Hall Library

The Carolina Watchman.

VOL XVIII.—THIRD SERIES. SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1886. NO. 8

Love Now.

You will love me the day I lie dying,
Oh! love me then living.
While yet from a full heart replying,
I give to your giving.

What gain hath my lifetime of loving,
If you pass it all by
To give me back treble my loving
In the hour I die?

All anguish, all maddest adoring,
Will be vain in that day,
Though you knelt to me then with imploring,
What word could I say?

Oh! love me, then, now, that it quickens
My heart's failing breath,
Why wait till to love is to sicken
At the coldness of death?

—*Independent.*

"Behold a Stranger at the door!
He gentle knocks, has knocked before,
Has waited long—is waiting still;
You treat no other friend so ill."

None have more pride than those who dream that they have none. You may labor against vainglory till you conceive that you are humble, and the fond conceit of your humility will prove to be pride in full bloom.—*Spurgeon.*

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Unfailing Specific for Liver Disease.

SYMPTOMS: Bitter or bad taste in mouth; tongue coated white or covered with a brown fur; pain in the back, sides, or joints—often mistaken for Rheumatism; sour stomach; loss of appetite; sometimes nausea and waterbrash, or indigestion; flatulency and acid eructations; bowels alternately costive and lax; headache; loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; debility; low spirits; a thick, yellow appearance of the skin and eyes; a dry cough; fever; restlessness; the urine is scanty and high colored, and, if allowed to stand, deposits a sediment.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR
(PURELY VEGETABLE)

Is generally used in the South to arouse the Torpid Liver to a healthy action.

It acts with extraordinary efficacy on the

LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND BOWELS.

AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR

Malaria, Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Kidney Affections, Jaundice, Mental Depression, Colic.

Endorsed by the use of 7 Millions of Bottles, as

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE

for Children, for Adults, and for the Aged.

ONLY GENUINE

has our Z Stamp in red on front of Wrapper.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS. Price, $1.00.

A CAR LOAD OF VICTOR Grain DRILLS

—KELLERS PATENT,

for sale to the Farmers of Rowan. Cheap for cash or well

SECURED TIME NOTES.

This Drill stands at the very front and is unsurpassed by any other in America. It sows wheat and clover seed and bearded oats together with fertilizers most admirably.

The quantity per acre can be changed in an instant—by a single motion of the hand.

Read what people who have used it say about it.

MT. VERNON, ROWAN Co, N. C.
Sept. 15th, 1886.

I have used the Victor—Kellers patent—Grain Drill for several years and I consider it a perfect machine. One can set it in an instant, to sow any quantity of wheat or oats per acre, from one peck to four bushels. It sows *bearded* oats as well as it does wheat or clover seed and fertizers to perfection. I know it to be strictly A No. 1. Drill and combines great strength, with its other good qualities.

W. A. LUCKEY.

SALISBURY, N. C.
Sept. 15th, 1886.

Last Spring I borrowed Mr. White Fraley's Victor (Kellers patent) Grain Drill and put in my oats with it. It sowed bearded and non-bearded oats to perfection. I believe it to be the best Grain Drill I ever saw. It sows wheat or oats and clover seed and fertilizer all O. K., and I have bought one for this fall's seeding of, the Agent, John A. Boyden.

RICHARD H. COWAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.
Sept. 17th, 1886.

I have used the Victor—Kellers patent—Grain Drill for the past ten years and consider it by far the best Drill made. I have also used the Bechford & Huffman Drill, but greatly prefer the Victor, because it is much the most convenient and I believe one Victor will last as long as two Beckford & Huffman Drills. The Victor sows all kinds of grain satisfactorily.

FRANK BREATHED.

For sale by

JNO. A. BOYDEN.

The New South.

[BY SHERMAN.]

PROGRESS OF SALISBURY SINCE THE WAR —PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS AND THRIVING INSTITUTIONS.

[Special Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.]

SALISBURY, Rowan Co., N. C., Nov. 20.—When toward the close of the war Stoneman's troopers rode into this town they found it a considerable place as compared with many others they had visited. The broad, well shaded streets crossed each other at right angles, the houses were roomy, comfortable looking abodes, standing in the midst of lawns and gardens. The trim walks bordered with prim rows of box, the old-fashioned flowers and herb, the roses and more modern plants that were blooming in the sunny spots, all told of a community that, until war came upon it, had enjoyed life in a quiet refined fashion. But Salisbury had been unfortunate in that the confederate military authorities had, without saying "by your leave" to her citizens, located a prison camp in the suburbs. Most of the people regretted the selection, but were powerless to prevent it, nor had the many who felt charitable disposed to the captives any opportunity to do them kindness. Of course, all this was unknown to the raiders, who, some for revenge, and others out of pure wantonness, did considerable damage at first, but after a few days every disorder was repressed, and the troops quartered in the town were soon on friendly terms with the citizens.

