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 THURSDAY MARCH 29.

**THIS PAPER was endorsed
 by the State Assembly of the
 KNIGHTS of LABOR, at its LAST
 SESSION, AND IS THEREFORE THE
 AUTHORIZED ORGAN of the K. of
 L. in NORTH CAROLINA.**

Fearful floods are reported in Ala-
 bama and the South.

The Daily Wilmington Star, not-
 withstanding its foibles, is the best
 newspaper in the State.

The Raleigh papers say that Presi-
 dent C. E. Cross and Cashier S. L.
 White of the State National Bank
 have fled from that city carrying off
 about \$250,000. Whom can we trust?

Col. Jones is improving the Char-
 lotte Observer day by day. It will
 soon be itself again. So mote it be!

The time of all six months' sub-
 scribers expires with this issue
 of the TRUTH. It is now in order
 to renew your subscription, if you want
 the paper continued.

Chief Justice Waite of the U. S.
 Supreme Court died suddenly in the
 city of Washington last Friday of
 lung troubles. He was in his 71st
 year. President Grant appointed
 him in 1874. Nobody scarcely knew
 him at the time, and he was sneered
 at and ridiculed by the opposition
 press as a man of obscurity and want-
 ing in capacity. But he has made
 an upright Judge, showing much
 cleverness and reflecting honor upon
 his country. He was not the equal
 in legal acumen of Marshall, or Tan-
 ey, or for that matter, of our own
 Pearson or Ruffin, (for these two last
 have had but few superiors), but he
 has left an honored name, and the
 respect of the whole people.

We would be glad to see Secretary
 Bayard appointed to take his place.

Senator Vance is writing letters
 to the Baltimore Sun in opposition
 to the protective system. Some of
 his protection speeches, made before
 the war when the South didn't need
 protection ought to be published by
 the side of these letters of his in the
 Sun. But then these latter day dis-
 sentations of his on the tariff and the
 Constitution are not very likely to
 revolutionize our Democratic sys-
 tems, or cause another war. They
 are of no more force than the sopho-
 moric "Sketches of North Carolina"
 which emanated from his "disting-
 uished pen" and published in a Vir-
 ginia paper twelve or fifteen years
 ago.

We are indebted to the Hon. John
 Nichols for public documents.
 By the way, it is proper to say
 that Mr. Nichols is the only repre-
 sentative of labor in Congress from
 North Carolina, and though a staunch
 Republican, he has ignored his party
 and stood square upon every ques-
 tion affecting the laboring people.
 He refused to vote even for the man
 who was brought forward by the Re-
 publicans for Speaker, choosing rather
 to vote for a labor representative,
 while every other member from this
 State voted strictly for a bitter
 partisan, and the majority of them for
 Carlisle who rejoices in occupying a
 seat that rightfully belongs to a rep-
 resentative of labor. But, great is
 Diana of the Ephesians! So we go.

The manner in which the partisan
 press of this State has undertaken to
 coorse the laboring people into their
 way of thinking is worthy of men
 who have no independence of their
 own but merely echo the ipsissima
 verba, directions or commands of the
 bosses, and it should teach the work-
 ing people a lesson. It plainly shows
 what every close observer has known
 for years, namely, that the political
 bosses have no interest in the labor-
 ing man except to use him for the ad-
 vancement of their own personal ends.
 He is hale fellow well met until his
 vote has been secured, and after that
 he is only a common laborer, unfit
 for anything but to do menial work.
 Thering papers at Raleigh first made
 the slanderous attack on the la-
 bor organizations and the little whif
 flees throughout the State took up the
 order and shouted it down the line.

The organization of the farmers' Al-
 liance looked something like an in-
 dependent movement—like the farm-
 ers were going to strike out for them-
 selves—and so it became necessary
 to notify the farmers that their Al-
 liances would be tolerated if they
 would not deal in politics. But the
 grand old farmers didn't pay any at-
 tention to this threat, but went on
 organizing until their Alliances cov-
 ered the land. Now, these court jour-
 nals are slobbering over the farmers

and trying to make them believe
 that their impudence had no mean-
 ing in it. It was only intended to get
 the farmers to adopt the Democratic
 policy of free trade and opposition
 to the repeal of the internal revenue.
 But the farmers seem to be able to
 take care of themselves.

