NORTH CAROLINA HERALD.

BUERBAUM & EAMES,
Ed's AND Prop'rs.

THURSDAY, - JANUARY 14, 1886.

OUR favorite Representative, Hon. John S. Henderson, of Salisbury, N. C., has been appointed on the Railroad and Canals Committee, also on Privileges and Elections.

THE Newton *Enterprise* says Maj. J. W. Wilson has sold 55,000 acres of timber land to Northern capitalists, for the purpose of colonization.

THE election of John Sherman as President pro tem of the Senate, secures to Senator Edmunds the leadership of the Republican side of that body.

THE Baptist Orphanage at Thomasville is destined to be a success. Mr. J. H. Mills is interesting himself and working for its benefit in all parts of the State.

Rev. J. H. Cordon, of the Statesville Methodist Church, is the recipient of a compliment both beneficial and encouraging. The congregation have increased his salary from $800 to 1,000 per annum.

Abner Anderson, formerly of the Danville (Va.) *Register*, and Judge A. W. C. Nowlin, of Washington, D. C., have purchased the Richmond *Whig*, and will continue its publication as a Democratic sheet.

THE Modern Language Association met at Boston and discussed the merits of teaching modern languages at our colleges instead of Latin and Greek. Influential savants are advocating French and German.

S. W. Henly editor of the Wadesboro *Intelligencer*, turns out to be Sperry W. Hearn. He has been known as Henly in this State for some years, and is said to be a peculiar man of strong character. He himself informs the public that he changed his name in order to escape some difficulties he was mixed up with in Virginia, some years ago.

OUR woods and timbers are beginning to play a very important part in the States growth. One firm in Mitchell county have just completed one foreign order for $24,000 worth, and just accepted another for $13,000. As will be seen from our Swain county correspondent, some parties are about to erect a large mill in that section which adds another to this important industry.

GEN. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, has been an untiring worker in the fields of science, and has achieved almost as great distinction in that field of politics. He has patented an improvement in the electric light, which consists in the application of zircon as an incandescent conductor for electricity. He claims that electric-light companies are interfering with the application of his discovery in order that they may profit thereby.

HOADLEY-SHERMAN.

Gov. Hoadley, of Ohio, went into politics two years ago, worth $500,000. He retired from the Governorship last Monday a comparatively poor man. John Sherman embarked in the State man business thirty years ago with no capital. He could now retire with several millions, all of which, owing to the Senators *frugal habits* has been accumulated on an average salary of $5000 a year.

POLITCAL HONESTY.

Fifteen months ago all the leading Republican newspapers throughout the United States tried to persuade the people to vote for Blaine, promising prosperous times if Blaine was elected, and promising utter ruin and business depression in case of Cleveland's election. Prominently among them was the *National Republican*. In its issue of January 9th of this year the latter paper brings an article headed "A Sign of Good Times," in which it dwells at length on the prosperity and business activity of the year just passed. The moral is clear; for the sake of intimidation of weak minded people the great Republican organ stoops to the worst kind of lies, but unlike our North Carolina politicians of the Ike Young type, the *National Republican* does not stick to these lies.

The News of the Week Nutshelled for the Hasty Reader.

Thursday.

In the Senate to-day, Payne, of Ohio, introduced a bill to repeal the internal revenue tax on tobacco.

Denver, Col.—A storm of unusual violence is now prevailing in the mountains. The snow blockades on the railroads are the worst known for years.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A meeting of prominent tobacco growers, representing all the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. The object is to present a bill to Congress to have the duty on foreign tobacco increased nearly 50 per cent.

Charleston, S. C.—The Charleston Oil Manufacturing Company suspended to-day. Liabilities $10,000; assets unknown.

Chicago, Ill.—J. H. Myers, teller of the Pullman National Bank, was arrested this evening for embezzlement just as he was about to start for Canada with his wife and child.

Michigan.—Two hunters mistook a woman in a cranberry bog for a bear and shot and killed her. This is rough on the Michigan woman, and if she looks like that she should stay in the house during the bear season.

Washington.—A bill introduced by Cox, of North Carolina, on Reform in the Civil Service; also a bill by Goff, of West Virginia, to repeal the internal revenue tax on tobacco.

Friday.

Baltimore Md.—Painter, Tongue & Co., wholesale dry goods and notion dealers, have made an assignment to Henry J. Barber, for the benefit of their creditors.