The *Watchman*, a weekly paper, the representative of the mining interests of this section, is published here. It has entered upon its fifty-third year, and for nearly all that time it has been owned and edited by Mr. John Joseph Bruner, who is now, I believe, the nestor of the North Carolina press. Although nearing his three score and ten years, Mr. Bruner is as regularly at his office and attending to its affairs as though he had just started in life. As this veteran printer was apprenticed to the trade when but 8 years old, he has been setting type nearly sixty years. When the raiders arrived they visited his office (which was then one of the best appointed printing houses in the State) and soon had the press in pieces and the type a high pile of "pi" in the middle of the floor. But there were some printers among those calvarymen, who, when they found what had been done, went to Mr. Bruner's assistance, and, after they had the place in something like order, they issued the *Watchman* and announced, under heavily leaded headlines, that Stoneman had come town. Some of these men became warmly attached to the veteran editor and secured many good jobs from headquarters for him, and when they "went marching home again" there was mutual regret at parting.

During its half century of existence forty journals have atttempted to occupy the *Watchman's* field, but none have succeeded. Mr. Thomas K. Bruner, a son of the old editor, has relieved his father of most of the editorial work. He was a small lad at the time, but he has a vivid remembrance of Stoneman's raid. Like many men educated mainly in printing offices, the younger Bruner has a large fund of practical knowledge. The mineral wealth of this country has for many years attracted to it scores of scientists and hundreds of trained mining specialists. The *Watchman* has always chronicled their doings, and its office has been their favorite resort. Brought up amid such surroundings the younger Bruner early acquired a taste for mineralogical studies and investigations, and he is now a recognized authority on the precious ores, the gems and the general mineralogy of this state. He is one of that large and yearly increasing number of southern young men who are intelligently and most industriously engaged in developing the natural resources of their states, or in converting the abounding raw materials close at hand into all forms of manufactured goods. Young men of this stamp are fast coming to the front in industrial pursuits, and by their examples and successes are helping forward the progress of the new south.

SALISBURY'S TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

Salisbury has always been a considerable trading point. Rowan county soil is noted for productiveness. Its farmers are among the few in this state who raise large hay crops and send their surplus in bales to market. Asheville's stables are supplied to a large extent from here, although they might be from the farms in a radius of five miles from that beautiful city if the agriculturists of that region so chose. Wheat and all other cereals yield handsomely, and orchards and vineyards flourish. Rowan farmers who understand and attend to their business are generally in good circumstances, and are profitable customers of the city merchants. The gold mines in this and adjoining counties add much to the business of this place. There is also some manufacturing, but nothing to what there mignt be, and undoubtedly will be before long. But the great factor in the town's trade is the Richmond and Danville railroad and its tributary the Western North Carolina, which extends from here to the mountains and then divides into two branches, one pushing toward Knoxville, Tennessee, the other toward north Georgia. The freight business of the latter has assumed vast proportions and is steadily increasing. The passenger traffic is also very much heavier than it was two years ago. Many tourists stop over here several days and leave considerable money behind them. All these are contributions to the growth of Salisbury.

There are two new railroads projected that, when constructed, will add largely to the town's importance. Both these are to come from the southeast, and one will open direct communication with tide water at Smithville (which is at the mouth of the Cape Fear river,) and make this one of the chief central depots of distribution for for the state. Such is not the unreasonable belief of Salisbury's citizens.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

The people seem to be wide awake to the necessity of improving their city. They have voted to put in public water, and are discussing other modern appliances. They have gas lights in the streets, too far apart, however, and the gas is not as good as it might be. The sidewalks in the business streets are poorly paved. But despite these little drawbacks, that will be remedied before long, the place is going ahead, for when progressive ideas once acquire headway in a North Carolina town there is no cessation of effort until all possible improvements have been made. Formerly the place lay on the west side of the track of the Piedmont Air Line railroad. Now there are streets and dwellings to the east of it, and the sixteen acres once enclosed by the stockade that surrounded the union prisoners are now covered with neat houses and gardens. Between there and the national cemetery, a quarty of a mile to the south, a large new two-story building stands out conspicuously. It is the graded school for colored pupils built at the town's expense, and maintained by general taxation. It stands there, a silent witness to the tremendous changes that time has wrought. The flag of the union floats above the graves of more than 12,000 dead soldiers in the cemetery, testifying to a nation's reverent care for the ashes of its heroes, while this great white school house is, in no less a sense, the voluntary tribute of those who were once its foes to the supremacy of the nation and to the perpetuity of the union.

