

Beginning of a Judge's charge in Iowa: "Gentlemen of the jury, you must not quit eating peanuts, and attend to the case."

In Germany the loss of young men in the war has been so great that there are at present nearly a million more women than men.

There were 401 deaths in Philadelphia the past week, a decrease of 43 for the week ending August 14, and an increase of 59 on the corresponding week last year.

Don't let children handle pistols. A little son of Mr. Currie, at Florence, S. C., was dangerously shot Monday by a brother while playing with a loaded revolver.

"Where is Chicago?" plaintively asks the Chicago Democrat. "Ask the insurance companies," unfeeling replies the Brooklyn Argus; "they bury their dead there."

"Ma," said a small boy, approaching his mother and exhibiting unmistakable symptoms of a severe pain in the bowels, "do green apples grow in heaven?"

A Southern bee-keeper claims the sunflower to be a large honey-producing plant, and recommends the pods, after the seeds are taken out, as excellent bee feeders.

Young Williamson, of San Francisco, showed that he was not afraid by touching his tongue to strychnine. His courage was duly accredited to him on a neat and inexpensive tombstone.

Senor P. C. Armijo, the mutton millionaire of New Mexico, sold over 200,000 pounds of wool last year. With his father and a business partner he owns nearly 2,000,000 head of sheep, scattered over a range of country more than 300 miles square. He has had two losses by Indian raids, one of 35,000 head and the other of 15,000, "but," he says, "I hardly missed them."

It is stated that Mr. Ed. Mercer, a capitalist of Atlanta, Ga., has been conceded the privilege of erecting a restaurant on the Centennial ground. Mr. Mercer was in Philadelphia on Tuesday, with Colonel Robert A. Alston, of the Atlanta Herald. They intend to establish a headquarters for southern citizens—a sort of intelligence bureau, in which every southerner coming to the Exhibition shall be registered, with his address. Their influence in the meantime is being used to arouse an interest in the Exhibition in the south.

The St. Louis Times says that the case of Miss McCracken against the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company is curious. It seems that the conductor kissed this young lady while she was on his train, and she sued the company and got a verdict of \$1,000, with cost. The company appealed to the Supreme Court, but that tribunal affirmed the verdict of the jury; and thus the company must pay damages because one of its conductors kissed a girl. But supposed he had murdered her; would the company have been hanged?

Judge William M. Hancock, of the Wayne Circuit Court in Mississippi, Grant man, convened his court on the 9th inst., and ordered that the jurors and witnesses should remain in the court room, adding that those who went out would be fined and imprisoned. He then invited Mr. George F. Brown and Mr. George C. McKee to address the court on politics. They spoke for about three hours after which the Judge declared the court adjourned, and the persons whom he had held in imprisonment were released. This is the first time we ever heard of a Judge using his authority to compel men to listen to political speeches.

SALT ON HAY.—At a late meeting of the Elmire Farmers' club, Prof. Hoffman said: "I want to enter my protest against the use of salt on hay. It will prevent the barn from burning, but it damages the hay. Cattle will eat the salted hay, but it is not good for them.—I would rather use lime, if one or the other must be used. I start with the proposition that the very best feed for cows is grass, but we cannot have grass in winter, so we make hay. The true plan is to get that as near like grass as possible. Let us combine bulk and quality as well as we can, and we shall be doing as well by ourselves and our cattle as we can."

BLIND STAGGERS IN FIGS.—Professor Law, a good authority gives the following: When the hog is attacked, dash bucketsful of cold water over the body, throw a purgative injection into the rectum, composed of six ounces of sulphate of soda and one or two teaspoonfuls of spirit of turpentine in ten ounces of water. Sours saturated with turpentine may be inserted under the skin behind the ears, or back of the neck may be blisted by rubbing in the following mixture: Spirits of turpentine and liquid ammonia one ounce each, with powdered cantharides two drachms.

FAITHFULNESS TO EMPLOYERS.—There is no greater mistake a young man can commit than that of being indifferent to the interests of his employer. It must be admitted that there are circumstances under which it would seem impossible to feel an interest in an employer's business; but for all that it is worth a trial. Be faithful in small things, be attentive to your duties, shrink no employment that is not dishonorable, feel that your employment is fairly entitled to every minute of the time for which you have agreed to give him for a stipulated remuneration. The wages may be small—too small, but if you have contracted to work for a dollar a week, when your labor is worth ten, stick to your bargain like a man, until your term of service has expired. It may seem very hard, but it will instill the great principle of being true to your word.