Col. Henry L. Scott, U. S. A., died at the New York Hotel, aged 71 years. He married Cornelia W. Scott, daughter of Gen. Winfield Scott.

Lincoln, Neb.—Another snow storm began, putting a complete stop to traffic and travel. There is no signs of the abatement of the storm. The temperature is below zero and is falling.

At the Boston Run coal mine, near Mahanoy City, Penn., a block of houses went down out of sight. The families living in the houses had a narrow escape. The surface is still caving, and five more blocks are expected to go down.

Washington.—Col. Cowles introduced a bill to allow the free distillation of brandy from fruit; another to abolish the internal revenue system and repeal the tax on distilled spirits, also a bill to abolish fees and perquisites and provide salaries for United States District Attorneys, Marshals and other officials. Mr. Johnston introduced a bill to provide for a public building at Asheville; O'Hara for one at Newbern; Mr. Reid for one at Winston-Salem.

Saturday.

Missouri.—The business portion of the town of Cuba, on the San Francisco Railroad, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. Loss about $50,000.

Washington.—A bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Ingalls to establish a National University in the District of Columbia, to be called the University of America.

Reports from the West say that the cold is extreme and general. All trains stopped by snow drifts, and the thermometer ranges from 20 to 40 degrees below zero.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—A large party of negroes, numbering several hundred, passed through this city en route from the Car lines to Arkansas. Fully one thousand have passed through the city in the past two weeks, and hundreds of others are making arrangements to leave as soon as possible. The movement is beginning to be felt in all the States South, and is attracting wide-spread attention.

Sunday.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The representatives of the Southern Trunk Lines of the South met last night in this city. The railroad representatives attempted to advance rates, but no agreement was reached.

New Orleans.—The mercury 19½ degrees above zero. Chattanooga, Tenn.—Five degrees below zero. The coldest weather ever known here.

Washington, D. C.—The appointments of North Carolinians on Committees are—Hon. Wharton J. Green, Chairman on Ventilation Acoustics, and remains on the Agricultural Committee higher on the list than before. Hon. John S. Henderson takes Judge Bennett's place on the Elections Committee, and is put on the committee on Railways and Canals. Hon R T Bennett, Chairman of the committee on Expenditure in the State department, also a member of the important judiciary committee. Hon W H H Cowles is assigned to Patents and Pensions. William R Cox is Chairman on Reform in the Civil Service, a member of Foreign Affairs committee. Hon T G Skinner, on committee of Indian Affairs, mines and mining. Hon. James W. Reid has the second place on the Printing and a position on the War Claims committees. Hon T D Johnston, a member of the committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, also on the Election of President and Vice-President.

Monday.

London.—The Spanish Government has refused to grant England a coaling station on one of the Caroline Islands.

Cincinnati.—A five story building occupied by Jewett & Adams, manufacturers of burlaps and bags, took fire, with two adjacent buildings. The loss is now reported at $100,000.

The well known firm of W. M. Smith & Co., of Richmond, Va., manufacturers of agricultural implement, and one of the oldest establishments in the South, have made an assignment. Their liabilities are $75,000; assets, $90,000. Joseph B. Davis is named as trustee.

Washington, D. C.—Gen. George R. Clarke, late auditor of Missouri, a sound Democrat, has been appointed by the President to succeed Major Kellogg, Republican, as revenue agent for the District of North Carolina. Gen. Clarke is regarded at the Internal Revenue Bureau as one of its very best men.

Tuesday.

Berlin.—Prince Bismarck is the first Protestant that has ever received the decoration of the Order of Christ. The badge is worth $30,000.

Chattanooga.—At the signal office the temperature was 2 below zero. It registered 8 below in lower portions of the city. Dispatches from towns throughout East Tennessee, North Georgia, and North Alabama say last night was the coldest ever known. Stock are suffering.

Washington, D. C.—In the Senate were nearly five hundred nominations were reported from committees, chiefly postmasters. In the House of Representatives Mr Oates, of Alabama introduced a bill to prohibit aliens from acquiring title to or owning lands within the United States. A bill by Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, authorizing females to enter lands under the Homestead law.

Wednesday.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The coldest weather of the season. The thermometer at the signal office recorded fifteen and three tenths degrees above zero. Young orange trees are probably killed.