The same set has also been de-
 nouncing the Knights of Labor, mak-
 ing the false charge that the organi-
 zation is a negro and radical concern.
 This too in the face of the fact that
 the great bulk of the powerful order
 is North and that nine-tenths of the
 members are white and three-fifths
 old democrats. Now, the white
 Knights and the black Knights have
 their separate Assemblies, just as do
 the white and black Masons, the white
 and black Odd Fellows, and the
 white and black Christians. Just as
 well repudiate the churches because
 there are negro members. But the
 Order needs no defense at our hands
 and the hypocrite and liar is beneath
 contempt.

The west is filled up with peoples
 from every country on earth. Many
 of them outcasts and criminals from
 the place of their birth. They are reck-
 less, thoughtless adventurers, bent
 on spoils at whatever cost. The na-
 tive and more conservative popula-
 tion has become almost entirely help-
 less, the foreign element dominating
 everything. Many of the largest
 cities are entirely in the hands of
 this class. The population of Chicago,
 for instance, is about ninety per
 cent foreign. These Western States
 are increasing in democratic strength
 because these people suppose that
 Democratic liberty is a license to do
 what they please. They are grow-
 ing in favor of free trade because they
 don't understand this question any
 better than they do that of Democra-
 cy. They do not consider that the
 protected East gives them a market
 for their products, and that free
 trade would destroy the manufactur-
 ing interests of this country and force
 thousands and thousands of manu-
 facturers, mechanics and artisans to
 be brought into competition with
 theirs in the markets, thus reducing
 the price and rendering sale slow.
 Not only so, but the value of land
 would be decreased. Foreign Na-
 tions would buy very little more of
 our farm products than they do now,
 and the increase of foreign sales would
 in no wise compensate us for the loss
 of our home industries. But politi-
 cians will be found to favor anything
 if they can but advance their own
 selfish claims thereby.

The Wilmington Star, a few days
 ago, issued a long, gushy editorial
 concerning the Rev. Mr. Pearson, as
 if nobody in all the State or South
 had yet heard or seen that gentle-
 man and it was necessary that some
 profound genius and critic should de-
 scribe him, define his mental quali-
 ties, his manner, tone, and gesture,
 in order to settle the question of his
 claim to public esteem, love and re-
 spect. And that paper seems to be
 wonderfully concerned about what
 people think of said editorial. Now,
 the opinion of one man is a very in-
 significant matter in this age. In
 fact, the wisdom of man is a poor
 thing at best, and the opinion of one
 man is of far less importance when
 it has to depend upon its own intrin-
 sic value for superior excellence in
 comparison with that of others.
 Among a people who think, read,
 and observe, one man does not tower
 above another as in old times.
 Hence it would be presumptuous for
 any one to suppose that he holds the
 keys of the understanding on any sub-
 ject. Then, there are no men with-
 out great ability now-a-days. After
 a person has passed baker in Web-
 ster's spelling book, rushed through
 Blackstone, or passed a few months
 in some primary school, called a col-
 lege, pouring over Greek roots and
 getting a smattering of the sciences,
 he is prepared for anything; and if
 he has the gift of gab and the brass,
 the able and learned critic of the
 press proclaim him a Solomon, and
 the question is settled. He embarks
 in journalism, prefixes Prof. or Rev.
 to his name or attaches Esq. to its
 tail and struts over the earth a full
 fledged giant, intellectually and o-
 therwise, made so by the learned
 and discriminating critics. Con-
 gress, a Judge, or a Dr. of Divinity
 is the goal if it is never reached. Is
 is any wonder, therefore, that the
 world's high-way is strewn with the
 wreck of disappointed and overleap-
 ing ambition.

But nearly all who have heard Mr
 Pearson have a good opinion of him
 as a man of faith, zeal, and devotion
 and believe that he is used by the
 Almighty for the special work he
 has in charge: and the simple and ef-
 ficient manner in which he performs
 the duty impresses one the more of
 the fact. He does not exhibit any
 of the powers of a great orator, rhet-
 orician, or logician. And but few
 regard him as possessing extraordi-
 nary learning or mental force, as these
 are generally estimated. But the
 untutored, the impulsive, and the
 slow of speech have been selected in
 all ages as instruments through which
 the Holy Spirit has manifested the
 purposes of God to man. So, if Mr.
 Pearson does not appear so able and
 polished as some, he doubtless fills
 his place the better for it. An ex-
 tract from the Presbyterian in this
 paper is to the point on this subject.

