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One Square (1 inch) One Hundred Insertions, 50.50

SENT BY EXPRESS.
Marian Harlan was alone in the world—her mother just buried.

She was a beautiful, brown-haired girl with soft, shy eyes of violet gray, and her lips compressed to a firmness beyond her years.

For after all she was scarcely her years, and so Deacon Gray was telling her as she sat by the fire, spreading his huge hands over the tatty blouse and asked:

"But what are you going to do to earn your bread and butter, child?"

"I don't know—I haven't thought. I must have an uncle in New York who—"

"Yes, yes—I've heard about him—he was mad because your mother didn't marry just exactly to suit him, wasn't it?"

Marian was silent. Deacon Gray waited a few minutes, hoping she would admit into her secret confidants; but she did not, and the deacon went away home to tell his wife that the Harlan gal was the very queerest creature he ever had come across.

In the meanwhile Marian was busy packing her few scanty things into a little carpet-bag, by the weird, flickering light of the dying wood fire.

"I will go to New York," she said to herself, setting her small pearls teeth firmly together. My mother's uncle shall hear my cause pleaded through my own lips. Oh, I wish my heart would not throbb so wildly! I am not any longer meek Marian Harlan, I am an orphan all alone in the world, who must fight life's battles with her own single hands.

Lower Broadway, at 7 o'clock in the evening! What a Babel of crashing wheels, burying humanity, and conglomerate noises it was! Marian Harlan sat in the corner of an express office under the flare of gaslight, surrounded by boxes, and wondered whether people ever went crazed in this perpetual din and tumult. Her dress was very plain—gray poplin, with a shabby, old-fashioned little straw bonnet tied with black ribbons, and a blue veil, while her only article of baggage, the carpet-bag, lay in her lap. She had sat there two hours, and was very, very tired.

"Poor little thing!" thought the dark-haired young clerk nearest her, who inhabited a sort of wire cage under a cluster of gaslights. And then he took up his pen and plunged it into a perfect Atlantic ocean of accounts.

"Mr. Evans."

The dark-haired clerk emerged from his cage with his pen behind his ear, in obedience to the beckoning finger of his superior.

"I have noticed that young woman sitting here for some time—how came she here?"

"Expressed on sir, from Millington, Iowa—arrived this afternoon."

"As though poor Harlan were a box or a paper parcel."

"Who for?"

"Consigned to Walter Harrington, Esq."

"And why hasn't she been called for?"

"I sent up to Mr. Harrington's address to notify him some time ago; I expect an answer every moment."

"Very odd," said the gray-haired gentleman taking up his newspaper.

"Yes, sir, rather."

"Some three-quarters of an hour afterward, Frank Evans came to the pale girl's side with indescribable pity in his hazel eyes."

"Miss Harlan, we have sent to Mr. Harrington's residence—"

Marian looked up with a feverish red upon her cheek, and her hands clasped tightly on the handle of the faded carpet-bag.

"And we regret to inform you that the mailed for Europe at twelve o'clock this day."

A sudden blur came over Marian's eyes—she trembled like a leaf. In all her calculations she had made no allowance for an emergency like this.

"Can we do anything further for you?" questioned the young clerk, politely.

"Nothing—no one can do nothing now!" Frank Evans had been turning away, but something in the piteous tones of her voice appeared to arouse every manly instinct within him.

"Shall I send to any other of your friends?"

"I have no friends."

"Perhaps I can have your things sent to some quiet family hotel?"

Marian opened her little leather purse and showed him two ten cent pieces, with a smile that was almost a tear.

"This is all the money I have in the world sir!"

"So young, so beautiful and so desolate! Frank Evans had been a New Yorker all his life but he had never met with an exactly parallel case to this. He bit the end of the pen in dire perplexity. But what are you going to do? I don't know sir. Isn't there a work house, or some such place I can go to until I could find something to do?"

Hardly Frank Evans could scarcely help smiling at poor Marian's simplicity. They are putting out the lights and preparing to close the office, said Marian starting nervously to her feet.

"I must go—somehow."

"As Harlan," said Frank quietly, my home is a very poor one—but I am sure my mother will receive you under her roof a day or two, if you can trust me."

"Trust you?" Marian looked at him through violet eyes obscured in tears. Oh, sir, I should be so thankful!