Columbus, Ohio.—Each branch of the Legislature voted separately on a candidate for U. S. Senator. In the Senate Thurman received 20 votes and Sherman 17. In the House Thurman received 41 votes and Sherman 67. The Legislature will vote in joint convention for a Senator to-day.

Washington.—In the Senate Mr. Vance introduced a bill to appropriate $75,000 for the erection of a public building at Statesville. A bill by Mr. Henderson, to repeal the special tax on spirits—to let farmers sell tobacco concerning suits against revenue officials, to repeal internal revenue, to exempt brandy from tax. Robert B. Roosevelt was appointed Sub-Treasurer by President Cleveland, but after a conference with Treasurer Jordan declined the appointment. Samuel A. Ashe's appointment confirmed by the Senate for Postmaster of Raleigh, N. C.

The Herald in Cabarrus County.

DRY'S MILL, N. C., Dec. 30, '85.

DEAR HERALD:—I have been very much pleased to find through my brother, G. H. Peeler, that such an enterprise as the HERALD has been started in Salisbury, and also to have the privilege of reading its interesting columns. It is worthy of the encouragement of every citizen of the State. I do not know that the paper is taken, at all, in this neighborhood, except by Brother. I think this county should have a place in its column. I am a native of Rowan, but will teach here for several months. Will you please enter my name as a subscriber to the NORTH CAROLINA HERALD for next year? Very truly,

J. W. PEELER.

AN EPISODE OF THE HISTORY OF ROWAN.

IV.

Rev. Mr. Drage to Governor Tryon.

(CONTINUED.)

On the day appointed for the Vestry to qualify, seven of the second list met, two were sick, and the other three though not present would be determined by the resolution of the majority. The two members of the county, and one Allison a principal Elder were the only persons of the first list who appeared in town. Mr. Morgan Brant, cool and sensible, went to them in a private room, told them, they being members of the county consequently were to consider the interests of the people, and wished they would qualify. That there was two years parish tax that had been collected and put into hand by Millar the Sheriff some years since, who was then ready to come if sent for, and produce his receipts for the having paid in such monies, one farthing of which hath never been accounted for, nor doth it appear was ever laid out, which caused a great uneasiness among the people. They complained they should pay for a Clergyman, which they apprehended they did, and now when they could be provided to their liking, should be denied that benefit. That the poor lay a burthen on many private persons, no public provision could be made for their relief as the law required by a Vestry, any attempt of the Justices was illegal, and it was well known there was a large sum in the hands of the Justices and some others which could not be come at, but by a Vestry, computed to be three hundred pounds and upwards, to defray the expence of the maintainance of the poor, that to quiet the minds of the people by an adjustment of these affairs, a Vestry was certainly necessary. It was a representation without effect, and they would not determine whether they would qualify or not and the Sheriff's summons was not at all slighted, against all truth, that they personally agreed to it whereas I was personally a witness to the contrary, but I took no notice, their fate was they should not meet until the 15th of May, which was the furthest day that they were entitled to qualify. On this declaration the seven of the second list went into the Court house, entered down as a Vestry (a copy of which memorandum your Excellency received to save their time, and as they are not under obligation to swear at their first meeting, omitted it at that time, that they were having forgot, but were reminded by their companions) and, but as it appeared to them conclusive to show that a Church was really desired by the members of the Church of England, as they had made a list of such persons, who would act. A memorandum was entered by the Sheriff of those who appeared on the first list.

After this proceeding I produced your Excellency's letter addressed to the Vestry of Saint Luke's Parish, told them I thought them to be the proper persons to see it, who were representatives of the body of the Church people and acquainted with my ministry. That I had a discretionary power from the Governor, in a conversation which I had the honor to have, to show it, if there was a case of necessity, to any friends. On this Rutherford and Lock, the two members, were alarmed, not knowing that I was thus provided, nor indeed those of the second list, for I am sorry to say it, sincerity and confidence are herbs scarce to be found in this climate. They, the members of the County, being thus alarmed, fired away freely scandal to the Church and contemptuous expressions as to the power of the Crown and of the Parliament of England. I appeared on behalf of the Church, had been silent on all occasions before, but now had my equals in the lists, two county members and a senior Elder. An altercation followed which drew many people. I took no notice of their reproachful expressions, so that artillery was soon silenced, but came to a spirited argument, drove them out of their posts, and the people declared me victorious. This opened the eyes of the people, set them in a great measure right as to the false representations which had been spread abroad, made them sensible that the Dissenters power was a thing assumed, that they were not the Established Church, or on an equality, that their power was a mere favor of Government, which was not before generally understood. They had opposed the others reading the letter, first questioning its authenticity, therefore carefully perused the seal, before it was opened, then desired them not to read it as a Vestry; but they read it publicly, and whether as a Vestry or not, they would not satisfy them. The nominal Vestry then adjourned to another place, and wrote the enclosed answer and recommendation to your Excellency for my Induction.

