

# The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XXI.—THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1890.

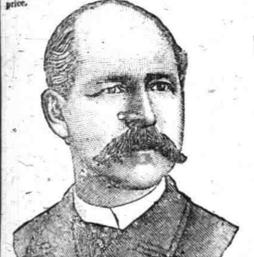
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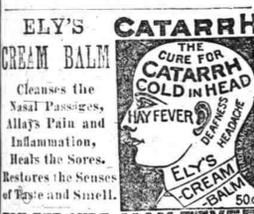
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## QUAY'S BIG PLOT.

**CENSUS ENUMERATORS NOT TO COUNT NEGROES.**  
REPUBLICAN SCHEMES ARE BREWING TO SECURE AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY IN THE NEXT CONGRESS—SENATOR IN GALLS TO LEAD A HELPING HAND—THE OLD ENIGMAS OF THE SENATE TO BE CONTROLLED AT THE LAST HOUR—SPEAKER REED TO PAVE THE WAY IN THE HOUSE UNDER THE NEW RULES—AN EFFORT TO REARRANGE THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE ELECTORAL VOTE—WEST VIRGINIA CAPTURED FOR THE PLOTTERS BY STEVE ELKINS AND HIS MINING INTERESTS—WHAT SECRETARY LEACH DISCLOSED AFTER A BANQUET AT THE AMERICUS CLUB IN PITTSBURG. Special Dispatch to New York Star.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 30.—On the occasion of the Americus banquet last Saturday night, Congressman Bayne became so exhilarated that he was unable to collect himself when he was called upon to respond to the toast, "The Ways and Means," on which committee he held such a prominent position.

It was also observed that the private secretary of Postmaster-General Wainmaker, who attended as his representative, was so absorbed with the popping of corks that he became enthusiastic enough to take a hand in a game of draw poker early Sunday morning at the Seventh Avenue Hotel, at which the cards did not run in his favor. It was not until to-day that it was disclosed that during these hours of revelry, important political secrets were revealed. The Americus Club is emphatically a Quay organization, but numbers among its members not a few adherents of Chris Magee, of whom Congressman Dalzell is one of the most prominent.

It was with some of these faithful followers of Magee, while some outsiders were present, that Frank Willing Leach, the private secretary and factotum of the chairman of the National Republican Committee, became involved in a heated argument soon after the close of the banquet.

In such company the conversation naturally drifted to Quay's leadership of the party, and then the Magee man became indignant and loudly proclaimed that Quay had sacrificed the organization for the sake of one point, and that was that as the next House of Representatives would surely be overwhelmingly Democratic, he foresaw the signs of disaster. The chairman was thus, according to common report, getting ready to resign.

LEACH'S BOMBSTELL.  
"Don't fool yourself," responded Leach, in a half-angry, half-supplicating tone. "That meeting of the Republican Committee on May 7 is called for an entirely different purpose than for the acceptance of Quay's resignation. It is called to take official action upon plans which were perfected by Quay."

"Some of them, under his direction, were already under way, which promised to insure the permanent control of all branches of the government to the republican party."

Leach stopped a moment and then abruptly asked his companion, "Who is taking this census, anyway?"

"Robert P. Porter and his assistants, I suppose," replied Mr. Leach's companion. "Yes, and you can rest assured that the census will be taken right," was the speedy answer. "What do you suppose Quay spent all those weeks in Florida for—tarpon fishing? Well, hardly, let me tell you" (and here his voice became at once emphatic and mysterious) "that a southern negro will have to be very conspicuous to be counted in the census this year."

A NEW SYSTEM OF COUNTING.  
"Just what I say. The census enumerators will discover very few southern negroes this year. You can see in a moment the important result of this. We expect to have the census completed by June 20, thanks to an amendment to the laws proposed on the subject by Sunset Cox."

"The certificate of Superintendent Porter is all that Congress needs to take action for a new apportionment by our system of counting. We expect the southern States to lose at least eighteen or twenty Representatives, if the negro is not counted at the polls. He shall not be in the count."

