

The Lincoln Progress.



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LINCOLN N. C.

SATURDAY, : : : MARCH 29, 1879.

In the race for matrimony it isn't always the girl that covers the most laps that wins.

Many persons go through life as the lady went through Johnson's Dictionary when it was first published, though no with the same results.

We have great sympathy for the bachelor who when dying left all his property to three ladies who had refused his offers of marriage.

Scandal in High Life.

The good people of Lexington, N. C., are very much excited over a scandal in high life in their midst, which has culminated in a suit for abduction, seduction and breach of promise, with damages laid at \$25,000.

Sec. 4. If the owner of any land shall object to the building of any fence herein allowed, his land, not exceeding twenty feet in width, shall be condemned for the fence way, as land is now condemned for railroad purposes by the North Carolina Railroad Company.

Drowned Persons not Dead.

The New York Post has for two days given its most prominent columns to the development of the theory of T. S. Lambert, that drowned persons are not dead, but are simply in a state of hibernation, and that the reviving agency is heat.

Sec. 7. Any person wilfully permitting his live stock to run at large within the limits of any territory adopting this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction may be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

As soon as heat is at hand apply it as ingeniously and circumstances suggest to be most likely to quickly and thoroughly warm the body.

one beat, or the lungs one gasp, no more need be done; keep the person warm and he will soon be "all right."

The New Stock Law for Certain Counties.

An Act to prevent Live Stock from running at large within Rowan, Davie, Cabarrus and other counties.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: Sec. 1. It shall be unlawful for any live stock to run at large within the limits of the counties of Rowan, Davie, Cabarrus, Surry, Yadkin, Chatham, Cleveland, Gaston, Caswell, Rockingham, Forsythe, Johnston, Davidson, Lincoln, Alamance, Wayne, Randolph, Richmond Union, Anson and Wake, upon condition that the qualified voters of said counties shall adopt the provisions of this Act, as herein-after provided.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any live stock to run at large in that portion of Rowan county within the limits of the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of Bear Creek, thence with the boundary line between Ninety and Scotch-Irish Townships to the Salisbury and Statesville public road, thence with said road to the bridge on Third Creek, thence to a point near the residence of Mrs. Hawkins, thence passing to the north of Rebecca Luckey's to a point near Renshaw's Ford, thence down the river to the beginning—upon condition that a majority of the qualified voters of said district shall adopt the provisions of this act, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. This act shall not be in force until a good and lawful fence has been erected within any boundaries proposed to be enclosed, with gates on all the public roads passing into and going out of any territory to be so enclosed: Provided, however, that the Yadkin, South Yadkin and Catawba Rivers and the Pee Dee and Rocky rivers shall be deemed a good and lawful fence; And provided further, that no fence shall be required to be erected adjoining any other county, township or district which shall have adopted a similar law.

Sec. 4. If the owner of any land shall object to the building of any fence herein allowed, his land, not exceeding twenty feet in width, shall be condemned for the fence way, as land is now condemned for railroad purposes by the North Carolina Railroad Company: Provided, that no fence shall divide a tract of land against the consent of the owner, but may follow the boundary lines thereof: Provided further, that where a public highway divides a tract of land the fence may follow the highway, even against the consent of the owner of the land so divided.

Sec. 5. The county commissioners shall have exclusive control of erecting and repairing fences and gates herein provided for, and the appointment of such keepers of the same as they may deem proper, and they are hereby granted plenary powers for that purpose, to be exercised according to their best direction.

Sec. 6. For the purposes of the next two preceding sections the county commissioners may levy and collect, as they do other taxes, a special tax upon all real property, taxable by the State and county, within the county township or district, which may adopt this act.

Sec. 7. Any person wilfully permitting his live stock to run at large within the limits of any territory adopting this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction may be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

Sec. 8. It shall be lawful for any person to take up any live stock running at large within any township or district wherein this act shall be in force, and impound the same; and such impounder may demand fifty cents for each animal so taken up, and twenty-five cents for each animal for every day such stock is kept impounded, and may retain the same, with the right to use it under proper care, until all legal charges for impounding said stock and for damages caused by the same, are paid; said damages to be ascertained by two disinterested freeholders, to be elected by the owner and said impounder; said freeholders to select an umpire, if they cannot agree, and their decision to be final.

