

D.W. Bosh

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CALL FOR A COUNTY CONVENTION. The delegates selected by the different Township Conventions will meet at the Court House in Concord on Saturday 3d of June, 1876, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention and to the Congressional Convention and also for fixing some time for nominating the Conservative Ticket of County Officers.

W. M. SMITH, Chairman. J. S. FISHER, W. A. PATTERSON. TOWNSHIP CONVENTIONS. There will be a meeting of the Conservative voters at the usual place of voting in each township in the county on Saturday, May 27, 1876, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the county convention to be held in Concord on Saturday, the 3rd of June.

It is hoped there will be a full attendance. W. M. SMITH, Chairman. J. S. FISHER, W. A. PATTERSON. The Young Men of the Country.

The Indianapolis Sentinel makes a strong appeal to the young men of the country, and not only to them, but to those whose duty it is to give the needed instruction to young men, to do their full duty in the great campaign about to begin. It says: "There is no duty devolving upon the Democratic party of more vital importance than that of showing by the facts of history the ignorance, wickedness, and fanatical malignity of the party that has controlled the government for the past fifteen years."

From the White House, where bribes have been proffered and accepted, through every department of the government, where thieves have held supreme sway, down through all the gradations of office, until clerks and scullions have been reached, is one long march of fraud and corruption. Surely the young men of the country, reading this history, backed up as it may be, by proof convincing and unanswerable, will not be likely to cast their first vote to perpetuate the party that it sinks to soundless depths of infamy. Let the grand work then of educating the young men of the country begin in earnest.

The interests at stake are of such overwhelming importance as to enlist the best men and the best minds of the country. Democratic clubs should be organized in every town, village, city and neighborhood throughout the land. Rallying points should be established everywhere. Earnest work, unceasing and aggressive work should be the watchword. Thorough organization is demanded by every consideration of the public safety. The country is to be flooded by Republican lies; they must be throttled by Democratic truths, killed as they are hatched, and the young and the old molded into a solid phalanx to bear the Democratic banner on to victory.

The Radicals. The Sentinel assumes that it is a part of the Republican programme to press Gov. Brogden for Congress in order to clear the deck for a free fight between Settle and Dockery. This may be the programme, but will it succeed? Will Hyman and O'Hara and all the sable Roderick Dhus in the Second District consent to be ruled out at their own fireside? We shall see. The negro is a credulous creature; he has been used before by the mean and wily fellows who count on him for his vote but deny to him a share of the loaves and fishes where it is practicable to do so. This is a pretty little scheme of Settle and Bill Smith, but the thing may not work. It may hang fire like Keely's motor. But we shall see.

The Sentinel thinks Judge Reade may be introduced upon the arena if the fight between Dockery and Settle grows too warm for party safety. This is just what we intimated some time ago. But our Raleigh contemporary is clearly mistaken about the strength of "my son Oliver." Dock-

ery will, we think, have more than a dozen candidates to back his pretensions. If Brogden is disposed of satisfactorily, and is out of the field entirely, Dockery will probably be voted for in the Convention as the Eastern candidate. Mr. Dockery's chances for the nomination are not so thread-bare as the Sentinel supposes they are. He may go to the front, especially in the event of a triangular fight.—Wil. Star.

How Our Presidents Have Been Nominated. Washington, the immortal George, needed no nomination to point him out to the electoral college as the choice of the country for President; nor was there any formal nomination of the elder Adams. He and Mr. Jefferson were by common consent the candidates respectively of the administration and opposition parties, then called Federal and Republican.

In 1800, the first formal nomination for President was made, and it was made by a caucus of the Republican members of Congress and Mr. Jefferson was the nominee, and was elected. In 1804 he was re-elected. In 1808 the Congressional Republican caucus nominated Mr. Madison, and he was elected. In 1812 he was again nominated by a Congressional Republican caucus and again elected.

In 1816 Mr. Monroe was nominated by a Congressional Republican caucus and was elected. In 1820 there was no opposition to his re-election—only one electoral vote being cast against him. In 1824 the Congressional caucus rule had become very odious to the Republican party. A large majority of the members refused to take any part in such a body or to be bound by its decision. In spite of them, however, a Congressional caucus was called and nominated Mr. Crawford, only about one-third of the Republican members being present. The result was the celebrated "scrub race" of that year, in which Gen. Jackson, Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams took part. This was the end of "King Caucus" as a Presidential nominating machine. Immediately thereafter Gen. Jackson was put in nomination for the next term by the Tennessee Legislature, and was elected in 1828 over Mr. Adams by a very decided majority.