"The northwestern States will gain just about the same proportion that the southern ones will lose. Minnesota will get three or four more Congressmen, and Kansas and Nebraska perhaps a half dozen each, not to speak of the Dakotas and the rest of them."

"But can such action be forced through Congress at the eleventh hour, against all precedent?" exclaimed his listeners in astonishment. "It can, and easily, too. You see this is not a hasty scheme. It was decided upon as soon as it was found that the democrats would restrict Ohio. The McComas bill will not be passed, as it does not cover the exigencies of the case."

PART OF A GREAT SCHEME.  
"There is need for more radical action. Everything that has been done in Congress so far," continued Mr. Leach, "has been far of a great plan. With Reed and his rules we now have

the House in such shape that any measure can be rushed through whenever and in as short time as may be necessary.

"The Senate has still to be fixed, and that is why Chandler introduced his resolution for the new rules a few days ago. Morton has gone away, and will not be back until the battle is over."

With Ingalls in the chair, and the improved rules in force, the measure can be rushed through, if the republicans are solid, and right there is the only stumbling block. There are a few old fogies in the Senate like Edmunds, Blair, and Evarts, who kick at everything which is not done according to precedent and tradition.

But they must be forced into line. The salvation of the party demands it. The apportionment bill is not all of the plan, however, and special sessions of the legislature in certain States will be called under directions from the National Committee to so restrict for Congressional purposes as to make good most of the increased opportunities.

It will be of no use for the democrats to attempt to follow this line of action, for, with the exception of one or two States, they will find a decided decrease, and not an increase, to deal with.

WEST VIRGINIA CAPTURED.  
"Now," asks the speaker triumphantly, "what do you think about the next Congress? and, of course, the same situation applies to the electoral vote. There is one State, usually called southern, by the way, to which the census scheme does not apply. That is West Virginia."

It is surely republican in 1892. In the last two years Steve Elkins, through his land, coal and railroad companies, has introduced four thousand new voters into the State.

It was made the first condition of their employment that they should be tried and true republicans. West Virginia will vote for the next republican candidate for President beyond all possibility for dispute.

CLEVELAND TO BE ATTACKED.  
"That is the one feature of the plan. The actual work of the next presidential campaign is already well under way. It looks as though Cleveland will be again the democratic candidate, and Quay now has in his possession personal ammunition against the ex-President which will eclipse all previous attacks."

"Some of this may even be used at an early date if these bitter attacks upon Quay are not stopped."

This is the substance of the conversation, given in almost the language used. Summed up it means that the census enumerators are to close their eyes in the South and see double in the Northwest. The census is to be completed in a shorter time than ever before, and the new apportionment rushed through Congress immediately thereafter.

The republican committee meeting of May 7th is called to duly authorize this course, so that any insurrectionists in either branch of Congress may be forced into line by liberal use of the party lash.

### Parrot and Bat.

On a sultry evening last week a bat flew into the sitting room of a house at Scranton, Pa., and dashed against the parrot's cage. It struck the cage with force enough to drive it between the wires, and it began to creep around the bottom of the cage and flap its injured wings. The parrot was asleep when the bat flew in, but it got a wake in an instant, and it screamed and screamed and yelled, "O my!" so many times that the lady of the house ran in from the piazza to see what the trouble was with the family pet. The moment she entered the room the parrot told the little creature in a very shrill tone to get out, repeating the command a number of times. The bat didn't get out, although it tried very hard to do so, and the parrot got mad, bristled up, and dived from its perch at the puny intruder. For a few seconds the parrot had such a lively tussle in the bottom of the cage that it upset every thing, and scattered seeds all around the room, and then it hopped back to its perch, and began to scratch its throat with its right foot as though it had been bitten by the bat. "Gracious, how that hurt!" the parrot yelled, after it had stopped scratching, and smoothed out its wings and feathers, the bat still wobbling about and trying to find a place to crawl out. It couldn't find one, and the parrot sang out: "I'll fix it!" and pitched at the bat again. The little thing squeaked and tried to defend itself when the parrot tackled it, but the ugly bird used both claws and bill, and it soon had the bat's wings torn into strips. Then it gave the bat a pinch on the neck, shook it up and down, dropped it suddenly, and hopped to the top of the cage and shrieked, looking down at the dying little creature. When the parrot saw the bat was dead, it looked at its mistress, jumped from the perch to its ring and back again and yelled out: "What is it, mother?" The value of the parrot has doubled in the estimation of its owner since it killed the bat.—*Phila. North America.*

