

# The Carolina Watchman.

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### OUR LITTLE DAISY.

When first the winds of autumn wailed,  
And sang the dirge of fading flowers,  
Our little Daisy drooped and pined,  
And died with Summer's dying hours.

We miss her little form so dear,  
The sunny smile she used to wear;  
Her prattling voice so sweet and clear,  
That from our hearts, could banish care.

No more we'll see our darling's face,  
Or hear the patter of her feet,  
No more we'll feel her warm embrace,  
Or listen to her voice so sweet.

We feel it is a loss most deep,  
Yet 'twas our Heavenly Father's will,  
And remember, while still we weep,  
In Paradise she is living still.

We know our darling little child,  
In Jesus' arms, is sweetly sleeping,  
While o'er her form so pure and mild,  
Angels, their holy vigils are keeping.

And as we bow to the chastening rod,  
While our hearts with grief are riven,  
Let us say, "thy will be done, O Lord,  
On earth, as it is in Heaven."

D.

### THE PRINTER'S HOHENLINDEN.

In seasons when our funds are low,  
Subscribers promptly slow,  
A few supplies keep up the flow  
Of dimes departing rapidly.

But we shall see a sadder sight,  
When dues pour in from north till night,  
Commanding every sixpence bright  
To be forked over speedily.

Our bonds and due bills are arrayed,  
Each seal and signature displayed;  
The holders know they must be paid,  
With threats of law and chancery.

Then to despair we're almost driven,  
There's precious little use of living,  
When our last copper's rudely riven,  
From hands that hold it lovingly.

But larger yet these duns shall grow,  
When interest's added on below,  
Lengthening our chin a foot or so,  
When going at them hopelessly.

'Tis so that scarce we have begun  
To plead for time upon a dun,  
Before there comes another one,  
Demanding pay ferociously.

The prospect darkens—on, ye brave!  
Waive our very bacon save;  
Waive, patron, all your pretense waive,  
And pay the printer cheerfully.

Ah! it would yield us pleasure sweet,  
A few delinquents now to meet,  
Asking of us a clear receipt  
For papers taken regularly.

### JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Room for the Hottentots! Room!  
Vengeance of God let them wreak!  
Hither the sultans come,  
Preaching the gospel of cheer.

Hear the brass horns as they blow!  
See them, how blatant and bold!  
Rebels will hardly know them,  
But by their backs, as of old.

Who is their enemy? See him!  
Broken by manifold ill,  
Death standing ready to free him—  
Weak, but a gentleman still.

Once a proud people, crowned him,  
Placed him in highest command;  
Then the crazed victors bound him,  
Lowest of all the land.

Never they bent or broke him,  
Though they could fester his frame;  
Never his courage forsook him,  
Never he stooped to shame.

Victory ne'er could elate him,  
Never defeat overthrow,  
Honor could easily rate him,  
Strong was he under his woe.

Now, he is conquered, but standing  
Upright before us all;  
Still in his aspect commanding  
Proud and erect in his fall.

Nothing he matters of anger,  
Hate in his heart not found;  
Speaks but to rouse from their languor  
Hearts that are bowed to the ground.

How at this man; but he bears not,  
Hate; but he does not care,  
Threaten and curse; but he fears not,  
Strike; but he bids you not spare.

Mail at the oak of the forest!  
Blasphemy with lightning and hail!  
Still, when the storm beats the forest,  
What does your anger avail?

How! but you never can move him,  
Silent and calm and strong;  
Here will his people love him—  
Yonder will God judge his wrong.

(St. Louis Times.)

### GOLDEN GRAINS.

I sing for those who love me,  
Add for those who know me true;  
For the heaven that smiles above me,  
And for my spirit, too—  
For the cause that looks assistance,  
For the wrong that needs resistance,  
For the future in the distance,  
And the good that I can do.

### THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. TENTH DAY'S SUMMARY.

But few ordinances of any moment were introduced yesterday into the Convention, the day being occupied principally in discussion of the *per diem* of the General Assembly and the question of reducing the number of Judges upon the Supreme Court Bench. The ordinance fixing the *per diem* of the members of the General Assembly at \$4, with a limited session of 60 days, and making mileage 10 cents per mile each way, passed its final reading, being an amended substitute on the original proposition from the Committee.

The report of the Committee on the Judiciary, reducing the number of Supreme Court Judges to three, was considered on its second reading and drew forth an animated discussion which will be found quite fully reported elsewhere. The discussion took a broad range, going back into the days of carpet-bagging and bringing up recollections of the "late unpleasantness." The acknowledgment of Mr. Barringer that carpet-baggers and negroes proved an essential element in the Convention of 1868 in the advancement of ideas that would not otherwise have been obtained, drew a shot from the Democratic side of the House. Mr. Tourgee, whose privilege it was to sit as a "carpet-bagger" in that Convention, was drawn to the floor in defense of "his chosen people," and vigorously went to work to show that America itself was peopled by carpet-baggers, that for the carpet-bag propensity of Christopher Columbus this country would now be peopled by the savages. But Mr. T. was not content with this parallel; he held (shame upon such sacrilegiousness!) that Christ himself was a carpet-bagger, because he was branded by the Jews as a Galilean, and hence held up to obloquy.

### ELEVENTH DAY.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock, President Ransom in the chair. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Journey, of the city.

Mr. Bennett, from the committee on the Judicial Department, reported unfavorably on the ordinance to relieve the disabilities of W. W. Holden.

Mr. Robert G. Gates, from the committee on Enrolled Bills, submitted a report. Mr. Wilcox, from the special committee on *per diem* and mileage, submitted a report giving members of the Convention \$5 per day, presiding officers \$8, Secretaries \$6, Enrolling clerks \$5, Sergeants-at-arms and Doorkeepers \$5, pages \$1, and mileage 10 cents each way. Referred.

### INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Henderson, an ordinance submitting to the people the amendments to the Constitution adopted by this Convention at the regular election in November, 1876. Referred.

By Mr. Wheeler, rep., an ordinance to prohibit the payment of the public debt or any part thereof until a bill for that purpose shall have passed the Legislature and submitted to and sanctioned by the people. Referred.

By the same, an ordinance to provide for the keeping of public roads by taxation.

By the same, an ordinance amend sec. 7, art. 6, preventing the Township Board of Trustees from assessing their own property. Commissioners to appoint three disinterested persons to do it.

By the same, an ordinance to amend art. 7, abolishing registration of voters. Every one to be allowed to vote without registration.

By Mr. Barringer, an ordinance to amend sec. 25, art. 1, relating to the militia, giving them the right to bear arms, and not the practice of carrying concealed arms. Referred.

By Mr. Turner, a resolution that it is the sense of this Convention that the exchange of bonds of the Raleigh and Augusta Air-Line Railroad bonds for depreciated State bonds should cease until the General Assembly could be heard from.

Mr. Jarvis, an ordinance to amend sec. 6, art. 2, repealing special tax bonds and the bonds issued by the Convention of 1868.

Mr. Badger moved to suspend the rules and take up the ordinance to relieve the disabilities of W. W. Holden, reported upon adversely this morning, and make it the special order for Wednesday next at 12 m. The motion to suspend was adopted, and the question was made the special order for that day.

### THE SUPREME COURT.

The ordinance reported by the Committee on the Judicial Department, reducing the Supreme Court to a Chief Justice and two Associates, was taken up as the special order.

After discussion the ordinance was adopted by a vote of 65 to 35.

The report of the Committee on the Legislative Department, recommending that the bill to abolish the Senate branch of the Legislature do not pass, was considered, and the bill laid upon the table.

The resolution to amend the Constitution in relation to the filling of vacancies in the General Assembly, was on motion, tabled.

The ordinance to amend sec. 3, art. 9, relating to public schools, was considered.