—Prof. Charles V. Riley, State Entomologist of Missouri, has been telling the Science Convention at Detroit of his experience in eating grasshoppers. He says that the flavor is agreeable. Fried or roasted in their own oil, they have a pleasant, nutty taste. Broiled or stewed they are "admirable." At the hotel where he experimented, many of the guests ate the messes which he prepared, and were quite fond of the soups, fritas, and friters mainly composed of grasshoppers. Prof. Riley describes the use of locust as food by various people in all ages. In Morocco they are roasted and sold extensively in the market places; in Southern Russia they are commonly eaten; some of the African tribes subsists to a great extent upon them; and they are utilized by American Indians. The part of this argument meant to be of practical value is that if the Western farmer would eat the grasshoppers, the grasshoppers wouldn't eat the crops.

WHAT IS THE SUN.—Prof. Rudolph, in a lengthy paper on the sun, says: "A molten or white hot mass, 856,000 miles in diameter, equalling in bulk 1,250,000 worlds like our own, with a surrounding ocean of gas on fire 50,000 miles deep, tongues of flame darting upward more than 50,000 miles, volcanic forces that hurl into the solar atmosphere luminous matter to the height of 160,000 miles; drawing to itself the worlds belonging to our family of planets, and holding them all in their proper places; attracting with such extraordinary force the millions of solid and stray masses that are wandering in the fathomless abyss that they rush helplessly toward him, and fall into his fiery embrace. And thus he continues his sublime and resistless march through his mighty orbit, having a period of more than 18,000,000 of years."

The N. Y. Saratogian gives the following particulars of ex-Gov. Graham's last illness:

Ex-Gov. William A. Graham of North Carolina, died at his room in Congress hall, a few minutes before 6 o'clock yesterday morning, of an organic disease of the heart. Gov. Graham had been in Saratoga about three weeks. He was accompanied by his wife and son, A. W. Graham. He had been suffering for years from an enlargement of the heart, and after his arrival he was subjected to several attacks of his old enemy. Last Saturday he placed himself under the care of Dr. Wilson of Baltimore, and took his bed. On Monday his symptoms grew more acute, Dr. J. Marion Sims of New York, and Dr. Whiting of this village, were called in as consulting physicians. He continued to grow worse, and Tuesday night paralysis supervened. He lingered in an unconscious state until 6:40 o'clock Wednesday morning, when he expired. His remains were embalmed yesterday by E. Holmes, undertaker, and this morning the bereaved members of his family will start for their home in Hillsboro with the remains for interment.

The Tragedy in Haywood—Additional Particulars Concern It.

Since our last issue we have learned additional facts concerning the homicide which was perpetrated in Haywood county on Thursday last. The party of young men consisted of about seven, from Wilmington and Fayetteville, and among these was Mr. Thomas Wright Strange, Mr. Bridges, and John D. Williams, Esq., the last named of whom was a resident of this city a few years ago. They were on a pleasure trip through the mountains, and spent Wednesday night at Waynesville, Haywood county. Thursday morning they were to go further west to visit Catalooche Falls. A young man named James Murray, son of Sheriff Murray, of Haywood, had been employed to carry a portion of the party to the Falls, in his back. A dispute sprang up between Strange and Murray, about Murray's being a little behind time, during which Murray gave Strange the lie. By the interferences of friends a difficulty was prevented at that time. When the party had driven about thirteen miles from Waynesville, a wheel of the back broke, and Murray went off to a neighboring house to get something with which to fix it, and while detained at the place the party, with the exception of young Strange, engaged in a game of euchre to while away the time. Young Strange stepped up to where they were playing and asked young Mr. Bridges to lend him his pistol. Bridges handed it to him, and Strange then left the party at his cards. Shortly afterwards the discharge of a pistol was heard, and when the party reached the spot where the pistol was fired, they found Murray shot through the head, and dead, and young Strange near by. No one witnessed the shooting, and Strange, by the advice of counsel, had made no statement as yet as to what took place between them when they met. Strange and Bridges were arrested and are now lying in Waynesville jail. Exaggerated statements of the matter spread over the county, and a hundred or more men assembled at Waynesville. So great was their indignation that it was with difficulty that the crowd were restrained from mobbing the young men who composed the party.—Char. Observer.

Unjust Discrimination by the Federal Government.

It is an established fact, we believe, says the New York Herald, that in this country one man is as good as another; but it is not so evident that one State is as good as another. Here, for instance, is Illinois. It is a large State, a fertile State, a populous State, a wealthy State. It is the State from which General Grant entered the army in 1861. It is the State from which he appointed his excellent minister to France. It is the State which contains General Logan. It is, on all these and many other accounts, a State which does not deserve at the hands of the federal government such a grave and

offensive slight as has been and is put upon it. We speak of the matter with pain, but in the public interest we can remain silent no longer.

