It is not he that sows, but he that manures, that gets the big crop.

Without manure no good ground with it no poor ground.

Grass and geese, sheep and swine,

corn and kine, make farming fine. Protect the birds and the birds

will protect the crops. A dog is as noisy as a pig and is not fit to eat when dead.

A mortgage on the farm is harder to dig out than a sod of wire grass.

Improve the farm that is under you and you will have something to stand on.

One cow is worth a coach and six horses.

If you work yourself, those about you will work.

A farmer who does not see the sun rise has need of a new pair of eyes.

Not every egg is sound that seems

An empty woodshed is the sign of a poor dinner.

If the farm is small, plow deeper; if poor, manure more.

Buying cheap things merely because they are cheap, is the sign of a shoddy farmer.

### Wholesale Poisoning of Pork Stealers.

HEMPSTEAD, TEX., Jan. 29 .-The colored people here have been thrown into great excitement over the report which has just come in of a whole family of negroes being poisoned at Hawth station, on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, distant about six miles north of here. The circumstances are as follows: A family of pegroes, of whom one Norris Johnson is head, were poisoned on Saturday last by eating the flesh of a stolen hog which had been dosed with strychnine. The owner of the hog, to trap the thief who was evidently appropriating his porkers, administered to the fattest hog a dose of poison. The result above mentioned ensued. Bill Harris and Henry Clay, two guests of Norris Johnson, and Johnson's stepdaughter have died, and several of the family are

# The Women of the South.

in a critical condition.

The casual visitor of the South knows little of the refinement and liveliness of the well-bred Southern women. Like the haze-covered mountains of North Carolina, "the land of the sky," you must study from every point of view before you can properly appreciate them. They must know who you are before they unveil themselves to you, They do not overwhelm you with their knowledge of philosophy or abtruse science, and especially do they shrink from strong-minded views of things. But do not infer from their gentleness that they lack character.

Deprived of the luxury and ease in which they were reared, they teach, keep boarders, become milliners and even descend to their own kitchen with a sweetness and dignity that admits of no sense of degradation and mark them everywhere as the true bred gentlefolks that they were.

The maidens of the South, as may be inferred from the above outline, of their mothers, are more shielded from the world than Northern girls, and are less independent. If you see a bevy of Southern school girls boisterous on the street or in public cars (something I have never seen,) you may know that they do not belong to the first families. You may say that they do not accomplish so much at their studies, and all that: but still the fact remains that there is much that is admirable in their breeding and manners. If you hear a Southern lady speak you may know whether she belongs to the first families by her pronunciation of the word "about." It cannot be expressed by types, nor is it easy for Northerners to master this Shibboleth of Southern refinement.

The North and South, as they become better acquainted, find much to admire in each other. What is most needed is some "sweet little Buttercup'" to "mix each other np." A stronger civilization will result from a thorough fusion of Puritan and cavalier blood, as was the case in the fusion of Saxon and Norman blood in England .- Detroit Free Press.

Remember if you get a sewing machine from Meroney & Bro. and after a week's trial you are not satisfied, you are at liberty to return and exchange.

### "WARUM SIND DIE ROSEN SO BLASS"

Why are those roses so wan of hus, O, say, to me, darling, why? And why, love, why is the violet blue, In the green, green grass so shy?

The lark, why sings he so sad a chime, As he soars in the sky o'erhead? Why, why exhales from the fragrant thyme An odor as of the dead?

Why wears the sun all the livelong day A look of such chill and gloom? O why is the earth so ashen gray, And desolate as a tomb?

And why so heart-sick and and am I? O say, love, why this should be? O say, my heart's very darling, why Hast thou forsaken me! Heine, translated by Theodore Martin.

THE PHILOSOPHER'S STUNE.

The Seers are dead and gone, my dear, Who vainly sought that mystic stone Which turned to gold this mundane

sphere, Performing wonders now unknown. Fates read in stars were never true: Astrologers told naught of life, No good could from their laws accrue, Their edicts brought us simply strife.

Yet Stella, is thy neart that stone On which my bane or bliss depends, And should I gain it for my own, 'Twould gild life's path where e'er it

I also study stars, more bright Than Venus-e'en when Mars doth rise. My fate, I read by pale moonlight, My Stella, in thy deep blue eyes. "G. E. T." in Town Topics.