The dispute was conducted without the least disturbance, among the people silent attention, and they went away with murmurs expressing satisfaction. Also the nominal Vestry were well pleased, who thought my behavior before lukewarm and indifferent proceeded from my indifference whether I would stay with them or not, and suspected a purposed intention to leave them, but now saw from the conversation that I waited for a proper time and proper persons before whom to defend the character and rights of the Church of England, and of the just and laudable proceeding of government, in the intended appointment of a Clergyman, and a submitting with so much temper and condescension to their approbation before Induction, whereas legally the government need not have done so, it was unprecedented in any other part of His Majesty's dominions as there was a forfeiture of the right, if originally any by a lapse in time, not only of months, but of years. After the nominal Vestry had thus secured their day and wrote their recommendations, they went home.

On the Fifteenth most of the first list appeared in town. I returned that day, having been out almost a fortnight on my ministry, and found five of the nominal Vestry, their intention being only to observe the proceedings of those of the first list and incite them to qualify. But no one of those of the first list, though they kept parading the streets would go into the Court House, attended with many of their friends who came in the same day, seeking occasion to quarrel, the thing was suspected, and all was kept quiet. The sun was set, those of the nominal Vestry went home, but on their not appearing any more about, a spy was sent to me to ask what those of nominal Vestry intended, I said to qualify, they understood, as that night not knowing they were gone home, on which those of the first list immediately mustered, took possession of the Court House, and sat there until the next morning, to prevent the others coming in, sometimes pretending they would then they would not qualify, neither did they, completely answering the intention of the voters, to effect if possible that there should be no Vestry.

The resolution of the nominal Vestry is to carry every thing on with peace and temper. That I should immediately forward the recommendation to your Excellency. That they would have no a salary half year's for a liberal contribution (which I think) to be more than what the law allows towards which they would if they ask the Dissenters to pay the poor. That the congregations of the other preaching stations, which are no less than six and twenty, should each respectively build their meet houses with which some are already provided and others are in a prospecting, so that they should not which make any disturbance in the country, pretend to say I is organized for the oppressive tax or tyranny of the Church, that evolved, as is deemed, the right of [illegible] though [illegible] on their part [illegible] opposition [illegible] to disturbing the peace of the county. They propose not to meet again or qualify as yet, should they do, to proceed no further than the choice of two Church Wardens, who are to be ciphers. To have a general Petition of the Inhabitants, incumbers of the Church of England, addressed to your Excellency, the Council and Assembly, stating the case and seeking redress, as to such evasive practices, for the future, as to the present the establishing them for a Vestry, for the remainder of the year, with all due deference and submission to the determination of the Legislature.

FLUCTUATION IN THE PRICE OF TOBACCO.

BY HANKINS BROS. & CO., SALISBURY, N. C.

Tobacco is known to be subject to more frequent and violent fluctuations than any other staple crop of this country. We have often known the market price of this staple to change seventy-five or one hundred per cent in one season. The market prices of wheat, corn, etc., are higher or lower according to supply and demand, growing out of natural causes—such as protracted droughts, excessive freezes, destruction by insects, etc.; but it is very seldom that any of these staples fluctuate more than ten or fifteen per cent. Why this difference? Why does not tobacco have a staple price like wheat, corn and cotton, and remain somewhere near that price? There is a cause for this difference, and one, we think, are which the farmer has entire control. We will try to state our reason for this belief. As before stated, tobacco is subject to fluctuations from natural causes. But such is the tendency of farmers to make haste to get rich, that when the price of tobacco is good they suffer themselves to be stimulated to renewed preparation and care to insure the raising of a large crop, flattering themselves with the expectation of getting a good price, losing sight of the fact that the raising of a large crop will inevitably result in lessening the value, and also that in attempting to make a large crop, it is almost sure to result in making a poor one. When this large and poor crop is put upon the market, they often realize less than half what they first expected, and hence are very greatly discouraged—many swearing that they will never raise another plant, while others become indifferent in their preparations, and when the season for planting come, are unable to plant more than half a crop, being scarce of plants or late in planting. This state of things result in another short crop, and therefore high prices again. And so it goes, and we have these violent fluctuations every few years. For example take year before last—1884. There was a small crop raised, and during the fall of that year and winter of the next tobacco was very high. But in the spring and early summer, when it became known that there was a large crop being raised, the price commenced going down, and now tobacco is as low as we ever knew it.