It does simple justice to Mr. Pear-
 son without assuming to be a learn-
 ed critic and umpire.
 What is the secret of M. Pearson's
 power? We think we know: First,
 it is not in his appearance, nor in his
 voice, nor in his style—even in a
 very considerable degree it is (let this
 be for a paradox), even from a mere-
 ly human point of view, it is entire-
 ly independent of Mr. Pearson him-
 self. Hundreds of persons attend
 the Tabernacle to hear a message from
 the King. * * * Mr. Pearson's mes-
 sage was in these words: "Be not de-
 ceived; God is not mocked; for
 whatsoever a man soweth, that shall
 he also reap." The message was laid
 before the audience; it was enforced
 by apt illustrations from nature,
 from jurisprudence and from human
 experience, above all from the Word
 of God itself. The discourse grew
 upon one. There were no superfluous
 words; there were no softening-
 down; there was simple, plain, di-
 rect forcible delivery of the message.
 The message was behind the mes-
 senger, was obscured by the mes-
 senger, was eclipsed by the message,
 and behind the message was the spirit
 of God Himself, pressing it upon the
 hearts and consciences of those who
 heard. This, then, is the secret of
 Mr. Pearson's power; that God uses
 him in that way in which the mes-
 senger will be sought, and God Him-
 self be All-in-All. We have scores
 of sermons judged by the usual rules
 or judgment, very far superior to
 the discourse of Mr. Pearson, but we
 have heard few, perhaps we should
 say none, superior in magnetic pow-
 er.—N. C. Presbyterian.

THE ALLIANCES.
 There are five hundred and thirty-
 one Alliances this morning, thank
 you, and only twenty-one counties
 heard from, says Col. Polk; and
 then he strokes his beard and laughs
 from the bottom of his belly up.—
 Correspondent of the Landmark,
 March 18th.

Clark pretty close behind, while the
 farmer candidate, Capt. S. B. Alex-
 ander, lags way in the rear. Evidently
 the democratic editors, law-
 yers, chairmen of committees, &c.,
 interviewed by the Raleigh Chroni-
 cle are not much in favor of the la-
 borer. But the rank and file have
 got a little say.—Messenger.

Ice Cream Poisoning.
 The delicious and palatable American
 dish known as ice cream is frequently
 charged with being the cause of not
 only poisoning entire families, but
 often large assemblies, such as church
 societies, picnics, parties and other
 summer gatherings, where this tempt-
 ing delicacy is the queen of the menu
 card. It is held in like esteem by rich
 and poor, and is the summer dish of
 the sea-coast, as well as the rustic lov-
 ing pair that haunt the ice cream parlor
 in a rural town on a Sunday night. Its
 exceeding popularity makes it a potent
 danger when tinged with impurities.
 That this favored delicacy has been the
 cause of many reelings in the agencies
 of being poisoned, can not be denied,
 but the trouble is not in the flavor used,
 as is generally supposed, though too
 much care can not be exercised in keeping
 the flavorings pure. The symptoms of
 the poisoning closely resemble arsenic
 poisoning, and it is often supposed that
 the cream has been adulterated. Dr.
 Vaughn, of Michigan University, in an
 article in the Medical Era, claims to
 have discovered the substance that is
 productive of such terrible results. He
 gives it the name tyrotoxin, and as
 ptomaines are produced by putrefactive
 changes in the dead body, so tyrotoxin
 is a product of the decomposition
 of milk and cheese. This is brought
 about in milk when in an impure at-
 mosphere, or placed in unclean vessels.
 The cause has often been attributed to
 the use of zinc cans and freezers, but
 there are few, if any, establishments which
 use zinc, tin being almost the universal
 metal of which cans are made. Many
 caterers and restaurant men are care-
 less in taking care of the cans used for
 milk and cream, and it is not un-
 frequent that when cans are returned from
 a festival or wedding with a portion
 of the ice cream not used to dispose of
 by turning it into a fresh can of cream,
 it probably having stood over night and
 been exposed to an impure atmosphere.
 The poison is thus generated. A small
 portion of tyrotoxin introduced into
 pure milk will set up fermentative
 changes which will cause it to impreg-
 nate the entire mass. This also brings
 to light another important matter,
 which will be useful to physicians in
 the treatment of diseases. The tyro-
 toxin is undoubtedly a cause of chol-
 era-infantum, and, while no remedy
 has been discovered, it is a great help
 to know the cause. Ice cream is one
 of the most delightful summer dishes
 used on the American table, and is cer-
 tainly as less harmful as any when
 properly made. Any other dish would
 be as productive of bad results if the
 same carelessness was manifested in its
 making, and public establishments
 guilty of carelessness are criminally
 responsible. The public is dependent upon
 the caterers and restaurant men for
 this palatable article, and a firm should
 not be patronized that is not known to
 be responsible.

