

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 of a year.

THE FLOWER TRADE OF NEW YORK.

On Broadway, Fifth and Sixth avenues, and the cross streets near them between Third and Forty-seventh, there are thirty large florist concerns, each of which pays a rent from \$1,000 to \$4,500 a year, and does a yearly business of from six to forty thousand dollars. There are besides perhaps fifty smaller shops for the sale of flowers in different parts of the city. Many of the larger gardens and hot-houses were established during the flush times between 1850 and 1870, when large sums were lavished on floral decorations. At the wedding of Fred's daughter for instance, the floral designs, bouquets, and parlor decorations are said to have cost nearly \$4,000. Since 1871 there has been no notable increase in the number of flower producers in this vicinity. The number of retail dealers, however, has increased, and with greater competition and smaller demand the prices and profits have been materially lowered. Indeed, says a Times reporter, to whom we are indebted for a three-column review of the trade, it is only at holiday seasons that prices can be regarded as handsomely remunerative. For example, a shipment of roses and violets sent to Boston just before New Year's brought \$15 a hundred for the roses and \$1.50 for the violets; but by the 10th the same sorts of flowers were respectively worth only \$1, and half a dollar a hundred.

At this midwinter season the assortment of flowers in the New York market embraces ten choice varieties of roses, four varieties of carnations, several varieties of carnations, violets in abundance, heliotropes, mignonettes, pansies, primroses, azaleas, forget-me-nots, the sweet alyssums, etc. The lilies of the valley seem to gain in popularity constantly; and notwithstanding the great number grown about New York, so high are they in favor that the price is always good. Roehrs, of Union Hill, N. J., grows 150,000 sprays of them annually. One day last year he sent to the city by one man 10,000 sprays, for which he received fifteen cents each, or \$1,500 for a single back-load. Carl Jurgens, of Newport, Rhode Island, grows this winter 800,000 sprays of these little beauties. Roman hyacinths, which rival the lilies of the valley in popularity, are worth just now from seven to ten cents a spray, or from one and a half to two dollars a dozen. Orchids are always hard to get and very costly; sometimes as much as five dollars has been paid for a single flower. The finest collection of orchids grown for the trade in this country is believed to be that of George Such, of South Amboy, N. J.

Among foliage plants, ferns and smilax are most commonly used, and are justly prized for their effect in lighting up all floral decorations. Ordinary branches of ferns cost but three dollars a hundred, but some of the rarer kinds command as much as fifty cents each. The amount of smilax used here is enormous, experienced florists estimating that from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 feet of this beautiful vine are made up annually in this city. Formerly it used to be imported entirely from Boston, at a cost of a dollar a yard for single strings; now that the florists are growing it largely, the price is greatly reduced. This winter more than three thousand dollars' worth of all kinds of flowers and foliage have been imported from Boston, while considerably more than that amount has been sent here, besides large shipments to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, and other cities.

The best informed of our large flower-growers estimate that no less than \$10,000,000 are invested in the wholesale florists, business, in land, greenhouses, and stock in this vicinity. The hot-houses, forer over forty-five acres. At Union Hill, N. J., there are perhaps twenty acres under glass for the cultivation of flowers for the New York market. The general average of prices at the present time is, for loose roses, \$1 a dozen, except for choice specimens, which command fifty cents or even a dollar apiece; calla lilies, 25 cents each; smilax, 30 cents a yard; heliotropes, carnations, bonvardia and other small flowers, about 50 cents a dozen; hand bouquets from \$5 to \$25, according to size and composition; table designs from \$5 to \$100; funeral designs from \$3 to \$150.

For permanent house decorations, grasses, immortelles and pressed leaves are in great favor; the most beautiful grasses being the magnificent "pampas grass" plumes from California, which sells from 50 to 75 cents each, or \$1 a pair for handsome specimens, immortelles, of natural color and dyed, are brought from France, but not in large quantities.

I gave Timothy an introduction to Judge Kelley, and T. at once asked K. for a recommendation that would secure him (T.) a position in Washington. "Oh, you want some employment, do you?" asked the hard-working member from the Fourth Pennsylvania District. "Oh, no," said Timothy, "I don't want employment; I have had enough of that. What I want is a Government berth!"

Recognition of the Hampton government by Governor Vance was made yesterday, by a communication from Governor Vance to Governor Wade Hampton notifying him of the arrest of Joshua Bellamy, charged with committing a murder in Horry county, South Carolina, and fleeing to the swamps of Robeson county, this State. -*Ral. Observer.*

INVENTIONS.

