TERR CRAIME.

Feb. 3rd, 1881

L. H. CLEMENT CRAIGE & CLEMENT,

Attornove At Liaw SALISBURY, N. C.

DR. JAMES R. CAMPBELL.

Physician and Surgeon. Offers his services to the people of lalisbury and vicinity. Office in Maj. Cole's iron front building corner Main and Fisher streets.

B. COUNCILL, M. D., Salisbury, N. C.

Offers his professional services to the citizens of this and surrounding communities. All calls promptly attended, day May be found at my Office, or the Drug

Store of Dr. J. H. Enniss'. Respectfully, J. B. COUNCIL, M. D. Office in the Heilig Building, 2nd floor, front room.

W. B. BEACHAM, Architect and Builder.

SALISBURY, N. C. Residence on Lee and Monroe streets. Correspondence solicited.

are determined to give our customers.

HOME COMPANY,

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AGENTS

In all Cities, Towns and

Villages in the South

TOTAL ASSETS

HOME PATRONAGE

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

SPRING SHOES AND HATS.

the finest hand made, direct from

the best manufacturers.

OXFORD TIES and BUTTON BOOTS

ARE BEAUTIES.

We have just received a fine stock of

Soft, Crush and Stiff Hats

in the latest Colors and Styles:

TRUNKS, VALICES and UMBRELLAS at Prices to suit all.

Schultz & YanWyck.

Black Front Shoe Store.

STRONG COMPANY

PROMPT!

J. RHODES BROWNE,

Decsibent.

Secretary

CONSTIPATION

Is called the "Father of Diseases," because there is no medium through which disease so often attacks the system which disease so often attacks the system as by the absorption of poisonous gases in the retention of decayed and effete matter in the stomach and bowels. It is caused by a Torpid Liver, not enough bile being excreted from the blood to produce Nature's own cathartic, and is generally accompanied with such results as

Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Bad Breath, etc.

The treatment of Constipation does not consist merely in unloading the bowels. The medicine must not only act as a purgative, but be a tonic as well, and not produce after its use greater costiveness. To secure a regular habit of body without changing the diet or disorganizing the system



"My attention, after suffering with Constipa-tion for two or three years, was called to Simmons Liver Regulator, and, having tried almost every-thing else, concluded to try it. I first took a wineglassful and afterwards reduced the dose to a teaspoonful, as per directions, after each meal. I found that it had done me so much good that I continued it until I took two bottles. Since then I have not experienced any difficulty. I keep it in my house and would not be without it, but have no use for it, it having cured me."—Gro. W. Sims, Ass't Clerk Superior Court, Bibb Co., Ga.

Take only the Genuine, Which has on the Wrapper the red Trademark and Signature of

J. H. ZEILIN & CO

"I Cannot Tell-I Only Know." You ask me how I gave my heart to

I do not know. There came a yearning for Him in my

So long ago.

And then-and then-somehow I seemed

You ask me when I gave my heart to

I cannot tell The day, or just the hour, I do not now

It must have been when I was all alone-The light of His forgiving spirit shone Into my heart, so clouded o'er with sia; I think 'twas then I let Him in. I do not know I cannot tell you when; I only know He is so dear since then.

You ask me where I gave my heart to Christ?

That sacred place has faded from my sight As yesterday.

Remember where. How I should love

that spot!

I can reply;

I tell you, why

I was alone, I had no resting-place; I heard how he had loved me with a love Of depth so great-of height so far above

I longed so much to share; I sought it then,

You ask me why I thought this loving

Would heed my prayer? knew he died upon the Cross for me-

I heard His dying cry: "Father forgive!" I saw Him drink death's bitter cup that

My head was bowed upon my breast in

He heard my prayer!

Nor when, nor where:

Why, I have told you now.

. - C. in Fayetteville Observer.