The Sultan's German Confectioner. One of the sultan's wcaknesses is a fondness for confectionery, and a story coming fresh from Constantinople shows that he does not spare expense in indulging in it. "A short time ago," writes a correspondent, "a German confectioner traveled from Moscow to Constantinople in the hope of securing a situation. Being of an inquisitive turn of mind he determined to get a sight of the sultan, and so kept a lookout in likely places. At last the opportunity came, and as the sultan was driven past his German admirer vigorously saluted him. Unaccustomed to such an exhibition of cordiality, one of the sultan's officers thought it best to inquire if it had any significance, and so the German for the time was taken pos-

His explanation proving satisfactory and his innocence clear, and the avowal of his avocation, moreover, creating evident interest, the man was dismissed with a present and an injunction to turn up the next day with clean skin and new clothes. The result of the second interview was that the confectioner was set to making pastry as a test of his powers in that art, and his success was so complete that he was engaged right off at a salary of 500 piasters per month. But better luck still awaited him. The pastry found its way to the sultan's table, and his highness was so pleased with it that he made the stranger from Germany his confectioner at once with 1,000 plasters a month for making tarts. As both sides are pleased with the arrangement made -the sultan with his confectionery and the German with his pay-the outside world has nothing to say.-Pall Mall

Burial Customs of Modern Greece. A correspondent at Athens gives an account of many curious burial castoms peculiar to Greece which lately came under his notice. A piece of linen as wide as the body and twice as long, was doubled and a hole large enough for the head cut out of it. In this the body was wrapped and then dressed in new clothes and more especially new shoes. Beneath the head was placed a pillow full of lemon leaves. In the mouth was put a bunch of violets, and around the temples a chaplet of flowers. These are used only for the unmarried, and must be white. Both head and feet were tied with bands made for the purpose, which were unloosed at the edge of the grave when the coffin was about to be closed. A small coin (a relic of the fee to the ferryman) was placed in the palm of the hand. At Athens a sou is dropped into the coffin. The greatest attention is

given to this point. In removing the body the feet always go first. A priest came on three successive days to sprinkle the room, fumigate it, and repeat certain prayers, as for that period after death it was supposed to be haunted. After burial women are hired to keep a light burning over the grave until the body is supposed to be lecomposed. To assist this, the bottom of modern Greek coffins is of lattice work. Every Saturday the poor of Athens place on the graves of their friends, eatables of the sort they used to like.-Foreign Letter.

Babies in a Photograph Gallery. Mothers are the same, whether they dress in silks and satins or are constrained to wear calico and perform mental duties. They are impressed with the fact that baby has reached that stage in life's journey from the cradle to the grave when his or her backbone is sufficiently pronounced to hold the little hairless head up, and when such be-comes a fact baby is carried to a photograph gallery and a negative is secured. It is quite an event in baby's life. as for several months after such a picture is taken it furnishes the fond mother with a day from which she can date little attacks of the colic, croup or other unen-

It is also something of an event in a photograph gallery. Baby visitors do not take kinkly to the camera. They entertain some kind of an idea that it must go off, and hence they are afraid of it. Others delight in the novelty of the sight and want to play with it. No matter what the feeling, the result is the same—they cry. Babies yells may be the proper thing in the well regulated family circle, but they are not so regarded in a modern gallery where likenesses aione are perpetuated.

joyable features of infantile existence.

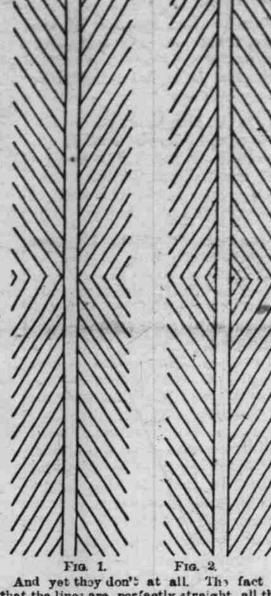
-St. Paul Pioneer-Press. A Specimen of Ruskin's Vanity. Labouchere thinks the following pas-sage from Ruskin's "Præteritæ" is about as good a specimen of egregious vanity as any eminent man has ever favored the world with. Little Johnny had found his first piece of copper pyrites, and thus moralizes on the event: "If only then my father and mother had seen the real strength and weakness of their little John, if they had given me but a shaggy Welsh pony, and left me in charge of a good Welsh guide, . . . they would have made a man of me there and then, and afterward the comfort of their own hearts, and probably the first geologist of my time in Europe."—Chicago Tribune.