Ku Klux have raged in Franklin and Williamson counties, in Illinois, not merely for weeks or months, but for two years. "Shrouded sharpshooters" defy justice, and murder and intimidate at their own ferocious wills. The law officers of the county and State are, or seem to be, unable to check violence or to punish murder and rapine; and yet we do not hear of federal interference. Gen. Grant remains unconcerned at Long Branch, while the laws are defied by masked murderers in his favorite State. There is no proclamation warning these Illinois Ku Klux to disperse. There is no summons of troops to go to the scene of long continued bloodshed. The President, so prompt to interfere in Arkansas in case of peace and order, is utterly neglectful of Illinois. Why is this? Are the people of Illinois not as good as those of Arkansas and Louisiana? Must men nowadays live south of Mason and Dixon's line to be entitled to the favorable notice of the federal government? Have Northern or Northwestern men no rights that the President is bound to enforce with federal bayonets? Are Ku Klux to be destroyed in the South and to be encouraged in the North only? And if so, why? This is a matter which touches the pride of States and of sections. As Northern men we cannot see with patience such gross and long continued favoritism on the part of the federal government towards the South.—Sentinel.

A NOBLE VINDICATION

The New York Herald commenting on the treatment of Jefferson Davis by the people of Winnebago county, Illinois, and by the Grand Army of the Republic, magnanimously and truthfully vindicates Mr. Davis as follows:

If Jefferson Davis is an unwelcome guest at a Northern agricultural fair then no other Southerner who fought in the war can be welcomed. We do not see where the members of the Grand Army of the Republic draw the line between Jefferson Davis and Gen. Longstreet, unless in this Mr. Davis preferred to cherish the convictions with which he entered the rebellion, while General Longstreet has accepted the doctrine of the Republican party. Mr. Davis was no more responsible for the rebellion in the South than any one of a thousand other men. In fact, before the war, while the question of secession was under discussion, he was among the more moderate of the Southern leaders. There were twenty members and Senators in the Congress which preceded the rebellion more active than Mr. Davis in bringing about hostilities and more responsible for the result. Mr. Davis and his colleagues in that Congress followed public opinion in the South, and did not lead it. Mr. Davis was put at the head of the Confederacy simply because he had more character than most of the Southern leaders. Even as it was the Confederate Congress almost elected Mr. Davis as the President. The election of Mr. Davis was the expression of a conservative sentiment even in the Southern Confederacy. A President of the Confederacy Mr. Davis did his duty as well as he knew how. He did what any other Southern leader would have done in the same place. He stood by his post to the end. When he fell he fell with the Confederacy. Therefore, to deal with Mr. Davis as in any way more responsible for the rebellion than any one of the conspicuous men of the South before the war is to do him a great injustice and ourselves a discredit.

And of the Grand Army of the Republic the Herald says: "This organization is known to be political and secret in its character. Its members use their army record for selfish political purposes. The true soldiers of the North and South have forgotten everything of the past except its glory, and they think only of their opponents as chivalrous and brave men. We never hear of this Grand Army of the Republic except when it makes the mischief that is taking place in Illinois. The business of its leaders seems to be to fan the flame of civil wrath and diligently seek offices. An act like this in Illinois, their rejection of the kindness and courtesy of Mr. Davis, will do more towards exasperating the South and intensifying the bitterness of feeling which it has long been the aim of patriotic men, without distinction of section or party, to extinguish, than anything that has occurred for a long time. There is not a true Southerner who took part in the Confederacy who will not feel that he cannot be welcome in any community which renounces the President of his Confederacy as an 'arch traitor and a coward.'"

To the charge that Jefferson Davis is a coward the Augusta Constitutionalist eloquently replies: "Coward! You call him, that gentleman! The history of the battle of Buena Vista contradicts you. When Col. Bowles and his regiment of Indians fled like a flock of sheep before Gen. Mignon, or, as your Gen. Shields graphically describes it, 'the regiment ran like a pack of cowards, with its Colonel at the head.' Jeff. Davis and his immortal Mississippians opened ranks and allowed them to pass to the rear, and then closed with the Mexicans in the deadliest conflict recorded in American history. The onset of eight thousand of the enemy, headed by their most gallant leader, and fighting under the very eyes of Santa Anna, was arrested and hurled back. At the first fire Col. Davis was shot, but he remained in the saddle at the head of his men throughout the culminating moment of that battle and the balance of the day. Had they been successful, Washington's Battery would have been captured, Gen. Taylor's left wing would have been turned, his retreat to Saltillo cut off, his army surrounded and made prisoners of war. The American army that day was lost by the cowardice of your Col. Bowles, and saved by the lion-hearted Col. Davis.

Coward! There never was a more infamous falsehood. There is not a drop of blood in his veins.