Needs of the Nation. RÉLIABLE, LIBERAL [Written for the Blatimore Sun.] One of the very earliest truisms of political economy which the study of science established was that the main source of the wealth of nations is commerce with foreign peoples. It is not WILLIAM C. COART necessary here to repeat the familiar arguments of Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill and other great authors: \$750,000 00 no fact in science is better established than this, that nations get rich by pushing to the utmost theoreduction of the hings in the making of which they CATARRH products in the making of which other countries excel. It is simply the principle of the division of labor by which village community thrives carried nto operation in the larger business of world. In fact, all the great laws of the science have their source in the humble dealings of the hamlet. The laws which are evolved there in the petty transactions between man and man are the same in principle as those buy anywhere else, and he goes on

R. J. HOLMES REAM BALM REAM BALM Is now Receiving His Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Fall and Winter Stock Of Pain and Inflamma- HAYFEVER tion. Heals the GOODS, Sores. Restores

J. ALLEN BROWN, Resident Agent, Salisbury, N. C.

and Smell. And will be pleased to see his custormers be TRY THE CURE. HAY-FEVER

the Senses of Tast

fore purchasing elsewhere. bry 6000BS. Groceries,

Direct from the Northern Markets

And all other kinds of Goods kept in a ges-

CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK. Bob White and Crystal Roller Mill Flour of the best quality.

JUST RECEIVED ONE HUNDRED BAR-RELS OF FRESH VIRGINIA LIME FOR

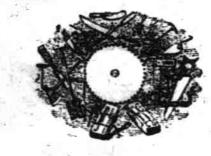
I expect all persons who have given me Mortgages on their crops to bring me their cotton when it is ready for sale. R. J. HOLMES.

DEEP Sea Wonders exist in thou ed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from \$5 to \$25 per day and apwar is wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over \$50 in a single day at this work. All succeed.

CATARRH

sages and maintaining its stronghold in the head. From this point it sends forth a poisonous virus into the stomach and must be kept up if our wealth is to in- tions; if the supply is getting too large through the digestive organs, corrupting crease. It must always be remember- they shut down their mills, and turn some and dangerous symptoms, .

A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail registered, 60 cents. ELY BROS., 285 Greenwich Street, New York.



WHEN YOU WANT

HARDWARE AT LOW FIGURES

Call on the undersigned at NO. 2, Grani - D. A. ATWELL.

Agent for the "Cardwell Thresher, Salisbury, N. C., June 8th-tf.

Christ?

I found earth's flowers would fade and I wept for something that could satisfy;

To lift my broken heart to him in prayer. I do not know-I cannot tell you how; I only know, He is my Savior now.

Christ?

Remember well:

I can not say.

Perhaps He thought it better I should

I think I could not tear myself away, For I should want forever there to stay. I do not know I can not tell you where; of every kind, from a plow shoe to I only know He came and blessed me

You ask me why I gave my heart to

Our Ladies patent leather tip, french heel It is a wondrous story; listen while

My heart was drawn at length to seek

A human ken;

Upon my knees in prayer.

Christ

The best slice. The best style, for the least money is what we I nailed him there!

He called me-and in penitence I came

I can not tell you how,

which control all other business, great prospering and to prosper. In this or small, in which the same human

nature is enlisted. is a disease of the mucous membrane, generally originating in the nasal pascause of national wealth, and that it ward they buoy them up by combinaed that money is not wealth, but only the medium by which wealth is exchanged. Real wealth consists in the possession of objects of utility or pleasure. Now it is desirable that as far as it is possible to do so with profit, a country should supply its own wants. Hence most good writers on political economy admit it is to the advantage of countries in their infancy to encourage domestic manufactures by extraordinary means. The first necessity of such a country, struggling to establish itself among the nations, is to secure a home supply of the things necessary to its existence of which it might be deprived by war in case it were dependent on foreigners. But that period soon passes, and then comes the question of a surplus of products. So long as our country is producing only its own supplies, of course its wealth is increasing day by day; and if we made all that we required and could make no more, we could attain to national wealth by dealing but an unjust and unconstitutional law. with each other only—that is to say, Not all the sophistry of all the talent we could attain to all the wealth pos- which ill-gotten wealth can hire to persible in such a state of things. But