"The Good Old Times."
 In olden times many pious individ-
 uals considered it a good work to set
 apart part of their worldly wealth for
 keeping the members of the congrega-
 tion from sleeping during divine service.
 On the seventeenth of April, 1725, John
 Rudge bequeathed to the parish of Try-
 sull, in Shropshire, twenty shillings a
 year, that a poor man might be em-
 ployed to go about the church during
 the sermon and keep the people awake.
 A bequest of Richard Doyery, of Farm-
 cote, dated 1659, had in view the pay-
 ment of eight shillings in the church at
 Claverly, Shropshire, for a similar pur-
 pose. At Acton church, in Cheshire,
 about thirty years ago, one of the
 church-wardens used to go round in the
 church, during service, with a huge
 wand in his hand, and if any of the
 congregation were asleep, they were
 instantly awakened by a tap on the
 head. At Dunchurch, in Warwickshire,
 a similar custom existed. A person
 bearing a stout wand, shaped like a hay-
 fork at the end, stepped stealthily up
 and down the nave and aisles, and
 whenever he saw an individual asleep,
 he touched him so effectually that the
 spell was broken—this being sometimes
 done by fitting the fork to the nape of
 the neck. A more playful method is
 said to have been used in another church,
 where the beadle went round the edifice
 during service carrying a long staff, at
 one end of which was a fox's brush,
 and at the other a knob. With the
 former he gently tickled the faces of
 the female sleepers, while on the heads
 of their male compeers he bestowed
 with the knob a sensible rap.

STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.
 Raleigh Visitor.
 This body assembled yesterday
 afternoon at 3 o'clock. The subject,
 "Practical Methods in Sunday
 School Work," was introduced by
 Mr. Wm. Reynolds, of Illinois, who
 handled the subject in an able man-
 ner. Rev. W. L. Cunningham was
 elected Secretary. Mr. N. B.
 Broughton delivered an address on
 "Temperance Work in the Sunday
 School," and was followed by Mrs.
 Mary C. Woody, President of the
 Woman's Christian Temperance
 Union in North Carolina.
 EVENING SESSION.
 Rev. Dr. E. A. Yates, of Durham,
 addressed the Convention on "The
 Sunday School and the Church." It
 was an effort of great merit.
 President Parrish extended an in-
 vitation to Gov. Scales to address
 the Convention, which he did in a
 forcible manner, and was enthusi-
 astically received. The evening's
 proceedings closed with an address
 from Mr. Wm. Reynolds.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.
 President E. J. Parrish in the
 chair.
 The first subject for consideration,
 "Results of Sunday School Organi-
 zation in Georgia," was discussed in
 an able speech by Mr. E. B. Rep-
 ard, of Georgia.
 The next question, "How can
 parents assist Sunday Schools," was
 considered by Rev. E. Rondtholer,
 D. D., President of Salem Female
 College. This address abounded in
 thoughtful suggestions.
 The executive committee was
 then appointed for the current year,
 whose duty it shall be to print and
 circulate all kinds of information in
 regard to the work, and to effect or-
 ganizations in each county in the
 State. A number of liberal county
 subscriptions were made to this
 committee, aggregating about \$700.
 The question box was opened and a
 number of timely questions were
 answered by Mr. Reynolds and
 other members of the committee.

Lieut. Gov. Stedman seems to
 have the largest following for the
 nomination for Governor, with Judge

