PUBLISHED WEEKLY—J. J. BRUNER, Ed. and Prop
T. K. BRUNER, Associate Ed.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Year, payable in advance, ... $2 00
Six months, ... 1 25

ADVERTISING RATES:

One inch, one publication, ... $1 00
" " two publications, ... 1 50
Contract rates for months or a year.

MEASLES IN PIGS.

Pigs are subject to a disease called measles, which is believed to render the flesh unwholesome. The measles are very prevalent, though seldom fatal, and if not checked, affect the grain of the meat, which may commonly be seen in the shops of a faded color, and the flesh punctured, as it were, with small holes. The commencement of the disease appears in languor and decline of the appetite, followed by small pustules in the throat, together with red and purple eruptions, more distinct after death than during the life of the animal. By aid of the miscroscope it has been ascertained that the measles is a larval cestode, or in other words one of the sexually immature stages of development of a tape-worm—*Tænia solium*—a frequent human pest, derived from eating raw or underdone pork. Swine, whose habits are less cleanly than those of the horned cattle, do not enjoy the same immunity as these, and in them the measly condition may assume abnormous proportions. On the other hand, swine will undergo a large amount of porasitism without displaying those external evidences of suffering which other animals are apt to betray under similar circumstances. By the aid of a microscope, or with the assistance of a powerfully magnifying pocket lens, the distinctive characters of the various meat and pork measles may be readily made out. Indeed, the naked eye alone, is, in most cases, sufficient to determine the nature of spots and specks in meat and pork.

It is idle to talk of cure in a disease of this nature. Generally speaking, even if the animals be in health, a small quantity of nitre and sulphur, occasionally mixed up with their food, besides stimulating their appetite, will frequently prevent disease; neither can we too much insist on cleanliness, nor upon the punctual regularity of feed at stated times. This injunction, if followed, will do more for the preservation of health in pigs, than the administration of any specific after disease had decidedly shown itself.

THE USE OF FRUITS.

The numerous excellent fruits which our country affords are quite too sparingly employed as articles of diet by most people. Fruit is used as a luxury, not as a food. Instead of being eaten at the table as a part of the meal, it is usually eaten between meals, and is thus made the means of harm instead of benefit. Fruit should be made a part of the meal as well as any other article of food. Many people eat fruit only for dessert, after having already fully satisfied the demands of nature with other food. Taken in this way, fruit is often an injury, since it leads the individual to eat more than his system needs, and more than he can digest properly.

Fruits are really nutritious articles of food, though the proportion of nutriment contained in them is not so great as that found in most grains. Individuals have frequently demonstrated the nutrient value of fruits by living upon a purely frugivorous diet for a protracted period.

Fruits are especially valuable as articles of food for those who are suffering from inactivity of the bowels and kidneys. There is no better regulator of the bowels than fruit liberally used. The liberal use of fruit during the winter season will prevent spring biliousness by keeping the liver and bowels in good condition.

There are few persons who cannot use fruit in some form. Many invalids with weak stomachs are obliged to forego the use of such acid fruits as cranberries, cherries, currents, and very sour apples; but they may employ sweet and subacid apples, raspberries, strawberries, grapes, and other sweet fruits, with impunity. Those who cannot use raw fruit should eat it cooked in some simple way. A baked sweet apple will hardly disagree with the most rebellious stomach.

Sour fruits may be made palatable by the addition of a small quantity of sugar, or by the use of such sweet fruits as dates, raisins, figs, etc. Fruits are generally spoiled by the addition of too much sugar. While it is probably true that a small quantity of sugar may be appropriated, it should never be used in greater proportion than that in which nature affords it. Hence, it is a little safer to employ sweet fruits as a means of sweetening more acid ones rather than to use sugar in the commercial form, there being less liability to its use in excess when taken in this way. Nevertheless, too much of the saccharine element may be taken even in the form of sweet fruits. Such fruits as dates and figs need to be eaten with moderation. We have often seen individuals suffer habitually from indigestion when the sole cause was the too free use of dates. —*The Health Reformer.*