In 1832 the present or convention system of making nominations began. There was no opposition to the re-election of President Jackson, but there were differences of opinion as to the candidate for Vice-President. To reconcile these differences a national convention of the Jackson party, then and since known as the Democratic party, was called to meet in Baltimore in May, 1832, to nominate a candidate for Vice-President. The convention met, formally adopted the celebrated "two-thirds rule" and nominated Mr. Van Buren for Vice-President. The convention also passed a resolution cordially concurring in the repeated nominations which Gen. Jackson had received in various parts of the country for re-election as President.

Since that day Presidential candidates have been brought forward by national conventions of the parties to which they respectively belonged, except in the case of Horace Greeley, who was nominated by a party to which he did not belong. A JUDICIAL CONFLICT.—Judge Reed, of Charleston, S. C., in reply to a request of the bar of that city to retain his position on the bench for the full term of four years, for which it is claimed he was elected, and not to yield to the notorious colored politician, Whipper, who was elected to the position by the last Legislature, has written a dignified letter, in which he announces it as his deliberate purpose to hold on to his office for the full constitutional term of four years. The Charleston Courier applauds the Judge for his decision, and declares that the law and the constitution being against Whipper he will not take his seat on the bench. In the meantime Whipper declares his intention to exercise judicial functions.

Cotton is above ground and corn is a foot high on nearly all the farms in North Mississippi, where they are high enough above the water to save them from the river food.

The District Convention. Charlotte Democrat. The Democratic Convention for this Congressional District meets in Wadesboro on the 7th of June. It is said that a Democratic mass meeting is to be held in this city on the 23d inst., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to both the District and State Convention, although no official notice to that effect has been given us for publication.

And just here, by way of parenthesis, we suggest it will prove the most acceptable plan in appointing Delegates to State, District and County Conventions, to also adopt a resolution that all Democratic Conservatives who choose to attend nominating Conventions shall be entitled to a vote, whether they have been named as delegates or not—that is, they shall be allowed a vote in determining how the vote of the County or Township shall be cast for candidates. In that way the packing of a Convention will be impossible, and those who do not attend will have no right to complain of the addition of the Convention. That plan will ensure harmony and a concentration of the Democratic vote—a different one will not. In several counties that have already held meetings the plan we suggest, viz: of recognizing as delegates and democrats who may choose to attend nominating conventions, has been adopted and it gives satisfaction. It should give satisfaction because it is just and right.

We have heretofore made no allusions to candidates, or as to who will or will not permit their names to go before the District Convention for nomination, but we were aware that the statement that Mr. Ashe would not again be a candidate for the nomination was premature. We merely express an opinion when we say that we think if Gov. Vance wants the nomination he will get, on probably the 2d or 3d ballot, the counties of Catawba, Lincoln, Gaston, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, and probably Stanly and Montgomery, while we think it certain that Mr. Ashe will get Robeson, Richmond, Anson and Union. In case Vance is not nominated we have no idea how his friends will vote or who the successful man will be. Blessed is the man who expects nothing for he shall not be disappointed.

We do not consider it improper to respectfully suggest to Gov. Vance that he say distinctly, before the meeting of the Convention, whether or not he wants the nomination for Congress in this District. That much is due his friends and that much is due the friends of other gentlemen mentioned in connection with the nomination. As the Governor has never been called on publicly about the matter it may be that he has had no opportunity to make his decision known publicly. We make this suggestion without consulting any one about its propriety, but Gov. Vance ought to give an immediate reply, and we think his best friends are of the same opinion. To use plain words, Gov. Vance ought to give his friends time to concentrate on another candidate (if they desire to do so) if he does not want to be a competitor with Mr. Ashe for the nomination for Congress. If the Governor has concluded not to accept the nomination if tendered, Col. McCorkle, Maj. Montgomery, Col. Jones, Maj. Dowd, Col. Hoke, Col. Steele, Col. Johnston and others have friends who would like, probably, to bring their names forward.

