some time, possibly weeks yet.

The slight shock of an earthquake at 11:15 last night caused little or no alarm, but a light rain which set in at 4 o'clock this morning made thousands of persons encamped in the streets painfully anxious. Fathers began to look around for means of sheltering their wives and children, but very little could be done in this direction, however. The colored people at daybreak began to hunt through the streets, and speedily took possession of all the pieces of old tin they could find. In some of the vacant lots were sections of tin blown from roofs by the cyclone in August, 1885, and which had been left lying on the ground. In other places there were pieces of tin from houses which had been unroofed by the earthquake. These were speedily taken possession of and utilized for covering the frail tents that had been erected.

At daylight the rain ceased and the sun appeared. Later in the morning there were several slight showers, but not enough to cause any inconvenience. Many old colored women and children were seen wandering about the streets picking up stray pieces of planks and beams from wrecked houses to be used as firewood, and by sunrise fires were lighted and preparations were under way for breakfast. The usual weekly bill of mortality shows a total of 98 deaths in the city for the week ending September 4th, of these 25 were white and 68 colored. The deaths caused by the earthquake were 38 up to 4th inst, 11 of these being white and 27 colored. Since then there have been several additional deaths caused by the earthquake.

Athens, Sept. 7.—Fresh shocks of earthquake were felt today in this city, and at Kalavrita and elsewhere. Seismic rumblings were heard yesterday throughout Pelopanesus.

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 7.—This has been a quiet day for us, as there has only been one shake since Sunday night and that shake today was not worse than would have been caused anywhere by the passing of a heavy laden wagon. Evidently the subterranean disturbances are working themselves out, and and hour by hour more thought is given to the needs of the present and the wants of the future. There is a feeling of sturdy self reliance that is highly encouraging. No one doubts the ability to pull through. The luck of the people rises beyond the height of the occasion. Mayer Courtenay's return, too, this morning puts everybody in better spirit. Long before the usual office hours he was hard at work systemizing and arranging relief measures and ascertaining, on his own account the extent of the calamity. One of his first steps was to constitute as a relief committee the joint committee of the Chamber of commerce, Merchants' Exchange and Cotton Exchange, appointed by the city council. The several exchanges are represented on the committee and Mayor Courtenay will be chairman. At a meeting of the First Presbyterian church this morning, it was unanimously resolved to make a general appeal for aid to the Presbyterian churches of the country. Their beautiful building is a total ruin and the congregation is empoverished. Contributions can be forwarded to Rev. W. T. Thompson, D. D., pastor. The appeal of the colored ministers to the people of the United States; for means of relief for the colored people in distress, was wholly unnecessary. The relief committee treat the funds at their command as subscribed for the benefit of the whole community, and it was given without distinction of race color or condition, so will it be expended. Up to this time more accommodation have been provided for colored refugees than for whites, and issuing committee are no respectors of persons. This has been demonstrated and the expectation is that colored ministers will be willing to cooperate with the general committee instead of acting on their own account.

The geological survey has determined to call the highest peak east of the Rockies after Dr. Mitchell, honoring Gen. Clingman by conferring his name on the next highest.—*News & Observer.*

The Geological survey was considerate. We were not aware that it was part of their duty to name mountains. The people of the State did this naming years ago.

The President bagged a deer a few days since. Is he not shooting out of the sporting season?

NOTICE!

BY Order of the Superior Court of Alexander County, I will re-sell, on the premises, on Monday, the 4th day of October, a certain tract of land in Rowan county, lying on the waters of Bid Creek, adjoining the lands of James Cowan, Henry Burke, and others, belonging to the estate of Edmond Burke, deceased, containing 20 acres by estimation. Terms, six months credit, with bond and approved security. Title not given until purchase money is paid

H. J. BURKE, admr.

Aug. 31, 1886. 45:4t

ELY'S CREAM BALM Gives Relief at once and Cures COLD in the Head, CATARRH HAY FEVER. *Not a Liquid, Snuff or Powder. Free from Injurious Drugs and Offensive odors.*

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

A particle of the Balm is applied into each nostril is agreeable to use and is quickly absorbed, effectually cleansing the nasal passages of catarrhal virus causing healthy secretions.

It allays pain and inflamation, protects the membranal linings of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications.

A thorough treatment will cure.

Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars sent free.

ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

45:tf

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Miss Jennie Caldwell, Principal.

The fall Session will begin Sept. 22nd, 1886. Terms same as heretofore. No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted sickness.