RAIL ROAD ELECTION.

Facts for the People.

On Dec. 21st the citizens of Rowan are to determine whether our county shall subscribe $100,000 in bonds running forty years, to the South Atlantic & Northwestern Railroad. In order that our people may have a firm foundation on which to base their opinions we submit the following facts for their consideration.

WHY WE NEED THE ROAD.

The people of our county are paying at least $30,000 too much freight annually, a larger amount than all our State and county taxes, because we have no competing line. In Charlotte, because they have two lines over which they can ship their cotton to New York, they pay 40 cents a bale less freight than we do. This fact is notorious and was proved in our court in the Ross cases. Now Rowan ships about 5,000 bales of cotton a year, on which is paid $2,000 too much freight. This amount would pay nearly half the interest on the $100,000 of bonds, and it is paid by those who raise the cotton, because we have no competing line of Railroad. A car load of wagons is shipped from Cincinnati to Baltimore over the Western R. R. through Salisbury for $108 less than has to be paid if it stops here, making each wagon cost $4½ more here than at Baltimore. This excess is paid by the Rowan county farmer because we have no competing line. One firm in Salisbury pays $1300 more freight a year for goods received in car loads than it would pay if it was doing business in Raleigh, and this excess is paid by the Rowan county farmers because we have no competing line. Lime costs here $1.50 a barrel, at other places no nearer the lime kiln it costs 45 cts., and this excessive freight is paid by the Rowan county farmers because we have no competing line. Hay has sold here this fall at from 20 to 30 cents a hundred; and in Rockingham, only 60 miles distant by the proposed line of Road, it has been selling at from 90 to 100 cents a hundred, and yet if we ship hay to them the Railroads take the entire difference between the prices for freight. Thus the Rowan county farmer loses about 50 or 60 cents a hundred on his hay because we have no competing line of Railroad. We have given only a few items. We pay too much freight on every thing we send off and on every thing we receive. Too much freight on cotton, too much on tobacco, too much on your grain, too much on hay, too much on granite, too much on the food we eat, too much on the coffee and tea we drink, too much on the clothes we wear, too much on the tools we work with, too much on the coffins we bury in, too much on the tombstones we set up over the dead, because we have no competing line of Road.

THIS ROAD.

The proposed road is to run from Smithville, N. C. to Bristol, Tenn., through Salisbury, thus giving us another line to the sea and also to the great Northwest.

NO ROAD NO BONDS.

Not a bond will be issued, not one cent of tax levied, until the Railroad is built, equipped, and running regularly for the carriage of freight and passengers from Smithville to Salisbury, a distance of about 240 miles, when one-half the bonds are to be delivered, and the other half when the Road is built and regularly running to the Davie line. Unless the Road is completed to Salisbury within two years the subscription is to be void. These are the terms upon which the subscription is asked, so that the county runs no risk of loss.

NO CONVICTS.

No convicts are to be employed in building this road.

WHAT WILL THE TAX BE.

We begin our statement on this subject by printing the following certificate from Mr. Woodson, of the net amount of the taxes for last year after various losses and expense in collection were deducted.

I certify that the State tax last year was 25 cents on the hundred dollars, the county tax was 20 cents and the school tax 20 cents, and that the net amount yielded by property and polls from the above taxes was $28,615 57.

HORATIO N. WOODSON, Clerk.
Board County Commissioners.

Now it is easy to see, that if a tax of 65 cents on the hundred dollars yielded $28,615 a tax of ten cents would yield $4404. But when we need the money the Railroad will have 26 miles of road valued at $10,000 a mile to be taxed. This $260,000 will yield to the county after the Sheriff's fees are deducted $617.50 more than enough to pay the balance of interest on the the bonds, besides paying to the State and to the school fund a net tax of $494 each. Thus the interest on our bonds would cost us when the tax is first laid not more than 10 cents on the hundred dollars, and a less amount as our taxable property increases in value. Indeed at the present rate of taxation there is often a surplus in the County Treasury of $2,000 or $3,000 which could be used to reduce the R. R. tax.

STOCK GIVEN FOR THE BONDS.

