

The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XV. II.—THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1887.

NO. 34

Some Old People.

The last of the Chesterfield, N. H., centenarians has just died in the person of Mrs. Saphronia Pierce, who was in her 102d year.

Mrs. Betsy Averill of New Preston, Conn., was 100 years of age on May 5. She is still in good health with all her faculties excellently preserved.

One of the spryest old gentlemen of Schoolcraft, Mich., is Godfrey Knight, who has passed the century mark. He is exceedingly fond of sports and is still a great singer.

The Indian Chief Seranos, of San Jacinto, Cal., is thought to be 125 years old.

The oldest resident of Philadelphia is Mrs. Rebecca Applegate, who is 104 years of age.

Omaha has its centenarian in the person of Mrs. Araba Douglas, who has just celebrated her 101st birthday, and is as bright and active as a woman of half her years. She recites lines committed to memory eighty-seven years ago with a perfection of voice and gesture that is simply wonderful.

When all so-called remedies fail, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.



Unfailing Specific for Liver Diseases.

SYMPTOMS Bitter or bad taste in the mouth; tongue coated with a brown film; yellowish or greenish discoloration of the face; loss of appetite; indigestion; flatulence and acid eructations; bowels alternately constipated and lax; headache; loss of memory; a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; debility; low spirits; a thick, yellow appearance of the eyes; a dry, itching 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

Headache, Bowel Complaints, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Kidney Affections, Jaundice, Mental Depression, Gallic, &c.

Endorsed by the use of 7 Millions of People, as

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE

for Children, For Adults, and for the Aged.

ONLY GENUINE

has no Ziegler in it on front of Wrapper.

J. H. Ziegler & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Sole Proprietors. Price 50 Cts.

PIEDMONT WAGON

MADE AT

HICKORY, N. C.

CAN'T BE BEAT!

They stand where they ought to, right square

AT THE FRONT!

It Was a Hard Fight But They Have Won It!

Just read what people say about them and if you want a wagon come quickly and buy one, either for cash or on time.

SALISBURY, N. C., Sept. 1st, 1886.

Two years ago I bought a very light two-wheeled wagon of the Agent, J. A. Boyden, he has used it nearly all the time since, has tried it severely in hauling saw logs and other heavy loads, and has not had to pay one cent for repairs. I look upon the Piedmont wagon as the best thing in the world for use in the United States. The timber used in them is most excellent and thoroughly well seasoned.

THOMAS P. THOMASSON.

SALISBURY, N. C., Aug. 27th, 1886.

About two years ago I bought of J. A. Boyden, a good heavy Piedmont wagon which has done much service and cost me nothing for repairs.

JOHN D. HENLEY.

SALISBURY, N. C., Sept. 31, 1886.

Eighteen months ago I bought of John A. Boyden, a 24 inch Thimble Skin Piedmont wagon and have used it pretty much all the time and it has proved to be a first-rate wagon. Nothing about it has given away and therefore it has required no repairs.

T. A. WALTON.

SALISBURY, N. C., Sept. 8th, 1886.

18 months ago I bought of the Agent, in Salisbury, a 24 inch Thimble Skin Piedmont wagon—four light: one-horse wagon—I have kept it in almost constant use and during the time have hauled on it at least 75 loads of wood and that without any leakage or repairs.

L. R. WALTON.

THE OLD SOUTH.

AN ABIE DE'VE'NE' OF ITS GAL-LANT AND CHIVALROUS MEN.

Stinging Reply to a Writer who Would Trample on the Old to Elevate the New.

The Jackson, Miss., *Clarion*, of recent date, publishes an article by B. F. Ward, of Winona, Miss., which is the ablest defense yet made of the Old South. It is as follows:

THE WHITE MAN OF THE NEW SOUTH.

