



MR. EVARTS' VERMONT FARM.

The farm of Mr. William M. Everts contains between seven and eight hundred acres, seventy head of cattle, including twenty cows, three yoke of oxen, averaging four thousand pounds per yoke, fifteen calves, a three-year-old Durham bull—splendid specimen of that famous breed—a fine Jersey bull and other young cattle, all of which show care and skill in handling and feeding. There are two hundred sheep on the farm, many of them being superior animals. Of horses and colts there are sixteen; one span, as smooth and active as colts, aged, twenty-five and one twenty-six, showing that generous feeding and careful usage are strong incentives to longevity. Several spans of young horses show good blood. Mr. Everts has his best pair of horses in New York, no doubt competing, as far as he may, with Bonner and other horse fanciers in that city. Last but not least comes the swine, twenty-five in number. Brick from the old Baptist church, bought by Mr. Everts, furnished materials for the walls of a new and convenient pigsty, and the interior was finished with due regard to neatness, ease of feeding, and the comfort of the inmates. One breeding boar imported from Lancashire, England, is as near a perfect type of the hog as we have ever seen. The products of the farm average two hundred tons of hay yearly. This year two thousand two hundred bushels of corn were raised on twenty acres, beside several acres to fatten for to cows in the fall. Oats and roots of various kinds are largely raised.—Rutland (Vt.) Herald.

EGGS IN WINTER.

Few things are more essential to the comforts of the table in winter than fresh eggs and a plenty of them. The opinion is very common that hens must needs suspend payment when the weather becomes severe, but this is not at all a matter of necessity. They will lay as readily from the 1st of January onward as at any time in the year, provided they are properly cared for. The eggs are in them, in embryo, and all that is needed to secure their constant deposit in the nest is to pay suitable attention to the hens that they lay eggs. 1. The first essential is a warm shelter. If hens are left to spend their days in the snow and to roost at night on the bare ground in any exposed situation, it will be the next thing to a miracle if they lay eggs. All their resources will be exhausted in resisting the cold; they will have none left to spend in producing eggs. A good hen house should be provided, with a warm southern exposure and sheltered from the wintry blasts. A glazed window facing the south, or more than one, should be given them, to let in light in days that may be dark and stormy, or when it is too cold for them to venture out. They should not be confined to the hen-house during the day, but will be much better off with an open exercise outside of their night quarters. 2. Cleanliness is another requisite. Their quarters should be kept free from the vermin that annoy fowls, and this can be done only by the exercise of care and labor. The hen-house should be thoroughly whitewashed internally with lime, as one of the best preventives to the approach of insects. The hens should have access to a bed of dry ashes or earth, or a mixture of the two is still better. This is not opposed to cleanliness, for pure earth and ashes are clean in the eyes of the feathered tribe, and are a protection against what to them is real dirt. They should be not allowed to scratch or wallow in their own droppings. 3. Meat and drink. They must be well fed, and with the right kind of food. Almost any kind of grain, corn, wheat, buckwheat or oats, will answer for their daily bread, although it is better to vary these staples occasionally, for no one likes to be confined to precisely the same diet year in and year out. But something more than the best of grain is needed for the manufacture of eggs. Hens will not lay without some form of animal food. If they could have access to the grasshopper, as in summer, they would require nothing else, but in the winter they require some kind of meat. The refuse meat from the butchers' stalls, or the poor scraps of the butchers' meat, or the scraps from the table,—almost any animal food,—should be given to them in liberal quantities every day or two. This goes directly to the composition of the eggs, and without such food eggs will be scarce and without flavor. It is erroneous idea that there is no difference in the quality of eggs given from the same fowls. The quality and flavor are effected by the food as well as by the breed of fowls. For this reason we would not feed hens on fish, in the fear, at least, that the eggs, like the flesh of fowls, might become fishy. Hens should also have some green vegetable food. Cabbage leaves may be thrown to them, whole or chopped up. Hot roast potatoes will be eaten with avidity, and will be stimulated by the heat they impart. Fowls are much better in very cold weather for some hot feed. Hot buckwheat cakes are capital food for hens when the object is to fatten them, but not so good for eggs. Give the hens soft food in the morning, and at night a feed of grain of some kind, which they may grind up at leisure in the night. They should have a fresh supply of clean, tepid water in the morning, and should never be left a single

day without it. Icewater or snow will not supply this want.