cay and rain, After it has supplied farmer cannot at will shut down his our own country, one or two things operations and discharge his laborersmust take place; either a foreign mar- his productions are perishable and will ket must be found for our surplus prod-nets or we must cease to make any. is obliged to sell his surplus at any If we make more than we want and price he can get or loose it altogether. can't sell it, this lessens the value of Therefore it is that year after year what we have, and our aggreg ite wealth seven-eighths of the exports of this production at the point of home sup- farmer supports the manufacturers, ply, then all the labor and capital of maintains our foreign trade and exthe country beyond that limit is un- change, and does his full share in employed, and again our wealth ceases bearing the public expenditures beside; to grow. Common sense points out and all this he does with the most necthat we must have a market for our essary conditions of political economy surplus, and high tariffs tend unmis- reversed in their application to himtakable to prevent this. They are in- being forced to sell in the cheapest tended to prevent it, for as all foreign market and to buy in the dearest. commerce is simply exchange, nations will not buy from us unless they pay us with their products. With a tariff wall around our country they cannot exchange which pays for whatever we

and all the conditions of productionabsolutely none. There is not labor enough in our sixty million of people rapidly decreasing by lavish waste and ed to death. It has been fitted with a destruction, are still most abundant. distortion. We have a practical monopoly of cotton, a staple which clothes two-thirds of mankind, whilst in all food products to protect it; we not only imposed our vast and fertile plants are the gran- heavy duties on the material of which ary as well as the wonder of the world. ships are built, but we excluded for-In addition to all these advantages eign ships from all internal and coastwhich are the gift of nature, our pop- wise trade, and tried to exclude it from ulation, under the stimulus of free in- the open sea also by refusing registrastitution, has developed more indus- tion and the American flag to any ship trial energy and more inventive genius than any other people upon earth. there we failed. We could bind the Their labor saving inventions for an epoch in the history of our race, and have multiplied the productions of human labor beyond the dreams of the poet. The statistics show, and candid men everywhere admit, that the besttrained labor to be found in Christendom cain of equal our workmen, measured by the amount and quanity of their work. And yet, in the face of all this, and whilst the sound of our boasting of it is still heard, we declare in the next breath that we are unable to compete with our inferiors, shut out their products by prohibitory tariffs, deny ourselves the riches and the political friendships which are the fruits of foreign commerce, and con lemn this alighty repository of unborn wealth and human energy to the narrow lim- tice, they loudly accuse their adversasylvania iron master declares he can-

its of the home market! With the ore and the coal under his feet, the Pennnot make a ton of pig iron without a tax of seventy-five per cent. on the product of his nearest rival, who is from three to four thousand miles away beyond the sea. So it is with the cotton spinner, the woolen ve ver, the potter and all the rest. Offer to reduce the duty, even slightly, on any he says, "It will kill him if you do," one of his products, and he will cry "Murder" loud enough to wake a sleeping city, and declare that the slightest

reduction will destroy him instantly

and forever. If he would consent to

die alone it would not be so alarming -we might attend one funeral-but he is equally positive that the country at large will perish with him. wants no foreign trade of course. Th home market is good enough for him. There the competition of the foreigner is forbid len by law, the competition of his neighbors, when it gets troublesome. excel, and exchanging them for those is regulated by a ring or trust which stops production and keeps up prices as dividends may demand, and there is none to molest him or make him afraid. W en by chance he miscalculates and finds himself poss ssed of more goods than ac can sell at home, he ships them

abroad and markets them in competition with the foreign paupers. If he suffers any loss he makes it up out of his own people, who are not allowed to way we have failed to secure the trade of foreign nations. It is all done at Bearing this in mind, let us look the instance and for the benefit of the

so they bring the dollar back, and

from a Massachusetts man they buy

w.th it two yards of the same cloth.