The above is the somewhat attractive title of an article in the March number of the *Century Magazine*, over the signature of "Wilbur Fisk Tillet," Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., which merits attention, not simply because it is a misrepresentation of history, but that it emanates from a presumably representative man, in a Southern university. The author is apparently skimming to bring himself within the scope of the gale which has recently given such a graceful swell to the sails of Mr. H. W. Grady. Unfortunately, however, the zeal of the Vanderbilt professor is scarcely tempered with the vein of native loyalty which tinged through the eloquence of Georgia's popular editor. While disclaiming any purpose to depreciate "the chivalry, the hospitality, the high sense of honor," etc., which characterized the Southern gentlemen of the "olden time," he yet placidly assumes and distinctly announces that "the comparisons and contrasts instituted must be very unfavorable to the white man of the old South." He then flashes upon us the light of

HIS MAIN PROPOSITION.

that "it is the white man of the South, more than the black, that has been freed by the civil war." He speaks blippantly of the South as consuming the first decade after the war in "wearing the black garb of mourning for the lost cause," and voicing their only feelings through Father Ryan's mournful melodies. He characterizes what he is pleased to term "the typical representative Southern man" before the war, as a "dependent idler," and says "they were little more than overseers of the blacks." He then kindly informs us that everything which the "new South" has done, and is doing in the development of diversified industries and material prosperity, in

EDUCATION AND LITERATURE.

in morals and religion, is due to the "emancipation of the white man of the South from the bondage of idleness, which is inseparable from the ownership of slaves." He further assumes that the cotton crop of to-day, which is 30 per cent larger than before the war, is raised on less acreage, which, he claims, is the result of a higher state of cultivation incident to free white labor. Is there an intelligent white man in the South who believes that its average agricultural condition now will, in any respect, compare favorably with that before the war in excellence and thoroughness? "The fine breeds of cattle are everywhere supplanting the inferior breeds," the "raw-boned horse, the scrub cow and razor-backed hog are fast disappearing." We venture the assertion that five counties in Mississippi in 1880, could have furnished more fine blooded saddle, harness and draft horses than can now be found in the entire State.

ONE SOUTHERN STATE.

could then have furnished more fine hogs than now exist in the entire cotton belt. While a very few farms in the South are now stocked with small herds of fine cattle, yet, under the old system, thousands of planters had supplied themselves with superior cattle for their own use that aggregated in numbers and value than the blooded stock of any one territory at present. With a reckless indifference to evidence he swings the sweeping assertion that all the manufacturing and mining enterprises of the South are the direct and exclusive fruits of the white man's deliverance from the debilitating and benumbing influence of slavery. There is no shadow of proof that the South, left undisturbed for the last quarter of a century, would not have brought all these, and various other interests, to a higher

PLANE OF DEVELOPMENT.

than they now occupy. The "cotton seed oil mill" is emphasized as one of the specific results of the liberated energies of the new South. Admit, for the sake of argument only, that the oil mill is the peculiar product of the free South—is the fact beyond question that its presence among us is the work of the blessing of the evolutionary features of the "unfettered" Southern mind culminated in the "survival of the fittest," the cotton planters returned their surplus seed to the soil, with a reproductive value of 25 cents per bushel; how the negro renters and many white farmers sell to the mills for 8 or 10 cents per bushel, and the only additional return is the oil which comes back in the shape of Arnaud's lard, for which they pay ten cents per pound. He would have us believe that the material

RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH.

have been developed only under free labor, and yet as far back as 1828, Mr. Thomas H. Benton, himself opposed to slavery, said in the United States Senate that the South furnished the basis of Federal revenues, the value of her exports at that time being \$800,000,000; that the North, almost nothing. He further said that four slave States—Virginia, the two Carolinas and Georgia—paid three-fourths of the expenses of supporting the government, while they received nothing in return in the shape of government expenditures. Up to the civil war, New England exported next to nothing, yet managed to grow rich out of the abundant prosperity of the South. This explains the significant remark of Mr. Lincoln: "If we let the South go government expenditures will be cut off." Prof. Tillet, in attempting to portray what he terms the blighting and demoralizing influence of slavery upon the minds, morals and energies of the old South, is guilty of the gross absurdity of attributing to the

CHARACTER OF WEALTH.

influences which belong only to its degree of extent. The character of a man's wealth has nothing to do with his habits or tastes; it is only the amount which he possesses and which is subject to the de-

mand of his fancies and appetites that may qualify his physical, moral or intellectual capacities. If the wealth of the old South, instead of being so largely in slaves, had been invested in mines, mills, railroads, ships, stocks, bonds, etc., it would have engendered an equal tendency to leisure and luxury. No careful observer will probably deny that among the wealthy and fashionable classes of the North, there is more idleness and extravagance, more folly and arrogance, more