Sec. 9. If the owner of said stock be known to such impounder, he shall immediately inform such owner where his stock is impounded; and if said owner shall for two days after such notice wilfully refuse or neglect to redeem his stock, then the impounder, after ten days' written notice, posted at three or more public places within the township where said stock is impounded, and describing the said stock, and stating place, day and hour of sale; or, if the owner be un-

known, after twenty days' notice in the same manner, and also at the Court House door, shall sell the said at public auction, and apply the proceeds in accordance with the next preceding and succeeding sections, and the balance he shall turn over to the owner, if known; and if the owner be not known, to the county commissioners for the use of the school fund of the district wherein said stock was taken up and impounded, subject in their hands for six months to the call of the legally entitled owner.

Sec. 10. Any person who may suffer damages by reason of said stock running at large, may recover the amount of damages sustained, by an action at law against the owner of said stock.

Sec. 11. Any impounder wilfully misappropriating money that he may receive under this act, or in any manner wilfully violating any of its provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

Sec. 12. Any person unlawfully receiving or releasing any impounded stock, or unlawfully attempting to do so, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

Sec. 13. Any person wilfully tearing down, or in any manner breaking a fence or gate, or leaving open a gate established or erected pursuant to this act, or wilfully breaking any inclosure within any township where this act is in force, and wherein any stock is confined, so that the same may escape therefrom, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

Sec. 14. The word "stock" in this act shall be construed to mean horses, mules, colts, cows, calves, sheep, goats, and jennets, and all neat cattle and swine.

Sec. 15. That any citizen is authorized to build any portion of the public fence, or any gate across any public highway that may be on his land, at his own expense, and any person who shall unlawfully impair or destroy any fence or gate on the line of any fence provided for in this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

Sec. 16. Any person, or any number of persons, owning land in a Township, which shall not adopt, and adjoining one which shall adopt this act, or adjoining any county or township where a stock law prevails, may have his or their lands enclosed within any fence built in pursuance of this act, or any other act of the General Assembly authorizing a "stock law." And the County Commissioners shall proceed in the erection of gates, and in all other respects, as if the fence followed Township boundaries. All such adjacent lands, when so enclosed, shall be subject to all the provisions of the law with respect to live stock running at large within the original district so enclosed, as if it were a part of the Township, County or District is hereby authorized to be enclosed. Any number of land owners, wherein the counties herein mentioned, whose lands are contiguous, may at any time build a common fence around all their lands, with gates across all public highways, and it shall be unlawful for any live stock to run at large within any such enclosure, subject to all the pains and penalties prescribed in this act.

Sec. 17. The Commissioners of the counties of Rowan, Davie and Cabarrus aforesaid shall order an election to be held at the several voting precincts within each of said counties, on the first Thursday in August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, after giving thirty days notice of said election, at three or more public places in each voting precinct. At which election each qualified voter shall be entitled to vote a written or printed ticket with the words "Stock Law," or "No Stock Law," written upon it; and if a majority of the votes cast at said election in either of said counties shall be for the "Stock Law," then the provisions of this act shall be in full force and effect in the county so having voted.

Sec. 18. If at said election a majority of the votes, in either county, shall be cast for the "No Stock Law," then the "Stock Law" contemplated by this act shall not be in force in such county as a whole, but shall extend to each of those Townships wherein a majority of the votes cast at said election shall have been for the "Stock Law," and it shall also be in force within the limits of the district described in Section two of this act, if a majority of those voting at said elec-

tion, living within the limits of said district, shall have so voted in favor of said "Stock Law."

Sec. 19. Upon the written application of one-fifth of the qualified voters of any county herein mentioned, made to the County Commissioners thereof, at any time hereafter, it shall be the duty of said Commissioners from time to time, to submit the question of said "Stock Law" or "No Stock Law" to the qualified voters of said county. And if at any such election a majority of the votes cast shall be in favor of said "Stock Law," then the provisions of this act shall be in force over the whole of said county; Provided, however, that no such election shall be held in any county as a whole oftener than one time in any one year. And if, at any such election, a majority of the votes cast in any Township shall be for the "Stock Law," then the provisions of this act shall be in force in every such Township.