### From the News.

The ordinance provides that each county of the State shall be divided into convenient number of districts, in which one or more public schools shall be maintained, at least four months in every year; and the General Assembly shall make suitable provision by law for the management and regulation of the public schools, and for perfecting the system of free public instruction; and the children of the white race and colored race shall forever be kept separate in the public schools of this State.

The Committee recommended that it do pass.

Mr. Badger moved to postpone further consideration of the question until Monday, but subsequently withdrew the motion, and took the floor in opposition to the measure proposed, pending which the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

### TWELFTH DAY.

RALEIGH, Sept. 18th.

President Ransom called the Convention to order promptly at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. C. B. Hassel, Delegate from Martin.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Clingman, from the Committee on Legislative Department submitted a report from the same.

### ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Woodfin, an ordinance providing for the means of submitting the amended Constitution to the people to be voted upon *seriatim*, &c.—Referred.

By Mr. Chamberlain, a resolution requiring all ordinances introduced to be preserved by the Clerk of the Convention and kept on file, &c.—Lies over.

By Mr. Thorne, an ordinance to secure a just and equal apportionment of Municipal, Legislative and Congressional Districts. Referred.

By Mr. Rumly, an ordinance to exempt \$200 worth of personal property from sale under execution, &c.—Referred.

INTRODUCTION OF MAJ. PATTERSON.

Mr. Turner said it was his pleasure to introduce to the Convention his newly elected colleague, Maj. W. N. Patterson, and would ask that the oath of office be now administered to the delegate:

Maj. Patterson went forward to the clerk's desk, and was regularly sworn in as a delegate from Orange county.

### CALENDAR.

The ordinance to reduce the number of Supreme Court Judges to three instead of five taken up on its third reading, and passed by a vote of 55 to 26.

The substitute for the ordinance in regard to the re-union of Superior Court Judges, providing for nine judicial districts, to be diminished or increased by the Legislature.

The yeas and nays were demanded on the call for the previous question, which being ascertained, resulted in the call, and the several amendments were either withdrawn or voted down.

The original bill then passed its second reading by a vote of 57 to 17.

Ordinance No. 23, providing that all funds arising from the sales of estrays, &c., shall be applied to the school fund of the counties, was laid on the table.

The ordinance providing that the "Judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Court for the trial of Impeachments, a Supreme Court, Superior Courts, Courts of Justices of the Peace and such other Courts inferior to the Supreme Court as established by law," passed its second reading.

Mr. Young called up the resolution providing for *sine die* adjournment and the vote taken, which resulted: 35 for and 44 against.

A number of ordinances reported upon favorably by the Committees were laid upon the table.

The ordinance providing for the biennial meeting of the General Assembly on the first Wednesday of January after considerable discussion passed its second reading.

The ordinance striking out the Senatorial apportionment as appears in sec. 4, art. 2, passed its second reading.

The ordinance striking out sec. 8, art. 2, of the Constitution passed its second reading.

The ordinance striking out all of sec. 29, art. 2, after the words holding the elections in time, passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Badger the Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock Monday.

### The Death Kiss.

Woman's love, is there anything like it? A Canadian wife has just died in Raleigh, and he has taken her to Canada to bury her under the native sod. She died in a land of strangers, but she left behind her the name of a devoted wife.—It was love in death. He saw her sinking fast, he knew it, he knew it—it was consumption. He nursed her like a little child, the great strong man, and there they were in the room together the night she died. She wanted to see out, to gaze once more at the world outside, but he entreated her against it, and told her that to take her up would make her worse, but she told him she was dying anyway, and he lifted her tenderly in his arms and walked with her about the room, holding her to his breast and showing her this object and that, pointing out every pleasant thing, and she kissing him with every breath till the last breath had gone, and the kiss died cold on his cheek. Woman's love! When God made man, he put all heaven in a woman's love, and told him to win it, and be worthy of it.

TOM EVANS in *Picksberg Herald*.

### A Wonderful Trial.

How a Surgeon Escaped Hanging.