### Go South, young man!

"Go South, young man!"—*Depece.*

## The South's Opportunity.

An international exhibition is to be held in London, the coming summer, that will be unique. The Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, will be the place. The scope will cover all ores, all metals, all machines, and all appliances used in mining, in reducing, and in smelting. The prospectus says:

"An international exhibition of mining and metallurgy on an extensive scale will take place in London during the summer of 1890, and arrangements have been made with the Crystal Palace Co., whereby the exhibition will be held at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. The scope of the exhibition will be sufficiently wide to enable a most valuable and interesting display to be made."

"Immense advances have of late years taken place in mining and metallurgical practice, and no wholly suitable opportunity has presented itself, or been taken advantage of, for adequately illustrating the degree of progress which has been attained. This remark especially applies to metalliferous mining, and to the economical treatment of refractory ores, for the recovery of precious metals. Moreover, it will be readily admitted that at no previous period has mining assumed such a degree of importance, whether it be regarded as an industry, a profession, or a vehicle for speculation and investment. A little consideration will suffice to emphasize the expression, which will doubtless have occurred to many, that an international exhibition of mining and metallurgy, conducted on a sound and independent basis, is not only eminently desirable, but is admirably calculated to promote the best interests of legitimate mining and scientific metallurgy."

"The space available for the purposes of the exhibition will admit of an extensive and representative display of articles embraced within the scope of this prospectus being brought together in one comprehensive collection. Every effort will be made to render the exhibition of real practical and educational service to those professionally engaged in the various branches of the mining and metallurgical industries, as well as to the general public, amongst whom so much uncertain knowledge exists regarding them. It is also believed that the 'locale' of the exhibition will prove a happy one. The distinctive features of the exhibit on will be continually supplemented by the varied round of attractions for which the Crystal Palace has obtained a worldwide celebrity, while the natural beauty and picturesque surroundings of the unique structure render it amongst the most delightful of summer resort within easy access of the metropolis."

"The classification and disposition of the exhibits will receive careful attention in order to facilitate their inspection by the public. Collections of mineral specimens, cases and samples of manufactured articles, samples of ores and minerals in bulk, models, machinery and mechanical appliances of a light character, maps and plans, &c., will be placed in the corridors and galleries devoted to the purposes of the exhibition, and the heavier machinery generally will be located in the spacious basement and in the annex to be specially erected for their accommodation at the north end of the palace. Steam and gas engine power will be supplied to exhibitors requiring them, at moderate rates, based on the amount of power required and on the position and individual exigencies of each exhibit."

We have seen in some of our exchanges that it is proposed to hold a Southern Exposition in Boston in the fall of 1891, and that it is intended to embrace all the undeveloped resources of the South, and also to display the results of the skill and energy of the people. The same notice says that "southern people promise to expend from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000 on this exposition." The last statement leads us to doubt whether the first has any real backing, for it is preposterous to suppose that the South will make any expenditure at all approximate to that which has been credited to it.

But, granted that the South consents to put up ten per cent. of the first sum named, in other words half a million dollars, would it not be better to expend half that sum in sending exhibits to the London exhibition, which is to open next July and to close on the 30th of September, and to reserve the remaining \$250,000 to be used as a part of the cost of exhibiting to the people of the United States, and to our visitors from abroad, its splendid natural resources at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893? It seems to us that the plan thus briefly suggested would do much more to advance southern interests of every kind than would an expensive exhibit in Boston in 1891.

The fact that the London exhibition of this year is guaranteed by gentlemen of the highest character and of great wealth, who are directly interested in all that relates to mining and metallurgy, not only in Great Britain, but throughout the world, is an assurance that it will be attended and carefully studied by the capitalists of Great Britain and of Europe. Many of these are already large investors in American enterprises, and they naturally would exert every influence they could command to call attention to the mineral resources of the South.