Sec. 20. Should any one of the Townships in either of said counties, at the first election to be held hereafter, fail to adopt the provisions of this act, or if no election shall be held in a county, then upon the written application of one-fifth of the qualified voters in any township, made to the Commissioners of the county wherein said Township is situated, at any time hereafter, it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to submit the question of said "Stock Law" or "No Stock Law" to the qualified voters of said Township. And if, any such Township election, a majority of the votes cast shall be in favor of said "Stock Law," then the provisions of this act shall be in force in said Township; Provided, that no such Township election shall be held oftener than once in any one year.

Sec. 21. Every election held under this act shall be conducted under the same rules and regulations, and according to the same penalties, provided by law for the election of members of the General Assembly.

Sec. 22. Any County Commissioners who shall refuse in any respect to obey the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined or imprisoned, at the discretion of the Court; Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not be construed to apply to persons driving stock to market.

Sec. 23. This act shall be in force from its ratification.

The Ups and Downs of Matrimony.

In these times when matrimonial alliances form the basis of sensations it is interesting to glean from the number a few cases which show the variety of fancy and fiction in these performances. The dying wish of Matthew Crooks, a San Francisco millionaire, was to witness the marriage of his daughter, and the ceremony was performed at his bedside, several weeks before the time that had been appointed. The death bed desire of Mr. Hayden, of the same city, was to break the engagement of his daughter, and he made her promise on her knees to discard her lover. Detroit has had a variation of the common foreign count matrimonial episode—the husband running away with the bride's money and jewelry, but proving, after all, to be a real count. A young woman engaged a section in a sleeping car at Pittsburg, blushing explained that she would be joined by a husband at Harrisburg. A young man got aboard with a clergyman, who married him to the purchaser of the section, and the honeymoon tour was at once commenced. A rustic couple dashed into a Washington oyster saloon, and implored the proprietor to get them married as soon as possible. They had eloped, and parents were on their track. The oyster man not only summoned a justice to tie the knot, but provided stews for the party after the ceremony. Miss Locke married Mr. Aiken in Denver, Col., on his assurance that he was, as he phrases it, "a wealthy Christian gentleman," but within four days she learned that he was a professional horse thief, and she fled to her friends in Texas, and she made herself but in the morning she received from her faithless lover invitation to come and see his marriage with another girl. She committed suicide. —Raleigh News.

After a marriage has been performed in Adrian, receiving the friends, she established custom which the groom for copious flow of the After his friends succeed him he said he could he felt as bad about

Successful Experiment.

It is said that once in a great while a lady is found who is not specially gifted in the finest use of language, who even indulges in recurring periods of silence, which, though they cannot be depended on to last any length of time, are nevertheless very refreshing. Some husbands are short-sighted enough not to appreciate these silent intervals, and feel that they must be symptoms of approaching dissolution. One fond husband who noticed that his wife indulged in frequent half hours of pensive thought, became alarmed. It was such a strange experience in his household, which was generally enlivened by a flow of conversation which resembled a mountain torrent, and he determined to try an experiment and see if he could not rouse the dormant powers of his wife. So on a beautiful spring morning, when the new fashions had just set in, he firmly refused to buy a new bonnet for his better half. It was, as all husbands will testify, an heroic measure, and one not unattended with danger. The silent wife looked at him for a moment in dumb astonishment. Then her lips opened, the flood gates were lifted, the dam was broken, and from behind those pearly teeth came an incessant and merciless current of words, which almost made him wish he had never been born. The lady was cured; she has never been silent for five consecutive minutes, day or night, since that hour. In commenting on the matter he said, in sad and piteous tones, this experiment was entirely successful, but that he was almost sorry he was ever induced to try it.

Knocking Washing Down.

[From Collins' History of Kentucky.] At the time Gen. Washington was stationed at Alexandria, Va., as a colonel of a British regiment, before the war of the Revolution, an altercation took place in the court house yard between him and Wm. Payne, in which Payne knocked Washington down. Great excitement prevailed, as Payne was known to be firm, and Washington was beloved by all. A night's reflection, however, satisfied Washington that he was the aggressor and in the wrong, and in the morning he, like a true and magnanimous hero, sought an interview with Payne, which resulted in an apology from Washington and a warm and lasting friendship between the two, founded on mutual esteem. During the Revolutionary war, while Washington was on a visit to his family, William Payne, with his son DeYall, went to pay his respects to the great American chief. General Washington met him some distance from the house; took him by the hand and led him into the presence of Mrs. Washington, to whom he introduced Mr. Payne as follows: "My dear, here is the little man whom you have so frequently heard me speak of, who once had the courage to knock me down in the court-house yard in Alexandria, big as I am."

