

NORTH CAROLINA, in the Superior Court. Rowan County, September 26, 1887.

THEO. BURBAUM, Plaintiff, vs. THE GRANVILLE GOLD COMPANY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Defendant.

In the above entitled cause, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is a foreign corporation, that it has property in this State, and cannot after due diligence be found there, and that a cause of action exists against it in favor of plaintiff, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the NORTH CAROLINA HERALD, a newspaper published in said county, commanding said defendant to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court at a court to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 14th Monday after the first Monday of September, 1887, and the first Monday of September, 1887, and answer or demur to the complaint of plaintiff, and let the said defendant take notice that if it fail to answer or demur to said complaint during the term, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court this 26th day of September, 1887. J. M. HORAH, Clerk.

A. L. STECKER, TAILOR! SALISBURY, N. C.

Dyeing, Scouring, Repairing and Altering. All work done in the cheapest and very best of manner.

CUTTING, MAKING & TRIMMING A SPECIALTY. At M. S. Brown's clothing and shoe store. 51 ly

CLOSING OUT SALE OF HARDWARE.

As surviving partner of the late firm of Smith & Ritchie, I will sell at cost for cash the entire stock of Hardware, consisting of Building Materials, Agricultural Implements, Cutlery, Black Smith and Carpenter's Tools, and every thing usually found in a first class Hardware Stock.

All persons indebted to the said firm must make payment at once as the business of said partnership must be closed and settled. Dated August 26th, 1887. W. SMITHDEAL, Surviving Partner.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY Offered!

In consequence of the death of Mr. J. L. Ritchie, my former partner, I have decided to close out my GENERAL HARDWARE BUSINESS in this place, and now offer my entire stock of Hardware at a very low price, with the best store room and stand in Salisbury, to some one wishing to engage in the Hardware business.

No better opportunity for a good business has ever been offered in North Carolina. For further information, call on or write me at once at Salisbury, N. C. W. SMITHDEAL. Aug. 31, 1887-48 2m

P. H. Thompson! THE SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MAN, THE FOUNDRY MAN, The Cheapest Engine Man

Furnishes steam fitters with all needed supplies cheaper than the cheapest. In preparation to estimate on all plain and fancy woodwork. In fact can supply you with anything you may want from a boat-jack to a Locomotive. Come and see him and if you can't come yourself, send a "hand" or write. Repairing engines, tobacco mill and mining machinery a specialty. 51ply

MILLER & SMITH, Salisbury, N. C. FIRST GLASS BAR RESTAURANT.

We take boarders by the day, week or month and furnish meals at all hours, and also sleeping apartments without meals if desired. Our table is supplied with the best to be had, including oysters, fresh fish, wild game, &c., &c., prepared in the most approved style. Our rooms are neatly furnished and kept clean and comfortable. Our servants are polite and attentive. Charges moderate. Special accommodations for commercial travelers. Connected with our House is a first-class Bar, where nothing but the purest wines and liquors are kept, with fine tobacco and cigars. There is also a splendid billiard saloon with pool table.

19

SALISBURY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Names under appropriate headings in this Column will be inserted at \$1.00 per year.

Attorneys.

Hon. Chas. Price, I. S. Overman, Theo. F. Klutz, T. C. Linn, Hon. J. S. Henderson, Chas. D. Crawford, J. W. Rumble, I. & W. C. Blackmer, J. W. Maoney, Craig & Clement.

Agricultural Implements.

Smith & Ritchie.

Boarding Houses.

Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Lowery.

Butchers.

R. W. Price, Conchenour & Shaver, J. F. Smith & Co.

Bakers.

A. Parker, G. G. Seyffert.

Barbers.

R. B. McNeely, Geo. Anderson.

Bankers.

Davis & Wiley.

Books and Stationery.

Theo. F. Klutz & Co., Theo. Burbaum.

Boots and Shoes.

Klutz & Rendleman, M. S. Brown, J. Z. Schultz, Whitlock & Wright.

Broom and Mattress Manufactory.

John Berry Watson.

Cement, Lime and Plaster Dealers.

J. Allen Brown.

Colton Dealers.