Singular Property of Tomato Leaves.—"I planted a peach orchard," writes M. Saroy, of the Society of Horticulture, Valparaiso, "and the trees grew well and strongly. They had but just commenced to bud when they were invaded by the curculio (*pulgon*) which insects were followed, as frequently happens, by ants. Having cut some tomatoes, the idea occurred to me that by placing some of the leaves around the trunks and branches of the peach-trees, I might preserve them from the rays of the sun, which were very powerful. My surprise was great upon the following day to find the trees entirely free from their enemies, not one remaining, except here and there where a curled leaf prevented the tomato from exercising its influence. These leaves I carefully unrolled, placing upon them fresh ones from the tomato vine, with the result of banishing the last insect and enabling the trees to grow with luxuriance. Wishing to carry still further my experiment, I steeped in water some fresh leaves of the tomato, and sprinkled with this infusion other plants, roses, and oranges. In two days these were also free from the innumerable insects which covered them, and I felt sure that, had I used the same means with my melon patch, I should have met with the same result. I therefore deem it a duty I owe to the Society of Horticulture to make known this singular and useful property of the tomato leaves, which I discovered by the merest accident. —*Living Age.*

The suggestion contained in this paragraph is well worth attention. If there are such effective properties in the tomato leaves this useful plant will have a great superadded value.

Copel leaves sprinkled on Cabbages infested with worms will cleanse them, it is said by one who has tried it. Renew the application two or three times.

To Prevent Splitting of Handles.

All carpenters know how soon the butt ends of chisels split, when daily exposed to the blows of the mallet or hammers. A remedy suggested by a Brooklyn man consists simply in sawing or cutting off the round end of the handle so as to make it flat, and attaching by a few nails on the top of it two round disks of sole leather, so that the end becomes similar to the heel of a boot. The two thicknesses of leather will prevent all splitting, and if in the course of time they expand and overlap the wood of the handle they are simply trimmed off all around.

HER LAST OFFER.

Among the tide of people pouring into the circus yesterday was a benevolent looking woman of forty, carrying an umbrella on her shoulder and a shinplaster in her fingers. She handed out the quarter and was pushing along, when the ticket agent called out:

"See here, madam, I must have fifty cents."

"It's all right—I'm a good Democrat," she replied, trying, to get in.

"Another quarter, madam," he said as he detained her.

"I say I'm a good Repnblican, and I say two shillings is enough," she exclaimed, beginning to look mad.

"More money, or you must stand aside," said the door-keeper in a firm voice.

"No, I won't do it!" she bluntly replied. "I've walked four miles to see the show and I'm going to see it. It seems to me you are mighty high-nosed about it, and it seems to me that I'm just as good as you are, If I don't own no mammoth aggravation of animals."

"Two shillings more, madam," was his song.

"I'll say thirty," she remarked, feeling in her pocket.

"Can't do it, madam."

"Then I'll say thirty-one."

"Can't do it."

"Thirty-two."

"Don't block the way, madam."

"See here, mister showman, with a cage of hyenas, that's my last offer. If you want the cash, all right. If you don't, why say the word."

"Stand one side, madam, if you please," was the reply, and she stood. She went over to a stand and bought a glass of lemonade, and then took a scout along the canvass. Just as the show began some boy caught sight of a pair of shoes kicking the air under the edge of the tent, and some people inside were surprised to see a woman's head come up between the benches. A body followed the head, an umbrella followed the body, and as she got a seat and a brace for her back, she smiled benignly and remarked:

"Thirty-two cents saved to buy pickles, for winter, and now let the performance go on!"

According to a recent writer in the London *Times*, the "French dyers have attained such extraordinary skill, that they can color up inferior qualities of silk so as to make them look far better than they are. In some cases they are able to change the silk with lead and iron, which adds as much as one hundred or one hundred and fifty per cent. to the weight of it! All such artificial additions disappear when the tissue is exposed to any wear, however slight, and sometimes even when it is only exposed to the atmosphere. Let us admire and beware. Never have tissues looked so lovely as now; they charm the eye. But, also, never was beauty more deceitful; and, if our women cannot resist the temptation of lovely tints, let them at least take care to buy new silks from houses which are thoroughly to be trusted." If silk for dresses is open to this grave suspicion, how much more probable is the adulteration of sewing silk which is always sold by weight, although done up in skeins, or on bobbins and reels.