A most extraordinary trial has just closed at Haverford, South Wales, in which Sydney Alder, a staff surgeon of the British army, was charged with the wilful murder of Lieutenant P. O. Walker on the 21st of May. The circumstances of the case are as follows:

On the 20th of May, Alder and Walker, after dining at mess at Herbertston, a place near Milford Haven, remained together until between 1 and 2 o'clock the following morning. Both men were intoxicated. At the last mentioned hour, the mess corporal, a man named Green, was wakened from his sleep by Alder, who said that Walker had stabbed himself. Green found the latter lying on the floor bleeding from a wound in the region of the heart, and immediately summoned Capt. Bracken and Lieuts. Randolph and Moller to his assistance. In the presence of these officers Alder threw himself upon his knees before the wounded man, saying, "dear Phill, speak to me," and then added, "He did it himself; he fell upon a knife." Walker thrust him away with apparent horror, crying, "You did it; go away from me. Randolph, I call you to witness that this devil stabbed me." Walker again asserted his innocence, and the wounded man again denounced him as his murderer.

Walker soon fell into a series of fainting fits, and Alder, who it must be remembered, is a surgeon, more than once declared that he was dead, and covered his face with a rug. On one occasion Walker himself removed the covering from his face, and, feeling Alder's hand upon his breast said, "Take it away for God's sake." Later on Captain Bracken took Alder to one side and told him that a serious charge had been preferred against him, whereupon the dying man raised his head and said, "What are they saying? 'What are they talking about! I did it myself.' He then sank back exhausted, but beckoned to Randolph and whispered, save him, save him—promise me. Hide that knife, but do not think it was suicide. He did it, he stabbed me—the coward. Randolph asked, "Who Alder?" and Walker replied, "Yes, it was a cruel thing; it was cold-blooded murder. Hide that knife. They will hang him if they find that knife." The weapon alluded to was a large white-handled knife, which lay upon the table, shut and perfectly clean.

The next day Walker rallied and made a statement, which was afterwards reduced to writing by a Major Fitzgerald. This statement was read to Walker in the presence of witnesses, and was signed by him just before his death, which occurred on the 28th of May. He was in the full possession of his senses when this antemortem deposition was made. In it he said that on the evening of the 20th of May he and Alder were talking about money matters, and he referred to a debt which the surgeon owed him. Alder thereupon slapped his face, and a struggle followed, in which he (Walker) proved the better man. Alder then took the knife from a chest of drawers and stabbed him.

For the defense it was urged that Walker was drunk when he was wounded, and that, therefore, his testimony, was not trustworthy when a man's life was at stake. It was also proved by medical testimony that the dead man had himself caused secondary hemorrhage by injudiciously putting on a jacket, and a number of officers testified to the general good character and kindly disposition of the prisoner.

The jury, after they had been charged by the Lord Chief Justice of England, who presided, retired for deliberation and in one hour and twenty minutes returned a verdict "Not Guilty." Dr. Alder was then discharged.

This verdict would have been less remarkable if Lieutenant Walker had died before he had recovered from the effects of the liquor he had swallowed, or if he had made a number of contradictory statements. He did, indeed, once say that he had inflicted the wound himself, but as he instantly denied the truth of this assertion in a whisper to Lieutenant Randolph, and repeated his former accusation against Alder, adding that the latter would be hanged if the knife was found, it is certain that Dr. Alder has had a very narrow escape, and that he ought to congratulate himself on the lenient view of the case taken by the jury.

The result of this trial contrasts strongly with that of a trial which occurred in England a few months ago. In this case two private soldiers were in a barrack together. One of the men suddenly rushed out calling for aid, and said that his companion had cut his throat with a razor. "The latter was so desperately wounded that he could not speak, but before he died he summoned strength enough to write the name of the first man upon a piece of paper, and signified by a gesture that he had done the deed. The accused was tried for murder and convicted, several medical men declaring that the dead man could not himself have inflicted the wound of which he died. In due time prisoner was hanged, protesting his innocence to the last. There is no doubt that substantial justice was done in this case; but what would have been Dr. Alder's fate if he had been tried before the jury which convicted the private soldier?