Animated Shot-Guns. Animated, not because they kick like so many of the guns our readers are familiar with, but because they swim; because they shoot themselves off, not accidentally, like ordinary guns, but purposely; because they shoot to kill, and to eat what they shoot; more remarkable still, because they load themselves with water, which they live in, and shoot their game in the air, which they can't live in.

They are about six inches long, and the naturalists call them Toxotes jaculator. They look very much like perch, only more beautiful. Their general color is greenish above, and greenish silvery gray below. Across the back are four short dark brown stripes, shaded with green. Those who have seen them flashing through the water speak with enthusiasm of their lovely and ever-changing hues. No wonder they are a favorite with the pet-loving Chinese who keep them in jars, as we do gold-fish, and amuse themselves by tempting the fish to display their skill by dangling a fly over the water.

The Toxotes are natives of the waters of Java, but have been widely distributed throughout the East as an ornamental fish. It is said that their aim is so accurate that they can bring down an insect from the height of three or four feet above the water. This fish has a near relative, Chetodon rostratus by name, which inhabits the Chinese seas and rivers, a beautifully colored fish, which may be called an animated rifle, from the fact that it shoots, not a shower of drops, like the Toxotes, but a single drop, bringing down its game with

wonderfully certainty and precision. In this fish the jaws are prolonged into a sort of beak, which serves as a rifle barrel. In other respects it resembles the scaly shot-gun above described.—St. Nicholas for May.

Cabarrus County Grange.

The Senior of the Home accepted the invitation tendered some weeks ago to address this body on the 10th inst., at Coddle Creek Church. He was met at Davidson College by Brother G. L. Smith, who carried him over to the Grange Hall, eight miles distant, and returned him in time for the afternoon train. Two of the County Granges were not represented owing to sickness in the family of some of the delegates and to other causes. The Master of the County Grange was thus detained at home and the Worthy Master of the State Grange presided. All the business was conducted with closed doors, but we have been promised a very able statistical report, which will be read with interest by all intelligent farmers.

The address was, of course, public, and was listened to by Mr. Leazer's school, and by the outsiders as well as by the members of the Grange. The meeting was graced by the presence of quite a number of ladies, the singing led by a melodious voice was most excellent, and the Grange dinner was superb. The day was lovely and everything conspired to make it a most pleasant occasion. These social gatherings relieve labor of its drudgery and farm life of its dreariness. The Grange Hall ought to be the centre of neighborhood meetings for friendly intercourse, mutual improvement, and the exchange of courtesies and kindnesses. The social element in the Grange is already felt as an immense power for good.

CHEERING NEWS. We were told by intelligent Grangers from all parts of the county that the organization was in a healthier condition than ever before. Some chaff had blown off and only wheat was left. CODDLE CREEK ACADEMY. The intelligent farmers of Coddle Creek have always believed in good schools. Just after the war when very poor and burdened with debt, they called a good teacher on a salary of \$800, and they have never allowed that school to be suspended a single hour. Mr. A. Leazer, an A. M. of Davidson College, an accomplished teacher has charge of the Academy now, and has a full school. As it is located in one of the most moral and intelligent portions of the State, where the water is pure and the climate is healthy, many pupils from a distance ought to be attracted there.

CROPS. The crops on the road are backward, but the preparation for planting seemed to us unusually good, the fine weather in the Spring favoring through work. We saw some excellent wheat, rye, clover and grass fields, but all the oats appeared poor and some absolutely worthless. We saw plenty of evidence that more attention is now paid to grain and grasses than formerly. This progress in enlightened farming is due mainly to Grange influence. The Worthy Master of the State Grange is a successful grower of clover and grasses, and always inculcates their culture as a duty. HENKENSVILLE. This is the most growing and spreading-out of all the suburban villages of our great city. As they can't get the Charlotte papers up there on account of irregularity, we suppose that they will have a daily paper pretty soon. The milk-cart, the bread-wagon and the police force will then come in the regular sequence of events.

An amusing incident, which has not yet found its way into print, happened on the occasion of the visit of Dom Pedro to the Supreme Court Chamber on Monday last. Dom Pedro was conversing in an audible tone with the Brazilian Minister, while Justice Miller was reading an opinion. The marshal of the court rapped and commanded silence, and Justice Miller suspended his reading and remarked, sternly, "We don't allow but one to talk here at a time." The Emperor was quite discomfited, and shut up at once, and as soon as he recovered his equanimity, left. Neither the Justice nor the Marshal knew who he was. Afterward some one remarked to Justice Miller that it was the Emperor of Brazil who he had rebuked, when the Justice said Emperors must respect the proprieties of the court room just as well as common people.