We shall again call attention to this important matter. We are assured that exhibits from the South will be gladly received, and that they will be located where they can be displayed to the greatest advantage.

All who wish to learn more definitely about this enterprise, and the cost of making an exhibit, should address, without delay, Geo. A. Ferguson, Esq., Hon. Secretary, 18 Finch Lane, E. C. London, Eng.

### "That was Eloquence."

HOW REVERDY JOHNSON MADE LORD BROUGHAM LISTEN WITH INTEREST. Boston Globe.

Reverdy Johnson was one of the few men that made Lord Brougham listen with any degree of genuine interest. His lordship's companions have complained that whenever he was not talking he was thinking of something to talk about.

It was at a dinner given by the great Marylander in London that he caught the elusive attention of the earl. They had got down to canvas-back ducks, brought from the far away home of the host, and the joy of the guests was exquisite.

Brougham vowed that not another dish in the world could ever be thought of in the same moment with canvas-back ducks from Chesapeake bay. He ventured to say to Johnson that he doubted not that they were now enjoying the fairest products of the States.

"Oh, no!" answered the proud American. "We have something far superior to that which I have spread before you to-night."

His lordship was astonished, and inquired: "What might that be?"

"Chesapeake terrapin," answered Mr. Johnson.

He saw then that he had stirred the curiosity of his company, and so he proceeded to gratify it under the rare inspiration of Lord Brougham's attentiveness. In graphic speech he went down to the mud for the thierbierting quadruped, washed its shell and then boiled it.

He pictured with blood-curdling vividness the way the terrapin would respond to the constantly increasing temperature of the water stretching forth its long, ugly head and searching, seeking, for some means of escape. Next the listening guests saw the shell float off, and the scalding process began in deadly earnest.

Then the cook in the lively picture deftly removed the claws and the gill, which disposed of half the bulk in the pot. The precious remainder next entered upon the steaming process in another vessel. At last the terrapin, reduced to sweet strings and juicy particles, was turned into a great chafing-dish and carried to the dining room, where the waiting company saw it placed before the hostess, in an old-time lace cap and wonderfully embroidered apron.

The little lamp beneath the dish was then lighted. In a few moments the guardian angel began the seasoning, with a sprinkle of this, a dash of that and a generous pour of some venerable Madeira.

About this time the English lips smacked, and Lord Brougham, who had listened eagerly, exclaimed: "That is eloquence!"

### Joiner Again.

A FULL STATEMENT SENT TO THE BRITISH MINISTER AND TO MR. BLAINE.

Gov. Fowle yesterday sent a full statement to Hon. Fred. J. Credlen, British Consul at Charleston, and to Secretary of State James G. Blaine in regard to the official action which has been taken in the case of T. M. Joiner.

Attorney General Davidson, in a letter to Gov. Fowle, says that as a result of Solicitor Long's investigation the following facts in regard to the matter may be considered as established: If an assault were made upon Joiner and his wife, the persons making it were so disguised that to recognize them was impossible. That Joiner made a verbal complaint to two local officers, neither of whom had any jurisdiction to make judicial inquiry. He could give no information by which the alleged offenders could be identified. Joiner has never made complaint to any officer or court that has jurisdiction in such offenses. Such officers and courts have no information in the matter, nor have they the means of acquiring it. The assault, if any, was probably provoked by the conduct of Joiner, and calculated to alarm and provoke the community in which he resided. Joiner, while in Raleigh, made no effort to bring the matter to the attention of the Attorney General. The Attorney General adds that Solicitor Long's high character entitles the above conclusions to full faith and credit.

Joiner has not been allowed to hold his supremacy at billiards long unchallenged. Slosson is evidently not satisfied with the outcome of the recent tournament at Chicago, for he and "The Wizard" have made an agreement to play in New York a 11-mch balk line game during June, 800 points, for a stake of \$500 a side.