their operatives into the streets. Having control of the engine, they move forward, backward or stand still as suits their pockets. Mean while consumers are at their mercy, and the farmers worst of all. Their market prices are fixed abroad by the competition of the whole world; their purchases are made in the restricted home market. If they want woolen cloth they send their wheat to Liverpool and sell it for, say one dollar per bushel; there the cloth they need could be bought at twenty-five cents a yardone bushel of wheat paying for four yards. But a tariff of seventy-five per cent. prevents them from doing that;

The farmer has lost two yards of cloth, and the public wealth is that much less. The manufacturer has made that much, fellowmen in society. not by fair and voluntary exchange,

is not increasing a particle; if we stop country are agricultural products. The for January 1st, 1886:

Small as our foreign trade is, there would be universal distress and financial ruin without it. It furnishes the are obliged to buy abroad, keeps our The wickedness of this policy is only precious metals at home, and mainequaled by its folly. There is no tains the credit of our country. It ountry upon earth prepared to become | could be made double its present volso rich by foreign trade as these United ume in a brief time if we would only States, because there is none so abun- legislate a little in the interest of dantly supplied with all the material the whole country and not in that of a class. We have twice the population of Great Britian, ten times the material resources and thirty times the territory, to dig up all of our coal and iron ore vet she has double the foreign trade in a thousand years; our forests, though that we have. Ours has been protectthe tariff premium we offer for their Chinese shoe, and can only grow by

In the same way our merchant marine has perished. We undertook in whole or in part made abroad. But land and make factory men rich by excluding competition; we could control our inland waters and our coasts and enrich our domestic vessel owners; but the great, free seas refuse to be bound. They refused to obey any laws except such as God has imposed upon the intercourse of nations. As our people could not build and operate ships as other nations owing to high tariffs, and as they could not buy them from others without forfeiting their rights as American citizens, our once magnificont mer hant marine lay down quietly to die. It was not even permitted to die in peace. Its last hours are dis- States named except South Carolina and turbed by the clamor of the quacks Georgia. who brought it low. In their anxiety to divert attention from their malpracries of the authorship of the calamity. They say that but for them the government would have given the ship owners two dollars f. o n the treasury for every one they tost through tariff and navigation laws, and they "had not died!"

Two doctors attended a sick man's bedside; one bids the other stand back, and assume entire control of the case. "I will bleed him and give him calomel," says the other. "I know what I am loing,"says the one in control: "I will trent him on the home system. want nothing to do with the theories of your European doctors." So he bleeds and purges whilst the patient gradually sinks, and as his gasping breath changes into the death-rattle the self-confident doctor turns with indignation to the other, whose advice he had scorned, and upbraids him: "You wretched murderer! When you saw this man sinking why didn't you give him brandy to sustain him under my treatment? If you had done your daty he would not have died from the loss of blood!" Well, I suppose

that is true. If the government had made good their losses and supported them from the treasury, no doubt they would be alive and flourishing. And what of the people who pay these taxes for private purposes? Oh! it doesn't matter about them! If manufacturers are supported by taxation, indirect and sneaking, why not support the shipowner openly and boldly by bounties? reason for refusing the latter.