"Sing Sing!" shouted the brakeman, as a Hudson River train slowed up to that station. "Fife years for refreshments!" yelled a passenger with short hair and bracelets, as he rose to leave the car in charge of a deputy-sheriff.

BLUE LAMP CHIMNEYS.

Noted oculists, for instance Graft, Art, and Stellwag-Carion, recommend either blue, bluish gray, or smoke-colored glasses as a protection for weak eyes against the unpleasant effect of red, orange, and yellow light. On the same principle, the trying reddish yellow light of candles, lamps, and gas, on normal eyes as well as weak ones, can be pleasantly modified by the use of blue chimneys or globes (or at least of shades for the reflection of the light) colored a light ultramarine blue. A remarkable near approach to a light as agreeable as daylight is said to be produced by a petroleum lamp with a round wick and a light blue chimney of twice the usual length, the latter causing so great a draught that the petroleum burns with a nearly pure white flame.

A NEW SOURCE OF ILLUMINATION.

Between Bordeaux and Bayonne, in France, there is a large stretch of sandy desert, whereon there is little vegetation save here and there patches of pine trees. From these trees there runs a resinous matter, which is collected and sold by the inhabitants of the region. This substance has recently been studied by M. Guillemare, and he now announces to the French Academy of Sciences, that he has produced three kinds of oil from the material, all rich in carbon containing respectively 80, 90 and 92 per cent. of that element. The light yielded on burning the oils is remarkable for its whiteness and steadiness and is said to be suitable for lighthouse illumination and even for photography.

Work up the Product.—The Southern States grow near 5,000,000 bales of cotton. They cannot work it up. This is their loss. So they sell it, and export it to other countries. The producers of corn, wheat, cattle, hogs, petroleum, rosin and tobacco cannot consume them. They export them, if not at such prices as they want, then at such as they can get. Now our producers of coarse cottons are doing the same thing. What are our iron and steel men doing? There are over 700 blast furnaces in the United States, with a capacity of three-fourths of a million tons. Now, what do they do? Export their products? No. There is not a sufficient number of machinery manufactories, of railroad enterprises, and other means of using up this heavy product, and it must be exported or the works stop producing.

Now, that is just where the lack comes in. Iron and steel may be called, to all practical purposes, raw material, as are cotton, flax and provisions, and must be used up to a higher profit. The iron and steel should go into machinery; the nation should be demanding the machinery for many industrial enterprises, and these enterprises must be cared for if they are expected to consume machinery. The iron and steel interest needs to do the same for flax and sugar and fine cotton and wool goods that the country has done for iron and steel—protect them—and in so doing they will make a market for this raw material.—*St. Louis Journal of Commerce.*

The Best Sauces.—A prince was overtaken in his walk by a shower, and sought shelter in the nearest cottage, where he was kindly received.

The children happened to be sitting at table, with a dish full of oatmeal porridge before them. They were all eating it with a right good appetite, and looked, moreover, as fresh and ruddy as roses.

"How is it possible," said the prince to the mother, "that they can eat such coarse food with such evident relish, and look so healthy and blooming withal?"

The mother answered, "It is on account of three kinds of sauces which I put on the food. First, I let the children earn their dinner by work."

"And what then?" asked the prince.

"Secondly," said the mother, "I give them nothing to eat except at meal-time, that they may bring an appetite with them to table. Thirdly, I bring them up in the habit of contentment, as I keep them altogether ignorant of dainties and sweetmeats."

"Seek far and wide, no better sauce you'll find,
Than hunger, work, and a contented mind."
—*Sel.*

CHINESE PHYSICIANS.—The Chinese fee their physicians in a much more sensible manner than do most other nations. Their plan is to pay the doctors for keeping them well, rather than for curing them when ill. When a Chinaman gets sick, the pay of his physician is stopped until he is well again; hence it is greatly for the advantage of the pig-tailed doctor to cure his patient as soon as possible, and then to keep him well. If American physicians were paid for their services in the same way, there would be a remarkable decrease in sickness.