## The United States Courts.

### A REVIEW OF THEIR BAD PRACTICES.

The sub-committee appointed from the House judiciary committee to investigate the alleged irregularities in the district courts of the United States are uncovering very interesting facts, showing the fraudulent and unlawful manner in which district court proceedings are conducted. This sub-committee, consisting of Representatives Thompson, of Ohio (chairman); McCormick, of Pennsylvania; and Oates, of Alabama, has held several meetings at which testimony in the main taken from the records on file in the Treasury Department has been introduced and considered.

An extensive report signed by Geo. P. Fisher, the First Auditor, which sums up and classifies the irregularities has been a United States District Attorney and was United States District Judge here in Washington for a number of years. He was therefore enabled to speak to the point.

"The most flagrant abuse of the fee system is the institution of frivolous cases by professional informers merely for the sake of obtaining the witness fees."

"The transporting of defendants and witnesses a long distance, from home when the preliminary hearing could have been had before some commissioner at or near the place of arrest."

"The failure on the part of district attorneys to properly exercise the authority given them by law in the matter of the approval of all complaints before warrants thereon are issued."

"The practice of certain district attorneys of performing unnecessary services merely for the sake of obtaining the fees."

"The inequality of the fee system, as evidenced by the accounts of clerks and commissioners for similar service in different courts."

"The practice of transporting all defendants to some one part of the district for confinement prior to trial."

"The allowing the salaries on the bonds of accused persons to the deputy marshals a few days before the meeting of the court, in order both that the deputy marshals might earn the fees for transporting the prisoners and the prisoners be saved the expense of the trip."

"The entire lack of any practical means of ascertaining the receipts of clerks or commissioners and the disposing of funds coming into their hands."

"The entertaining of complaints made by deputy marshals—which practice is almost universal."

"The practice of deputy marshals of charging for guards when none were necessary and none employed; charging for the feeding of prisoners when no food was furnished; charging for transporting defendants when the defendants traveled alone, not in custody, and paid their expenses; charging for serving warrants and subpoenas when they were sent by mail; charging duplicate mileage and separate trips to serve warrants and subpoenas when they were made on the same trip; The report concludes by stating that limited time excludes the possibility of enumerating all the offences, but that further statistics would be furnished."

The First Auditor declares that he is confident he can substantiate all the charges.

In another report submitted numerous cases are recorded giving certain instances as examples of abuses in the northern district of Alabama. In the southern district of Alabama the same irregularities occur. To prove the frivolous character of the proceedings, it is shown that the District Attorney during nineteen months was employed only seventy-two days in government business, earning over \$12,000. During this period the government collected about \$1,000 in fines, but paid to these very defendants \$10,000 for witness fees, each defendant being a witness in the other cases.

[The committee has begun the investigation, but will confine it to Alabama and Georgia. Undoubtedly they would find a fruitful field for investigation elsewhere.]

### A Strange Spectacle.

Morganton Herald.

Morganton enjoyed a spectacle Monday night that few if any of the towns in North Carolina could command. It was a mountain forest fire stretching for ten miles or more along the Table Rock and Short-Off mountains, appearing in the darkness, at the distance of twelve miles, like an immense fiery serpent suspended in the air. Hundreds of people gazed on the glorious spectacle, the like of which the oldest inhabitant has never seen. The effect was heightened by the darkness of the night which rendered the outlines of the mountains invisible. The illusion was rendered all the more striking from the fact that the band of fire for all its miles of length was about the same width, except on the southern end, where it assumed the form of a serpent's head. Extensive fires were raging in the mountains all day Sunday and Sunday night.

"When I drink much I can't work, and so I let it alone."  
"The drinking?"  
"No; the working."—*Fliegeler Blatter.*

## The Mississippi Flood.

The Mississippi River that flows at the feet of our progressive city is now a swollen torrent of angry waters. It is the highest ever known, probably not because there is more water in it than ever before, but because the levees have compressed it more. I took a trip down the river not long since to see the condition of affairs down in the bottom. Memphis is on a high bluff and we do not realize what an overflow in the bottom means without going to see. It may seem funny or serious as you please to look at it, but it is reasonable to believe that there is no funny side of the story to the natives. The natives met our boat at every landing, but not in the usual manner, but in canoes and dugouts. We stopped where landings ought to be and once were, while the farmers and their assistants drew up their canoes to our boat and got their mail and supplies.