"If I were you" is generally correct and in fact is the only form authorized by grammatical rules, that being the regular style of the subjunctive mood. The innovation of modern usage, substituting the regular indicative "If I was you," has been sanctioned by good usage only for a few years, and is still repudiated by strict grammarians. The tendency is to abandon all these old subjunctive forms and to replace them with the plain indicative.

"Luckiest man I ever knew—everything succeeds with him. He had only to say what he wanted, and he got it. Why, confound it, I was walking with him one day—the very last day of his life—and he said to me, 'When I die, I want to die suddenly.' Got run over that very night, by hokey! Ever see such luck?"

There is no time when it is so instructive to read the hymn book as when the contribution box is being passed.

No man can be suspicious of others without making others suspicious of him.

On Saturday last a man named Richard Rogerson completed his 66th year of service as turner for Messrs. R. Dalglish & Co., of the St. Helen's Foundry. He is nearly seventy-seven years of age, and is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and likely to continue his service for some years to come. He first joined the foundry on the 14th of September, 1812, and has never left Messrs. Dalglish's employment since that time. He has had fourteen children, five of whom are now living and has forty-two grandchildren and twelve great grand children living. —Liverpool Courier.

Wilbur F. Storey, the editor of the Chicago Times, is building for himself a dwelling which is to cost \$100,000, and is also laying out a park around it. For a month past trees more than sixty feet high have been carried from Indiana to Mr. Storey's land.

COMMERCIAL. Lincoln Market. [Corrected by P. D. Hinson.] Friday, March 28, 1879. We quote selling price from wagons: Flour, Family, 2 65 @ 2 70 Extra, 2 80 Corn, 53 1/2 @ 54 1/2 Peas, 50 1/2 @ 50 Oats, 35 1/2 @ 37 Butter, 12 1/2 @ 15 Chickens, 8 1/2 @ 12 Eggs, 5 1/2 @ 6 Salt—American, 30 1/2 @ 30 Yarn—per bunch, 90 1/2 @ 1 00 Sheetting, 7 1/2 @ 8 Bacon—Hams, 7 1/2 @ 8 Shoulders, 6 1/2 @ 7 Sides, 7 1/2 @ 7 Pork 4 1/2 @ 4 1/4 Lard, 7 1/2 @ 8 Tallow, 6 1/2 @ 7 Bees Wax, 25 a 25 Apples—Dried, 21 a 3 Apples—Green, 8 1/2 a 1 00 Peaches—Dried, 3 a 4 Blackberries—Dried, 4 a 5 Meal, 50 a 55 Wheat, 50 a 55 Potatoes—Sweet, 45 a 50 Irish, 40 a 50 Beef, 3 a 3 1/4 Hides—Green, 5 a 4 Dry, 8 a 12

EUDY'S HOTEL. LINCOLN, N. C. IS SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF the business portion of town, on the corner of Main and Academy streets, east of the Court House. All who stop at this house will receive the strictest attention and be served with the best market affords, and can get the best alum water in the State, which is equal to any of the Alum Springs of Virginia. Sample room open free to Drummers to exhibit their samples. Hack will meet all travelers on their arrival. Conveyance furnished to the surrounding country. Terms easy. M. I. EUDY, Proprietor.

Haynes' House, NEWTON, N. C. G. M. HAYNES, Proprietor. The Hotel for the people. Terms easy.

W. M. REEDY & CO., Dealers in Drugs Medicines—and—Chemicals PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES. (Cobb's) Corner. HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER. This standard article is compounded with the greatest care. Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever. It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color. It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean. By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and luxuriant. Nothing has been so actual or desirable. Dr. M. D., State Assessor, says: "The pure, and carefully prepared and EST PREPARATION POSSES." Dollar. m's Dye HISKERS. Application may be made of the color of the hair any other un-brown or black, is easily applied, and quick-produces a permanent color which will neither wash out nor fade.