Z. B. VANCE.

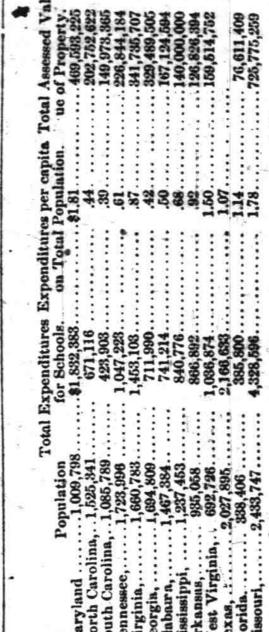
Criminals on Honor. Judge Gresham in the Indianapolis Journal says: "My experience with criminals when I was on a district bench taught me that there was no man devoid of manhood. Place anybody, however depraved, on his manhood, and you will observe his eye brighten up. I have taken men who have been convicted of serious offenses, and after sentencing them to the penitentiary have said: "Now, I intend to place you on your manhood, for l believe you have manhood in you. will give you a mittin us and the marshal will provide you with money to go home and bid your family good-bye. After you have stayed there a day or two. I want you to report at the door of the penitentiary named in the papers you will receive and serve your sentence like a man. And when you are through I want you to come to me, restore you to the confidence of your it immpossible for him to become a and I want to see what can be done to "I never was disappointed in a man

I thus trusted, and those convicts whom I have helped on their return vert human reason can make anything from prison have always been faithful human industry canot stop without de- else out of such a transaction. The to the truets imposed upon them."-

The Public Schools.

No. 6. COMPARISON OF SCHOOL FINANCES OF SOUTHERN STATES, &c.

Estimating the increase of population to be in the same proportion as the increase of children according to school census, I present the following statistics



These are a'l Southern States. Kentucky is left out for want of satisfactory statistics at command.

Of these States North Carolina expends. less money for schools PER CAPITI on her whole population than any others except South Carolina and Georgia, and only about one-half as much as Virginia or

The column of "expenditures per capita of total population affords a very fair comparative view of what we are doing in public school matters, and in the comparison we are put in no favorable light When we consider carefully the column of "Total assessed value of property" and calculate the rate of taxation necess ary to raise the total amounts expended in the different States we find our rate would be less than that of any of the

If all the expenditures were raised from TAX ON PROPERTY the rate would oe 39 cents on \$100 in Maryland; 38 cents in North Caronina; 28 cents in South high; the next above is 846 feet long Carolina; 46 in Tennessee; 43 cents in Virginia; 21 cents in Ceo gia; 44 cents in Alabama; 60 cents in Mississippi; 66 cents in Arkansas; 65 cents in West Virginia; 44 cents in Florida; and 59 cents in Mississippi; 66 cents in Wississippi; 66 cents in Florida; and 59 cents in Mississippi; 66 cents in Mississippi; 66 cents in Florida; and 59 cents in Mississippi; 66 cen

If it be said that some of these States man to walk through it. The masonhave permanent State funds the interest of which goes to the support of the schools, it will be found upon examination that this is really a very small item comparatively, and that ANNUAL TAXA-TION in all these States, as well as in all the Northern States is mainly relied upon

to support the schools. I have not selected a year that would make the worst showing for the State. Looking back about four years I find that much the same proportions existed and that the year I have selected shows

us in as favorable a light as any other. According to the assessed valuation of our property we are far from doing as much for public education as most of our sister Southern States. This is apparent not only from the proportionally smaller amount of money expended, but by the short annual school terms, Virginia having 118 days, Alabama 89 days Mississip-

pi 78 days, Tennessee 80 days, Arkansas 102 days, while we have only 60 days. These figures seem to show not only that we are far behind but also that we are able to do better. The total expenditure in the States

States of the Union the expenditure was S. M. FINGER, Supt. Public Instruction-Homes in the South.

The Baltimore Sun has this to say If the first is right, there is indeed, no in relation to immigration to the is not all that is needed. Oil is requir-

> the convention, so far as it is under-stood, is to take steps for securing between master and workman? Every settlers for the South, where the clim- creaking in the social machine means ate is saild and where the colonist will- loss of power. All heating and friction find far greater opportunities of mak- must be avoided. "Fair words butter ing a living and lands almost as cheap no parsnips," is an old stage. But as in the West. The population of they do much in a house of business. these regions is sturdy, industrious, independent, frugal and prosperous, obliging, customers will be more likely independent, frugal and prosperous, obliging, customers will be more likely and settlers with kindred characteristics to come. So in all things. The faculty will have a better chance than in the of mastership is largely in behavior. West, toward which immigration has so long poured its steady tide. We have heard a great deal of the progress of the New South in recent years, but its real prosperity will not begin until colonization and immigration bring arge accession of settlers skilled in handicrafts, such as may be drawn from the piedmont regions of Europe, where the land tenure restrictions bind the peasant to the soil and make pr prietor. In the border States and in had its beginning. all the Southern States of this country, there is not only the opportunity for becoming proprietors, but of securing wealth in the mineral and material development of the country, such as to other region of the world affords."

