

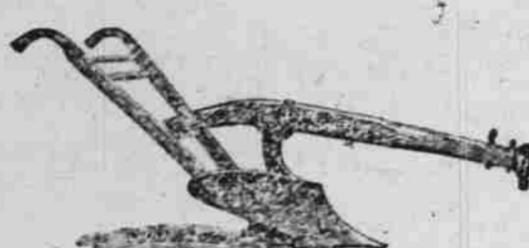
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THE RIGHT PRICES ON HARDWARE.

We are daily receiving our large stock of Hardware, Chatterboxes & Disc Plows, Double and Single Plow Stocks, the celebrated Studebaker and Tennessee Wagons, Thrashing Machines and Horse Powers, Osborne and Champion Mowing Machines, Folding Reapers and Self Binders, the celebrated Thomas Hay Rakes, Telegraph Straw Cutters, Barbed Fence Wire, Buggy and Wagon Material, Paints and Oils for Painting Houses, Corn Shellers, Grain Drills.



We carry one of the Largest Stock of Buggies in the State and have bought 150 more that will be here in a few days. We have learned from experience that a real good buggy will sell for a small sum much better than a cheap grade will sell for a small sum, and we have now made arrangements which enable us to sell one of the best Buggies in existence at about the same price as cheap grades.



Our aim is to down the high prices on all kinds of Farming Implements, Hardware Buggies and Wagons, and give the good, old farmers who support us, all a showing.

TO THE GOLD MINERS.

We carry a full stock of Atlas, Giant Powder, Black Powder, Fuse, Caps, Steel &c., and will guarantee prices as cheap as anywhere in the State. We pay freight on all Powder to the nearest railroad station.

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DAVIS SEWING MACHINE,

The Lightest Running Sewing Machine Made

Does all kinds of work without any busting. There has been \$50 reward offered to any machine that will follow the Davis through its variety of work without busting. Other agents will tell you they can do anything on their machines the Davis can do. Why don't they take in this reward, why they can't do it.

We invite all to call and see our stock through and see how ready we always are to give you low prices.

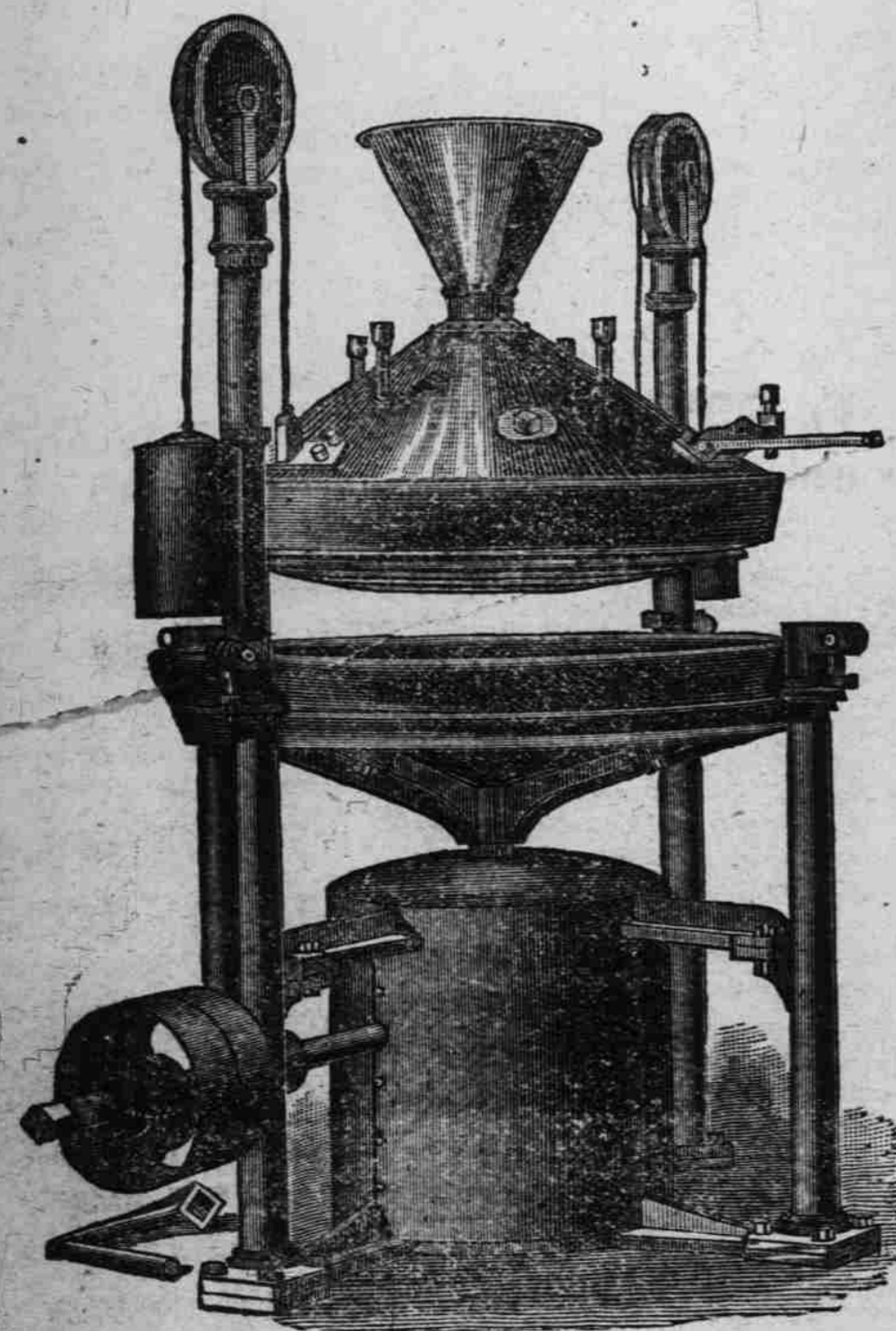
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SALISBURY, N. C.