Painted Photogranhs of Paintings. The trade in painted photographs of the works of famous artists has assumed such large dimensions in Germany that Defregger and other well-known artists have engaged a lawyer to prosecute the offending parties, who, it seems, aggra-vate their offense by obliterating the signatures of the artists from the photographs.-Exchange.

One Selution of the Question. The Roman Catholic bishop says that if the wealthy Irish would form a syndicate and purchase lands in Nebraska or Kansas, it would be the safest and most profitable investment they could make. There is no reason, he says, why the land should not increase in price until it reaches \$75 an acre,—New York Sun.

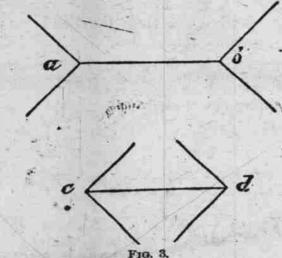
Some Optical Illusions.

In the last number of St. Nicholas Mr. Arlo Batas shows up some curious facts in optica. They prove that our eyes really do not see straight, and that therefore they cannot be trusted. For instance, in the picture be ow observe the two sees of upand-down lines, with the diagonal short lines joining thom. Do not the lines in Fig. I swed out slightly in the middle, while those in Fig. 2 come together in the same place! Of course they do, you will say instantly.



And yet they don't at all. The fact 's that the lines are perfectly straight all the way down and parall it. It is the arrangement of the small diagonal in a that makes the long lines in Fig. I look as though they were bent outward in the mil-lle, and those in Fig. 2 seem incline I inward. Your

eyes deceive you. Another interesting experiment is Turn a book upside down and look at the letters. You will see that every 8 will seem smaller at the bottom than at the top. Turn it up right again and each S will seem the same size, top and bottom. The letter is actually made smaller at the top than at the bottom. Our eyes naturally represent things a little larger at the top than bey really ara. So the S is east to remedy this defect in our eyesig it. When it is really a tittle smaller at the top, the eye enlarges this part just enough to make it appe r right. Next observe the lines in Fg. 3. Look at the horizontal line; a b and ed. Garass which is longer. On, a b, of course, again you will say. Well, got a thre d and measure them. You find that a b and cd are exactly the same lengtr. It is the placing of the diagonal lines tout .o.ls the



The Greeks understood these illusions of the eye so perfectly that they made allowances for them in building. The Greeks were the most ski ful architects that have ever lived. They knew that if columns which were intented to look perfectly straight were really made so they would n ve looked as if they were hollowed in a the center. So they made them bulge out-ward just the least bir, at the middle pertion, and then they looked exactly right. In a beautiful Greek portico the columns are not put precisely a raight up and down.
It they had been they would have seemed to our deceiving eyes as if they leaned outward. So they were made to stent a little inward, and so appeared upright and symmetrical. It was so with corners and augles as well. They were changed a little from the direct lines, so they would look right. Lines were changed a little from the direct lines, so they would look right. Line; were curved slightly in order that they might appear straight. Yet so skilfully wes all this done that people of our time would never have found it out, except by actual measurement.

"Marbling" the Edges of Books. Did you ever look at the "marbling" on the edge of a book and wonder how they put it on? I did, and went to a bindery on purpose to see it done. One man performed the work for the entire establishment, and I am told that there is a certain secrecy about the process that en-ables those who follow it to command high wages. There was before the workman a sink filled to the brim with a darkred paint, thickened with mucilage. Near this was a table upon which stood the jars of the other colors-white, blue, green, and yellow. These, too, are

thickened in the same way. At the workman's hand are the stitched but unbound volumes, the edges of which are to be marbled. The sinkful of red is examined, and all foreign matter skimmed off. Then the workman takes in turn a brush from each jar of color and strikes it across a stick which aids him as a maulstick does a painter. This scatters the paint from the brush to the surface of the sink, where it lies, by reason of its preparation, without running together. In this position the marbling appears just as it does when on the edge of the book. Several books are picked up between the pieces of millboard, and while clasped tightly together are held against the concoction below for a second or two. When they are withdrawn the marbling has been transferred to their edges. Others are dipped till the marbling is exhausted from the sink. Then the whole preparation is repeated.

Another thing I think not generally known is the fact that gilded edges are

put upon books not so much to improve the appearance of the volumes, but to al-low them to be the more easily cleaned. When gilt-edged books are dusty a sharp slap against another volume or the surface of a table will clean them instantly. It is for this especial reason that thousands of books are only gilded on the top edge, where the dust is likely to settle. People not knowing this often return such books to their dealers as incomplete, -Chicago News "Rambler."