Among the general public it is thought that great inventions are the result of what is called "lucky hits," and that chance has more to do with them than brain work. It is undoubtedly true that the most wonderful inventions are the simplest, and that the truths on which they are founded appear obvious. However commonplace some inventions may seem when they have become familiar to everybody's understanding, it must not be overlooked that for centuries their truths had lain concealed from the busy brain of man. If the real nature of great discoveries is fairly considered, as well as the intellectual processes which they involve, none can seriously hold the opinion that such inventions have been the effect of mere accident; but on the other hand, it must be apparent that such *so-called* accidental discoveries never happen to ordinary men. We believe that inventions dawn gradually on the contemplated mind; a certain fixed idea becomes, step by step, developed, by patiently weighing the pros and cons, until at last a sort of electric spark convulses the brain, momentarily sending a glow of joyful spasm to the heart, and true genius is born to the world. -*British Mail.*

A WOMAN'S INVENTION.

All lovers of good toast will be interested in the following useful bread toaster, the invention of Mrs. A. C. Harris, of Granville county, N. C. It is not patented, and can be made by all who wish to use it. It is made by taking a piece of sheet iron or heavy tin, about 18 inches square, and turning up the edges so as to form a shallow tray, to give sufficient stiffness to the sheet. A number of V shaped openings are now made in regular order across the bottom; and tongues of the V's are turned up at right angles to the sheet. These sharp points are to hold slices of bread pressed upon them. A short piece of stout wire hinged to the back serves as a prop to hold it at any angle to the fire. After placing the slices of bread in position, by pressing them on the points, the toaster is set up on the hearth before an open fire, where the bread soon assumes a rich brown color, and then the slices should be reversed. If the lower part should brown before the upper, the toaster can be turned upside down, and so bring the underdone bread nearest the fire. This useful invention costs only a few cents, and when once used, it becomes a household necessity.

AN INTELLIGENT WATCH.

Mark Twain has been examining a curious watch at a jeweler's in New Haven, Conn., which he describes as follows: "I have examined the wonderful watch made by M. Matile, and it comes nearer to being a human being than any piece of mechanism I ever saw before. It knows considerably more than the average watch. It knows the movements of the moon and tells the day of the week, the month, and will do this perpetually; it tells the hour of the day, the minute, and the second, and splits the seconds into fifths and marks the division by stop hands; having two stop hands, it can take care of two race-horses that start one after the other; it is a repeater, wherein the voter is suggested again; musically chimes the hour, the quarter, the half, the three quarter hour, and also the minutes that have passed of an uncompleted quarter-hour - so that a blind man can tell the time of day by it to the exact minute. "Such is this extraordinary watch; I should think one could add another wheel and make it read and write; still another and make it talk; and I think one might take out several of the wheels that are already in it, and it would be a more intelligent citizen than some that help to govern the country. On the whole, I think it is entitled to vote - that is, if its sex is the right kind."

THE YOUNG SHOULD BE TAUGHT TO THINK.

We have often suggested in our columns the importance of parents and teachers drilling the young people under their charge to think. The greatest difficulty a teacher has to contend with is not in accustoming the pupil to repeat the rules in grammar, arithmetic, and other studies, but to induce him to reflect on the reason why the rules are laid down, and why following the rule produces a correct result; in other words, to teach the pupil to think. A correspondent, Mr. R. K. Slosson, reflects in the *Western Rural* on thoughts on this subject in a somewhat lengthy article, from which we make the following extracts: "The world is indebted for nine tenths of its valuable knowledge, its improvements and progress generally, to men and women who have trained themselves to think in a systematic and consecutive manner. No man has ever become eminent in science, art, literature, or farming, who was not a profound thinker - who did not well examine and compare all the items pertaining to the subject - to know whether, in their various relations, they sustain the principle which public opinion upholds as being true. It is not a very uncommon thing that a principle has been enunciated by men who have pet theories to support, and where it is plain to a thinking, unbiased mind, that some of the important items of the theory are in direct antagonism to the principle, and therefore false; or otherwise, the principle itself has no foundation in truth. The earlier, consistent with health, that youth learn to think, the more massive and powerful will be the brain in maturity - the better prepared will be the mind to shed a glow of interest and happiness on all around, and fill itself with an intense sense of enjoyment unknown to the undisciplined mind. This process of thinking should be systematized, so that the mind can bend its energies in full force on one point at a time, and after having examined in this manner the whole

ground, the facts elicited can be classified, managed, and put in position to be easily understood and appreciated, because they are forcibly and logically brought to bear. If you once acquire the ability to concentrate the mind, so as not to be diverted from the main question or object in view, you have made a long stride in the right direction, and the vigorous use of individuality, comparison and causality will be pretty certain to enable you to reach satisfactory and demonstrative ones.