AMALGAMATOR

THAT SAVES ALL THE FREE GOLD, AT A COST OF NOT OVER 25 CTS. PER TON.

This Amalgamator is an invention whereby the pulverized pulp or sand is forced to come in contact with quicksilver in motion. Long explanations are useless. For facts, prices, etc., address,

R. EAMES, JR. & CO.,
Agents for North Carolina and Georgia,
SALISBURY, N. C.



DESCRIPTION.

The ore to be treated passes by means of an automatic feed through the hopper to the stationary disk, the bottom of which is covered with a series of broken ridges. Directly beneath this disk is a revolving pan containing a reservoir of quicksilver. An inch of the bottom of the revolving pan, upon bottom of which the quicksilver spreads and forms a wall round the periphery. A very thin stream of water sprays to moisten the sand or ore. It falls through the center of the pan, where it is forced backwards and forwards by difference in specific gravity. This process the gold is freed from the sand or quartz by difference in specific gravity, and so brightens it that it will immediately amalgamate in coming in contact with the mercury. Itself kept bright by the action of the ridges. Any particles not taken up on the surface of the pan are caught by the wall of quicksilver formed around the periphery by centrifugal force.

HISTORY OF THE COTTON PLANT.

In India.

The history of the cotton plants antedates in its beginnings the commercial annals of the human family. India seems to have been the most ancient cotton growing country. For five centuries before the Christian era her inhabitants were clothed in cotton goods of domestic manufacture from the fiber grown upon her own soil by her own crude methods. It is said that "more than two thousand years before Europe or England had conceived the idea of applying modern industry to the manufacture of cotton, India had matured a system of hand spinning, weaving, and dyeing, which, during that vast period, received no recorded improvement. The people, though remarkable for their intelligence whilst Europe was in a state of barbarism, made no approximation to the mechanical operations of modern times, nor was the cultivation of cotton either improved or considerably extended."

Herodotus mentions cotton fabrics 450 B. C., and speaks of trees in India, "bearing as their fruit, fleeces more delicate and beautiful than those of sheep." The cotton fabrics of the Hindoos have been excelled only by the productions of the most perfect machines of modern times. The city of Calicut, on the western coast, gave its name to the fabric known as calico. Tavernier describes some of their goods as "so fine that you could hardly feel them in your hand, and the thread, when spun, is hardly discernible."

The famous muslins of Dacca have been, on account of their fineness, designated as "webs of woven wind." It is said that muslins made in Bengal are so fine that "when spread upon the grass and covered with dew they are not discernible."

China.