J. F. Ross, M. C. Quinn, J. D. Gaskill.

Clothing.

Klutz & Rendleman, M. S. Brown.

Carriages and Wagons.

Smith & Ritchie.

Cigar Manufactory.

Geo. F. Heller.

Drugs.

Theo. F. Klutz & Co., J. H. Ennis.

Distiller.

J. B. Lanier.

Dry Goods.

Klutz & Rendleman, Meroney & Bro., G. T. Mowery, Y. Young & Bostian.

Fertilizers.

J. Allen Brown, T. C. Bernhardt.

Flour Mills.

P. M. Brown.

Furniture.

J. A. Clodfelter, R. M. Davis.

Granite Works.

Dr. R. M. Eames.

Groceries.

A. Parker, E. C. Miller, W. W. Reid & Son, Bingham & Co., G. T. Mowery, Wright & Heilig, A. C. Harris, W. A. Eagle, H. & L. Wright, Gallimore & Co., Young & Bostian, C. J. Bingham, Julius A. Peeler, Klutz & Rendleman.

Hardware.

Smith & Ritchie, D. A. Atwell.

Hats.

M. S. Brown, J. Z. Schultz, Racket Store.

Hotels.

National Hotel, Mt. Vernon Hotel, Davis House.

Insurance Agents.

J. D. Gaskill, J. S. McCubbins, Jr., J. Allen Brown.

Ice Dealers.

Conhenour & Shaver.

Jewelry.

J. & H. Horah, W. H. Helmer, C. P. Abbott.

Lumber and Timber.

J. R. Keen.

Millinery.

Mrs. W. R. Barker, Misses Jones.

Machinists and Foundries.

J. D. Small, Meroney & Bro., P. A. Frercks, P. H. Thompson, J. R. Keen.

Picture Frames.

Theo. Burbaum.

Real Estate Agents.

Burbaum & Eames.

Racket Store.

Jno. Brookfield.

Sash, Doors and Blinds.

J. D. Small, Smith & Ritchie, Meroney & Bro.

Tin Ware and Stove Dealers.

Wms. Brown.

Tobacco Warehouses.

Farmers' Iron Clad.

Tobacco Factories--Smoking.

Foard & Rice, Beall & Co.

Tobacco Factories--Plug and Twist.

J. D. Gaskill, Foard & Rice, Johnson & Ramsay.

Tailors.

M. S. Brown, Merchant Tailor. Theo. Burbaum.



Unfailing Specific for Liver Disease.

SYMPTOMS: Bitter or bad taste in mouth; tongue coated white or covered with a brown fur; pain in the back, sides, or joints--often mistaken for Rheumatism; sour stomach; loss of appetite; sometimes nausea and water-brash, or indigestion; fatulence and acid eructations; some alternate constipation and lax; headache; loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; debility; low spirits; a thick, yellow appearance of the skin and eyes; a cough; fever; restlessness; the urine is scanty and high colored, and, if allowed to stand, deposits a sediment.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Is generally used in the South to arouse the Torpid Liver to a healthy action. It acts with extraordinary efficacy on the LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND BOWELS.

AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR Malaria, Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Headaches, Kidney Affections, Jaundice, Mental Depression, Colic.

Endorsed by the use of 7 Millions of Bottles, as THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE for Children, for Adults, and for the Aged.

ONLY GENUINE has our Z Stamp in red on front of Wrapper.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., SOLE PROPRIETORS. Price, \$1.00.

Administrator's Sale of LAND.

On Saturday, the 26th day of November, at the Court House door in Salisbury, I will sell eighty-four acres of land belonging to the estate of Elizabeth Lyerly, deceased. The land is nine miles from Salisbury, being a part of the John Berger plantation, adjoining the lands of William Foutz, Henry Deal, J. H. Graham and others. It is a valuable open meadow of seven acres, and the balance is all in timber. There is no better land in the county.

Terms of Sale--One third of the purchase money will be required, soon as the sale is confirmed, and a credit of six and twelve months will be given for the other two thirds, with interest from day of sale at eight per cent. Title reserved until the purchase money is all paid.