To assist yourselves very materially you need specially to cultivate memory; and we believe this can best be done by the association of things and ideas. If you wish to retain an idea, you have only to specify in your mind a familiar idea, analogous in some particular to the one you wish to remember; so all you have to do is to recall the familiar idea and the new one immediately pops into your mind. A little practice in this way will convince you of its utility, and remember the longer you practice a thorough analysis of the subject submitted to your investigation, the more speedy, perfect and satisfactory will be your work. We believe, therefore, that all high schools should have a professor whose business shall be to teach pupils to think, and even our common school law should require elementary instruction in the science of thinking. -*Scientific American.*

DEATH OF SIGNOR BLITZ.

Antonio Blitz, better known as Signor Blitz, the famous ventriloquist and conjuror, died recently in Philadelphia, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. Mr. Blitz came to country from England in 1834, and at once became famous for his remarkable dexterity in the art of legerdemain. He was a very ingenious inventor, and many of the most startling tricks of later magicians originated with him. He besides was quite a humorist, and delighted to use his peculiar talents for purposes of harmless fun. It is related that a favorite amusement of his was to visit the markets, and there enjoy the astonishment of the old fruit women when he gravely extracted gold dollars from their oranges, and of the egg dealers, when their eggs hatched canaries under his marvellous touch.

Personally, Signor Blitz was a refined and pleasant gentleman and lavishly charitable to the poor. The best anecdote that is related of him describes how one sour-faced ascetic came and remonstrated with him, and taxed him with inculting in the popular mind a proneness to deception. The Signor politely heard him through, and did not excuse himself in the slightest particular; but instead, he quietly extracted a pack of playing cards from his visitor's coat pocket and then a dice box and dice from the crown of his clerical hat. The giver of good advice departed in dumb astonishment.

ADAM'S FIRST WIFE'S REVENGE.

This is the old Hebrew cabalistic legend of Lilith, the first wife of Adam, as told by M. D. Conway, in his lecture on the devil: "She was a cold, passionless, splendid beauty, with wondrous golden hair. She was created Adam's equal in every respect; and, therefore, properly enough, refused to obey him. For this she was driven from the garden of Eden, and Eve was created - made to order, so to speak - of one of Adam's ribs. Then the golden-haired Lilith - jealous, enraged - pining for her first home in Paradise - entered in the form of a serpent, crept into the garden of Eden, and tempted Adam and Eve to their destruction. And from that day to this, Lilith, a cold passionless beauty, with golden hair, has roamed up and down the earth, snaring the sons of Adam, and destroying them. You may always know her dead victims, for, whenever a man has been destroyed by the hands of Lilith, you will always find a single golden hair wrapped tight around his lifeless hair. To this day many and many a son of Adam is lured to death and ruin from having the golden hair of a woman wrapped too tight around his heart." -*Proof-Sheet.*

When the Young Athenian on the fence asked, - "Shall I marry, or remain single?" - the Old Greek answered, - "Do either, and you will repent!"

Old Ben Franklin sometimes said a good thing; - for example, - "If a man empties his purse into his head, no man can take it from him!"

Prize Conundrum. - Why don't a woman like to hear her husband make a public speech?

Answer (by a lady): Because she don't.

A man who advertised for an "amiable wife," and has had the supposed treasure for one week expresses himself thus obscurely: "She hadn't been in the house twenty-four hours before the milk soured."

A South Carolina man's wife presented him with triplets the other day. At first he swore and raved, but when the nurse informed him that he couldn't upset the Returning Board, he quietly sat down and watched her as she counted them out.

"Oh mamma, that's Capt. Jones' knock! I know he has come to ask me to be his wife!" "Well, my dear, you must accept him!" "But I thought you hated him so!" "Hate him! I do - so much that I intend to be his mother-in-law." Revenge is sweet.

A negro in South Carolina, complaining of the hard times, declared they were the hardest ever known. "Why," said he, "I works all day an' steals all night, an' yet I'm best of I kin make an 'onest livin' in!"