The National Debt of France. The debt of France is over \$4,000,000,000 -the largest national debt in the world, being \$600,000,000 or \$700,000,000 more than the debt of Great Britain and about three times the amount of interest bearing debt of the United States,-Chicago

TELEPHONES FOR CHURCH PEWS. Why the Deaf Can Not Hear by Telephone -Interfering Sounds.

"One of our correspondents wants to know why in churches the deaf can not be made to hear by putting telephones in their pews?" said a reporter to the super-intendent of the Metropolitan Telephone

"Deaf people can't hear by telephone any better than in ordinary conversa-tion," was the reply. "Every one of our deaf subscribers gets a clerk or some one to do his talking for him. Where people have average powers of hearing they can get a sermon through telephone as well as by going to church. This is a regular practice with invalids, but a man who couldn't hear the preacher while sitting in the church couldn't do any better with a telephone. If he heard indistinctly with the unaided ear, there would be an interference between the sound waves that came through the air and those that came through the telephone." "Isn't it possible to magnify the sounds

in transmission?" "Yes, it can be done, and inventors have been at work on that, but the trouble in practice is that the interfering sounds are magnified also. There are thirty companies stretching all sorts of wires over this city; electric lights, fire alarms, messenger calls, telegraph lines, etc. The telephone wires are a sort of catchall for these. The telephone lines also interfere one with another. If you magnify the results of all this, the voice becomes an indistinguishable yell in the midst of an appalling roar of miscellaneons sounds."

"But couldn't it be done with a private wire from pulpit to pew?" "Yes, something might be accomplished in that way, but it would be necessary to use a double sounder, one for each ear, as our operators do. These are connected together by a spring that goes over the top of the head. That is apt to interfere with an elaborate head-dress, and if your correspondent is a woman, it would prove a fatal objection."-New York Tribune.

The World Is Moving Along. Gilbert and Sullivan in their burlesque of the "Mikado" have got theatre goers and amusement lovers to laugh at the oddities of Japanese customs and manners, but Japan itself is making progress in fields which promise to put it in advance of the most civilized nations. It has settled by law the vexed question of free popular education. Hereafter all children between the ages of 6 and 14 are to be compelled to attend school from three to six hours a day for thirty-two weeks in the year, and all expenses, including the use of school books, are to be paid out of the public treasury. This in a few years will place Japan in the front rank with Germany in the universality of a free common education, while it will be far in advance of the United

States and England. In the latter country such of the poor as can contribute to the support of the schools, are forced to do so, while in the United States education is not compulsory, and hence, some 16 per cent. of our population is illiterate. Then there is Brazil which has taken another step forward in hastening the day when slavery is to disappear from that great South American empire. Enforced slavery is rapidly disappearing from all parts of the earth's surface. The number of slaves in Cuba is steadily diminishing; the day is certainly coming when over the whole earth it may be said that the sun does not rise upon a master or set upon a slave.-Demorest's Magazine.

Rigid Court Etiquette in Vienna. Apropos of the retirement of the Austrian minister of public instruction, Baron Conrad, a Vienna paper relates the following episode, which shows how rigidly court etiquette is observed in Vienna: One evening, at a so-called "aristocratic picnic" at the Hotel Imperial. one of his daughters, who was dancing with the Archduke Ludwig Victor, pinned one of the cotillion orders on her partner's coat. Such a thing is strictly forbidden by etiquette, and the duke promptly tore off the order and threw it

The young baroness being ignorant of this rule, went to her mother, weeping, and left the hall; and next day Baron Conrad had an audience with the emperor, begging to retire to private life on account of the insult to his family. But the emperor smiled, and told him he would "make it all right," and the following day Ludwig Victor called on Baroness Conrad and apologized for his apparent rudeness in the most chivalrous manner.-Exchange.

Boyhood of Wagner, the Composer. Geyer, Wagner's stepfather, wanted to make young Wagner a painter; but the boy was very awkward at drawing. He says: "I had learned to play 'Ueb immer Treu und Redlichkeit' and the 'Jungfernkrans' (Freischutz), which was then quite new. The day before his death (Sept. 30, 1821) I had to play these to Geyer in an adjoining room, and I heard him faintly saying to my mother, 'Do you think he might have a gift for secretly began to write a grand tragedy. It was made up of "Hamlet" and "Lear" forty-two men died, and some of them had to return as ghosts to keep the fifth act going .-- New York Sun.