43:1m

W. F. ELLIOTT
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
SALISBURY, N. C.

I wish to state to the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that I am located at Salisbury N. C. for the purpose of constructing buildings of all styles and finish. Am a practical builder of several years experience and guarantee satisfaction. Parties wishing to see me on building will find me at the residence of Mr. Willie Giles. Very Res'pt,

W. F. ELLIOTT,
Salisbury N. C.

45:3t.

FOR RENT.

A new comfortable and convenient dwelling with six rooms, lathed and plastered. Apply to

F. DAVIDSON & Co.

44:tf.

LIME!

AIR SLACKED,

FOR COMPOSTING and other Agricultural and DEODORIZING purposes—at the low price of

75 cts. per barrel.

44:2 R. J. HOLMES.

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 Man'fact'r'g 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. 36:1m

NORTH CAROLINA, ROWAN COUNTY. } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. AUGTST 21st 1886.

J N Baker, J F Baker, W H Alley and wife Margaret Alley, W J Overcash and wife Mary D Overcash, Frances E Sherrill, Mary M Sherrill and Bruner A Sherrill infants under the age of twenty one years by their next friend W T. Sherrill, O V Baker and N I Baker infants under the age of twenty-one years by their guardian E T Goodman; D C Baker, N Baker and D Baker infants under the age of twenty-one years by their guardian Jacob M Eudy Pl'ffs.

Against

Florence Collins, Def'ts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court by affidavit that Florence Collins, the defendant above named is a non-resident of this State and cannot after due diligence be found in this State and that she is a necessary party to the above named action.

It is now on motion ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Carolina Watchman for six successive weeks notifying the said Florence the defendant above named, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for the County of Rowan on the 9th day of October 1886 and answer the complaint filed in this action in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, and let her take notice that if she fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand this 21st day of August 1886. J. M. HORAH, Clerk Superior Court Rowan Co.

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

SPECIAL ATTENTION

IS CALLED TO THE

Connelly Springs HOTEL,

Icard Station, W. N. C. R. R.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY

LEADING PHYSICIANS

ALL OVER THE STATE.

Accommodations for

BOARD

The BEST in Western N. C.

Analysis of the water, terms, and all communications, will be promptly answered either by us at Salisbury, N. C., or at Happy Home, Burke county, N. C.

MERONEY & BRO., Proprietors.

38:3m

22,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON

—FOR—

TOBACCO FLUES

Just received. Flues of all kinds made in the best manner and at lowest prices. We have on hand also a fine line of

COOK STOVES,

TINWARE and

House Furnishing Goods.

STILLS, TINWARE

—AND—

STOVES REPAIRED

at (the Corner Building lately occupied by BLACKMER & TAYLOR.)

C. F. BAKER & CO.

May 15th, '86. 31:3m

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

A Valuable Farm, situated in Unity Township, Rowan County, about 9 miles from Salisbury, on the waters of Second Creek, near the Wilkesboro road, adjoining the lands of James Holt, Calvin Harrison and others, containing about 144 acres, nearly one half of which is Second Creek bottom, heavily timbered. On the place is a good frame house, barn, well, and necessary out buildings, all new.

TERMS: made suitable to purchaser, after a small cash payment. For information and all particulars apply to

THEO. F. KLUTTZ, Attorney,
Salisbury, N. C., or
Mrs. JENNIE C. McCORKLE,
Jerusalem, Davie Co., N.C

30:tf

CHEAPER & LARGER THAN EVER!!

J. S. McCubbins has just received the largest and most complete stock of new

SPRING AND SUMMER

goods that he has ever offered to the public: Consisting of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Drugs, Hats, Clothing, Provisions, Crockery and Glassware, and a full line of high grade

Fertilizers

For Cotton and Tobacco, all of which is offered very cheap for Cash, Barter, or good Chattle Mortgages.

Don't fail to go and see him at No. 1, Murphy's Granite Row, Salisbury, N. C.

FOR SALE OR RENT

3 Small Houses. Apply to

J. S. McCUBBINS, Sr.

April 1st, 1886. 24:tf.

LOOK HERE!

TO THOSE WHO SMOKE!

The FLAT IRON BRAND CIGAR is the BEST 5 CT. CIGAR made. Try it. For sale by

GALLIMORE & CO.

June 10th, 1886. 34:1m.

Notice of Dissolution.

The firm of P. M. Brown & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent, W. A. Falconer withdrawing. P. M. Brown will continue the business in all its branches. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

P. M. BROWN,
W. A. FALCONER.

Salisbury, N. C. July 19, '86. 40.1m