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 it 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

PREMIUMS FOR 1877:
FOR THE OBSERVER, DAILY:
To each and every person who sends us \$8 for one year's subscription to THE OBSERVER, daily, will be mailed postpaid any one of the following novels of Sir Walter Scott, beautifully printed, elegantly bound, and profusely illustrated:

1. Waverley, 2 volumes.
2. Guy Mannering, 2 volumes.
3. The Antiquary, 2 volumes.
4. Rob Roy, 2 volumes.
5. Heart of Midlothian, 2 volumes.
6. Ivanhoe, 2 volumes.
7. Bride of Lammermoor, 2 volumes.
8. The Monastery, 2 volumes.
9. The Abbot, 2 volumes.
10. Old Mortality, 2 volumes.
11. Kenilworth, 2 volumes.
12. The Pirate, 2 volumes.

Or, to any one who may send us \$96 for twelve annual subscriptions, the whole of the above will be forwarded, by mail or express, free of all charges.

Or, to any one who may send us \$192, for twenty-four annual subscriptions, will be forwarded, free of charge, all the above at once, and the remaining 24 volumes of this unrivaled edition of Scott's matchless novels, as issued monthly; the whole delivery to be completed by October, 1877.

FOR THE OBSERVER, WEEKLY.
To each and every person who sends us \$2 for one year's subscription to THE OBSERVER, weekly, will be mailed, postpaid, a copy of one of the following valuable books:

1. A. H. Stephens' History of the U. S.
2. Shepherd's History of Eng. Language.
3. Reed's Memories of Familiar Books.
4. Poems of Henry Thoreau.
5. Poems of Paul H. Hayne.
6. W. W. Filler's Sea Gift.
7. The Old Tramp.
8. Harwood, by same author.
9. The Lacy Diamonds, by same.
10. Flesh and Spirit, by same author.
11. Ella Story, by same author.
12. Thompson's Housewife's Mosiacs.

Or, to any one who may send us \$24 for twelve annual subscriptions, the twelve books above named will be forwarded by mail or express free of all charges.

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.

To the person who may send us the second largest list, one-half the volumes named, and the same cash commission.

To the person who may send us the third largest list, one-third the volumes named, and the same cash commission.

Samples of the above books, all well printed and bound, and most of them pronounced by the press north and south to be gems of typographical beauty, may be seen at the office of THE OBSERVER.

To those disposed to canvass for THE OBSERVER and preferring money to books, exceedingly liberal commissions will be paid, to be deducted by canvassing agent from his remittances.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION - IN ADVANCE.
Daily, one year, mail postpaid, \$8 00
" six months, " " " " " 4 00
" three " " " " " " 2 00
Weekly, one year, mail postpaid, 2 00
" six months " " " " " 1 00

Specimen copies of the daily, or weekly, or both, mailed on application.
Address THE OBSERVER, Raleigh, N. C.

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 on this Railway as follows.

PASSENGER TRAINS.
Leave Wilmington at 7:15 A. M.
Arrive at Charlotte at 12:15 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 in Buffalo at 12:30 P. M.
Leave Buffalo at 4:30 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.

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

Connects at Charlotte with its 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 - 11.

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 it 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

PREMIUMS FOR 1877:
FOR THE OBSERVER, DAILY:
To each and every person who sends us \$8 for one year's subscription to THE OBSERVER, daily, will be mailed postpaid any one of the following novels of Sir Walter Scott, beautifully printed, elegantly bound, and profusely illustrated:

1. Waverley, 2 volumes.
2. Guy Mannering, 2 volumes.
3. The Antiquary, 2 volumes.
4. Rob Roy, 2 volumes.
5. Heart of Midlothian, 2 volumes.
6. Ivanhoe, 2 volumes.
7. Bride of Lammermoor, 2 volumes.
8. The Monastery, 2 volumes.
9. The Abbot, 2 volumes.
10. Old Mortality, 2 volumes.
11. Kenilworth, 2 volumes.
12. The Pirate, 2 volumes.

Or, to any one who may send us \$96 for twelve annual subscriptions, the whole of the above will be forwarded, by mail or express, free of all charges.

Or, to any one who may send us \$192, for twenty-four annual subscriptions, will be forwarded, free of charge, all the above at once, and the remaining 24 volumes of this unrivaled edition of Scott's matchless novels, as issued monthly; the whole delivery to be completed by October, 1877.