It does look funny to see a poor old cow standing on top of a barn with the water all round, but if I were the cow it might seem serious. The cow's countenance, when studied from a physiological standpoint seemed to say that her thoughts were not of the most pleasant kind. The yellow dog that goes with the negro everywhere else is here and seems to have learned as quickly as his master, that the dug-out is his best friend. He rides with as great skill as the oldest Jack Tar.

For miles and miles it is one vast expanse of water on the Arkansas side of the river and seems to be in no great haste about vacating the premises. The Mississippi freshet does not come for a short call but for a prolonged visit. It is unusually prolonged this time. People are going right on with business and the only fashionable way for Arkansas young ladies to call on each other or for young men to call on them is in a skiff chained to the balustrade railings of the houses and the brawny boys of the whetstone state, takes the boogie lassies a rowing through their fathers' cotton fields.

When our boat was stopped at West Memphis, a landing just opposite the city, a new-made Arkansas friend told me of the real estate boom they were having over there. Said he: "This lot, right under the boat sold for \$100 Saturday and the fellow is going to build on it as soon as it comes to the top."—*Robertson.*

## GENERAL DIRECTORY

### COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Clerk Superior Court, J. M. Horah.  
Sheriff, C. C. Krider.  
Register of Deeds, H. N. Woodson.  
Treasurer, J. Sam'l McCubbins.  
Surveyor, B. C. Arey.  
Coroner, D. A. Atwell.  
Commissioners, T. J. Sumner chairman, W. L. Klutz, C. F. Baker, Dr. L. W. Coleman, Cornelius Kestler.  
Supt. Public Schools, T. C. Linn.  
Supt. of Health, Dr. J. J. Sumner.  
Overseer of Poor, A. M. Brown.

### TOWN.

Mayor, Chas. D. Crawford.  
Clerk, D. R. Julian.  
Treasurer, I. H. Foust.  
Police, R. W. Price, chief, J. F. Pace, C. W. Pool, R. M. Barringer, Benj. Cauble.  
Commissioners—North ward, J. A. Rendleman, D. M. Miller, South ward, D. E. Julian, J. A. Barrett, East ward, J. B. Gordon, T. A. Conchenour, West ward, R. J. Holmes, J. W. Rumble.

### CHURCHES.

Methodist—Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 8 p. m. Rev. T. W. Guthrie, pastor.  
Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. J. W. Mauney, sup't.  
Presbyterian—Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 8:30 p. m. Rev. J. Rumble, D. D., pastor.  
Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 4 p. m. J. Rumble, sup't.  
Lutheran—Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7 p. m. Rev. Chas. B. King, pastor.  
Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. R. G. Kizer, sup't.  
Episcopal—Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. and Wednesday at 6:30 p. m. Rev. F. J. Murdoch, rector.  
Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. Capt. Theo. Parker, sup't.  
Baptist—Services every Sunday morning and night. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Rev. W. M. Swink, pastor.  
Sunday school every Sunday at 9 1/2 a. m. Thos. L. Swink, sup't.  
Catholic—Services every second Sunday at 10 1/2 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. Francis Meyer, pastor.  
Sunday school every Sunday at 10 a. m. Y. M. C. A.—Devotional services at Hall every Sunday at 10 a. m. Business meeting first Thursday night in every month. I. H. Foust, pres't.

### LODGES.

Fulton Lodge No. 99 A. F. & A. M., meets every first and third Friday night in each month. E. B. Neave, W. M.  
Salisbury Lodge No. 24, K. of P., meets every Tuesday night. A. H. Boyden, C. C.  
Salisbury Lodge No. 775, K. of H., meets every 1st and 3rd Monday night in each month. J. M. Dier, Dictator.  
Salisbury Council, No. 272, Royal Arcanum, meets every 2nd and 4th Monday night in each month. J. A. Ramsay, Regent.

### POST OFFICE.

Office hours from 7:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. M. money order hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sunday hours 11:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. J. H. Ramsay, P. M.