### The Empress of Austria.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Telegram writes from Europe.

We are not after all to be permitted to catch a glimpse of the fair Empress of Austria, though she did pass through Paris a few days ago. About a thousand people went to the railway station to see her come in, but the lovely Elizabeth, at the last moment, changed her destination and, came into Paris by another direction, thus disappointing the eager crowd of sight-seers. She is well worth looking at, is thirty-eight years of age, and a possible grandmother besides. I saw her at Vienna many years ago; she then looked about twenty, slender as a reed and graced as a deer, with the loveliest dark eyes to the world, and such a profusion of dark, silky hair that it fell, coil upon coil, from under her coquettish little hat, only retained by the meshes of a fine silk hair net. Her style and elegance were unsurpassable, far exceeding, to my mind, the more artificial graces of the Empress Eugenie. She dresses very simple now, it is said, usually in black, gray, or lilac, never having worn colors since the death of her first daughter several years ago. Her manners are marvelously sweet and winning, and she is as popular as she is beautiful. Truth compels me to state that it is currently reported she henpecks her imperial spouse unmercifully, and that he, like a wise man, submits to her domination.

When she first arrived at the imperial court, she gave an immense offense to her highly mother-in-law, the Archduchess Sophia, of evil memory, by insisting on going out walking, (think of profaning the sacred feet of the Empress of Austria by contact with the vulgar earth!) and by carrying an umbrella, which last, is, we believe, a fatal sin against royal etiquette. She inherits the simplicity of her manners from her father, the Archduke Maximilian, of Bavaria. This gentleman always travels very quietly, and with no more state or form than an ordinary private gentleman. He was recently on his way from Munich to Vienna to visit his daughter. In the same compartment with the train with himself was a talkative little Austrian tradesman, who soon got into conversation with his quiet looking companion. After talking over matters and things for some time, and getting ample information about his business, his family, nationality &c., he asked: "And pray, sir, where are you going?" "To Vienna." "On business?" "No; to visit my daughter, who is married to an Austrian." "Is your son-in-law in a good business?" "Well—tolerably good—but troublesome at times." "What is he?" "The Emperor!" At this answer the poor little man became covered with confusion, nor could all the laughing protestations of the good natured Archduke avail to reassure him, and he darted out of the carriage at the very next stopping place.

### Destruction to the Parthenon.

(London Athenaeum.)

Those interested in ancient historical relics will be sorry to learn that the Parthenon at Athens is being shockingly wrecked and ruined. Tourists every season visit it, knock off limbs of statues, pull down portions of the frieze which Lord Elgin left, and clambering up with hammer and stone, break off bits of the Doric capital. These capitals, it will be remembered, are pointed with rows of leaves, which are supposed to be beat double under the weight of architect, and relic hunters seem to be especially fond of chipping this portion of masonry. Not a fortnight ago a tourist knocked off the finger of one of the finest statues, as he wished to add to his private collection of curiosities at New York. The Greeks have determined to protect the building as much as possible and to store up in a safe place the most interesting and valuable of the fragments of sculpture which lie all over the place, exposed to rude winds, "and men more savage still than they." They have almost completed a museum at the back of the Acropolis, but the work has come to a standstill for lack of money. This fact has only to become known among artist and art lovers in this country and doubtless immediate steps will be taken to preserve that noblest remnant of Greece in her glory—the Parthenon.

### THE ANCIENT JEWISH TRADITION OF LILITH.—Lilith was Adam's first wife, like a bird, with the fair evil face of a woman. Immediately on her creation and introduction to our first parent the two began to fight. She said, "I will not give way." Adam said likewise. Lilith said, "We are equal, being formed of the same clay." An argument by the way, for the superiority of Eve, who was not so formed, in short, neither would obey the other. Then Lilith uttered this holy name and fled away through the air. On Adam's application three angels were sent to bring her back. These three were Senoi, Sansoni and Sam mangoloph. They found her amidst the mighty waters of the Red Sea, in which long after Basira and his Memphis cavalry left their floating carcasses and broken chariot wheels, and said, "If you will return, well; if not, a hundred of your children shall die daily." Lilith with more than half a woman's tenderness, and with all a woman's obstinacy, naturally preferred the latter alternative. The celestial messenger in divine indignation sought to drown her, but she cried, "Suffer me to depart, for I am created for destruction of children." She had power over them for eight days if male, but if female for twenty. Then the angels made her swear by the name of the living God that as often as she should see them or their names or pictures inscribed on amulets, a babe should be spared.—*Cornhill Magazine*.