By order of Court, J. F. ROBINSON, Adm'r of Elizabeth Lyerly.

North Carolina, Superior Court, Rowan County, Fall Term, 1887.

JOHN W. HILL, vs. ANN HILL, Suit for Divorce.

In this case I having been made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court that Ann Hill is a non resident of this State, on whom personal service can not be made. It is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Herald, a newspaper published in Salisbury, for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said Ann Hill to appear at the next Term of the Superior Court for Rowan county, to be held in the Court House in Salisbury, on the 21st day of November, 1887, and plead answer or demur to the complaint that will be filed in the above entitled case, or the case will be set for hearing and heard ex parte as to her.

JOHN M. HORAH, C. S. C.

Wallace's Store!

New Fall and Winter Stock Just Bought.

and I am daily receiving the most complete stock I have ever offered in this market. My line of Domestic Dry Goods, Flannels, Cloaks, Shawls, Blankets, will be complete by October 31st.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! CLOTHING!!!

This line--Overcoats, Pants, Men's and Boy's Suits, will be sold at such low prices as to astonish you. My line of

SHOES

are of such make, that those who have tried me, are aware that they have given their entire satisfaction.

HATS, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS,

and a full line of furnishing goods. A full and complete stock of

Wooden Ware, Groceries, Crockery.

My stock is too large to enumerate everything, so come and see for yourself.

MY WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

is complete. I flatter myself that my experience of 20 years enables me to know your wants. I have the largest stock I ever had, and I bought for spot cash. You will find it to your interest to call on me before buying elsewhere. All kinds of

Country Produce

bought for cash or barter.

Thanking you for your patronage in the past, I am, Yours truly,

V. WALLACE.

J. D. SMALL

Contractor and Builder.

Planing Mill

Dresses Lumber, Flooring and Ceiling, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding, &c.

IRON FOUNDRY.

All Kinds of Casting in Iron and Brass. 42-ly

If you want any job work, call at the

HERALD office; good work, low prices.

How to Get Rich.

In answer to a request of the Boston Herald to write some practical hints for young men on the acquirement of wealth, Gen. Benj. F. Butler responds as follows:

A difficult task is set me, as circumstances under which young men commence life are so widely varied. But I think that more young men fail in the investment of what they earn or receive than in any other way to acquire property. The temptations to speculate are great, and the desire to become suddenly rich so strong, that I believe eight out of ten, if not more of young men are wrecked at the very beginning.

If a young man is earning something more than the expense of his living, and has no object in view, he is likely either to increase those expenses carelessly or to loan his money to his friends, and in so doing in the majority of cases he will lose both friends and money. So the best thing he can do is to have an object, gather up his money and to have a call for it which shall be a profitable one. He makes no investment because he says: "I have got so little money that it won't come to anything. I will wait until I get more;" and in waiting generally what he has goes.

When a young has a very little money let him buy some property, preferably a piece, however small, according to his means, of improved real estate that is paying rent. He had better buy it when sold at auction under a judicial sale, paying in cash what he can, giving his notes for the balance in small sums coming due at frequently recurring intervals, secured by a mortgage on the property, and then use all his extra income in paying up those notes. It is always safe to discount your own note, and if the notes come a little too fast, as soon as he gets anything paid his friends will aid him when he is putting his money where it cannot be lost, and where the property is taking care of the interest, and in a very short time he will find that he has got a very considerable investment. He will become interested in it, save his money to meet his notes, and he will directly come into the possession of considerable property, and hardly know how it came to him. That is, he will have had a motive for saving and will get the result of that saving, and will not be tempted to enter into speculations. Nothing is so safe for an investment as improved real estate. Nothing is likely to grow in value faster. In the last 50 years 90 per cent of all the merchants and traders in Boston have failed or gone out of business, so that their stock has been wiped out. In the last 50 years all the improved real estate on the average has paid its interest and taxes and quadrupled in value. If a young man's father can give him anything to start him in the world he had better invest it in that way and let it accumulate and earn his living, and he will be richer than if he had gone into business. Jay Gould is said to have started from a mouse-trap seller to become a millionaire. Assuming that to be true he is only one of 60,000,000 of people; and if any young man thinks that he is going to imitate Jay Gould there are 60,000,000 chances to one that he won't succeed.