"How late you are, Frank! Here—give me your overcoat—it is all powdered with snow and—"

But Frank interrupted his bustling, cherry-cheeked little mother, as she stood tip-toe to take off his outer wrappings.

"I must go—somehow."

FALSE ISSUES.
Nothing could be more absurd than the attempt on the part of the Radical executive committee of this State, to make the change of the gauge matter a party issue, and we regret to see the Raleigh News inclined to play into their hands. Mr. Keogh, who doubtless fathered the gauge resolution in the Radical address, is a shrewd lawyer, and attorney for the Richmond and Danville Railroad, and wants while saying a good word on his side of the gauge question, to make political capital for his party. Mr. Moore, who delivered an elaborate opinion against the right to change the gauge, is an able Democratic lawyer, and an attorney for a rival and hostile Railroad company, and wants to make a little capital against the change of gauge. The inference to be drawn from the arguments of the News is that the change of the gauge of the North Carolina Railroad is a party issue, and opposition to it a Democratic measure. This is a grave injustice to the Greensboro Patriot, Goldsboro Messenger, Salisbury Watchman, the OBSERVER, and other Democratic journals that have never been found wanting in party fealty, though they did see fit to differ with the majority of the Legislature on the gauge question. It is a grave injustice, too, to Colonel Buford, the President of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, Captain Green—aid other officials of that corporation, over half of whom are sound Democrats. And again, it is an injustice to the private stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad, since it is well known that nine-tenths of the stock of that road is owned by as true Democrats as can be found in the State.

The Radicals are attempting to make capital out of the usury law too; so the journals of this State that favored this law might, with equal justice and propriety, intimate that those of us who opposed it, the News among the number, had switched off of the party track proper.

We really think the confessedly able and accomplished gentleman who conducts the editorial department of the News, in his capacity as editor of one of the leading and most influential Democratic newspapers in the State, published at the capital, too, ought, on the eve of an important election, to lay aside his prejudices as a citizen of Hillsboro and editor of a local paper. The usury law and gauge question are no more party issues in this State than is the currency question a national party issue.—Charlotte Observer

Music Without Hands.
An Electrical Machine that Reads Notes and Plays an Organ with Two Hundred Fingers.

From an occasional correspondent of the New York Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—The acme of machine music appears to have been attained in an ingenious invention just perfected by Messrs. Schmoel of this city, which was exhibited last evening in Horticultural Hall to a few invited guests. The apparatus reads notes and plays upon an organ with absolute correctness of time and touch, the only assistance given it by its operator being to feed in the end of a roll of music and start the machinery. Organs have been played by electricity before, but the only part performed by the electric fluid has been to transmit the power from a distant bank of keys to open the valves of the instrument.—Such an electrical organ has been exhibited in London for some time past. In the Schmoel instrument the electric current is induced with a seeming intelligence, and distinguishes the notes in the same way that a blind man does—by feeling. Marvellous as this appears at first thought, it is simple enough. The score is written on a long roll of stout paper by cutting parallels through it. The instrument, which is about as large as a sewing-machine, is provided with a multitude of small brass fingers, each of which is connected by a wire with the pipe of the organ which it operates. The roll of music is fed in over a brass tube. When the fingers rest on the paper no electric current is transmitted, because paper is a non-conductor; but whenever they fall into the holes cut in it they touch the brass below, the current is transmitted and the sound produced.

The length of the note is governed by the length of the slit in the paper. A noiseless bellows machine, run by wind conducted through a pipe from the organ, works the feeding apparatus. To aid in producing orchestral effects, drums, cymbals, bells, &c., are added to the ordinary pipe-organ and operated by electricity in the same manner as the pipes. A greatly increased volume of sound and much richer harmonic combinations can be made by this instrument than it is possible for a single performer to produce upon an organ, in consequence of the fact that the performer has only his ten fingers, while the electrical machine has 200, and can strike as many notes at once as desired. All the notes on a chord can be brought out together. The adventures to "Semiramis" and "William Tell" were performed last evening with pleasing effect. As the reading just mentioned is mechanically accurate, and the score correctly written, there were, of course, no false notes. It was obviously machine music, however, but machine music of the highest order, and might readily have been mistaken for the performance of a well-drilled, but rather spiritless orchestra. The inventors hope soon to apply their device to a piano.

