The mecklenburg Centennial Balls to be given at the Charlotte Hotel on Friday evening, the 21st inst.

Col. John L. Bridgers is to deliver the agricultural address before the Agricultu r l Congress at Raleigh on the 13th of July.

A few years ago, an Ohio girl traveled from town to town with her guitar, trying to earn enough money to pay her way to New York. She is now the *protege* of Baroness Rothschild. Kellogg has been sister to her, and she sings like a nightingale. Her name is Miss Emma Abbot.

The glanders is slaughtering horses in California by the hundreds; buffalo gnats are depleting the herds of Tennesseeans, and an alarming epidemic has been prevailing among the cattle in New Jersey which has bidden defiance to veterinary skill.

A SPIRITUAL WILL.

An interesting case has just been decided in the Maine courts in which the question of Spiritualism is involved. A Topsham woman left a will doing up her estate in trusteeship, and giving only small immunities to her daughter, who was married to a man whom she believed to be possessed by malignant spirits. The will was made, as she said, in accordance with the advice of her dead husband, and her daughter tried to set it aside as having been made under undue influence, and while the testatrix was of an unsound mind. The jury, however, allowed the will to stand.

Yesterday was indeed an eventful day in the life of a lady on west Jackson street. During a trip on the street cars to State street and back, she saw the loveliest polonaise pattern she ever saw in her life, the handsomest fellow she ever saw in her life, the homeliest woman she ever saw in her life, got the worst fright she ever had in her life from the drunkenest man she ever saw in her life, never was so insulted in her life as she was by a young man who spoke to her on the cars, and finally got home feeling more tired than she ever felt in her life.—*Chicago Tribune.*

HARDSHIPS.—A great many men, whatever may have been their experience in life, are accustomed to complain of the usage they have received in the world.—They fill the ears of those who have the misfortune to be their friends with lamentations respecting their own troubles.—But there is no man who is not born into a word of trouble; and no man has ever attained to anything like the full statue of manhood who has not been ground, as it were, to powder, by the hardships which he has encountered in life. This is a world in which men were made, not by velvet, but by stone and iron handling! Therefore do not grumble, but conquer your troubles.

The Springfield *Journal* is very certain that no Republican in the State of Illinois would listen for a moment to such folly as a third term for any President, "unless it be some gentleman whose common sense and patriotism have been eclipsed by a small office which he feels that he is unworthy to fill, and which he cannot retain upon a change of administration." "Such a specimen of the *genus homo* as this," it adds, "represents no one, controls no one, and is not to be taken into any account in casting the political horoscope of the country. The man does not live who will fill the position of President of the United States for three terms."

Centennials are stirring up patriotic memories. The Wilmington Journal calls up the resistence of the people of the Cape Fear, in 1765, to the landing of stamped paper from the British Sloop of war, Diligence, not only resisting the landing of the stamps, but seizing the boat of the sloop and mounting it on wheels, carrying it in triumph, with flags flying through the streets of Wilmington, and the next day the people, headed by Col. John Ashe, of New Hanover, and Col. Hugh Waddell, of Brunswick, marching to the Governor's palace, and demanding that he desist from farther attempts to land the stamps, to which demand he only yielded when the patriots proceeded to burn the house over his head.

As history is unveiled, North Carolina will be found to be first in every step that led to the revolution.

SHOW THE MAN.—Show us the man who is ever ready to pity and help the deformed; show us a man who covers the faults of others with a mantle of charity; show us a man who bows as politely and gives the street as freely to the poop sewing girl as to the millionaire; who values virtue, not clothes; who shuns the company of such as gather at public places to gaze at the fair sex or make unkind remarks of the passing girl; show us a man who abhors a libertine; who scorns the ridicule of his mother's sex; and the exposure of womanly reputation; show us a man who never forgets for an instant the delicacy due to a woman, as a woman, in any condition or class—and you show us a gentleman.

Be Kind to Your Wife.