A Remarkable Blind Journalist. William E. Cramer, editor of the Milwaukee, Wis., is one of the most remark able journalists of the northwest. He has been deaf since boyhood and is totally blind, yet he is one of the hardest workers and most thoroughly posted men in the profession. He has been in harness nearly fifty years, and his office hours are as regular as when he was young. He knows the city thoroughly, and can without difficulty go alone to any point or house he may desire to visit.

Extent of New York's Candle Trade. Few persons have any idea of the trade in candles in this city. New Yorkers are so used to the electric light and gas that candles are almost forgotten. Over 7,000,-000 pounds of candles are sold annually in New York. They are not consumed here, but this city is the entrepot for the trade. The monetary receipts from this source aggregate about \$1,000,000 every year. Like every other trade, it has its seasons, and Christmas furnishes an opportunity for a large consumption of caudles. The greater part of those sold in the New York market are made in this city and vicinity. There are only about thirty-five large manufactories in the United States, and the largest are near New York. Foreign candles are almost excluded, except those in fancy designs.

- Lew York Mail and Express.

Very few salesladies marry salesgen-The man who don't laugh needs a liver

medicine. The moper and growler never goes to heaven.

A House Painter at Work. "Mamma," said a little Estelline girl, "what is that man doing over there on Mr. Thompson's porch; he has been sitting on the steps for two hours and hasn't moved?" "That, my child, is a house painter. He is painting Mr. Thompson's house by the day."—Estelline OLINA HERAI (Dak.) Bell.

As They Swing Round the Sawdust. The latest freak of female European freus riders is to hold a living python outstretched in their hands as they swing round the sawdust.

VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

-FOR-

Having determined to settle up and change my business, the following property is for sale, the greater part of which is in and near Salisbury, N. C., now one of the growing cities of the State.

1st-The house and lot where now live; a good brick house with ten rooms 18 feet square and 10 feet hall-way; two other brick buildings 16x32, 2 rooms each; fine brick dairy, 3 wells of water, 2 good large stock and forage barns, and other out-buildings; a large garden, about 4 acres in choice fruit trees. just in good bearing. The whole lot contains 15 acres, beautifully situated, the ground slightly decending from the dwelling at all

2nd-20 fine building lots 50x200 or larger to suit purchasers, adjoining the residence of J. S. McCubbins and others.

3rd-45 acres of land adjoining the above, between the Charlotte and Caldwell Roads, about one-half mile from city, well suited for building, manufacturing sites or truck farming. About 6 acres of good forest timber on this tract.

4th-A house and lot just one mile from centre of city; lot contains ? acres, house 3 rooms, well of good water; lies between the Charlotte and N. C. Railroad. This lot is well suited for manufactoring as a fair portion is on grade with R. R.

5th-80 acres of Land on East side of N. C. R. R., within 200 vards of the corporate limits of Salisbury, with 2 common houses never failing stream of water runs nearly central through this; the part near railroad well suited for building-lots or manufactories, or the whole a good stock farm.

6th-80 acres on the West side of N C R R, one and one-fourth miles from the city. This tract lies near on a grade with railroad, and is well suited for truck farming, They took six Gold Medals at the World' manufacturing sites, fair grounds. There is on this tract about ten acres wood land.

7th-9 building lots, 50x200 feet, on Fisher and Bank streets, in the great South Ward of Salisbury, ad- Standard Buggies, Carriages, joining the lots of James Lineberry, D A Atwell and others.

8th-26 acres of land on the Gold Hill or Stokes Ferry Road, East side, and on both sides of what Grain Drills, Wheat Grading, Fan Mills, is known as the Town Creek, just Straw Cutters, &c., &c. one mile from centre of town; about 15 acres of excellent meadow.

9th-182 acres. A very fine farm about three miles from Salisbury on the W N C R R, with 2 farm houses music?" At the age of 14 Wagner and other buildings; one good well of water. This tract has about 60 acres of the best of bottom land, most of which is in cultivation and meadow; the upland is fine tobacco and cotton land.

> 10th-100 acres on the Bringle's Ferry road, 14 miles from Salisbury, 3 from Gold Hill. All wood land. Attorney and Counselor at Law.

GOLD MINE

11th-50 acres Placer gold mine tract, about 7 miles from Salisbury. This is valuable property. There are at least 10 acres on the place that will show gold to every shovel of surface dirt. There is also a vein of 12 or 15 inches showing gold. This property paid a Mr Goodman about ten thousand dollars some years ago by washing the surface not more than 150 feet square to a depth of 12 inches. With proper development I have no doubt but that it would be a fine paying property.