A Great Farmer's Maxims.
A successful life of Mr. Jacob Straw, the prince of American farmers, is attributed to the close observance of the following maxims, originated by himself:

When you wake up do not roll over, but roll out; it will give you time to diech your sloughs, break them, harrow them, and sow them.

Make your fencing high and strong and tight, so that it will keep the cattle and pigs out.

If you have brush, make your lot secure, and keep your hogs from the corn; for if the corn is kept clean they will eat it better than if not.

Be sure to get your hands to bed by seven o'clock; they will rise early by force of circumstances. Pay a hand, if he is a poor hand, all you promise him; if he is a good hand, pay him a little more it will encourage him to do still better.

Always feed your hands as well as you do yourself, for the laboring men are the bone and sinew of the land, and ought to be well treated.

When rainy bad weather comes, so that you can't work out of doors, cut, split, and haul your wood.

Make your racks, fix your gate that is off its hinges, or weatherboard your barn where the wind has blown the sides down, or patch the roof of your house.

Study your interest closely, and do not spend your time in election, Presidents, Senators, and other small officers, or talking of hard times when spending your time whittling storeboards, &c.

Take your time and make calculations. Don't do things in a hurry, but do them at the right time, and keep your mind, as well as your body, employed.

IMPORTANT TO BATHERS.
Avoid bathing within two hours after a meal. Avoid bathing when exhausted by fatigue or from any other cause. Avoid bathing when the body is cooling after perspiration; but bathe when the body is warm, provided no time is lost in getting into the water. Avoid chilling the body by sitting or standing naked on the shore, or in boats after having been in the water. Avoid remaining too long in the water, leave the water immediately when there is the slightest feeling of chilliness. Avoid bathing altogether in the open air, after having been a short time in the water, there is a sense of chilliness with numbness of the hands and feet. The vigorous and strong may bathe early in the morning on an empty stomach. The young and those that are weak, had better bathe three hours after a meal; the best time for such is from two to three hours after breakfast. Those who are subject to attacks of giddiness and faintness, and those who suffer from palpitation and other sense of discomfort at the heart, should not bathe without first consulting their medical adviser.

A Profitable Advertising Job.
By telegraph to the New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The list of delinquent taxes in the District of Columbia, published by the National Republican for the first time yesterday, is probably one of the most profitable advertising jobs ever given to a ring organ. It occupies 490 columns, and is, by law, to appear four times, at the rate of twenty-five cents a line for each insertion. The total amount of the bill will be more than \$90,000, of which more than \$70,000 will be clear profit. The history of this advertising job is just now especially interesting. The act of Congress passed June 20, 1870, abolishing the Territorial Government of the District and creating the commission, directing the publication of a complete list of all the taxes in arrears on the 1st of March last, in a newspaper of the District, eight times. As soon as this act was passed, the influence of the White House was solicited by a representative of the Republican to secure the job for that paper, and General Babcock, either personally or by letter, requested Mr. Blow, who had just been appointed one of the District Commissioners, to give the contract to the third term organ. It was understood to be the especial desire of the President that the newspaper which was accepted throughout the country as his accredited representative should be in this way rewarded for its fidelity. Mr. Blow promised General Babcock the job for the Republican, and in accordance with this promise a contract was afterward made on the terms already given. Had not the law been changed, the bill according to that contract, would have amounted to nearly \$200,000 of which at least \$170,000 would have been profit. At the last session of Congress, the act of June 20, 1874, was so amended as to provide for four publications instead of eight, and to postpone the advertisement from March to June, thus reducing the number of publications, and cutting down the expense one-half. The expense has been still further reduced by the settlement of a great number of delinquent taxes within the past three months. But the sum of \$70,000 is still a handsome profit on the work, and is ample remuneration for the energy and devotion with which the Republican, for about a year, advocated a third term for Gen. Grant.

THE COUNTESS.
Pass it along the Line.