Now let us give our friends a little advice. Nearly every farmer has become disheartened with the exceeding low price that tobacco is bringing. We have heard many say that they would never raise another pound. This is the state of feeling all through the country. If that is the case, there will almost certainly be a small crop of tobacco raised this year. Now, then, the farmer who takes pains with his tobacco, and looks after it, striving with might and main to raise a good crop, will be the one who will make money. This we would advise our friends to do. It is now time to be preparing plant beds. Let each one see to it that he has a sufficient amount of plants. Then let him, when the time comes, plant a full crop, look after it well, and take care of it when it is raised. The indications are that a small crop will be raised this year. Let our friends be among the few who raise a good crop, and they will be among the number who realize the most money.

January 7, 1886.

The citizens of Marion, McDowell county, have offered Dr. C. A Green, an eminent physician of Penn., sixty acres of land if he would erect a Sanitarium at that place.

MERONEY & BRO. sell Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hats, Shoes, Dress Goods, Trimmings. They keep the best of goods; they sell for cash, and for this reason sell cheap; they take no mortgages, nor exact exorbitant prices. This is the oldest mercantile house in the town—perhaps in the state. They have merited a good trade, and retain it. They feel grateful to their many friends for their liberal patronage.

SALE OF

2031½ ACRES

Valuable Land.

Under and by authority of a Consent Decree of Rowan Superior Court made at November Term, 1885, I will offer at public sale at the Court House door in the town of Salisbury,

On Monday the 1st day of February, 1886,

the following described tracts of land, formerly owned by [illegible]

Lot No. 1.

Adjoining the corporate limits of the town of Salisbury, and the lands of W T Thomason, M L Holmes and others, containing 114 acres.

Lot No. 2.

Adjoining the above described Lot No 1 and the lands of W T Thomason and Edwin Shaver and others, containing 33 acres.

Lot No. 3.

Adjoining the lands of Edwin Shaver, and lying between the Statesville public road, and the W N C R R near the corporate limits of Salisbury, containing 21 acres.

Lot No. 4.

Known as the Wilson Tract, adjoining the lands of T J and P P Meroney and William Howard and others, about half a mile from the corporate limits of the town of Salisbury, containing 14 acres.

Lot No. 5.

Lying between the W N C R R and the New Mocksville road, adjoining the lands of R. Trexler, Whitehead Barker, and others, about half a mile from the corporate limits of the town of Salisbury, containing 85 acres.

Lot No. 6.

Known as the "Castle Tract," adjoining the lands of Reuben Ludwig, T J and P P Meroney and others, and is about a mile of the corporate limits of Salisbury, 350 acres.

Lot No. 7.

Known as the "Pond Tract," adjoining the lands of Wm. Murdoch, Reuben Ludwig, and Ann McNeely, and about 1½ miles from Salisbury, containing 251 acres—the finest bottom lands in the county.

Lot No. 8.

Known as the "Wise Tract," lying about six miles from Salisbury, between Statesville public road and the Sherrill's Ford public road, adjoining the lands of John Gourley, John Y. Allen, M. A. Agner and others, containing 885 acres.

Lot No. 9.

Known as the "Smith Tract," on the Statesville public road, and near the Water Tank on the W N C R R about 7 miles from Salisbury, adjoining the lands of John Gourley, M A Agner and others, containing 275 acres.

☞ The larger lots will be sub-divided if necessary, and sold in lots to suit purchasers. Every variety of the finest timber, cotton, tobacco, and grain producing lands, are included in the various lots above advertised, and the finest bottom lands in this section, well ditched and drained. Comfortable buildings, tenant houses, tobacco barns, &c., on the large tracts.