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES OF
 THE ORDER OF KNIGHTS OF LABOR.
 The alarming development and ag-
 gravation of great capitalists and corporations,
 unless checked, will inevitable lead to the
 pauperization and hopeless degradation of
 the toiling masses.
 It is imperative if we desire to enjoy the
 full blessings of life that a check be placed
 upon unjust accumulation, and the power
 for evil of aggregated wealth.
 This much-desired object can be accom-
 plished only by the united efforts of those
 who obey the divine injunction, "In the sweat
 of thy face shall thou eat thy bread."
 Therefore we have formed the Order of
 the Knights of Labor, for the purpose of
 organizing and directing the power of the in-
 dustrial classes, not as a political party, for
 it is more—in it are crystallized sentiments
 and measures for the benefit of the whole
 people, but it should be borne in mind, when
 exercising the right of suffrage, that most
 of the objects herein set forth can only be
 obtained through legislation, and that it is
 the duty of all in nominating and
 supporting their votes only such candi-
 dates as will pledge their support to those
 measures, regardless of party. But no one
 shall, however, be compelled to vote with
 the majority, and calling on all who believe
 in securing "the right of nominating and
 electing," to join and assist us, we declare
 to the world that our principles are:
 I. To make industrial and moral worth,
 not wealth, the true standard of individual
 and National greatness.
 II. To secure to the workers the full en-
 joyment of the wealth they create, sufficient
 leisure in which to develop their intellec-
 tual, moral and social faculties; all of the
 benefits, recreation and pleasures associa-
 tion, in a word, to enable them to share in
 the gains and honors of advancing civiliza-
 tion.
 In order to secure these results, we de-
 mand at the hands of the State:
 III. The establishment of bureaus of
 Statistics that we may arrive at a cor-
 rect knowledge of the educational, moral
 and financial condition of the laboring
 masses.
 IV. That the public lands, the heritage
 of the people, be reserved for actual settlers;
 not another acre for railroads or speculators,
 and that all lands now held for speculative
 purposes be taxed to their full value.
 V. The abrogation of all laws that do not
 benefit directly the industrial and labor,
 and the removal of unjust technicalities, delays
 and discriminations in the administration of
 justice.
 VI. The adoption of measures providing
 for the health and safety of those engaged in
 mining and manufacturing, building indus-
 tries and for indemnification to those en-
 gaged therein for injuries received through lack
 of necessary safeguards.
 VII. The recognition by incorporations, of
 trade unions, orders and societies of asso-
 ciations as may be organized by the working
 masses to improve their condition and pro-
 tect their rights.
 VIII. The enactment of laws to compel
 corporations to pay their employees weekly,
 in lawful money, for the preceding week,
 and giving mechanics and laborers a first
 lien upon the product of their labor to the
 extent of their full wages.
 IX. The abolition of the contract system
 on National and Municipal works.
 X. The enactment of laws providing for
 arbitration between employers and employ-
 ees, and to enforce the decision of the arbi-
 trators.
 XI. The prohibition by law of the em-
 ployment of children under fifteen years of
 age in work-shops, mines and factories.
 XII. To prohibit the hiring out of convict
 labor.
 XIII. That a graduated income tax be
 levied.
 XIV. The establishment of a National
 monetary system, in which a circulating
 medium in necessary quantity shall issue di-
 rect to the people, without the intervention
 of banks; that the National issue shall be
 full legal tender in payment of all debts,
 public and private; and that the government
 shall not guarantee or recognize any private
 bank or create any banking corporations.
 XV. That interest-bearing bonds, bills of
 credit or notes shall never be issued by the
 Government, but that when need arises, the
 emergency shall be met by issue of legal
 tender, non-interest-bearing money.
 XVI. That the importation of foreign la-
 bor under contract be prohibited.
 XVII. That, in connection with the post
 office, the Government shall organize finan-
 cial exchanges, safe depositories and facilities
 for deposit of the savings of the people in
 small sums.
 XVIII. That the Government shall obtain
 possession, by purchase, under the right
 of eminent domain, of all telegraphs, tele-
 phones and railroads, and that hereafter
 no charter or license be issued to any corpo-
 ration for construction or operation of any
 means of transporting intelligence, passen-
 gers or freight.
 And while making the foregoing demands
 upon the State and National Government,
 we will endeavor to associate our own la-
 bor.
 XIX. To establish co-operative institu-
 tions such as will tend to supersede the wage
 system, by the introduction of a co-operative
 industrial system.
 XX. To secure to both sexes equal pay
 for equal work.
 XXI. To shorten the hours of labor by a
 general refusal to work for more than eight
 hours.
 XXII. To persuade employers to agree to
 arbitrate all differences which may arise be-
 tween them and their employes, in order
 that the bonds of sympathy between them
 may be strengthened and that strikes may
 be rendered unnecessary.
 If you believe in organization, you are
 earnestly invited to join with us in secur-
 ing these objects. For further information
 in regard to organizing Assemblies, address
 or call on C. B. Woodward, Organizer
 Knoxville, Tenn.