The $100,000 voted to the Road is not a gift, for it we are to receive $100,000 in stock in the Road. With honest management this stock ought soon to be worth par and to yield good dividends. Stocks in the N. C. R. R. is now worth above par and its dividends 6 per cent or more. If there should be a struggle betwen capitalists for control of the Road, and such a struggle must come sooner or later, stock may be worth more than par.

MONEY BEFORE WE ARE TAXED.

All the work below Salisbury and most of the grading in our county above Salisbury would have to be completed before a bond would be issued. The grading of these 26 miles of Road would cost at $5,000 a mile, $130,000. The cross ties would cost more than $16,000. The timber and stone for bridges would cost a large amount. Thus between $150,000 and 200,000 would be paid to the farmers and laborers of Rowan county before we would have to pay a cent of tax.

MISSING OPPORTUNITIES.

When the road from Columbia to Charlotte was built it would have been built to Salisbury instead of Charlotte if Rowan had extended proper assistance. The same was the case with the Air Line Road from Atlanta to Charlotte. With these roads Salisbury would have been what Charlotte is, and land in Rowan would have been worth as much as it is in Mecklenburg, and our people would have enjoyed as low freight as they do. We think our fathers made a great blunder in not getting those roads. But in those cases the bonds would have been issued before the roads were built and there was some risk of the road being left incomplete. In this case the road is to be built first, and there is no risk, if the road is not finished from the sea to Salisbury in two years we pay nothing. Here is our opportunity.

When you have read this post it up in some public place, then be sure and go and register before election day, use your influence with others in favor of the road, and don't fail to vote for the Road on Tuesday Dec. 21st.

MANY CITIZENS OF ROWAN.

INFORMATION

VOLINA CORDIAL

MANY PERSONS *at this season suffer from either Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Sides, Bad Blood, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Constipation & Kidney Troubles.*

—VOLINA CORDIAL CURES RHEUMATISM, Bad Blood and Kidney Troubles, by cleansing the blood of all its impurities, strengthening all parts of the body.

—VOLINA CORDIAL CURES SICK-HEADACHE, Neuralgia, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Sides, by toning the nerves and strengthening the muscles.

—VOLINA CORDIAL CURES DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion and Constipation, by aiding the assimilating of the Food through the proper action of the stomach; it creates a healthy appetite.

—VOLINA CORDIAL CURES NERVOUSNESS, Depression of spirits and Weakness, by enlivening and toning the system.

—VOLINA CORDIAL CURES OVERWORKED and Delicate Women, Puny and Sickly Children. It is delightful and nutritious as a general Tonic.

Volina Almanac and Diary for 1887. A handsome, complete and useful Book, telling how to CURE DISEASES at HOME in a pleasant, natural way. Mailed on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp. Address

VOLINA DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

Offices for the Whites.

The *bouleversement* of races consequent upon emancipation has produced consequences to be expected from the motives which influenced the liberators and the expectations inspired in the liberated. The fundamental idea with the first was that the negro, the man and brother, unrighteously restrained, be it said from his creation, from the rights of freedom, when invested with that inestimable gift, became at once the social and political equal of the white man. Not unnaturally the negro was prompt to accept the admission, and made haste to avail himself of all the privileges it brought with it.

The most profitable use of these privileges was, of course, political recognition advancement. This the party in power was more than ready to grant. It was greedy to demonstrate the sincerity of its convictions of race equality: earnest to prove its devotion to the cause of an oppressed people; eager to proffer compensation for long denied rights; and not at all slow to humiliate the oppressors by putting in power over them those so long cowering under the lash of slavery.

Time enough has passed for the popular temper to recover its equilibrium, time enough to examine whether our institutions should be subjected to this discordant clash of race ambition; time enough to question whether the white race is called upon to abdicate its right and claim to direct the affairs of the country; time enough to ask whether the grave and momentous interests of the country shall be imperilled by the demands of sentimentalism. For it is nothing more than sentimentalism, sickly or depraved, that demands the sudden and immediate elevation of a people buried since the time that history had a record, in the depths of slavery and barbarism, to the heights and rights attained by the white race after centuries of struggle with tyranny, learning by experience the cost and value of liberty; and groping their way with painful step from the lowest depths of intellectual darkness to the brightest effulgence of mental light.

Does it stand to reason that those blessings attained with so much cost, should be carelessly shared with those who have had freedom thrust upon them without effort of their own, and whose enlightenment is only the dim reflection of mental rush-light?