1st. A new Constitution made by North Carolinians for North Carolinians. 2nd. A homestead in fee-simple. 3rd. A Governor elected every two years, with limited powers. 4th. Let every officer now appointed by the Governor be elected by the people through the Legislature. 5th. Prohibit the payment of more for Special tax bonds than was received. 6th. No man to be eligible to office who has collected money from the people and failed to pay it over. 7th. Bribe takers to be denied the right to hold office. 8th. A liberal system of free schools. 9th. Township system to be abolished—thus doing away with four offices in every township costing two dollars, each a day, for each days attendance on the board. 10th. Abolish boards of county commissioners. This will get rid of five offices in every county of four hundred and fifty in the State. 11th. Abolish private judges. This will save five times the cost of the Convention in one year. 12th. Let no man vote who shall be convicted of being a common thief; that is makes a living by stealing. 13th. Make the Judges ride different circuits and not confine them to the same circuit. By so doing we will add to the purity of the bench. 14th. Require all money collected from the people to be paid over to the Treasurer in 20 days after it is collected. 15th. Require county debts to be paid in the order in which they are contracted. 16th. Prohibit special legislation. 17th. Provide for a call of a Convention by a majority of the people. 18th. Prohibit the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. This will prevent another Kirk war, and we will have no more exhausted judiciaries. 19th. Prohibit night schools. 20th. Limit the power of the Governor to the execution of laws. 21st. Prohibit the Supreme Court from interfering with politics. Confine it to a simple interpretation of the laws. 22nd. Prohibit a sale or mortgage or postponement of the State interest, in any property or work of improvement unless sanctioned by a vote of the people. 23rd. Let taxation on property be ad valorem. 24th. Let the public work be done by convicts. 25th. Secure to the people's speedy and cheap justice. 26th. Prohibit one man from holding or receiving the profits directly or indirectly of more than one office or place of honor trust or profit. 27th. Abolish bob-tail juries in juries of six men. 28th. Prohibit inter-marriage between the races. 29th. Finally secure economy of the public money, honesty in public office and justice to all men.

THE N. C. UNIVERSITY.
The Trustees met at Raleigh last week and elected the following gentlemen to fill Professorships:

Mathematics—Charles Phillips, now of Davidson College, an old professor at Chapel Hill.

Agriculture—Prof. John Kimberly, now at Asheville, and a professor at the Hill before the war.

Engineering—Ralph H. Graves, Jr., 24 years of age, son of R. H. Graves of the Graves and Horner School in Hillsboro.

Languages—J. DeB Hooper of Wilson, N. C. professor at Chapel Hill near forty years ago.

School of Philosophy—Rev A. W. Mangum, pastor of Egleston Street Methodist Church of Raleigh.

Natural Science—Rev A. F. Ridd of Raleigh.

Adjunct Professor of Literature—George P. Winston of Bertie county.

In announcing the above the Raleigh Sentinel remarks:

As to a President there is a diversity of opinion among the Trustees, but nearly all agreeing that a President must be had at some day. They desire more time to look around and examine where the best man can be had; as when they get him they mean to have a live president that not only North Carolina but all her sister States will rise up and endorse as the very man. The University will be in full motion the first of September next.

ASPARAGUS FOR RHEUMATISM.
A medical correspondent of an English journal says that the advantages of asparagus are not sufficiently appreciated. Those who suffer from rheumatism are cured in a few days by feeding on this delicious vegetable, and more chronic cases are much relieved, especially if the patient avoids all acid, whether in food or beverage. The Jerusalem artichoke has a similar effect in relieving rheumatism. It may be well to remark that most plants which grow naturally near the sea coast contain more or less iodine, and in all rheumatic complaints iodine has long been a favorite remedy. One who has been in the drug business told the writer some years ago that many of the popular patent nostrums which some disinterested people—"for the good of their fellow creatures"—sold for two dollars a bottle, consisted simply of a few cents worth of iodine in solution. Iodine is dangerous, however, in overdose, affecting especially the eye.—Scientific American.

New Advertisements.
FOR SALE.
NO. one pair of work horses 6 and 6 years old. Also a good wagon & harness. M. L. BEAN, Cashier.

NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.
ENNIS'S ITCH CURE.
PRICE, 25 & 50 CTS.
For sale at ENNIS'S Drug Store, Salisbury, N. C., June 3.—d.

THE RUTHERFORD COLLEGE, N. C.
Will open its Fall term, August 1st, 1875. Board, from \$4 to \$10 per month. Tuition, from \$1 to \$4 per month. Books, on credit. Address, R. L. ABBOTT, Rector, Rutherford College, N. C., June 17th, 1875.—d.