4. Material for shells. They must have access to lime in some form as the material for shells to their eggs. It is a bad plan to feed out the broken shells of eggs that have been used, unless broken so fine as not to be recognized by the fowls, as they may learn to eat their own eggs. If they have access to open ground they will pick up lime for their own use in manufacturing the eggs, but otherwise they should be supplied with broken bones, oyster shells, or lime in some other form. By attention to these particulars, any family with a score of good hens may look for a large supply of fresh eggs through the winter months as confidently as at any other time of the year.

THE BOTTOM OF THE RUDISSILL MINE.—EXCAVATING SKELETONS.—GATHERING UP THE BONES.—For the last two months, the lessee of the Rudissill mine have been engaged in pumping it out. They have at last succeeded in reaching bottom. The water was 175 feet deep. Already many curious things have been excavated. The result of yesterday's excavations, however, produced the greatest sensation yet. After making their way down into the mud some distance, the miners discovered what was known to be the last ladder, or the one which rested on the bottom of the lowest shaft. A few feet down this, the bones of a man's arm were found. They were lying against the ladder, parallel to each other, with the small or wrist end turned upwards. The position of the bones immediately suggested the idea that the individual who once gloried in the possession of them, had started up the ladder, when he was covered with the water and suffocated. These bones are just what it was expected to find. The Rudissill mine, although old and productive, and always been worked with much difficulty, owing to the fact that it was almost impossible to keep water out of it. Many were aware of the danger attending the work of excavating the ore, but the mine was paying well and good prices were given for labor. Finally the eventful day came and, as usual with such catastrophes, unexpectedly. Two negro men who were laboring in the lowest shaft perished. The mine filled up so rapidly that it was impossible to rescue their bodies.—Charlotte Observer.

THE VALUE OF ICE.

Ice has become so important in the manufacture of the best butter, and in the preservation of fruits, vegetables and meats in the summer, that no farmer can afford to be without it. With a good ice-house, well filled, he can put his perishable products into the home market in first rate condition, and sell on the top of the market. Much of the material for family consumption inevitably spoils for want of ice. Fruits become staler, milk sours; meats are tainted, butter grows rancid, and thus the losses unite to cost much more the labor of gathering and storing the ice. It is not infrequently happens that the first of the season is not only the best, but the only opportunity for securing a supply. December ice is generally more transparent and solid than that which forms later with partially melted snow upon the surface. The short crop of last season was owing mainly to the neglect of the December harvest. Good ice might have been gathered then, but everybody was waiting for thicker ice, which in many places did not come at all. This was a good thing for the ice-men of Maine, but rather expensive for the multitudes further south, who usually depend upon the home supply. Farmers, we are glad to know, are getting more in the habit of using ice, and find it a profitable crop to gather. In the single item of manufacturing and preserving butter, it would save millions of dollars to the country. More than half the butter sent to the large markets is of the lower grades, and has to be sold at a discount of 25 to 50 per cent. With a better preservation of the milk and cream, such as ice would furnish, and nicer methods of making and storing, and sending to market, this immense loss might be saved to the farmers of the country.—American Agriculturist.

The Western Rural has the following: "What do you think of an unbroken furrow, six miles long? That is what you can see any day by going to Elm River, Cal., where Messrs. Darymple and Grandin are breaking prairie. The teams start in the morning and make one round across an entire township and back (12 miles) before dinner, and the same in the afternoon, 24 miles' travel for each team every day."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The country grocer said to a farmer: "Here, my friend, those balls of butter I bought of you last week all proved to be just three ounces short of a pound." And the farmer innocently answered: "Well, I don't know how that could be; for I used one of your pound-bars of soap for a weight."

A shoemaker with one eye, complained that one of his lamps did not burn. One of his shopmates, who is a genuine son of the Emerald Isle, with astonishment exclaimed, "Faith, and what do you want of two lamps? Ye haven't but one eye!"