Now we take the position unequivocally, that this is the white man's country, and this, the white man's government; the one subdued by the white man's valor and energy; the other created by the white man's courage, intelligence and spirit of liberty.

The infusion of the negro element into the field of politics, and into rights of official rewards, is a gross interpolation of offensive incongruities. It is enough for the negro that he has been liberated from slavery; that he has been invested with the full rights of citizenship; that he can acquire, hold and enjoy property, the fruits of his own labor; that he can acquire education; and that he has the opportunity intelligently to exercise the rights and duties of citizenship. But he has yet acquired no right to be called as a rule, over us.

We admit the remarkable development made by individuals of African blood. Acquirements in learning, in oratory, in thrift are somewhat startling. But these do not alter the case, and in fact are only insolated and exceptional, and do not jusitfy breaking down the barrier which instinct, if nothing more, erects against the intrusion of other races and other people into the administration of public affairs. The American mind is fixed against commingling with other blood; it resents the intrusion of other races. Right under the eye of the government at Washington, are Chinese officials as astute, as intellectual, as cultivated, as adroit and skillful diplomats as the world present. Yet a Chinese, they are socially ostracized, and their race proscribed. The Chinese had the intelligence and the method to create a civilization, peculiar to itself, but the wonder of mankind. They lived to themselves in close seclusion and buit up a power which has stood strong and unchanged for thousands of years. The negroes with a continent to themselves through the same period, make no farther advance in civilization than the apes that shared the forests with them, and only became known to civilization as they were dragged out from the depths of the interior to supply the material for the slave markets of the world.

Yet in Washington, where the Chinese is ostracised, the negro is deified almost, elevated to office, and made arbiter of social and official destiny.

We call for a change. We must see the sole claim of the white man recognized. We cannot tolerate the idea of negro superiors over needy whites. We abhor the idea that negro officials should lord it over white females. We want and must have an official list uncontaminated with the touch of another race. We want a white man's government, National and State.

If there were no other reason, the one of moral unfitness would prevent itself. Of this there are illustrations abundant enough to be furnished. As an abstract question of parties, in their choice we would be brought to discriminate but lightly between the two, if both recognized the equal right of the negro to a share in the offices.

We have the kindliest feeling for the negro. We would encourage and aid him in his moral, mental and material advantage in every possible way. We rejoice in his liberatien from slavery, and rejoice in the proper use of his freedom.

But for all this, do not make him ruler over us, either in great things or in small.—*Asheville Citizen.*

Old Age.

Dean Bradley, successor of Stanley in the deanery of Westminster, tells an anecdote of him as he neared his sixtieth year. He was traveling in Germany on a Rhine steamer, and getting acquainted with a boy, (he loved children,) the boy asked him his age, which being answered, he said, "Why, all your life is over." "No," said the Dean, "the best is yet to come."

"You must be on the wrong side of sixty," said one acquaintance to another. "No," he replied, "I am on the right side." Old age is cheerless enough to one lacking faith in God and Christ; but bright with divinest hopes when one has for his portion the Christ, whom to know with the Father is eternal life. Let every man mourn as old age creeps upon him if he be without faith in the holy One. Let every man rejoice as age comes upon him if he trusts in him who said "Because I live, ye shall live." Life here is only the state of infancy.

A plain London lighterman, only a navigator on the Thames, was in the Abbey, standing before the monument of John Wesley, and as he talked with the Dean, knowing he had been to Palestine, said, "It must have been beautiful to have walked where the Saviour walked." "Yes," and with a saintly look he said, "beautiful to walk in the steps of the Saviour." Stanley's words, as he spoke of death, are so beautiful that we quote them: "There the soul finds itself on the mountain ridge overlooking the unknown future; our company before is gone, the kinsfolk and friends of many years are passed over the dark river, and we are left alone with God. We know not in the shadow of the night who it is that touches us—we feel only that the everlasting arms are closing us in; the twilight of the morning breaks, we are bid to depart in peace, for by a strength not our own we have prevailed, and the path is made clear before us."

Great and many are the compensations of advancing age.

Congress Should Remember.

That tobacco, in its various forms, paid into the treasury of the United States, during the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1886, $27,907,362. It ought to strike the average Congressman that an industry which puts that amount of money into the treasury deserves encouragement and protection. Yet last winter Congress persistently refused the request of the tobacco growers of New England, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin for the poor boon of placing increased tariff on the Sumatran product. The companies which grow the latter article are said to have declared dividends amounting to 144 per cent., while our home growers are compelled to work along with the smallest possible margin of profits.—*Lancaster (Pa.) New Era.*

If you want to keep up with the times take the WATCHMAN—you can't be left.