Prescription Department.
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded day or night by experienced, and skillful Druggists, with neatness and despatch. To Ministers of the Gospel, I will sell it considerably below my regular prices.
J. H. ENNIS, Druggist,
Next to Maroney & Bro.

FROM DRUGGISTS.
There is no case of Dyspepsia that Green's August Flower will not cure. Come to the Drug Store of Thos. F. Knott and inquire about it. If you suffer from Constipation, Headache, Sour Stomach, Indigestion, Bilious Complaint, or derangement of the System, try it. Two or three doses will relieve you. Boech's German Syrup is now sold in every town and city in the United States. We have not less than five hundred letters from Druggists saying it is the best medicine they ever used for Consumption, Throat or Lung disease, or simple Cough of either 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents.

Wood Land Academy.
The next term of Wood Land Academy will commence on the 1st Monday of August, 1875, to continue for ten months. Instructions given in all branches usually taught in a first-class High School. Young men prepared for college. Tuition, \$1.50. Text \$2.00. Board \$3.00. Board can be obtained in responsible families at \$7.00 per month. For further particulars, address GEO. R. McNEILL, A. B. Principal, Wood Land, Rowan Co., N. C., June 24—w.

SECRET OF PERPETUAL BEAUTY.
Ladies whose complexion are darkened and marred by discolored spots, blotches, pimples, &c., produce a beautiful, clear skin of a rich, natural color, by the use of BARRY'S PEARL CREAM.

A beautiful, safe, and delicious preparation for beautifying the face, neck, arms and hands. By a single application, all the lovely charms of twenty can be brought back to ladies of forty or forty-five; the rustic country beauty, instead of formed into the charming city belle, by the use of this fragrant cosmetic. The faded complexion speedily resumes the fresh bloom of youth under its healthful and delightful influence. For Sale by J. H. ENNIS, Salisbury, N. C., June 24, 75.

NOTICE.
Office of the Building Commissioners, Western Inmate Asylum, Morganton, N. C. June 21st, 1875.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office on or before the 28th July, prox., for the supply of Three Million feet of lumber to be delivered at the site of the Western Inmate Asylum of North Carolina, near the town of Morganton, on or before the 1st day of October next. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders will specify separately the cost of the said Brick, with or without the use of convict labor in their proposals.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for the supply of Brick for the Western Inmate Asylum of North Carolina," and addressed to T. GEO. WALTON, Sec. of Coma. June 24th.—2w.

TOWNSHIP MEETING!
The citizens of Salisbury Township are hereby notified that on Friday the 2nd of July, at 11 o'clock, A. M. there will be a public meeting at the Court-House for the purpose of sending delegates to the County Convention to be held in Salisbury on the 3rd day of July, 1875, to nominate candidates to the State Constitutional Convention. June 17th, 1875.

ANDREW MURPHY,
CHAS. F. BAKER,
JOHN W. MAUNEY,
Executive Committee.

Administrators Notice to Creditors.
All persons having claims against the estate of Dr. O. P. Houston, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same to the undersigned on or before the 11th day of June, 1875. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to settle promptly.
SAMUEL A. LOWRENCE,
Administrator.
Blackmer & Henderson, Attorneys,
Salisbury, N. C.
June 10, 1875.—2w. pl.

FOR SALE!
Two Horse Wagons cheap for cash, apply to D. K. JULIAN.
June 1st—4 times.

FLORAL HALL PREMIUMS.
WESTERN N. C. FAIR.
The premium list of the Salisbury Fair for 1875, is now ready for distribution and may be had of Secretary H. F. ROGERS. The premiums offered in Department No. 3 (Floral Hall), will be paid in money at Silver 100 to 1 if desired.

COAL IN PRUSSIA.—In 1873 Prussia produced 32,347,999 tons. The mines belonging to the State produced about 4,000,000 tons. Prussia, therefore, in the produce of coal, ranks next to England and the United States.

There is a political doctor in Paris who says if the price of tyranny is to license for tyrants and despots as with slavery only, but license as with liberty only.

NOTE: The use of trying, folks, With the use of lying chokes (Lies) is what I hate her! Whence common folks pretend The angels to excel, sir, And get too good, their righteous end To obtain to beat hell, sir!