DISSIPATION AND VICE.

and a more impassable barrier between rich and poor than ever existed in the most opulent circle of slaveholders. For, however aristocratic they may have been, they were always courteous and refined. In the North the tendency to divide society on financial lines has grown, and constantly increasing intensity for more than a half-century, until now it is almost definitely established. The very rich and very poor are as widely separated as Dives and Lazarus. In the old South, on the contrary, there were processes constantly at work, effecting a gradual and steady diffusion of wealth, which preserved a great measure, the homogeneity of society. Prominent among these agencies were the matrimonial alliances so often contracted between the families of the rich and poor. In fact, it was the rule for the active, intellectual, ambitious young men from the poorer families to

MARRY THE DAUGHTERS

of wealthy planters. Instead of attempting to restrain these alliances, they were generally encouraged by wealthy parents with a view to preserving the physical and mental vigor of their families without sacrificing their estates. To employ a homely but impressive phrase, "brains and money were constantly combining" to build up and preserve in the old South the finest society in the world, to the exclusion of the twin evils, the millionaire and the tramp. The fine moral and intellectual organization of Southern children has heretofore been largely due to the fact that their mothers were exempt from the hardships of physical drudgery and the depressing effects of impending want. The poorest man in the South supported his family with comparative ease, because of the gently rising gradations in society and the universal liberality of the stronger toward the weaker. It is in those countries so long freed from the

"CURSE OF SLAVERY."

but where mechanical invention is progressively increasing the congestion of wealth and stimulating luxurious living among the rich, while alarmingly swelling the ranks of the hungry laborer, the socialist and the pauper. Take Massachusetts, the "hub" of free schools, free labor and boasted intelligence, as a fair representative. The average expenses of laboring men, which are the heads of families in Massachusetts, amount to \$751.42, while their earnings average \$558.68. In other words, the working man falls short of a support for his family \$192.74, or 32 per cent. How is this supplemented? It is wrong from the toil of the mother and children, not through the earnings of the ordinary domestic duties of woman's sphere, but in the person of one-third of the meagre support must be ekeed out by mother and tender children in order to keep the

WOLF AND SHERIFF

from the door. In the free State of Massachusetts, the first to free her slaves and the last to surrender her traffic in them, only one workingman to 100 owns a house, and 30,000 little children are the hirelings of the "nabobs." Professor Tillet further informs us that the new South is in such advance of the old in morals and religion as to be a model of prosperity. This is very gratifying intelligence in view of the fact that as to the rank and file of the Federal and the Confederate armies, the Church membership in the Confederate army was 25 per cent. larger. The same estimate would apply to the general officers and regimental and company commanders of the two armies. Statistics show that in some districts in the larger Northern cities, with a population of 20,000 children there are Sunday school accommodations for only 2,000. In some districts there is only one Protestant church to 5,000, in others, one to 10,000, one to 15,000, and many entirely destitute of

CHURCH PRIVILEGES.

No wonder the police in Chicago arrest in one year 7,500 boys and girls for petty crimes. What a mercy that these poor people have not been subjected, for three-quarters of a century, to the demoralizing "curse of slavery." Infidelity never reached the first stage of its germination in the old South. The crowded houses which surround Robert G. Ingersoll, from Maine to Kansas, furnish their own comment. We would be distinctly understood as offering none of these statements in defense of the moral right of slavery, or as regretting its abolition; neither would we desire to draw any language of invective against the contracts between Northern and Southern citizens of this, our common country. We are simply stating the facts of history in rebuttal of Prof. Tillet's unjust and unwarranted charges.

THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE

are addressing themselves to living issues with no disposition to revive dead ones, except when their antecedents are assailed, within their own borders, by the teachers of their children. Now, as to this intellectual inferiority of the old South, the memory of which so wrings the compassionate soul of the amateur professor. He makes the fatal admission that "before the war the South had more boys in college than the North," but begs the question by pleading that "they only went to school because it was the thing to do." A grave charge against the Southern youth, on which we challenge the South to the proof. Here is the quality, the sum and substance of his testimony. He supposes that "of all the books written by

AMERICAN AUTHORS.