12th—1589 Acres. I have also a Street, Salisbury, N. C. 1.6m. one-half interest in fine properties in the above number of acres in Rowan and Moore counties, having good veins of gold, silver, copper, Iron, soapstone, roofing slate; also a large vein of fine Jasper stone.

All of the above named properties are positively for sale on reasonable and easy terms. All persons who desire to invest in or pur-chase will please give me a call be-

As reference in regard to the above, see Proprietors NORTH CAR- Eleventh Term will Open Jan, 4th, 1886.

S. R. HARRISON.

MINERAL PROPERTIES.

Gold, Silver Copper, Galena, Cor-umium, Tale, Manganese, Mica and Iron Mines for Sale by the Herald Agency.

No. 1. Property of 190 acres of fine land in a mineral-district where the famous 28 lb nugget of gold was found. Contains 3 quartz veins, one developed to the depth of 43 feet 300 tons of ore on dump and 600 in sight in mine. Assays give from \$38.60 to \$21.00 per ton.

No. 2. 578 acres. Several houses and farms; many quartz veins and alluvial deposits of gold, over \$75,000 in gold found on the surface. One nugget of four pounds and many other small ones.

No. 3. 640 acres. Farms and houses. Rich placers and quartz veins. Very rich but requires water for hydraulicking purposes.

No. 4. 231 acres. Farm and house; fine timber. mine 60 feet deep, producing gold and copper ore. Very strong and healthy quartz vein. No. 5. Large mass of low grade

gold can be worked on a capital of

\$16,000, and be made to pay the amount back annually for many No 5. Galena property 471 acres. Vein well opened. \$30.00 per ton in gold and silver. Esti-

mated by English expert \$75,000 in

We keep on saie the celebrated

PIEDMONT WAGONS.

Made at Hickory, N. C.

THESE WAGONS ARE NOW AT THE FRONT.

They were awarded FIRST PREMIUMS by the North Carolina State Exposition, at Raleigh, N. C., October 1884; by the Carolina Fair Association, at Charlette. October 28th, 20th, 30th and and 31st; and by the Chester county, (S. C.) Fair in

October 1884-over all other wagons. These wagons are sold for cash or on which rent for \$6 per month; a time. We also sell the COLUMBUS BUGGY CO'S.,

# Unrivalled Vehicles.

They have no equal, when price, quality

## and style are considered. REMEMBER

Exposition, at New Orleans in 1884 and 1885, over all competitors.

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FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

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WITHOUT THE EXPENSE OF AN EUROPEAN JOURNEY! The crystallized saits, as obtained in a pure state from grapes and choice fruit, in a portable, palatable, simple form, are now presented to the public of America as the graphest resolvent of impure blood, corrector of the liver and regulator of the bowels—the natural promoter of

HEALTH AND LONGEVITY.



Eminent physicians claim this achievement a new era in the alliest science of medicine, as it furnishes the blood with its natural salines that are lost or eliminated every day.

Sal-Muscatelle A POSITIVE, NATURAL



Sick Headache and

Dyspepsia Cure.

Sal-Muscatelle is Nature's own product. It supplies to the system the want of sound, ripe at a conditional development of the liver and its kindred ailments; prevents the absorption of malarial diseases—levers of ail kinds; counteracts the effect of bad air, poor drainage and impure water; a powerful overline. dra'nage and impure water; a powerful oxydizer of the blood; a natural specific for all skin emptions, sick beadaches, biliousness, nervousness, mental depression, and will remove the effects of accidental indigestion from excessive eating and drinking. It is a specific for the fagged, weary or worn-out.

Prepared by the

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POUTE'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION. Sold everywhere. DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor. BALTIMORE, MD.

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Commencing Sunday January 17th, and uperseding all others, the following Passenger train schedule will be operated over this Road :

9 49 Asheville.

10 26 10 29 Hominy.

11 21 11 26 Pigeop River.

12 19 12 29 Waynesville:

1 49 1 53 Hall.

2 28 2 29 Sylva.

2 39 2 41 Welster.

3 31 3 31 Whittier.

4 15 4 24 Charleston. 12 34 12 35 11 56 11 37 11 45 11 46 10 54 10 55 10 00 10 09 8 19 8 19

Nos 7 and 8 run daily except Sunday, Round Knob is dinner station for train

7 19