An improved form of challenge to a duel is the following: "If thou wilt get twelve unripe apples just before retiring at night, I will do the same, and we shall see who survives."

In Paris, Ky., a few days ago, a turkey was killed which when dressed weighed thirty-five pounds. The liver, heart and gizzard weighed four pounds.

Little circumstances convey the most characteristic ideas; but the choice of them, may as often paint the genius of the writer, as of the person represented.

Natural Selection.—Taking the largest apple on the plate.

KEEPING THE DOOR SHUT.

Old man Thompson took on a fresh supply of cold yesterday, and when he reached his office he determined to keep the door shut and thus keep aloof from cold currents of air that might enter.

When the fire in the room had about heated up the room, and Thompson was fairly snuk into the late dispatches in the morning paper, some one entered and as usual left the door open.

"Shut the door, you idiot; were you born in a saw mill?" he yelled.

The fellow went back and gave the door a slam that astonished the key hole.

By and by the boy came in with wood for the fire. Of course he left the door open.

"Shut that door!" "The door dropped his wood and obeyed the summons.

The next comer was an old man whose hair was silvered and his form bent. He was on a begging expedition, and when he came in he left the door open wide enough to let in a cyclone.

"Shut the door!" howled Thompson. The old man paused, and kept the door open and said slowly:

"I'm a poor old man without a crumb to eat."

"Don't care who the devil you are—shut the door!"

"Don't speak so harsh to an old man—I'll go out in a minute."

"Either come in or go out—but shut the door."

The old man studied a little but made no effort to shut the door.

Thompson could stand it no longer. Jumping up from his seat, he gave the door a gentle shove which broke the lock and shook the glass out of the window.

Then he nailed up the door, sat down and felt like he had conquered a nation.

The old man then wanted to go out. He said he didn't want to stay with a man who was so particular. Thompson asked him why the dickens he didn't go out when the door was open.

"See here," said the beggar, as he clasped both hands on the head of his stick and leaned forward, "suppose some day you are put in a room and that room has iron bars for a window; you hear merry voices from without; you feel the damp, gloomy air of night stealing on, and know that the door is shut and in that damp air you will sleep during the night. Do you think you will be sternly yelling 'shut the door' and endeavoring to fasten it more securely?"

Thompson laid down his paper and began to weaken.

"Suppose," resumed the old man, "that the door was locked with a patent key; that you receive a message from your family saying one of your children is dying; that your wife is sinking beneath the grief and needed your presence at her bedside! Would you cry out 'shut the door' when the jailer came around?"

Thompson arose, prize open the door and when he pressed a dollar bill in the old man's hand as he was going out, was too deeply affected to hear the old villain say "I've never known that dodge to fail."

Thompson is negotiating for a seat of springs, by which he expects to keep his door hermetically sealed.—Bridges Smith's Paper.

Remarkable is the following passage of Josephus, relative to the wickedness of his countryman before Jerusalem was besieged by the Romans—"That time abounded with all manner of iniquity, so that none was left undone. Yea, though one endeavored to invent some new villainy, yet could he invent none that was not then practiced."

Sanvener, the French mathematician, when he was about to court his mistress, would not see her, till he had been with a notary, to have the conditions on which he intended to insist reduced into a written form; for the sight of her should not leave him enough master of himself. Like a true mathematician, he proceeded by rule and line, and made his calculations when his head was cool.

A fond mother was in the act of cutting the pie for dinner, and proceeded to "count noses," as she termed it, that each might get his or her share, when a suggestion was made by her young female hopeful that the parent "count eyes," thinking that if the amendment was carried, two pieces of pie would be allotted to each of the feasters instead of one piece.

A wolf, which for two years has been preying upon sheep in Coffee and Irwin counties, Georgia, was killed a few days ago. It had killed altogether more than five hundred sheep, and a reward of \$200 had been offered to any one who would kill it.

It was a saying of Lord Clarendon's father, that he never knew a man to arrive to any degree of reputation in the world, who chose for his friends and companions persons in their qualities inferior, or in their parts not much superior to himself.

A citizen of Huntington, Vt., has a cat which is in the habit of going into a stable on cold winter nights and getting on the back of one of the cows and remaining there during the night, having discovered that this is an effective way to keep warm.