90 per cent come from north of Mason and Dixon's line," and then asks, "what is the answer to this discredit?" "Slavery," he reiterates, "the curse of slavery" with its slothful and enervating influence, rested like an incubus upon the intellect of the white man of the South. "Very well," we come to the North has written nearly all the

works of fiction, 90 per cent of which are worthless and 75 per cent are actually pernicious. She has furnished a great many possibly good school books, a little valuable history, and a great deal of doubtful accuracy and questionable value. We admit all this, and more. We credit her with standard scientific and theological productions, but the South has been among her most

APPRECIATIVE STUDENTS.

feeling and acknowledging a common pride in the merits and reputation of her authors. And yet we announce only what is unhesitatingly declared that for more than 100 years, the grand march of the American intellect has been projected from Southern brains. From the early days of the colonies, two columns of physical and ideal forces have moved section, least and indivisible, across the continent, divided mainly by the 38th or 39th line of latitude; each animated by respective and peculiar inspirations, and each complementary to the other. In the northern division we have ever found a sleepless, restless, ceaseless struggle for social, moral and individual supremacy, marked at every step by the fierce conflict between the victims of

WANT AND THE DESPOTISM

of capital—a stern and native practicality of the rule for the active, intellectual, ambitious young men from the poorer families to of whom it has been graphically said: "If Texas was laid on the face of Europe, with its head resting on the mountains of Norway, its palm covering London and the other Warsaw, it would stretch across the head of Denmark, across the empire of Germany and Austria, across northern Italy and bathe its feet in the Mediterranean." It is capable of producing 12,000,000 bales of cotton, and still have a cattle range far larger than the whole of New York. This war, prosecuted by the conservative non-progressive "overseers," gathered into the national domain, also the territory of New Mexico, itself larger than the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; extended the national boundary to the Pacific and opened to the world the "golden gates" of California. Mr. Tillet, in his haste to elevate the new South,

BY DEGRADING THE OLD.

forgets that most of the representative men of the new South, her Senators, Congressmen, cabinet officers, Governors, judges, jurists, leading journalists, college professors, eminent divines and successful men of business in every line were born and educated under the "curse of slavery." There is no new South. It is a term which has no meaning, and which simply a phrase costume in which old prejudices masquerade through modern terms, seeking to pervert the education of Southern children into the conviction that their ancestors if not criminals, were little more than a race of "idlers," blunderers, blockheads and failures. But the present or future generations will never find reason to be ashamed of the brain work of the old South. The literature left us by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Calhoun, Stephens and Jefferson Davis, will stand as monuments of wisdom and

MODELS OF CLASSIC LORE.

when the mountains of literary lumber, accumulated by professional book-makers, shall have crumbled into the dust of ages. In all the departments of government, civil and military, in law, literature, science and the social life, has boasted only on the noblest of men, who, with no great array of writers, whose work is the price of bread, she has furnished the minds productive of the grandest results to the country and the world. When a prolific little animal, vain of her numerous progeny, swarmed the forests, and the first science which the world has known, the price of bread, she has furnished the minds productive of the grandest results to the country and the world. When a prolific little animal, vain of her numerous progeny, swarmed the forests, and the first science which the world has known, the price of bread, she has furnished the minds productive of the grandest results to the country and the world.

THE CONFEDERATE ARMY

were surpassed by that of any of the great armies of the world, hence the exalted spirit of corps which so often rendered the Confederate soldiers more than equal to an odds of three to one in the splendid columns of the Federal army. Where is there an example of modern seamanship that will compare with the daring and brilliant cruise of Admiral Semmes, who, with a single ship swept from the seas the commerce of a great nation? Who was it that mapped the geography of the seas, explained their secret phenomena, blazed out on the trackless ocean the shortest and best highways for the commerce of the world, by his "Wind and Current Charts" and his Sailing Directions," sailing to the United States millions of dollars annually on outgoing tonnage alone? Matthew F. Maury, a Southern man to the core, and by common consent of all nations accorded the proud title of

"PHILOSOPHER OF THE SEAS."