The Record.

The Democratic administration has restored more than 100,000,000 acres of unearned land grants to the toiling millions, seeking homes in the west.

Is this not a good thing for laboring men?

Hundreds of lazy Republican loafers in governmental employ have been turned adrift, and the expenses of the government have been reduced over \$15,000,000.

Does this offend the laborer?

The national debt has been reduced \$100,000,000 and at the same time more pensions have been paid than ever before.

Anything wrong about this?

A Democratic Congress passed the law forbidding the ownership of land by foreigners, living outside the United States.

Wasn't that a good thing for the laboring man?

A Democratic Congress passed an act forbidding the use of convict labor upon government works, thus giving employment to thousands of laborers all over the land. --Winston Sentinel.

The importance of soft water for domestic purposes is illustrated by the experience of a large London Asylum, in which a change from hard to soft water has resulted in an estimated annual saving in soap, labor, etc., of more than \$4,000.

What Would Follow Tariff Reform?

[Philadelphia Record.]

By putting coal, iron ore, wool, salt, flax, hemp, jute, chemicals, dry-stuffs, and the rest of the raw materials of labor, on the free list with rice, fish, and certain other necessities of living, an annual reduction of \$20,000,000 would be made in current revenue from customs. Ex-Secretary Manning indulged in his Treasury report of last December that a repeal of the duties on wool alone would afford more relief to the workmen of this country than would the total repeal of the internal taxes on whiskey. Yet the duties on wool last year did not much exceed \$5,000,000, while the internal revenue from whiskey amounted to nearly \$70,000,000. The whiskey taxes went into the public treasury for the support of the government, and the duties on wool grievously enhanced the cost of clothing, flannels and blankets to every family in the land.

With the repeal of the duties on raw materials a substantial reduction of duties could be made on manufactured articles of necessity without any detriment to American industries, and this would diminish the surplus revenues to the probable amount of \$20,000,000 more. It is said however, that a reduction of duties would stimulate imports and thus cause an increase of revenues from customs. Experience, however, does not warrant this conclusion. The heaviest importations into this country have been made under the highest rates of duty. Free raw materials would enable American manufacturers to compete with European rivals both in home and foreign markets; and under the influence of this change of policy more American fabrics would be sent abroad, while fewer foreign goods would be imported.

The policy of the advocates of tariff reform would reduce the excessive Treasury surplus and remove the temptations and opportunities for extravagant expenditure; relieve labor of needless burdens of tax; increase the comforts of American families, and give a mighty impulse to the country's industrial and commercial development.

Self-Mending Snakes.

A great many people do not believe that there is a species of snakes that can put themselves together after having been broken in pieces. The following written to the Scientific American by Oliver White, secretary of the Peoria Scientific Association, is pretty good authority and pretty good evidence on that point:

In your issue of the third instant I observed an article on the "Glass Snake," or on one variety of that somewhat diverse species. My acquaintance is with a somewhat different one, which, so far as I know, is simply a snake, and in no sense a lizard. I have seen many of them in earlier days here, but never saw one more than 18 inches long. They are very beautiful, being a kind of steel gray and black, in small broken checks on the back, with two slightly defined stripes along either side, so far back as the vital organs extend. But I believe that you, like most scientific writers, are inclined to scout this idea of these snakes "putting themselves together" and crawling away after being broken in pieces. Now, facts are facts, no matter what philosophy may say. About ten years ago I caught one of these reptiles, broke him in pieces from one to two inches long, from the anus to the tip of his tail--two-thirds of the whole length of the way--then put a cage over him so that he could by no means escape, and mistakes were impossible. Then, on returning to the place twenty-four hours after, the snake was there, sound and whole, in full length. On close examination, however, I could see where most of the breaks had been, and the first section, about an inch and a half long, was not perfectly in place, so that the fine longitudinal lines of the figure were perhaps one-sixteenth of an inch out of the way. The remaining fractions corresponded, not with that, but with the body. I did not know then that the putting together process was seriously controverted by scientific men, and supposed from previous careless experiments that it was only the illiterate who doubted.