### (Special to the Atlanta Herald.)

### Smothered by Foul Gases—A Brother Attempts to Rescue a Brother and Both are Killed—A Fearful Tragedy.

AYRESVILLE, Sept. 9, 1875.—Up the Air Line Railroad, in the neighborhood of Ayresville, occurred yesterday one of the most terrible accidents it has been our duty to chronicle in many a day. Two brothers, Dennis and Robert Sparks, were cleaning out an old well in which had accumulated noxious gases. It is well known that these gases are frequently found in low places—bottoms of wells, caves, mines, &c., and have proved fatal in many instances. For this fatal agent the ignorant do not know how to count, and consequently fail to guard against it. A lamp, however, was lowered in a bucket before one of the brothers, Bob, descended, which was extinguished immediately upon its reaching the stratum of impure air. This should have been sufficient warning, but they supposed it happened accidentally in some way, and Bob Sparks said he would go down.

Very soon he called to the parties above to pull him up quick, and at the same time gave a conclusive clutch upon the rope. He was immediately obeyed, when, to the consternation of those pulling him up, he relaxed his hold and fell back dead, as the event afterward proved. The excitement now was intense, but in the confusion of the moment these at the top of the well did the very thing that they ought to have done, threw water in the well. This dissipates the foul air and admits the pure air from above.

After this was done, but not in sufficient quantities, Dennis, Bob's brother, said he would go down. Trembling in every limb, he got into the bucket and was lowered to the bottom of the well.—He had accomplished his object, and, probably, became frightened at being so far under ground with his dead brother.—When he hurriedly began to ascend a ladder that extended a short way from the bottom of the well and ignored the rope. In his haste, his foot slipped and he fell to the bottom, and the fall and the fixed air that still remained proved fatal to him. The brothers lay dead together at the bottom. They were subsequently drawn up amidst the greatest excitement and sorrow of the assembled crowd. The greatest sympathy exists for the sufferers, and a feeling of solemnity and gloom prevails over the entire community.

### The Federal Office Holders.

Yesterday, Mr. Price, the patriotic delegate from Davis, introduced a resolution to enquire into the eligibility of Messrs. Badger of Wake, Young of Granville, Mannix and Lehman of Craven, and Bryant of Wilkes.

That move is eminently proper. It is well known that the five delegates named are Federal officeholders. It is equally well known that an act of Congress holding an office under a State Government, while in office under a Federal Government, is illegal. It can be clearer than that they are not entitled to seats upon the floor of the Convention.

It is eminently proper, too, that Mr. Price, representing the Democratic wing of the Convention has paid his respects first to United States officers. Because, in the estimation of themselves, if not with others, they outrank State officers. Courtesy and deference to their official characters would seem to demand this attention.

Loyalty also requires that their cases be disposed of. For it is an act of Congress which renders these delegates ineligible. The Convention must be true to the Federal law, obeying it faithfully, and promptly.

Besides this, the oaths which delegates have taken demand this action. That oath is to the effect that each delegate will obey the Constitution and laws of the United States. If the Convention does not turn out Messrs. Badger, Young and those who are in the same boat with them, the delegates violate their oaths.