FOR THE OBSERVER, WEEKLY.
To each and every person who sends us \$2 for one year's subscription to THE OBSERVER, weekly, will be mailed, postpaid, a copy of one of the following valuable books:

1. A. H. Stephens' History of the U. S.
2. Shepherd's History of Eng. Language.
3. Reed's Memories of Familiar Books.
4. Poems of Henry Thoreau.
5. Poems of Paul H. Hayne.
6. W. W. Filler's Sea Gift.
7. The Old Tramp.
8. Harwood, by same author.
9. The Lacy Diamonds, by same.
10. Flesh and Spirit, by same author.
11. Ella Story, by same author.
12. Thompson's Housewife's Mosiacs.

Or, to any one who may send us \$24 for twelve annual subscriptions, the twelve books above named will be forwarded by mail or express free of all charges.

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.

To the person who may send us the second largest list, one-half the volumes named, and the same cash commission.

To the person who may send us the third largest list, one-third the volumes named, and the same cash commission.

Samples of the above books, all well printed and bound, and most of them pronounced by the press north and south to be gems of typographical beauty, may be seen at the office of THE OBSERVER.

To those disposed to canvass for THE OBSERVER and preferring money to books, exceedingly liberal commissions will be paid, to be deducted by canvassing agent from his remittances.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION - IN ADVANCE.
Daily, one year, mail postpaid, \$8 00
" six months, " " " " " 4 00
" three " " " " " " 2 00
Weekly, one year, mail postpaid, 2 00
" six months " " " " " 1 00

Specimen copies of the daily, or weekly, or both, mailed on application.
Address THE OBSERVER, Raleigh, N. C.

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 on this Railway as follows.

PASSENGER TRAINS.
Leave Wilmington at 7:15 A. M.
Arrive at Charlotte at 12:15 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 in Buffalo at 12:30 P. M.
Leave Buffalo at 4:30 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.

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

Connects at Charlotte with its 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 - 11.

Piedmont Air Line Railway

Richmond & Danville, Richmond & Danville E. W. N. C. Division, and North Western N. C. E. 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	12:25 P. M.
" Dundee	12:45 " "
" Berkleyville	5:05 " "
Arrive at Richmond	7:43 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.	
STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Richmond	7:50 A. M.
" Berkleyville	10:46 " "
" Dundee	2:55 P. M.
" Danville	2:59 " "
" Greensboro	5:40 " "
" Salisbury	8:15 " "
" Air-Line Junction	10:25 " "
Arrive at Charlotte	10:37 " "

GOING EAST		GOING WEST	
STATIONS.	MAIL.	STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Greensboro	10:05 A. M.	Arr. 5:25 P. M.	
" " "	11:21 " "	Arr. 4:15 " "	
Arrive at Raleigh	2:41 P. M.	Arr. 12:30 P. M.	
Arrive at Goldsboro	5:15 P. M.	Arr. 10:10 P. M.	

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 broad gauge train; making the quickest time to all Southern cities.

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

Papers that have arrangements to advertise the schedule of this company will please print as above and forward copies to Genl. Passenger Agent.

For further information address JOHN R. MACMURDO, Genl. Passenger Agent, Richmond, Va.

SIMONTON FEMALE COLLEGE.

Statesville, N. C.
MRS. E. N. GRANT, PRINCIPAL.

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

References: 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 6-7-1876.

\$1.50 SEMI-MONTHLY Masonic Journal.

The cheapest STRICTLY MASONIC PAPER published in the United States. Eight pages, thirty-two broad columns and only \$1.50 per year, six months 75 cents.

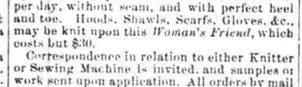
Reliable Agents Wanted to canvass every Lodge in the United States, to whom the best terms will be given. Enclose stamp and address E. A. WILSON, Greensboro, N. C.

PAINTING.

J. GILMER KERNER, House, Sign, and Ornamental PAINTING, 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 left to right and right to left - 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. E. 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 \$20.

Correspondence in relation to either Knitter or Sewing Machine is invited, and samples or 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, 1875.

Pure Italian Queens, etc.
FOUR FOR \$10.00
Safe arrival and prompt guaranteed.
Italian stocks \$12.50 each.
Morgan's combination HIVE \$2.50 EACH
Address, RUFUS MORGAN, Old Fort, N. C. - May 1876.

\$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