Friend, your wife loves neatness; now, when you enter that home which she is trying to make attractive to you, see that you show a corresponding desire. You like to see your wife neatly and tastefully dressed at home; follow her example, and throw off, with the care of the world, your soiled garments and be clean and tasty. When you take your paper to read do not read to yourself and leave her to lonesome thoughts while sewing or mending, but remember that she, too, has been working hard all day, and is still working. Read to her whatever interests you, so that her interest and opinions may grow with yours, and that she may comprehend something besides love stories, of which too many have read more than they should.

In Greensboro an uneducated man runs a grocery. Saturday last a woman came in and bought seven pounds of cheap sugar. After it was nicely done up she asked how much it was. 'Let's see,' said the grocer, taking out his pencil and a piece of paper; 'seven pounds at seven cents a pound—seven times seven is seventy-seven. Call it seventy-five cents and take it along.'

The customers of a certain cooper caused him a great deal of vexation by their saving habits and persistence in getting all their old tubs and casks repaired, and buying but little new work. 'I stood it, however,' said he, 'until one day old Sam Crabtree brought in an old 'bung-hole,' to which he wanted a new barrel made. Then I quit the business in disgust.'

HE DIDN'T CARE.—A newly married couple from somewhere up in Randolph were riding in a Chatham R. R. car last Friday, and the groom insisted on holding the bride's hand in his big red paw.

'Oh, no; don't!' she said, as she jerked her hand away.

'Oh, luv, lemme hold yer hand—jes fur ten minutes!' he pleaded.

'Shoo! Dont you see they are looking at us!' she whispered.

'They are, eh!" he replied, looking up and down the car. 'Wall, now, I am going ter put my arm right around ye, and ef any fellow in this car dares ter so much as spit crooked, I'll git up and mop the floor with him till I wear him up ter his shoulder blades!'

And his arm encircled her, and the other passengers looked as solemn as if they were on their way home from a funeral.

WEDDINGS IN BORNEO.—On the wedding day the bride and bridegroom are brought from opposite ends of the village to the spot where the ceremony is to be performed. They are made to sit on two bars of iron, that blessings as lasting, and health as vigorous, may attend the pair. A cigar and a betel leaf, prepared with the areca nut, are next put into the hands of the bride and bridegroom. One of the priests then waves two fowls over the heads of the couple, and in a long address to the Supreme Being calls down blessings upon the pair, and implores that peace and happiness may attend the union.—After the heads of the affianced have been knocked against each other three or four times, the bridegroom puts the prepared leaf and cigar into the mouth of the bride, while she does the same to him, whom she thus acknowledges as her husband.

SO NATURAL.—An American lately in London, who was badgered by the English on almost every topic, at last, as he said, determined to go in on the Mississippi steamboat style, and brag down everything that came in his way. His first chance occured at an exhibition of painting, where a picture of a snow-storm attracted general admiration.

'Is not that fine?' asked a John Bull; 'could you show anything as natural as that in America?'

'Pooh!' answered the free born American; 'that is no comparison to a snow-storm picture painted by a cousin of mine, a few years since; *that* painting was so natural, sir, that a mother, who incautiously left her babe sleeping in a cradle near it, on returning to the room, *found her child frozen to death!*'

From that time onward, the American was let alone.

THE BUFFALO GNAT IN ALABAMA.

The Eufaula *Times* says a gentleman who is cultivating a piece of land about seven miles from that city, in one of the Cowikee bottoms, assures them of the presence there, of the genuine buffalo gnat, which is now killing so many horses and mules in the Mississippi bottom land. He says that he and his neighbors are compelled to give their horses and mules the closest attention, by keeping the ears, flanks and other parts of the animal well coated with tar and grease, and they also keep fires burning in their stock lots at night. He attributes the presence of the unusual number of the dangerous insect, to the great amount of wet weather had this season.

The Mississippi buffalo gnat is about half the size of a common house fly and jet black. They have a hump back, or shoulder, like the buffalo, and hence their name. Those in the Cowikee bottom are about half the size of those in the Mississippi river bottoms, but are identical in shape and color.

Burn Kerosene the Right Way.