These estate delegates with others sought to thwart the will of the Conservative party of North Carolina by taking advantage of a stroke of Providence upon us, and keeping vacant for ten days after the assembling of the Convention the seat of the other delegate to come from Orange. They are, or at least two or more of them are fond of poeuring, and we should not fail to give them the opportunity of saying, as they vacate their seats and depart the Convention Hall forever—

"This even-handed justice commends the ingredients of our poisoned chalice to our own lips."—*Sentinel*

### OATS AS A MANURE.—A Kentucky farmer writes as follows to the New York News on the subject of oats as a manure:

I have seen frequent inquiries about how to reclaim old and worn out lands. A quick and cheap plan is to sow the land in oats as early as you can in the spring; as soon as ripe plow under, keep off all stock, and you will have a tremendous fall growth of oats; plow them under in October, or, if South the 1st of November, then sow rye, graze in the spring and feed down; when ripe plow under, and you will see one of the finest rye fields you ever saw; or, if you wish, sow clover on the rye the first of spring; it is very effectual and cheap. I saw the above tried in Tennessee when I was a boy; the land was so worn out that the oats did not exceed knee high; they were plowed under again in November, and the land was planted in corn the next year and made a large yield; it was before the day of clover. I have tried it repeatedly since with good success.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### HARDWARE.

When you want Hardware at low figures, call on the undersigned at No. 7 Granite Row.

D. A. ATWELL,  
Salisbury, N. C., May 13-1f.

### CECIL COVE NURSERY.

FRUIT TREES, VINES & PLANTS. A large stock at reasonable rates. New Catalogue for 1876 and 76 with full descriptions of fruits, sent free.

Address: CRAFT & SAILOR, RED PLAINS, YADKIN COUNTY, N. C.  
July 1, 1875.—4fm.

### NEW MILLINERY STORE.

At the old stand of Foster & Horah. Just received a full line of Hats, and Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed. Ribbons, Scarfs and all the latest French and American novelties, at

ALL PRICES.

Orders executed with care and dispatch. Pinking and Stamping done to order. The Store will be conducted on the Cash system and no goods or work will be charged to any one. This rule is unalterable.

MRS. S. J. HARLYBURTON.  
April, 15th—6w.

### Spring Stock 1875.

120 Bags Coffee,  
50 Barrels Sugar,  
40 " Molasses,  
5000 lbs. Bacon, 2000 lbs. Lard,  
2000 lbs. Best Sugar Cured Hams,  
20 Kegs Soda,  
20 Boxes "50 " Adamantine Candles,  
40 " Soap, 2000 lbs. Carolina Rice,  
30 Cases Orandy,  
20 do Lemon Peaches,  
20 do Fresh Peaches,  
10 do Pine Apples,  
10 do Smoking Tobacco,  
25 Gross Shuck & Jute Ropes,  
40 doz. Painted Pails,  
40 Boxes Assorted Candy,  
100 Reams Wrapping Paper,  
A full line of Wood & Willow ware,  
A full line of Boots & Shoes (very cheap),  
A full line of Hats,  
A full line of Saddles & Bridles, Salt, Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Canned Goods, Royal Baking Powders, Cigars, Tobacco, Cracker, Kerosene Tanners & Machine Oils, &c., &c.

The above stock was bought since the late heavy decline in prices, and is offered at Wholesale & Retail at very short profits, for cash.

BINGHAM & CO.  
June 3rd 1875.

### SPECIAL.

No. 1. Heavy Plow Shoes at \$160 worth \$200.  
Ladies Embroidered Slippers at 100 worth 140,  
Ladies Slippers at \$125 worth 175,  
Ladies Croquet Slippers at \$125 worth \$800,  
Ladies Cloth Gaiters at \$175 worth \$250,  
Ladies Cloth Gaiters at \$275 worth \$350,  
A large lot of Children Shoes very cheap.

BINGHAM & CO.

### LOOK OUT



### BELL & BRO.

Offer the best selection of Jewelry to be found in Western North Carolina, Consisting of LADIES' & GENTS' GOLD WATCHES, Gold Opera and Vest Chains, FINE GOLD PLATED Jewelry, SILVER WARE, GOLD PENS, &c.

They are agents for the celebrated Diamond Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Manufactured from Minute Crystal PEBBLES and Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repairs, warranted 12 months; charges as low as any with good work.

Store on Main street, 2 spots above Kettling Hotel.  
Sp. 1874-1y.