Notwithstanding the proximity of China to India, it was not until the eleventh century that the cotton plant became an object of common culture in China. The first mention made of cotton in the records was two hundred years before the Christian era. From that time down to the seventh century it is mentioned not as an object of industry, but of interest and curiosity; an occupant of the flower garden, the beauty of its flowers being celebrated in poetry. It is recorded in their annals as a circumstance worthy of note, that the Emperor Ou-ti had a robe of cotton when he ascended the throne in 502. In the eleventh century field culture of cotton commenced in China, but owing to the opposition of the people, especially those engaged in growing and manufacturing wool and flax, it was not until 1368 that the cultivation and manufacture of cotton were well established.

Egypt seems not to have either cultivated cotton or used the fabrics at a very early date, since the cloths in which the mummies were enveloped were of flax instead of cotton. Indeed it appears that nations which were early celebrated for their manufacture of fine linen were slow to substitute the cotton for the flax.

Europe.

Spain was first of the European States to grow cotton. It was introduced here by the Moors in the tenth century.

South America.

Central and South America, and the West Indies, grew and manufactured cotton long before their discovery by Columbus, who found the plant under cultivation, and the people using fabrics made from the staple. At the conquest of Mexico by Cortes, in 1519, he found the clothing of the Mexicans consisted principally of cotton goods; the natives of Yucatan presented him with cotton garments and cloths with coverings for his huts, while Montezuma presented him with "curtains, coverlets, and robes of cotton, fine as silk, of rich and various dyes interwoven with feather work, that rivaled the delicacy of painting."

The plant was successfully cultivated in Peru in the time of the Incas, in 1532. Specimens were also found in Peru in the ancient Peruvian tombs, and taken to England at an early date for exhibition.

United States.

The first cotton was planted in the United States in 1621. "Corroll's Historical Collections of South Carolina" mention the growth of the cotton plant in that province in 1666. In 1736 it was planted in gardens in Falbot county, Maryland, latitude thirty-nine north. At the commencement of the revolutionary war, Gen. Delagall was said to have had thirty acres planted in cotton near Savannah, Ga. It is stated that in 1748, among the exports of Charleston, S. C., were seven bags of cotton wool, valued at three pounds eleven shillings and five pence a bag. Another shipment was made in 1754, and in 1770 three more, amounting to ten bales. In 1784, eight bales shipped to England were seized on the ground that so much cotton could not be produced in the United States. The first Sea Island cotton was grown on the coast of Georgia in 1788, and its exportation commenced in 1788, by Alexander Bissel of St. Simons Island. In 1791 the cotton crop of the United States was two million pounds, of which three-fourths was grown in South Carolina and one-fourth in Georgia. Ten years later

1801, forty-eight million pounds were produced—twenty million lbs. of which was exported.

The United States have long since excelled all other countries in the quantity and quality of the cotton produced. India ranks next in importance in its supply of cotton to the United States, but its fiber is far inferior to the American. The other cotton producing countries worthy of mention are the East Indies, Egypt, Brazil, the West Indies and Guinea.

What is Spent for Fertilizers.

In 1886 I estimate that 90,000 tons of commercial fertilizers were used in our State; at an average value of \$30 per ton, (which is certainly not high, considering the time prices which most of our farmers pay), our fertilizers cost us \$3,700,000. Think of it! We make not more than 400,000 bales of cotton per year, and at \$35 per bale aggregates fourteen million dollars. So we pay for fertilizers more than one-fifth the value of our whole cotton crop. In like manner our fertilizers cost us about one-sixth the value of the corn crop, fully as much as our total wheat crop, and almost twice as much as the entire oat crop.

It behooves us, then, to examine carefully into this immense expenditure, and to see at what point we can best economize. To do so we must utilize, as I said before, the fertilizing ingredients near at hand, saving all that may be useful in forming compost heaps such as stable manure and litter, cotton seed and ashes, leaves and refuse, in fact everything that is generally thrown aside as worthless.—Dr. H. B. Battle at Mt. Holly.

Free Trade.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefited the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with *Green's August Flower* and *Doan's German Kidney Cure*, which at thirty-six cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The *August Flower* for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the *German Syrup* for Cough and Lung Troubles, have, perhaps, the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village in civilized country. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size.

The Modern Parlor.