A correspondent in the New York Sun calls attention of all consumers of kerosene oil to the pernicious and unhealthy practice of using lamps filled with that article with the wicks turned down. The gas which should be consumed by the flames is by this means left heavily in the air, while the cost of the oil thus saved at present prices would scarce be one dollar a year for the lamps of a household.—His attention was called particularly to this custom by boarding in the country where kerosene was the only available light. A large family of children living in the same house were taken ill one night, and on going to the nursery the mother found the room nearly suffocating, with a lamp turned down, whereupon the physician forbade the use of a lamp at night, unless turned at full head. He says he could quote many cases, one of a young girl subject to fits of faintness, which if not induced were greatly increased by sleeping in a room with the lamp almost turned out. Besides the damage to health, it spoils the paper and curtains, soils the mirrors and windows, and gives the whole house an antidy air and an unwholesome odor.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We learn that the Board of Trustees of the University adjourned yesterday evening after a protracted and hard-working session of two days. There was much enthusiasm in the Board and entire confidence of success. A scheme of re-organization was adopted, and a committee was appointed, to solicit contributions from the alumni and other friends of education in the State and elsewhere for the arrival of the institution. The door will be opened for pupils on the first Wednesday in September. A faculty will be elected the 16th of June next, when the Board will re-convene for that purpose. Before adjourning the Board agreed to borrow $5,000, to be used immediately in repairs of the College Buildings and Professors' houses, and showed their faith in the success of the University by signing their names as sureties on the note.—*News.*

FACTS ABOUT FLOUR.

The Journal of Chemistry in an article on the effects of fine flour says:

At the present time it is the practice to a large extent among millers to grind the finest, soundest wheat into fine flour, and the poorest into what is called 'Graham flour.' The term 'Graham flour' ought no longer to be used. It is a kind of general name given to mixtures of bran and spoiled flour, to a large extent unfit for human food. What we need is good, sweet, wheat flour, finely ground, and securely put up for family use.

This article we do not find in the market and the Western miller who will give his earnest attention to furnishing such flour will realize a fortune speedily. The brown loaf made from whole wheat is to our eye as handsome as the white. It can be made with all the excellencies of white, so far as lightness is concerned, and it is sweeter and more palatable. With this loaf we secure all the important nutritive principles which the Creator, for wise reasons, has stored in wheat.

The Size of Adam.

We learn from a recent book that Adam (whom many of our readers will doubtless remember as the first man) was, according to the rabbinical tradition, one hundred miles high. If this is really true, every one of us ought to be thankful that the race has dwindled since Adam's day. It is appalling to think of the inconvenience and expense to which we should be subjected if we retained Adam's dimensions. A man would require, we should judge, trowsers fifty miles long, and about four hundred furlongs of suspenders.—And if we were to preserve the proper proportions in our dress, we should each require about sixty thousand cubic feet of hat. When a small family of such men died, they would occupy the entire State of Pennsylvania as a cemetery; and the way the undertaker would accumulate charges for coffins would be simply frightful. So it is better as it is. Adam did very well while he was alone in the world; but just at present a man of his inches, who lived in Philadelphia, could hardly sit down without mashing Lancaster out of existence.

The Costly President.

Such a man as Grant, with his dictator airs and sullen disregard of every principle and practice of Republicanism, is "dear," at any price. The old salary of $25,000 would be too much to pay him.—But when we reckon up the dimes and dollars he costs the country (the loss by business derangements, depression and uncertainty no man can estimate, by no arithmetic is calculable), we are appalled and stand aghast at the patience of the people. Truly ours is a long-suffering and Moses-meek, or else a passing stoical people, when figures like these do not raise each particular hair on the head of each particular tax-payer. These figures are a list of the personal expenses of the occupants of the White House which were voted by Congres or allowed by law in 1874. Read:

Salary	$50,000
Private Secretary	3,500
Assistant Secretary	2,500
Executive Clerk	2,300
Steward	2,000
Messenger	1,200
Fireman	854
Policeman	1,320
Assistant Policeman	1,320
Night Watchman	900
Three door-keepers—one for the night and two for the day—twelve hundred each	3,600
Incidental Expenses	6,000
Postage Stamps	600
Repairs to the Executive Mansion	20,000
New furniture for White House	10,000
For Fuel and Hot-houses	5,000
For Care of the Repairs in the Hot-houses	5,000
For Leveling South of the Executive Mansion	10,000
For Repairs to Pavement in front of White House	1,500
For Repairs of dam in Nursery Garden	1,200
For Repairs of a Fountain South of the Executive Masion	3,000

Now if the American people re-elect this extravagant man, especially after he has shown that extravagance is not his worst sin, they will deserve to "bleed" to a bigger amount than the above and to have the whole State system overthrown and their liberties all taken away.