JOHN A. RAMSAY,
 CIVIL ENGINEER,
 Salisbury, N. C.
 GIVES ATTENTION
 To Railroad construction, Surveys
 and Mapping of Mining properties a
 specialty; Surveys and Estimates of
 Water Powers; prepares plans for
 Drainage of Swamp lands by both
 open and covered Drains; Plans for
 the erection of Mills, Dwellings, &c.;
 and attends to the purchase of all
 kinds of MACHINERY, Building
 Materials, &c., &c.

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 CULTURAL IM-
 PLEMENTS.

A line of Corn
 Shellers, the very
 best ever offered in
 this market.

We also have on
 hand THE "NATION-
 AL," a Fertilizer
 which gives quick
 results on Corn,
 Wheat, Clover, To-
 bacco, &c. Some-
 thing equal to any
 ammoniated goods
 ever offered to this
 market.
 Prices and terms
 to suit the times.
 Give us a call.
 Respectfully,
 BOYDEN & QUINN,
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ROYAL
 BAKING
 POWDER
 Absolutely Pure.
 This powder never varies. A marvel of pu-
 rity, strength and wholesomeness. More
 economical than the ordinary kinds, and
 cannot be sold in competition with the main-
 tenance of low test, short weight, and im-
 pure condition. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING
 POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.
 For sale by Bingham & Co., Young &
 Bortian and A. C. Harris.

My Lord! give me every day
 a little work to occupy my mind;
 a little suffering to sanctify my spirit;
 a little good to do to comfort my
 heart; was once the prayer of a de-
 vot soul; and might well be the
 prayer of every devout soul in the
 beginning of a new year's work.

SALISBURY MARKETS
 TOBACCO MARKET.
 Damaged & Frosted. 2 50 to 4 50
 Lugs. Common. \$ 4 00 to 6 00
 " Medium. . . . 5 00 to 7 00
 " Good. . . . 7 00 to 11 00
 " Fine. . . . 14 to 20
 Leaf. Common. . . . 4 50 to 6 50
 " Medium. . . . 7 to 10
 " Good. . . . 12 50 to 18 00
 Wrappers. Common. 15 00 to 18 00
 " Medium. 20 00 to 25 50
 " Good. . . . 28 00 to 35 00
 " Fine. . . . 40 00 to 60 00

PRODUCE MARKET.
 Corrected weekly by McNeely & Tyson.
 Bacon. . . . 10 to 12 1/2
 Butter. . . . 12 1/2 to 20
 Chickens. . . . 15 to 20
 Eggs. . . . 12 1/2 to 15
 Cotton. . . . 9 to 10
 Corn. . . . 55 to 60
 Flour. . . . 2 25 to 3 25
 Feathers. . . . 25 to 50
 Fodder. . . . 55 to 60
 Hay. . . . 35 to 40
 Meal. . . . 65 to 75
 Oats. . . . 40 to 50
 Wheat. . . . 90 to 100
 Wool. . . . 15 to 20

J. H. ENNISS,
 DRUGGIST and APOTHECARY,
 Keeps pure, fresh Drugs, Perfum-
 ery, Toilet Articles, Seeds, Oil, &c.
 PRESCRIPTIONS carefully com-
 pounded, and at greatly reduced
 prices—less than elsewhere.
 The public patronage is respect-
 fully solicited.

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 Livery Stable.
 Fronting First National Bank
 where you can hire first class vehi-
 cles cheapest.

R. M. DAVIS.
 REPAIRING.
 MATTRESSES. UNDERTAKING.
 SALISBURY, N. C.
 Mattresses made to order and all
 kinds of cabinet work and Repairing
 done at R. M. DAVIS' furniture room.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
 Having taken out letters of adminis-
 tration upon the Estate of William Brown,
 ceased, all persons indebted to said Estate
 are hereby requested to make prompt settle-
 ment with me and all persons having claims
 against the Estate are hereby notified to pre-
 sent them to me on or before the 15th day
 of November, 1887, or this notice will be
 plead in bar of their recovery.
 November 15, 1887.
 D. R. JULIAN,
 Admors of William Brown

LIFE INSURANCE AT ACTUAL
 COST.
 Persons desirous of obtaining life
 insurance at actual cost, should write
 for circulars to the SECURITY MU-
 TUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, No. 233
 Broadway, New York.

This Society claims that since its
 organization the cost to a member
 of middle age has been less than
 twelve dollars a year for each thous-
 and dollars of insurance.
 Jan. 7.

MOYLE BROS'
 Pure Wines, Liquors And Cigars
 MAIN STREET.
 One door below the Opera House.
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