Survey and plots of the lands may be seen at the office of the Commissioner.

TERMS—The purchaser to pay one-third cash on the consummation of the sale, the balance in two equal instalments at the end of six and twelve months, interest on the deferred payments at the rate of eight per cent. per annum from the date of confirmation of sale. Title to be reserved till all the purchase money is paid.

THEO. F. KLUTTZ, Commissioner.

Salisbury, N C, January 1st, 1886.

Half Interest in

BOST BRO'S MILL

For Sale!

I am desirous of closing out my interest in the above mentioned mill at once, and will therefore sell very cheap.

W. H. BOST.

11-3m Salisbury, N. C.

HIGHEST PRICES

PAID FOR COTTON

IN SALISBURY.

I will exchange Buggies for Cotton, and I will allow half cent per lb. more than the Salisbury market price, and agree to put in my Buggies as low as any Buggy dealer in North Carolina who sells for cash only. I have just contracted with manufacturers for one hundred

Top Buggies & Phaetons,

which I am receiving daily. I will sell until further notice Steel Rim Top Buggies at prices ranging from

$50.00 TO $135.00

Remember that the Springs, Wheels, and Axles of all my Buggies and Phaetons are warranted for twelve months from date of purchase.

Be sure to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Special Inducements

offered to Agents.

We will have a lively Corps of

COTTON BUYERS

on our Streets daily this season, and they will be glad to see their friends and will bring its full value in Salisbury this fall.

Respectfully,

W. SMITHDEAL.

1-2m.

NEW STORE.

Having opened a New Store two doors above the Court House, I propose to keep a first class stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

MEAT, FISH, CHICKENS, EGGS, BUTTER, and all kinds of Country Produce. Also Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff. A fine new line of choice Confectioneries. I make a specialty of dealing in Fresh Fish every Friday morning.

☞ Give the new store a call and see for yourself. MOSES A. SMITH.

1tf

NOTICE!

Having duly qualified as Administrator of Thomas Pickens, deceased, all persons having claims against this estate are hereby notified to present them to me for payment on or before the 10th day of October, 1886, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

J. F. ROBINSON, Administrator.

LEE S. OVERMAN, Attorney.

October 6, 1885. 2-6w.

J. I. Hopkins,

CARPENTER, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Hav[illegible] are prepared to build Houses and other buildings at rates that will compete with any. Address, Cook Hill.

2-tf

Valuable Town Property

For Sale.

R. R. Crawford offers his Valuable Store Room fronting 50 feet with a good Dwelling House up stairs, built of brick, located on Main Street just two doors from Murphy Corner, where Royster Hotel.

One new Brick two story Dwelling House, with nice shade, good kitchen, smoke house, wash house, wood house, large stables and stable, carriage and buggy house, on Lenoir Street adjoining Mrs. Jerry Brown's residence.

Also, one nice Building Lot on same street 60x200 feet.

All this property will be sold cheap and privately.

For any further information, call at this office, or address

R. R. CRAWFORD,

3-tf Winston, N. C.

THE LOCK ERIDGE, TSE MOCKSVILLE R. R.

Salisbury Cotton Mill

Will build up just as E. C. Miller has built up his immense stock of Groceries, Fruits.

CHRISTMAS GOODS and CANDY

Housekeepers will find a fresh lot of Baking Powders, Currants, Raisins, and Extracts of all flavors. It is as good as a

CIRCUS.

He has everything you can think of and more coming in every day. He has begun to climb to the top and will soon have as large a stock as any house in the city.

52m

GOOD FARM

For Sale!

One hundred and fifty-seven acres of land on the water of Second Creek, in Franklin township, containing one good dwelling house, one good barn and other out houses, crib, etc. The dwelling has a good basement. Also one good tenant house. Creek and branch bottom lands, located in such a manner as to be cultivated in the best manner. Gold ore has been found on the place. I will offer the above plantation for the sum of $1,300. Parties meaning business will do well to call on me. DAVID B. GREEN,

11-2m Salisbury, N. C.

Enochville High School

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Eleventh Term will Open Jan. 4th, 1886.

Having secured the services of Prof. F. B. Brown, late of Beth Eden Institute, Mississippi, as the principal, we are prepared to offer superior advantages in both literary and music departments. For particulars address,

REV. W. A. LUTZ,

12—4t Enochville, N. C.