Where is there a parallel to Auduborn, the naturalist and ornithologist of the world? Chloroform, that has robbed the surgeon's knife of all its terrors, was first applied by a Southern physician. The two greatest acts in surgery for the last two centuries, in fact two of the greatest in surgical history, were marked by two Southern physicians, Ephraim McDowell of Kentucky and J. Marion Sims, of Alabama. In their respective branches the surgery of the whole enlightened world recognizes and follows the leadership of the famous men. Ben Hill was the only man in America who ever made \$1,000,000 as the direct product of his brain, independent of investment or speculation; in addition to which he gave fifteen of his best years to active public service. The only approximation to his record was that of another Southern lawyer, Judah P. Benjamin, who went to England after the meridian of life and became the leading jurist in the land of great lawyers, having on his docket at one time half the appeal cases in the kingdom. Does this order of men spring from a race of "idlers," whose aspirations and energies have been enervated by the "curse of slavery"? We only suggest that Southern parents should look to the education of their boys and see with the circumspection which friends of education owe to a "bearing gifts"

OPENED TO WHITE SETTLEMENT.

the savages removed and measures adopted for their civilization. Florida was acquired from Spain; and Louisiana territory, comprising more than 1,000,000 square

miles, greater in extent and richer in resources than the whole territory of the existing United States, and giving us the sole ownership of the Mississippi river from its source to the gulf. This one achievement, conceived and accomplished by a Southern President, through the supreme skill and courage of a Southern diplomatist, overshadowed in its stupendous proportions, and weighed in the pastness of its results every national measure presented by Northern statesmanship and secured by Northern enterprise since the landing at Plymouth Rock. It was this far-reaching stroke of

SOUTHERN DIPLOMACY

which elicited from the great Napoleon the prophetic remark that "the acquisition of Louisiana forever strengthens the power of the United States and gives to England a maritime rival that will some day become her peer." The war for the independence of Texas and the administration of its government by its Southern Presidents was another manifestation of the "slothful energies" of these "dependent idlers" and "overseers." The war with Mexico and the annexation of Texas was assailed by the free States with the same vehemence of position which they had presented to the last war with England; but a Southern President again held the helm; the pluck and patriotism of the "gentlemen idlers" once more prevailed, and Columbia took into her embrace

THE YOUNG GIANT

of whom it has been graphically said: "If Texas was laid on the face of Europe, with its head resting on the mountains of Norway, its palm covering London and the other Warsaw, it would stretch across the head of Denmark, across the empire of Germany and Austria, across northern Italy and bathe its feet in the Mediterranean." It is capable of producing 12,000,000 bales of cotton, and still have a cattle range far larger than the whole of New York. This war, prosecuted by the conservative non-progressive "overseers," gathered into the national domain, also the territory of New Mexico, itself larger than the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; extended the national boundary to the Pacific and opened to the world the "golden gates" of California. Mr. Tillet, in his haste to elevate the new South,

TO VICTORY AND ESTABLISHED THE POSSIBILITIES

of the proudest nation on the earth. A Southern man was prime mover of the convention that framed the constitution. When the government was created its organic laws were still an unexplained book, a ponderous car in unskilled hands. It was left for the greatest legal mind of the age, a Southern Chief Justice, to analyze and stamp upon the constitution which will be accepted as long as the constitution is respected. A Southern man framed the ordinance for the organization and government of the great northwestern territory; an instrument which was sent only to the constitution of the United States. A Southern man was the author of the republican theory of popular theory of popular government which prevailed during the sixty years of our greatest prosperity, peace and happiness. Of the fifteen Presidents of the Continental Congress, eight were

FROM SLAVE STATES.

From 1789 to 1833, a period of sixty-four years, embracing eleven administrations, the slave States furnished eight Presidents whose term of service covered fifty-two years. In the same time the free States furnished three Presidents whose combined terms covered twelve years. Of the twelve Vice Presidents, four were from slave States. Under these eleven administrations, the slave States supplied fourteen secretaries of State, eleven secretaries of the treasury, five secretaries of the navy and eight postmaster generals. Of fifty-five presidents pro tem. of the Senate thirty-nine were from slave States. Of thirty-one speakers of the House, twenty-two were from slave States. Of five Chief Justices, two, and the only two of the continent, were from slave States. Of twenty-nine attorney generals, fourteen were from slave States. Of 185 public ministers to foreign countries ninety-nine were from slave States. Without going further into exhaustive details, for which material is

ABUNDANT AND OVERWHELMING.

we affirm, without fear of decent denial, that along the lines of these fifty-two years, are ranged all the broad and lofty conceptions of Statesmanship, all the bold and far-reaching enterprises, all the comprehensive achievements, from which have evolved the pride, the grand and the glory of the American people. The war of 1812 was scarcely less important in its results than the war of independence. The one left us an embryonic nation, the other left us a nation of power, wiping out the insults of twenty-five years, planting our flag upon the ocean and dissolving every doubt in the minds of foreign powers that we were a government de facto, and entitled to a place in the front ranks of nations. This was a Southern measure for the protection of Northern interests; yet it was inaugurated and pressed to a triumphant issue under the administration of a Southern slave-holder, supported by a "solid South," in the face of the almost solid opposition of

THE FREE STATES.