The Xenia *Torchlight* relates this story: "An old gentleman living near here was called upon a short time since by a clock tinkerer, who examined our old friend's clock and pronounced it out of order. The old gentleman said it was good enough for him and the old woman, and he would not have it fixed; but it was insisted upon, and he finally agreed to keep the tinkerer, and his horse all night in recompense for the necessary repairs to the old house clock.

The clock proved to need more repairs than was first expected, and in addition to the night's lodging, seventy-five cents was demanded. The old gentleman objected to this, and began to count up what he had already given his lodger: 'First, there was your supper—' 'But stop,' said the tinkerer, 'you asked me to eat supper, and consequently can't charge me for that.' 'Well,' said the old gentleman; 'you asked me to let you fix my clock, consequently you can't charge me for that. So we are square on the supper and clock, and you owe me your lodging and breakfast.' The old gentleman was ahead.

Catching a Cannon Ball.

A very singular exhibition was given yesterday at the Jardin Mabile. There has been performing here at the Folies Bergeres, a man named Holtum, an American, who has a cannon ball in his hands. This prodigious feat was witnessed nightly, and although the actors present avowed that there was no trick, Pierre Vernon, of the *Mond Illustre*, would not believe it. He said the cannon ball must be thrown to Hultom from the stage. The latter made a bet of 5,000, francs that he would perform the feat under conditions which left no room to doubt, and when the bet was taken, Vernon designated Mabile as the place for the trial. All the journalists of Paris were invited, and they found Holtum there before his cannon. It was examined with minute care, and the heavy ball was passed from hand to hand. "I am no longer in my own house," said Holtum; "you are master here, and you must watch over all the arrangements." Having carefully aimed and lashed his cannon, it was charged, and Holtum took his place against a plank target some ten yards away. This was to show that the ball was solid, and the force of the powder great enough to send it through the plank. Holtum got the aim of his gun, and then placed his head in a certain position against the plank, giving the command to fire. The ball just grazed the hair and broke through the plank, rolling some twenty yards further on.

The same ball was picked up by the journalists, who again charged the cannon and sent home the ball and this time Holtum caught the ball in his hands as neatly as he does nightly upon the stage. He won his bet, and no one seemed disposed to accept his offer of 3,000 francs to any one who would perform the same astounding feat. The physical force required must be enormous, but Holtum showed his strength by tossing up cannon balls as if they were so many oranges. The only precautions taken are very simple; he wears very thick leather gloves, and covers his breast with many thickness of thin paper to form a sort of cuirass. This looks to me like a very dangerous feat, and particularly the first part of it, where Holtum places his head against the target half an inch below where the ball will probably strike.—If the powder should chance to be defective, some day there might be an accident. It is like the foolhardy trick of putting one's head into a lion's mouth. One day I fancy that ball will snap his head very neatly off.—*Paris Letter.*

Protection From Lightning.

Does protection protect? is often asked by the man with a lightning rod on his house as well as by the student of political philosophy. The country roads are drying, and the lightening-rod man will soon be along. We may as well prepare ourselves for the discussion of his questions.

That the electric "fluid" can be carried along a wire even a child in these days knows, but however much more there may be in electric science little has found its way to the lightening-rod man. Whether the rod attracts beyond ten or twenty feet is still a question, and what the rod is to do with it after it gets it is open to some doubt.