A Pleasing Remembrance.

Mr. and Mrs. William Estes, of Caldwell county N. C., are now the welcome guests of Gen. J. Madison Drake of this city. There is nothing in this simple announcement to call furth special comment, but when the why and the wherefore of their visit is stated the story is one o the few pleasant recollection of the fratricidal

Gen. Drake, with three fugitive Union Soldiers, who had effected their escape from a Southern prison pen, were wandering with bleeding feet through the mountains of North Caro-lina without shelter or food, and were making heroic attempts to reach the Union lines and escape their relentless superiors. The half-famished, nearly naked men were found in great destitution by Mrs. Estes, who, instead of giving them up to the foe to be again subjected to the horrors of a confederate prison, acted the good Samaritan to the unfortunate Unionists, gave them rament, food and comfortable rep: a. Mr. Estes, at the head of a band of confederates, also discovered the helpless men and aided Mrs. Estes in entertaining their foes in battle.

That act of kindness made fast friends of those blue and gray repre-sentatives and is fraught with a thousand pleasurable recollections. The Union s didiers after many trials and tribulations, reached their homes, but the thought of the good Samaritans has not been effaced in their grateful memories. Now, years after, the whole-souled confederate and his generous wife, burying all thoughts, metaphori-cally, of the "bloody shirt," pay a visit of affection to Elizabeth to partake of the hospitality and enjoy the companonship of a grateful soldier who remembers his friends in need. Who says now that the Union is not restored .- Central N. J. Herald.

It may not be generally known that there is a stupendous piece of masonry in France ante-dating the Christian era -the Roman aqueduct and bridge at Nimes-built, it is supposed, by Agrippa, son-in-law of Augustus, for the purpose of conveying water from Uzez to Nimes. It consists of three rows of undressed stone arches, one on top of the other. The structure is 191 feet wide at the bottom and 41 feet wide at the top. The lowest row of arches, (under which flows the river Gardon), is 350 feet long and 65 feet water way on top is wide enough for a ry was in excellent condition as late as

Swearing-the common profanity heard almost every day-was the theme of one of Dr. Talmage's able sermons; and while it may be true that he brought out nothing new, he did set in attractive order the old truths on the subject. 'It would be a very profitable inquiry for those adicted to the habit of profanity to investigate the whys and the wherefores of it, and define the fruits-good or evil-resulting from the practice. It is admitted by common consent that a man can never swear himself up to a higher standard in society, and it is by no means certain that he inspires greater above named was \$17.833,185. In all the respect and confidence in servants. And those who swear to everything they relate always breed a doubt in the minds of listeners.

COURTESY .- Accurate fitting of the parts of a machine, says a living divine. ed. Our life functions bring us togeth-"The Southern colonization conven- er, our movements and doings work tion, which will be held at Asheville, in the western part of North Carolina, on April 25, promises to be a most important gathering. The object of When the southern colonization convention and colored to make all work smoothly together. Good manners, courtesy, pleasant behaviour, is the oil which is needed. Some say:

The people of Wilkes county are ovial over the prospect of a railroad Work on the projected road from Winston is progressing.

Waters may rise as high as they fall Whatsoever action bath God for its author bath God for its center. A circular line makes its ending where its

It you read ten pages of a good book letter by letter-that is with real accuracy-jou are, for evermore, a some measure, an educated remon.