A most deplorable affair occurred in the little town of Dabgreen, Hamilton county, Illinois, Friday night. A party of young men gave John Starman, recently married, a serenade. Starman ordered the party off, but they not leaving at once, he fired into them with a gun, killing Willis Lowery and wounding Bud Burton and Frank Taylor. All the parties are highly respectable, young Starman being a son of Judge Starman, one of the most prominent citizens of the county.

THE DAMAGES.—A colored citizen of Ohio street maintains a family dog about six inches high and eight inches long. The said dog never tried to eat any one up until yesterday, when he attacked a pedestrian and nipped his leg. The pedestrian at once called the owner of the dog out-door and demanded damages.

"Whar's de proofs ob de bite?" inquired the colored man. "Right there," replied the victim, exhibiting a black and blue spot. "An' whar's de damage?" "Five hundred dollars." "Shoo! You kin hav de dog for a dollar!"

"Makes no difference," continued the man. "I don't say that he has inflicted five hundred dollars' worth of physical damage. I estimate that at only two shillings, but I can't lie awake nights and think of hydrophobia for no small sum." "I can't never pay dat sum." "Then I'll sue you!" "Very well. I'll adjourn de suit till the bite gets well, and den whar will yer proofs be?"

The man reflected a moment, and said: "I see. We must come down to physical damages." The colored man knocked the dog on the head with a spade, and as the animal kicked his last, he remarked: "If you has been bit with a dog, I don't know nuffin 'bout it. I used to own a little dog, but he's dead now! If dar's any more talk 'bout damages, around here, I'll climb ob de fence and hurt some white man!"

There wasn't any more talk. Fifteen papers in Virginia advocate Hancock. The Democrats in several counties in Tennessee are for Hendricks. The Louisiana delegates declare they are not in favor of Bayard as has been charged, but will go into convention perfectly free to support any good and true man generally acceptable to the party. The Cleveland Plain Dealer says of the two hundred and fifty-six men chosen to the Ohio State Convention to appoint delegates, that one hundred and thirty-nine are for Thurman and one hundred and seventeen are claimed for Allen. The Courier-Journal believes in neither Bayard, Judge Black or Hendricks as the man, but advises a strong ticket having something better than the bare chance of carrying a doubtful State.

There was a thrilling incident on the Kansas and Missouri bridge at Leavenworth the other day. Two men appeared to be very drunk were crossing the bridge from the Missouri to the Kansas side. About the middle of the bridge they got into a quarrel and commenced knocking each other about. The fight was observed by several spectators on the Kansas shore, and they saw a sight worth seeing. One of the men knocked the other clear of the bridge, and he somersaulted through the air sixty-five feet to the surface of the water. How far he went under nobody knows, and nobody ever expected to see him alive again. But he soon rose and swam ashore, and scrambled out of the Missouri flood uninjured, and perfectly sober. Soon as he saw what he had done, the victor ran with all his might back to the Missouri side, and he is probably running yet away from his supposed murder. The other refused to state the cause of the quarrel or give names. He also went back to Missouri after his friend, doubtless to finish the fight.

THE RIGHT WAY TO BOIL EGGS.—There is an objection to the common way of boiling eggs, which people do not understand. It is this: The white, under three minutes' rapid cooking, becomes tough and indigestible, while the yolk is left soft. When properly cooked the eggs are done evenly through, like any other food. This result may be obtained by putting the egg into a dish with a cover, as a tin pail, and then pouring upon them boiling water, two quarts or more to a dozen eggs, and cover and set away from the stove for fifteen minutes. The heat of the water cooks the eggs slowly, evenly and sufficiently, and to a jelly-like consistency, leaving the centre or yolk harder than the white, and the egg tastes as much richer and nicer as a fresh egg, and no person will want to eat them boiled after having tried this method once.

A girl named Frances Anne Jones hung herself the other day in Liverpool, from a bedpost, because her mother had reprimanded her for burning a table-cloth with a flat iron.

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