One would think, from the remedies used by Chinese doctors, that they took occasion to chastise their patients for being sick, and thus depriving them of their fees, by administering as remedies the most abominable and disgusting articles. The following are few of the articles which were exhibited in the Chinese department at Philadelphia as medicines:—

The lining membrane of a fowl's gizzard, dried, for dyspepsia; dung and beetle-skins for skin diseases; snake-skins for small pox; fragments of the fossil crabs, used for diseases of the eye; dried toads to cause sweating; maggots, for delirium; oyster shells, for deafness; decoction of dried leeches, for a purgative, with numerous similar articles, some even still more nauseating than those mentioned.

An Irishman says the times are so hard that he has parted with all his wardrobe but the arm-holes of his waistcoat.

PUBLIC REPORT
—OF A—
POLICEMAN.

I have not enjoyed good health for several years past, yet have not allowed it to interfere with my labor. Every one belonging to the laboring class knows the inconvenience of being obliged to labor when the body, from debility almost refuses to perform its daily task. I never was a believer in dosing with medicines; but having heard the VEGETINE spoken of so highly, was determined to try it, and shall never regret that determination. As a tonic (which every one needs at some time) it surpasses anything I ever heard of. It invigorates the whole system; it is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood. There are many of my acquaintances who have taken it, and all unite in praise of its satisfactory effect.

Especially among the aged class of people, it imparts to them the one thing most needful in old age—nights of calm, sweet repose, thereby strengthening the mind as well as the body. One aged lady, who has been suffering through life from Scrofula, and has become blind from its effects, having tried many remedies with no favorable result, was induced by friends to try the VEGETINE. After taking a few bottles, she obtained such great relief that she expressed a wish for her sight, that she might be able to look upon the man who sent her such a blessing.

Yours respectfully,
O. P. H. HODGE, Police Officer, Station 6.
BOSTON, MASS., May 9, 1871.

HEARTFELT PRAYER.

ST. PAUL, Aug., 22, 1864.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:
Dear sir—I should be wanting in gratitude, if I failed to acknowledge what the VEGETINE has done for me. I was attacked about eleven months since with Bronchitis, which settled into Consumption. I had night sweats and fever chills; was distressed for breath and frequently spit blood; was all emaciated, very weak, and so low that my friends thought my case hopeless.

I was advised to make a trial of the VEGETINE, which, under the providence of God, has cured me. That he may bless the use of your medicine to others as he has to me, and that his divine grace may attend you, is the heartfelt prayer of your admiring, humble servant, BENJAMIN PETTINGILL.

P. S.—Mine is but one among the many cures your medicine has effected in this place. B. P.

MAKE IT PUBLIC.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 9, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:
Dear Sir—I have heard from very many sources of the great success of VEGETINE in cases of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Catarrh, and other diseases of kindred nature. I make no hesitation in saying that I know VEGETINE to be the most reliable remedy for Catarrh and General Debility.

My wife has been troubled with Catarrh for many years, and at times very badly. She has thoroughly tried every supposed remedy that we could hear of and with all this she has for several years been gradually growing worse, and the discharge from the head was excessive and very offensive.

She was in this condition when she commenced to take VEGETINE: I could see that she was improving on the second bottle. She continued taking the VEGETINE until she had used from twelve to fifteen bottles. I am now happy in informing you and the public (if you choose to make it public) that she is entirely cured, and VEGETINE accomplished the cure after nothing else would. Hence I feel justified in saying that VEGETINE is the most reliable remedy, and would advise all suffering humanity to try it, for I believe it to be a good, honest, vegetable medicine, and I shall not hesitate to recommend it.

I am, &c., respectfully, L. C. CARDELL,
Store 451 Broadway.

VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cleanses and cures ulceration, cures constipation, and regulates the bowels.

Has Entirely Cured Me.

BOSTON, October, 1870.

MR. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—My daughter, after having a severe attack of whooping cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend, she tried the VEGETINE, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the VEGETINE for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the VEGETINE to others with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take; and I can cheerfully recommend it.

JAMES MORSE, 364 Athens Street.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers Everywhere.

A PROCLAMATION
BY THE GOVERNOR.
$200 Reward.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, January 12, 1877.

WHEREAS, official information has been received at this Department that Cornelius R. Litaker, late of the county of Rowan, stands charged with the murder of Robert Harris; and,

WHEREAS, it appears that the said Cornelius R. Litaker has fled the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him:

Now, therefore, I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of the said Cornelius R. Litaker to the Sheriff of Rowan county, at the court house in Salisbury, and I do enjoin all officers of the State and all good citizens to assist in bringing said criminal to justice.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the 12th day of January, 1877, and in the hundred and first year of American independence.