Scrofulous Affections

Humors are caused by a vitiated condition of the blood which carries disease to every tissue and fibre of the body. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies and invigorates the blood, and eradicates all traces of the scrofulous taint from the system.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, that it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease. I have also prescribed it as a tonic, as well as an alterative, and honestly believe it to be the best blood medicine compounded. — W. F. Flower, M. D., D. D. S., Greenville, Tenn.

For years my daughter was troubled with Scrofulous Humors, Loss of Appetite, and General Debility. She took Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, in a few months, was

Cured

Since then, whenever she feels debilitated, she resorts to this medicine, and always with most satisfactory results. — Geo. W. Fullerton, 32 W. Third st., Lowell, Mass.

I was very much afflicted, about a year ago, with Scrofulous Sores on my face and body. I tried several remedies, and was treated by a number of physicians, but received no benefit until I commenced taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Since using this medicine the sores have all disappeared, and I feel, to-day, like a new man. I am thoroughly restored to health and strength. — Taylor James, Versailles, Ind.

The many remarkable cures which have been effected by the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

are speedy and permanent. It is the most economical blood purifier in the world.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Affections

Of the Eyes, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys, indicate the presence of Scrofula in the system, and suggest the use of a powerful blood purifier. For this purpose Ayer's Sarsaparilla has always proved itself unequaled.

I was always afflicted with a Scrofulous Humor, and have been a great sufferer. Lately my lungs have been affected, causing much pain and difficulty in breathing. Three bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla have relieved my lungs, and improved my health generally. — Lucia Cass, 360 Washington ave., Chelsea, Mass.

I was severely troubled, for a number of years, with an affection of the Stomach, and with Weak and Sore Eyes — the result of inherited Scrofula.

By Taking

a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla my eyes and stomach have ceased to trouble me, and my health has been restored. — E. C. Richmond, East Saugus, Mass.

Three years ago I was greatly troubled with my Liver and Kidneys, and with severe pains in my back. Until I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla I obtained no relief. This medicine has helped me wonderfully. I attribute my improvement entirely to the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and gratefully recommend it to all who are troubled as I have been. — Mrs. Celia Nichols, 8 Albion st., Boston, Mass.

The healing, purifying, and vitalizing effects obtained by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla

saparilla

are speedy and permanent. It is the most economical blood purifier in the world.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

COMMON-SENSE LIFE INSURANCE!

BY AN OLD LINE COMPANY?

RENEWABLE TERM INSURANCE,

AS OFFERED ONLY BY THE

PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

It challenges criticism. Is the Safest, most Equitable and least expensive system ever devised. It is regular Insurance within the reach and means of all the people, and has received the hearty commendation and endorsement of Insurance Commissioners, Actuaries and hundreds of the sharpest financiers and leading thinkers of the day. Among all the Life Insurance Companies in the United States, THE PROVIDENT shows for the year 1885:

1. Smallest out-go for Expenses ..... 4.16 per $1,000 insured.
2. Smallest out-go for Death Claims ..... 5.67 " " "
3. Smallest out-go for Cost of Insurance ..... 9.38 " " "
4. The lowest average rate of Premium ..... 11.95 " " "
5. The largest percentage of Assets to Liabilities ..... 2.29 to each $1.000
6. The largest percentage of Increase in New Business ..... 98.90 per cent
7. The largest percentage of increase in Surplus ..... 64.99 per cent

WM. E. STEPHENS, Secretary. SHEPPARD HOMANS, President

J. Q. WYNN, General Agent for North Carolina.

J. ALLEN BROWN, Resident Agent, Salisbury N. C. C. G. VIELE, Special Agent.

Reliable special and local Agents wanted throughout the State. Apply to Genera Agent Greensboro, N. C.

48:tf.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK.

FOR THE BLOOD

ECZEMA ERADICATED.

Gentlemen—It is due you to say that I think I am entirely well of eczema after having taken Swift's Specific. I have been troubled with it very little in my face since last spring. At the beginning of cold weather last fall it made a slight appearance, but went away and has never returned. S. S. S. no doubt broke it up; at least it put my system in good condition and I got well. It also benefited my wife greatly in case of sick headache, and made a perfect cure of a breaking out on my little three year old daughter last summer.

Watkinsville, Ga., Feb. 13, 1886. REV. JAMES V. M. MORRIS.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.