Who were the master spirits of that struggle? Such men as Clay, Calhoun, Monroe, Grundy, Lowndes and Crawford; while only five Senators north of the Delaware voted to secede. In the grand struggle of the critical days of the conflict New England, who "writes all the books," was holding a secession convention, denouncing the war and infringing with the emissaries of Great Britain. As a consequence, when England sent her powerful fleet to invest our ports, she exempted the ports of New England from the operations of the blockade. When the success of the war had established its popularity in the free States, a Southern man formulated the financial policy which extinguished its immense debt in less than twenty years. Under the same "slothful and demoralizing" auspices of slavery, the great Indian wars were fought, their

in the shape of endowments for Southern universities, while children are to be taught to forget history and to blush for the character and deeds of their ancestors.

Winona, Miss. B. F. WARD.

God Bless the Old-Fashioned Girl.

Bishop Crossgrove of Davenport, Ia., delivered a notable sermon in that city last Sunday on the immortal tendencies of the time through the breaking down of safeguards which once protected girls and young women. As a model for the rising generation the Bishop pictured the old-fashioned girl of thirty years ago in the following words:

She was a little girl until she was 25 years old and she helped her mother in household duties. She had her hours of play and enjoyed herself to the fullest extent. She never said to her mother, "I can't—I don't want to," for obedience was to her a cherished virtue. She arose in the morning when called, and we don't suppose she had her hair done up in paper and crimping pins or bunched over the forehead. She did not grow into a young lady and talk about her beau before she was in her teens, and she did not read dime novels, nor was she fancying a hero in every play-boy she met. The old-fashioned girl was modest in her demeanor, and she never talked or used by-words. She did not laugh at old people nor make fun of cripples. She had respect for her elders and was not above listening to words of counsel from those older than herself. She did not know as much as her mother, nor did she think her judgment was as good as that of her grandmother. She did not go to parties by the time she was 10 years old, and stay till after midnight dancing with any chance young man who happened to be present. She went to bed in season, said her prayers, slept a sleep of innocence and rose in the morning happy and capable of giving happiness. And now, if there be an old-fashioned girl in the world to-day may heaven bless and keep her and raise up others like her.—Omaha Bee.

An Old Gentleman who had provoked

the hostility of a fashionable lady whom he had known in boyhood, was asked by his wife what he had done to incur the lady's displeasure. "Nothing at all," replied the innocent old man. "On the contrary, I was cordial to her, and spoke of the time when I used to draw her to school on a go-cart nearly half a century ago."

Another Steamship Collision.

London, June 6.—The ship Hamburg collided this morning with the steamer Tern as the latter was crossing the channel. The Tern went to the bottom. Her captain and four others were drowned. The accident happened in a dense fog.

In one week Ely's Cream Balm opened

a passage in one nostril through which I had not breathed in three years, subdued an inflammation in my head and throat, the result of Catarrh.—Colonel O. M. NIXON, Owego, N. Y. (See adv.)

TRADE MARK.
FOR THE BLOOD.
ECZEMA ERADICATED.

Getzner—It is due to you 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 winter. At the beginning of last winter, I had a slight appearance, but went away and was never returned. S. S. S. made me break it up, it killed 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 breathing out on my little three-year-old daughter last summer. Waukegan, Ill., Feb. 15, 1886. HER. JAMES N. MORRIS.
Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWISS SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 2, Atlanta, Ga.

Aug. 28, 1886. 1y

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Spring Goods.

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GROCERIES

Ever in stock, consisting of Syrups, Coffee, Bacon, Roller Mill Flour, New Orleans Raw Sugar, and many other things not mentioned. Fresh Garden Seed for 1887. Give me a call. Respectfully,

J. ROWAN DAVIS.