In this era of high art decoration the parlor suffers the most, for it is literally crowded with ornaments of one kind and another, and to such a degree that the room looks more like a bazaar than a living room. But there is this difference in connection with furniture, that the old parlor sets—a cumbersome sofa, a marble-topped centre table and six heavy, hard, cushioned chairs, which were positively painful to mortal flesh—are no longer the ne plus ultra of good furnishing. There are now comfortable, soft, downy-cushioned chairs of different sizes and shapes, and which are so comfortable that when once seated no one wishes to leave.—*Detroit Tribune*.

Boston has just received from Africa the largest gorilla ever landed in this country. His name is Jack, and he is five feet in height when standing erect, and measures seven feet from the end of one outstretched hand to the other. He weighs about 125 pounds, and exhibits enormous strength, compared with which that of a man seems like a child's. He arrived in a large box made of planking two and one-half inches thick, and when being removed from the ship he tore large splinters from the hardwood plank as easily as a child breaks a twig. The hair, which is very coarse and from two to four inches in length, is of a greasy gray color, and on the back, legs and arms incline to a black. His shoulders are immense. The expression of the face, which is black, is scowling. The eyes are small, sunken in the head and the lips large and thin.

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Pimples, Boils,

And Carbuncles result from a debilitated, impoverished, or impure condition of the blood. Ayer's Sarsaparilla prevents and cures these eruptions and painful tumors, by removing their cause; the only effectual way of treating them.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has prevented the usual course of Boils, which have pained and distressed me every season for several years.—Geo. Seales, Plainville, Mich.

I was badly troubled with Pimples on the face, also, with a discoloration of the skin, which showed itself in ugly dark patches. No external treatment did more than temporary good. Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected

A Perfect Cure, and I have not been troubled since.—T. W. Boudy, River st., Lowell, Mass.

I was troubled with Boils, and my health was much impaired. I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and in due time, the eruptions all disappeared, and my health was completely restored.—John E. Ekins, Editor *Stanley Observer*, Albemarle, N. C.

I was troubled, for a long time, with a humor which appeared on my face in ugly Pimples and Boils. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me. I consider it the best blood purifier in the world.—Charles H. Smith, North Craftsbury, Vt.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine. Ask for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and do not be persuaded to take any other.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

Tricks of a Coon.

(Atlanta Constitution.)
Once I carried the coon with me to a quilting at a place where there was a swarm of bees. You know a coon loves honey better than anything. The quilting was proceeding nicely—all the women folks sitting around plying their needles—when in dashed the coon literally covered with bees. He rushed under the quilt, strewing the mad insects.

One day Frank and I went down in the pasture just behind the old house lot, and the coon came along too. In the pasture we decided to take a ride upon a gentle horse that was grazing there.

We got the horse by the mane and led him up to a stump, and I got upon his back. Frank mounted behind me. Then the coon bounded up to a stump and wanted to ride, so I reached down and took him in my lap. No sooner had the horse started off than the coon fearful of falling, stuck all his claws into the horse's withers, and the fan began. The horse went running and kicking.

Frank soon hit the ground and left myself and the coon holding on for dear life. I stuck on till we reached the lot fence, and there, as the horse mounted high and went over, I came down across the rails and left the coon master of the situation.

Father heard the racket, and soon the whole plantation was trying to catch the horse to relieve it of its rider. That was the last of that coon. He got killed and I got whipped, and I've never wanted a pet coon since.

The Africans on the coast are far more intelligent than those in the interior. Just south of the Republic of Liberia there is a large swampy region which extends for hundreds of miles into the interior and for many miles along the coast. Whenever it is deemed necessary to penetrate this vast morass, which abounds in snakes, the natives simply rub the soles of their feet with garlic and oil. The scent of the garlic is too much for the delicate stomach of the reptiles, and they crawl away as fast as they are able. This insures almost absolute safety.



The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the *Loyalist Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.*, has afforded a vast amount of reliable testimony, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the most aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect specific for women's peculiar ailments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For "run-down," "acrid," "run-down," debilitated teachers, nullifiers, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and female women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequalled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic. As a soothing and strengthening agent for women's peculiar ailments.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to women's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its effects in any condition of the system. For morbid sickness, or nausea, from whatever cause arising, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, it has, in small doses, will prove very beneficial.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
THE BEST SALVE IN THE WORLD FOR CUTS, BRUISES, SORES, ULCERS, Salt Rheum, Fever, Sore Throat, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale by Theo. F. Kluttz & Co.

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