Z. B. VANCE, Governor.

By the Governor:
DAVID M. VANCE, Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION:

Height about 6 feet 2 inches; hair black and inclined to curl; eyes hazel or grey; (right eye blinks and is red when drinking); face round; forehead tolerably high; complexion fair; weight about 175 pounds; walk—steps quickly; knock kneed and inclined to stoop a little; conversation boastful; writes a good hand; wears a No. 9 shoe or boot; uneasy and restless in disposition; good on violin or banjo.

14:1m.

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work address, GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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☞ The Traveling Public will always find pleasant quarters and refreshing fare.

WM. ROWZEE.

Feb. 3, 1876. 17:tf

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.

To this end is desired at once a largely increased circulation for THE OBSERVER and the wholesome literature it is giving to the people of North Carolina. Once in a household, THE OBSERVER becomes a fixture. It needs only to be seen to make its way into every nook and corner of the State. That it may be so seen, and speedily, its Editors offer the following

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5. Poems of Paul H Hayne.
6. E W Fuller's Sea Gift.
7. The Odd Trump.
8. Harwood, by same author.
9. The Lacy Diamonds, by same.
10. Flesh and Spirit, by same author.
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To that person, man, woman, or child, who may send us the cash for the largest number of annual subscriptions to THE OBSERVER, daily, or weekly, or both combined, between January 1, 1877, and March 1, 1877, will be forwarded, free of all charges, all the books named as premiums to each paper, and a commission of TEN PER CENT. OF THE AMOUNT REMITTED.

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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.

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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.

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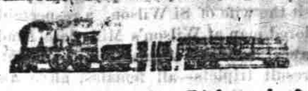
S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

May 6, 1875.—tf.

KERR CRAIGE
Attorney at Law,
bury, N. C.

Piedmont Air Line Railway



Richmond & Danville, Richmond & Danville R. W., N. C. Divison, 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 Juntion	5.20 "
" Salisbury	7.35 "
" Greensboro	9.55 "
" Danville	12.28 P M
" Dundee	12.46 "
" Burkeville	5.05 "
Arrive at Richmond	7.43 P M

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Richmond	7.50 A M
" Burkeville	10.46 "
" Dundee	2.55 P M
" Danville	2.59 "
" Greensborough	5.40 "
" Salisbury	8.15 "
" Air-Line Junction	10.25 "
Arrive at Charlotte	10.37 "

GOING EAST			GOING WEST
STATIONS.		MAIL	MAIL.
Leave Greensboro	Read Down	10.05 AM	Arr. 5.25 PM
" Co. Shops		11.21 "	Lv. 4.15 "
Arrive at Raleigh		2.41 PM	Arr 12.30 PM
Arrive at Goldsboro		5.15 PM	Lv. 10.10 PM

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R
(SALEM BRANCH.)

Leave Greensboro 5.50 P M
Arrive at Salem 8.00 "
Leave Salem 7.30 A M
Arrive at Greensboro 9.35 "

Passenger Trains leaving Raleigh at 12.34 P. M. connects at Greensboro with the Southern bound train; making the quickest time to all Southern cities.

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June 6, '76 Richmond, Va.

SIMONTON FEMALE COLLEGE.
Statesville, N. C.

MRS. E. N. GRANT, PRINCIPAL.

The Next Session will open August 30th 1876. Circulars with terms, ect., upon application.

Refereuces: Rev. W. A. Wood, Statesville, N. C.; ex-Gov. Z. B. Vance, Charlotte, N. C., Prof. W. J. Martin, Davidson College, N. C.; Rev. R. Burwell, Raleigh, N. C.; and all friends and pupils of Rev. Dr. Mitchell, late Professor in University of N. C. July 6 '76—1y.

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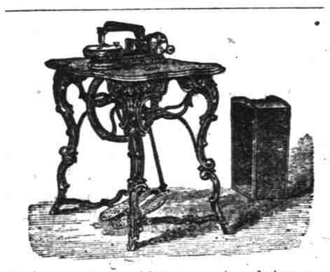
Graining & Frescoing a Specialty.

