

THE RAIN.
Millions of tiny raindrops,
Are falling all around,
They are dancing on the house-tops,
They are hiding in the ground,
They are fairy-like muscicolas,
With anything for keys,
Beating time upon the windows,
Keeping time upon the trees,
A deeper tone is sounding
When they're dropping into caves;
With a *tenor* from the zephyrs,
And an *alto* from the waves,
Oh! 'tis a stream of music,
And Robin don't intrude
If, when the rain is weary,
He drops an interlude.
It seems as if the music
Of the birds in all the bowers,
Had been gathered into raindrops,
And was coming down in showers.

COTTON-SEED OIL—ITS MANUFACTURE AND USES.

Among the great number of special industries created by cotton is the manufacture of oil from the seed. And although this product does not compare with sheeting, shirting, yarn, thread, and the remarkable variety of other cotton goods, yet the oil has even a closer connection with our bodies than the shirts on our backs. But, not to begin with the end, it is better to describe its manufacture before stating its destination.
Probably there ought not to be a cotton seed oil mill in the country, for the seed is valuable as manure and as food. Its seed is a strong fertilizer when crushed and composted, or when rotted alone; or even when plowed under whole, it is a material return to the earth for its generosity. The dried plant itself has but little strength, but it helps to loosen stiff soils, and therefore is plowed under or allowed to rot on the surface when the field is prepared for a new planting. The seed, when prepared as a fertilizer by crushing, rotting, or by grinding the dried oil cakes, is used as guano, in hills of corn, in drills of other grain, or spread broadcast on meadows and gardens. Another profitable use of the seed on a farm is to boil it with corn or meal and give it to cattle. It is excellent feed for milk cows in this form, or as meal made from the pressed oil cake.

The farmers who will sell their cotton seed at \$7 per ton, delivered at the railroad, are few in Alabama, happily for the improvement of the country. In Louisiana and Mississippi, where the soil is rich and stock is scarce, the mills get enough seed to be profitable factories. There are about 10 in those two States. Here there are but two, and they cannot get sufficient seed for continuous work. Georgia, which is said to now use more fertilizers than any other State in the Union, has no oil mill. This should be counted a great addition to her thrift, if the bull can be pardoned.

The cotton seed as it comes from the gin has still some cotton lint. It looks like a white cocoon, about one third of an inch long and half as thick. In a mass the seeds adhere slightly together and look like a lot of dingy cotton waste. From such a heap they are shoveled into a hopper, in which a screw, revolving in a trough, divides them into small bunches and empties them into elevating cups on a belt. This elevator empties them into a revolving screen with meshes smaller than the seeds. Here the sand, dust, and other small particles of extraneous matter are sifted out and the seed passed into another elevator that empties it into a second revolving screen. This has meshes large enough to pass the seeds, but too small to pass the cotton husks or bolts, sticks, stones, jack-knives, and horsehoes, that often come with the seed. From there the seed pass into a gin, made expressly for the purpose, to remove the short lint left on it by the first gin. An elevator takes it to a huller for removing, or rather breaking, the shell. The huller is a heavy cylinder, provided with knives, that pass between teeth so close together that the seeds are cut in two or three pieces. The cotton ginned from the seed passes to a ginning machine, and is there carried for use. It is available for butts, and other materials not requiring long fiber. It is used with success in the manufacture of cotton blankets, which, it seems, are highly recommended in this country. The cracked seeds pass from the huller to a revolving sieve, or separator, that allows the meats to fall into a trough, but retains the shells. These shells are passed by a chute to the engine room for fuel. The meats go from the separator to a reciprocating sieve, which passes the pure meats through it, but retains the few shells with meats that were not separated, and sends these back to the separator for a second sifting. The meats pass between two heavy iron rollers of great force, and are pressed into thin flakes, making a meal of yellowish-green color. This meal is placed in the heaters, which are iron tanks about 4 feet in diameter and 15 inches deep. These are double, the inner vessels being surrounded by steam at a pressure of 35 lbs. to the inch. The meal is then scooped into strong sacks about 2 feet long and 10 inches wide, and placed between boards hinged together as the covers of a book are. Several of these sacks are then piled under a hydraulic press of great force, and squeezed for five minutes; they are then passed to a second and heavier press for the same length of time, and then to a third press. The oil runs from the presses to a tank and settles during 12 or 24 hours. It is then barrelled for shipment. The cake of cotton seed

meal is taken out of the sack and stood on its edge in a rack to dry during three or four days. The cakes are then packed in strong sacks or broken up and ground into meal again to ship in bags. The most of it goes to England for cattle food and as a fertilizer. Some of it is sold in this country as a fertilizer at \$20 to \$22 per ton. A ton of seed produces about 20 gallons of oil, worth from 30 to 35 cents per gallon.
The crude oil thus made is sent to refiners in New Orleans, Cincinnati, and New York. It has a yellow color and a sweet taste of nuts. It is used, crude, for painting, and mixed with lard oil for lubricating. It is also mixed with some lighter oil or spirit for miners' lamps, for which its non-explosive quality makes it valuable. When refined it is difficult to tell all its uses. It is mixed with many other oils and passes for them. Here in the South it is much used for cooking in place of lard; and many a bottle bearing an assuring French or Italian label for olive oil is filled with this product of the cotton plant.—Letter from Alabama in New York Times.