G. M. BROS. Wholesale & Retail Druggists

Where may be found a full assortment of Pure Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Fine Handkerchiefs, Foreign & Domestic Colognes, Soaps, Hair, Tooth & Nail Brushes, Havana & American Cigars. All grades of SMOKING & CHEWING TOBACCO. A fine lot of Brass & Glass LAMPS; also the celebrated Perkins & House Non-Explosive Kerosene Lamps which we warrant for twenty years. Whiskey, French Brandy, Champagne, Wine by the bottle or gallon. Blackberry, Malaga, California Sherry & Port Wine. Imported Gin, and in fact everything usually kept in a first class Drug Store. Our prescription department is fully in the hands of the profession, one of the other being in the Store day and night and no one need apprehend any danger in having their prescriptions compounded. Feb. 18th, 1875.—At.

K. F. BATTLE. F. H. CAMERON. President. Vice President. W. H. HICKS, Sec'y.

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With these facts before them will the people of North Carolina continue to pay annually thousands upon thousands of dollars to help up Foreign Companies, when they can secure insurance in a Company equally reliable and every dollar's premium they pay be loaned and invested in our own State, and among our own people? Thos. F. KLUTTZ, J. D. McNEELY, Agts. Salisbury, N. C. RUFFIN & TAYLOR, Gen'l. Dist. Agts. Greensboro, N. C. Dec. 31st.

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Blackmer and Henderson, Attorneys, Counselors and Solicitors. SALISBURY, N. C. January 22 1874.—At. Cheap Chattel Mortgages, and other various blanks for sale here. \$5 to \$20 Per Day at home. Terms read Address G. BRISTON & Co., Portland, Maine, Jan. 19, 1875.—17

The Masonic Journal. TO THE MASONIC FRATERNITY IN NORTH CAROLINA AND THE SOUTH.

This is emphatically an age of progress. The world moves apace, but with us, especially of the South, Masonry languishes, because lacking a proper dissemination of those pure principles peculiar to our old Order. Our brethren of other more favored sections have their periodical literature, and are bright and prosperous; we, too, should flourish and blossom as the rose.

WEEKLY MASONIC NEWSPAPER, with the above name, such as the dignity and advancement of the Fraternity will approve. Its Literature will be pure, and of the highest order; making the JOURNAL a fit companion for the most cultivated and refined, and a welcome visitor to any household. In this connection we have engaged the services of able and popular writers whose hearts glow with a fond desire for the perpetuity of the Ancient Landmarks of our "Mystic Rites," and we will spare neither labor nor expense to make the paper a highly instructive and popular Family and Masonic visitor.

Going North or East. Will avoid night changes and secure the most comfortable and shortest route by buying tickets VIA THE VA. MIDLAND.

DANVILLE across a twelve foot platform in DAYLIGHT. The entire train runs from DANVILLE to BALTIMORE over one uniform gauge without change. This route is one Hundred Miles shorter than any other to the SPRINGS OF VIRGINIA.

Change of Schedule. On and after Friday, April 16th, 1875, the trains will run over this Railway as follows.

Passenger Trains. Leave Wilmington at 7:15 A. M. 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 6:00 A. M. Arrive in Wilmington at 6:00 A. M. Mixed Trains. Leave Charlotte at 6:00 A. M. Arrive at Buffalo at 12:30 P. M. Leave Buffalo at 12:30 P. M. Arrive in Charlotte at 4:30 P. M.

The Piedmont Press, HICKORY, N. C. The only paper published in Catawba County, and has an extensive circulation among Merchants, farmers, and all classes of business men in the State. The Press is a live, wide-awake Democratic paper, and is a desirable medium for advertising in Western North Carolina. Liberal terms allowed on yearly advertisement. Subscription \$2.00 in advance.

CRAIGE & CRAIGE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND Solicitors in Bankruptcy. Special attention paid to proceeding in Bankruptcy. Sept. 5, 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS GLOUGH & WARREN ORGAN Co's (Late S. HONS & GLOUGH ORGAN Co's.)

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ALL THE LATE IMPROVEMENTS. Can be obtained only in these Organs. Fifty Different Styles. For the Parlor and the Church. Superior Material and Workmanship. Quality and Volume of Tone Unequaled. PRICES, \$50 TO \$500. Factory and Warerooms, Cor. 6th and Congress Sts. DETROIT MICHIGAN. (ESTABLISHED IN 1850.) AGENTS Wanted in Every County. Address GLOUGH & WARREN ORGAN CO., DETROIT, MICH. May 20, 1875.

FARMERS. We will furnish you Points one year for one plow in ordinary land for one Dollar. What you pay your blacksmith to do the same on your old-fashioned Plow? We have just made a great reduction in Price? All we ask of you is, Try it, and then if you don't like it bring it back and your money will be refunded to you.



SAVE MONEY, SAVE LABOR, SAVE TIME BY USING THE FARMERS' PLOW. It will run lighter. It will turn your land better. It will make you better crops. It will save you less to keep it in order, than any other Plow you have ever used.

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A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal weakness, or Spermatorrhea, induced by Self-Abuse, involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Pile; Mental and Physical Incapacity. By ROBERT J. CULBERTSON, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

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