The writer of this had a rod put upon a dwelling many years ago, and with full faith in the protection, during a storm he had his floor ripped up and himself and friends—ladies and gentleman—tossed about in the most inconsiderate manner by the electric visitor. It came down the rod to about six feet of the ground, when it concluded to leave the rod, bore a hole through a twenty-inch stone wall, and pay its unwelcome respects to the party inside. The rod was not put up by a botch; the employer and the employed understood the business. Still we were told the defect must be in the rod or in the manner of its construction. This is a common way of accounting for things. Some years ago there was a discussion going on in the papers in which one side asserted that no member of a certain religious denomination had ever been convicted of crime. Alas! in the heights of the controversy one committed murder, but the side did not lose heart, but contended that the person had ceased to be a member of that body from the moment he had thoughts of committing the crime. And it is just in this way the lightening-rod men defeat us. We must get reasoning of our own.

One fact is, we think undoubted, that as many buildings are injured by lightening that have rods as have not. Certainly we have known barns with their valuable contents to be destroyed that were well protected by conductors. We are asked in these cases, "Did the conductors terminate in a well or wet soil?" It is hard to find any conductor in a "wet soil" in the dry summer time, and is only then when lightning strikes and as for wells, there is not one building in a thousand that has one convenient to run a lightning-rod into. If the lightning rod is to be a success it must furnish us with some more available conditions than these.

We are inclined to think that the best protection to buildings are some tall growing trees—not too close—at least twenty or thirty feet away. Every leaf and the point of every twig is a conductor, and the hundreds of little "platinum" points, conducting each its little quantity to the main stem, make a total power equal to the rifting of a trunk of a hundred years. There is no well of water under a tree's roots; indeed, the earth under a large tree is extremely dry. Still the fluid passes from the trunk away in safety. Immediately under a tree charged with a "lightening stroke" is one of the most dangerous places, but we doubt whether over twenty feet away from a trunk any one was injured. The writer was once within twenty-five feet of the trunk of a spruce struck by lightening without experience the slightest shock.—*Philadelphia Press.*

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Wilmington, N. C. April 14, 1875.

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PASSENGER TRAINS

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Arrive at Charlotte at	7.15 P. M.
Leave Charlotte at	7.00 A. M
Arrive in Wilmington at	7.00 P. M

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Wilmington at	6.00 P M
Arrive at Charlotte at	6.00 P M
Leave Charlotte at	6 0' A M
Arrive in Wilmington at	6.00 A M

MIXED TRAINS

Leave Charlotte at	8.00 A M
Arrive at Buffalo at	12 M
Leave Buffalo at	12.30 P M
Arrive in Charlotte at	4.30 P M

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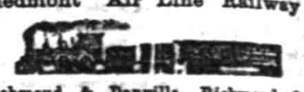
The undersigned wishes to inform his numerous friends that he has received the appointment to sell through tickets from Salisbury, N. C. to all points in Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Missouri, Tennessee and Louisiana, via Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta R. Road, and their Southern Connections. Through Emigrant Tickets, or First Class Tickets sold, and Baggage checked through. Parties wishing to take Laborers to the above States, will find it greatly to their own advantage by negotiating with the undersigned at Salisbury. Information in regard to States, time and Connections will be furnished either personally or through the mail.

A. POPE, Gen'l. Passenger & Ticket Agt. Columbia, S. C
J. A. McCONNAUGHEY, Agt. C. C. & A. R. R., Salisbury, N. C.
LOUIS ZIMMER, Special Agent
Sept. 3.—tf.

Piedmont Air Line Railway



Richmond & Danville, Richmond & Danville's R. W., N. C. Division, and North Western N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME-TABLE.

In Effect on and after Tuesday April 27, 1875

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Charlotte	9.14 P M	8.20 A M
" Air-Line J'nct'n	9.34 "	8.50 "
" Salisbury	11.48 "	10.12 "
" Greensboro	2.2 A M	1.55 P M
" Danville	5.44 "	4.05 "
" Dundee	5.56 "	4.13 "
" Burkeville	11.35 "	8.36 "
Arrive at Richmond	2.22 P M	11.17 P M

GOING SOUTH.