All letters addressed to the undersigned at Kernersville, N. C., will be promptly answered.

Work done by contract or by the day; Satisfaction Guaranteed. Address

J. GILMER KERNER,
Kernersville, N C



Long ago the world was convinced that sewing can be done by machinery—the only question now is, what machine combines in itself the greatest number of important advantages. Just here the

FLORENCE

comes in with its self-regulating tension, sewing from muslin to leather without change of thread or needle, then from right to left and left to right—while one style of the machine sews *to or from* the operator, as may be desired and with stitch alike on both sides. In elegance of finish and smoothness of operation, variety of work and reasonableness in price, the *Florence* has won the highest distinction. F. G. Cartland Greensboro, N. C., is the Agent. He is also Agent for

Bickford Knitting Machine

upon which 30 pairs of socks have been knit per day, without seam, and with perfect heel and toe. Hoods, Shawls, Scarfs, Gloves, &c., may be knit upon this *Woman's Friend*, which costs but $30.

Correspondence in relation to either Knitter or Sewing Machine is invited, and samples of work sent upon application. All orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Machines shipped to any part of the State, and satisfaction guaranteed. *Agents wanted in every County.*

Address all communications to
J. E. CARTLAND, Salisbury.
Or, F. G. CARTLAND, Gen'l Agt.
Greensboro, N. C

In the absence of Salisbury agent, call on Mrs. SCHLOSS, at the National Hotel. 23:1y

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

Pure Italian Queens $2.00
FOUR FOR $10.00
Safe arrival and purity guaranteed.
Italian stocks $12.50 each.
Morgan's combination HIVE $2.50 EACH
Address,
RUFUS MORGAN
Old Fort, N. C.—May 10.—tf

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete Outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expenses of starting you. Particulars free. Write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time. Don't delay. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.
35:1y.pd.

THE MORNING STAR,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

A FIRST CLASS DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER!

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE
Only Daily Paper
Published in WILMINGTON, a City of nearly 20,000 Inhabitants, and the Great Centre of North Carolina Trade!

SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year, - - - $7 00
Six Months, - - - 4 00
Three Months, - - - 2 25

ADVERTISING RATES REASONABLE. Address,
WM H. BERNARD,
Editor & Proprietor,
52:1 WILMINGTON N. C.

CAPE FEAR.
ANNOUNCEMENT.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 16, 1877.

From this date the publication of the Cape Fear will be discontinued. The undersigned has purchased the name, good-will, material and business of the Journal. The Daily Journal will be issued Friday morning, the 19th inst; the Weekly, Friday, the 26th inst. The Journal Job Office will be in charge of the old and experienced foreman, Mr. Wm. M. Hayes.

The Journal will contain the telegrams, local, commercial and general news, editorials, &c.

As heretofore, the Journal will be thoroughly and unswervingly Democratic.

Business men will consult their own interests by advertising in both editions of the Journal. All contracts made with the Cape Fear will be fulfilled

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

DAILY JOURNAL per annum . . . $6.00
DAILY JOURNAL per month 50
WEEKLY JOURNAL per annum . . 1.50

Mr. William Keen is city agent.
15:1t CICERO W. HARRIS.

HARDWARE.

When you want Hardware at low figures, call on the undersigned at No. Granite Row.

D. A. ATWELL.
Salisbury, N C., June 8—tf.

Mill Stones

Of any size desired, cut out of the best Granite in the State, may be obtained on short notice. Also, window and door sills, pedestals for monuments, &c. Address E. E. Phillips, Salisbury. 16:tf

OMNIBUS & BAGGAGE WAGON ACCOMMODATIONS.

I have fitted up an Omnibus and Baggage Wagon which are always ready to convey persons to or from the depot, to and from parties, weddings, &c. Leave orders at Mansion House or at my Livery & Sale Stable, Fisher street near Railroad bridge.

M. A. BRINGLE
Aug. 19.—tf.

Send 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3,000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. March 9, 76: 1y.

Blackmer and Henderson,
Attorneys, Counselors and Solicitors.
SALISBURY, N. C.

January 22 1876—tf.

Cheap Chattel Mortgages, and varios other blanks for sale here

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. March 9, 76: 1 yr.