A smoked ham weighing 112 pounds was exhibited in a store at Memphis, Tenn., a few days ago. The pig from which it had been cut weighed 1,110 pounds, and had been raised by a planter in Mississippi.

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Three Points for Consideration.

During the past five years VEGETINE has been steadily working its way into public favor, and those who were at first most incredulous in regard to its efficacy are now its most ardent and zealous adherents.

There are three essential causes for those having such a horror of patent medicines changing their opinion and lending their influence toward the advancement of VEGETINE. 1st.—It is a honest medicine, made from bark, roots and herbs. 2d.—It honestly accomplishes all that is claimed for it without doing any harm to the system. 3d.—It presents honest vouchers in testimonials from honest, well known names, whose signatures are a sufficient guarantee of their earnestness in the matter. Taking into consideration the vast quantity of medicine brought conspicuously before the public through the flaming advertisements in the newspaper columns, with no proof of merit or genuine vouchers of what it has done, we should be proud to manufacture a small degree of pride in presenting the following testimonials from Rev. J. B. DORRIS, D.D., the popular and ever genial pastor of the South Baptist Church, Boston.

The Three Body Case for Sleep. Boston, March 14, 1874.

Dear Sir:—I have had a severe case of duty as a result of what I believe to be genuine VEGETINE. I feel that I can safely say, either excessive mental labor or manual work, or a combination of the two, will lead to nervous prostration, and we begin our work tired out with an almost fruitless character of rest. I have used VEGETINE for some time, and it has done for me what I had almost given up. I have used it for some time, and it has done for me what I had almost given up. I have used it for some time, and it has done for me what I had almost given up.

Now I have a particular horror of "Patent Medicine," as there is a great deal of it in use. I have used it for some time, and it has done for me what I had almost given up. I have used it for some time, and it has done for me what I had almost given up. I have used it for some time, and it has done for me what I had almost given up.

Valuable Evidence. The following letter from Rev. O. T. Walker, D.D., formerly pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston, and at present settled in Providence R. I., must be deemed as reliable evidence. No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two years' use of the medicine. It is in the Rev. Mr. Walker's family, who now pronounce it invaluable.

Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston. The following letter from Rev. E. S. Best, Past of the M. E. Church, Northwick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians, who are suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt the curative power of VEGETINE. Natick, Mass., Jan. 1st, 1874.

MR. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir:—I have had good reason for regarding VEGETINE as a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life, and we are indebted to you for the recovery caused by a cerebral affection, and was so long and painful. I have used it for some time, and it has done for me what I had almost given up. I have used it for some time, and it has done for me what I had almost given up. I have used it for some time, and it has done for me what I had almost given up.

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THE OBSERVER.

Needs no formal statement of principles, nor elaborate recital of what it will do, or expects to do, in the coming year. It can offer no stronger guarantee for its future than it offered by its past conduct. It will labor earnestly and faithfully for the advancement of the Democratic party, and for the good of the State, which it believes to be one and inseparable.

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6. E. W. Filler's Sea Gift.
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Carolina Central Railway Co. OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C. April 14, 1875.

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 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.

No Trains on Sunday except one freight train that leaves Wilmington at 6 P. M., instead of on Saturday night.

Connectors. Connects at Wilmington with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads, Semi-weekly New York and Tri weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers, and the River Boats to Fayetteville.

Connects at Charlotte with the Western Division, North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte & Statesville Railroad, Charlotte & Atlanta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.

Thus supplying the whole West, Northwest and Southwest with a short and cheap line to the Seaboard and Europe.

S. L. FREMONT, Chief Engineer and Superintendent. May 6, 1875.—47.

KERR CRAIG, Attorney at Law, Salisbury, N. C.

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

CONDENSED TIME-TABLE. In Effect on and after Sunday, Dec. 10th, 1876.

GOING NORTH. STATIONS. MAIL. Leave Charlotte 4:55 A. M.
Air-Line Junction 5:20 "
Salisbury 7:35 "
Greensboro 9:55 "
Danville 12:28 P. M.
Dundee 12:4