STATION.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Richmond	1.38 P M	5.08 A. M.
" Burkeville	4.52 "	8.25 "
" Dundee	10.33 "	1.17 P M
" Danville	10.39 "	1.21 "
" Greensboro	2.00 A M	4.23 "
" Salisbury	4.34 "	6.45 "
" Air Line J'nct'n	7.06 "	8.30 "
Arrive at Charlotte	7.15 A M	8.47 "

GOING EAST. STATIONS.	MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL
Leave Greensboro	2.15 A M	Arr 1.15 P M
" Co Shops	3.58 "	L've 11.57 "
" Raleigh	7.33 "	" 7.50 "
Arr. at Goldsboro	10.05 A M	L've 5.00 P M

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.

(SALEM BRANCH.)

Leave Greensboro	4.30 P M
Arrive at Salem	6 13 "
Leave Salem	9.20 A M
Arrive at Greensboro	11.19 "

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 7.50 P M connects at Greensboro' with the Northern bound train; making the quickest time to all Northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Trains to and from points East of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to or from points North or South.

Two Trains daily, both ways

On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 9.00 A M, arrive at Burkeville 12.43 P M, leave Burkeville 4.35 A M, arrive at Richmond 7.58 A M

No Change of Cars Between Charlotte and Richmond, 282 Miles.

Papers that have arrangements to advertise the schedule of this company will please print as above.

For further information address

N. E. ALLEN Gen'l Ticket Agent Greensboro, N C
T M R TALCOTT, Engineer & Gen'l Superintendent

THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE

esapeake and Ohio R R

On and after March 21st, 1875.

PASSENGER TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS.

	MAIL	EXPRESS.
Leave Salisbury	11.38 a m	12.12 p m.
" Greensboro	2.16 p m	3.35 a m
" Danville via R & D	4 48 "	6 20 "
" " Va. midland	4.57 "	6.30 "
" Richmond	8.30 a m	4.20 p m
" Charlottesville,	1.50 p m	9.42 "
Arrive Huntington,		2.30 "
" Cincinnatti,		6.00 a m
" Louisville,	7.30 p m	12.30 p m
" Indianapolis,	7 48 "	11.35 a m
" St. Louis,	8.35 a m	8.40 p m

Connecting at these Points with the great Trunk Lines for the Northwest, Southwest California & Texas

Mail Trains run daily except Sunday, Express " " " " Saturday,

Through Tickets for sale at R. R. offices at Charlotte, Salisbury, and Greensboro.

Lowest Freight Rates made by this Route: For Rates and information as to Route, time &c apply to

J C DAME, *So Agent Greensboro N C*

EMIGRANTS GO ON EXPRESS TRAINS.

W. C. WICKHAM, *Vice President;*
C. R. HOWARD, *Gen. P. & T. Agent;*
B. S. FITCH, *Gen. Freight Agent.*

RICHMOND, YORK RIVER AND CHESAPEAKE RAILROAD COMPANY,
RICHMOND, April 18th 1874.

On and after TUESDAY, April 21st Passenger and freight Trains on this road will run as follows:

Passenger Train for West Point leaves Richmond at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), and arrives at Richmond from West Point at 10 A. M., daily (Sundays excepted).

The splendid steamers HAVANA and LOUISE, will run in connection with this road, and will leave West Point daily (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the train which leaves Richmond at 3 P. M. arriving at Baltimore next morning in ample time to connect with trains for Washington and the East, North and West; and leave Baltimore daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., connecting at West Point with train due at Richmond at 10 A. M., next morning

Fare to Baltimore, $3.50; Baltimore and return, $6. Washington, $4. Fare to Philadelphia, $7; to Philadelphia and return, $12.25. Fare to New York, $10; to New York and return, $19.25. Boston $15.25.

Freight train, for through freight only leaves Richmond daily (Monday excepted) 10:30 A M., connecting with steamers at West Point that deliver freight in Baltimore early next morning. Through freight received daily.

Freight train, with Passenger car attached, for freight between Richmond and West Point, leaves Richmond Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays at 7 A. M. Local freight received Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays.

EDWARD F. FOLGER, Superintendent
W. E. BRAGG, Master of Transportation.