OLIVER WHITE.

Secretary of the Peoria Scientific Association, Peoria, Ill., Sept. 6, 1887.

"It Saved My Life"

Is a convincing expression, often heard from those who have realized, by personal use, the curative powers of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. "I cannot say enough in praise of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, believing as I do that, but for its use, I should long since have died from lung troubles." --E. Dragon, Palestine, Tex.

About six months ago I had a severe hemorrhage of the lungs, brought on by a distressing cough, which deprived me of sleep and rest. I had used various cough balms and expectorants, without obtaining relief. A friend advised me to try

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

I did so, and am happy to say that it helped me at once. By continued use of this medicine I was cured, and I am satisfied, saved my life. --Mrs. E. Coburn, 18 Second st., Lowell, Mass.

I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for over a year, and sincerely believe I should have been in my grave, had it not been for this medicine. It has cured me of a dangerous affection of the lungs, for which I had almost despaired of ever finding a remedy. --Dr. A. McCallister, Windsor, Province of Ontario.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life. Two years ago I took a very severe cold which settled on my lungs. I consulted physicians, and took the remedies they prescribed, but failed to obtain relief until I began using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Two bottles of this medicine completely restored my health. --Lizzie M. Kim, West Lancaster, Ohio.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c per bottle.

The Value of an Engagement Ring.

The value of an engagement ring as a mark or seal of a promise of marriage has been decided on by the Supreme Court of Missouri. In a case of breach of promise, which had been appealed to the Supreme Court, the defendant, the man, relied on the return to him of the engagement ring by the plaintiff to show that she considered the engagement terminated. Her testimony showed that she had resigned it under the pressure of defendant's taunts that he had become tired of her and loved another woman, whereas she was so much distressed that she gave up the ring without knowing what she did. The court held that the giving of the ring by the man was the seal of an engagement of marriage, and to extort its return through force or fraud operated much the same as an attempt to destroy or break any other contract by similar means. The court declares as follows: "The giving up by the plaintiff of her engagement ring thus wrong from her by the action of the defendant is not to be tortured into an agreement to rescind the contract which the defendant had already refused to perform. By his own action he had left her no choice in the matter; there was nothing that she could do but accept the situation he made for her, abandon all hope of the marriage, give up the symbol of that hope and seek such compensation in damages as the law could give her for the injury she had suffered without fault on her part at the hands of the defendant."

The court affirmed judgment in favor of the plaintiff.

Lazy Farmers.

Exchange.

I used to get mad and curse like a trooper when the Yankees said that southern people were lazy, but I have had to acknowledge the fact. 'Tis true it is not real pleasant to think so, but facts are stubborn things get around. And for twenty years stubborn facts have been accumulating that from beyond a doubt that we, as a people, are lazy and thoughtless.

Now here are some of the facts: Since 1865, the people of the cotton States have sent to the north for meat, bread, vegetables, horses and mules--\$300,000,000 for just such things that, had they been as energetic as people should be, would have been raised at home. The State of Georgia alone has sent \$100,000,000 to pay for meat which could have been raised at home.

Now, if every farmer in the cotton states had raised all he needed, and then enough to sell the people in the cities, all this money would have been kept at home, and what cotton we had would have brought double the money. Had this been done, my brothers, do you think there would have been a cry all over the land about the merchant?

I have said that the man who farms can raise all his family consumes. For the renter, who moves from place to place, this may be difficult, but for the man who owns his land, there is no earthly excuse for not having plenty of sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes, peas, beans, carrots, parsnips, salsify, turnips and dried fruits; and during the summer he can and should have as many vegetables as his family can consume besides enough to feed one pig for each member in his family and then raise plenty of corn to feed all his stock.

Here are some statistics that are striking. In 1886, the following are the estimated values of the products named: Hay, \$456,000,000; dairy products, \$245,000,000; wheat \$488,000,000; poultry and poultry products, \$600,000,000. No man would have guessed that chickens and eggs would have led in value cotton and wheat.