Poultry Yard.

Now is the time to purify your chicken houses to prevent disease. Burning sulphur in the houses; sprinkling with carbolic acid; whitewashing with hot lime; cleaning out frequently; providing new nests; prov. ing liberally, ashes, charcoal, burnt oyster shells, lime, gravel, pure water, will all aid in stopping or warding off disease.
A writer in the Lancaster Farmer says that an experienced chicken grower has been very successful in conquering gapes in his young fowls by the application of air-slaked lime. As soon as a manifestation of gapes appears, he confines his chickens in a box, one at a time, sufficiently large to contain the bird, and places a course piece of cotton or linen cloth over the top. Upon the top of this he places the pulverized lime, and taps the screen sufficiently to cause the lime to fall through. This lime dust the fowl inhales, causing it to sneeze, and in a short time the cause of the gapes is thrown out in the form of masses of worms, which had accumulated in the windpipe and smaller air vessels. The chickens should not be confined until they are suffocated.

**[From the Scientific American.]
THE GREAT SUSPENSION BRIDGE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND
BROOKLYN.**

The work of arranging, testing, and preparing for the laying the wires of the main cables is steadily progressing, and is watched with much attention by engineers and others interested in this remarkable work. As a matter for convenient reference, we subjoin the following epitome of principal facts and dimensions:
Construction commenced Jan. 2, 1870.
Length of river span, 1,545 feet 6 inches.
Length of each land span, 930 feet (1,860 feet).
Length of Brooklyn approach, 971 feet.
Length of New York approach, 1,562 feet 6 inches.
Total length of bridge, 5,989 feet.
Width of bridge, 85 feet.
Number of cables, 4.
Diameter of each cable, 15 1/2 inches.
Each cable consists of 6,300 parallel (not twisted) steel wires, No. 7 gauge, closely wrapped to a solid cylinder.
Ultimate strength of each cable, 11,200 tons.
Depth of tower foundation below high water, Brooklyn, 45 feet.
Depth of tower foundation below high water, New York, 73 feet.
Size of towers at high water line, 140 x 50 feet.
Size of towers at roof course, 136 x 53 feet.
Total height of towers above high water, 277 feet.
Clear height of bridge in center of river span above high water, at 50° Fah., 135 feet.
Height of floor at towers above high water, 119 feet 3 inches.
Grade of roadway, 3 1/2 feet in 100 feet.
Size of anchorages at base, 129 x 119 feet.
Size of anchorages at top, 117 x 104 feet.
Weight of each anchor-plate, 23 tons.
Estimated total cost of bridge, exclusive of land acquisition, \$9,000,000.
Estimated cost of land, say, \$3,500,000.
Total estimated cost, \$12,500,000.

A SALMON'S ENDURANCE.

Land and Water relates the following, concerning a remarkable battle lasting for sixteen hours, between a plucky sportsman and an obdurate salmon, before the latter was conquered: "On Friday, at four P. M., Mr. A. Crawshaw hooked a fish below Houghton Castle, but did not land him till Saturday morning, the 24th inst., at eight A. M. Immediately after being hooked, the fish went down the river, taking out upwards of 100 yards of line. The water being strong and the fish determined, it was impossible to get him back. A wood by the water side made it impossible for Mr. Crawshaw to follow his fish, and so things remained until a boat was brought at daylight next morning from some distance, by which means the wood was passed, and the fish at last landed on a gravel bed, in the presence of many spectators, some of whom had passed the night with the angler. The fish was a splendid male, forty inches long, and twenty-two inches girth; weight, 25 1/2 lbs.
A St. Louis school boy gave his teacher this excellent definition of "responsibility": "Boys has two buttons for their suspenders so's to keep their pants up. When one button comes off, why there's a good deal of responsibility on the other button."

TWEED'S NARRATIVE OF ADVENTURE.

His Proposal of Compromise With New York.

NEW YORK, April 3.
Harper's Weekly, to-morrow, will publish a carefully compiled account of Tweed's flight and exile, written from a diary kept by Tweed during his pilgrimage, at Ludlow Street Jail, in Florida, Cuba and Spain.
The story which is rather romantic in the details not heretofore published, though containing nothing new that is important, occupies several pages of the Weekly. It shows that the escape of the "Boss" was managed by two fellow-inmates of the Ludlow Street jail, Charles Lawrence, the silk smuggler, and Bliss, the engineer of the Northampton Bank robbery and the famous "safe burglar" in Washington, who were aided by the "professional friends" outside. The report of the death of Charles O'Connor, in December, 1873, at a time when Tweed was negotiating for a release, was what determined him to seek flight. He had squandered his ill-gotten riches in the legal battle, was threatened with life imprisonment, and saw himself upon the verge of bankruptcy, and in the event of O'Connor's decease he felt there was no other person with whom he could hope to settle. He was, therefore, forced to fall back upon his fellow-prisoners, above mentioned, and through them and other friends outside, he effected his escape.
Tweed was returned to the Sheriff on November 23d, 1876, secluding himself a little from lawyers and reporters, he has maintained, as to the public, an absolute silence since his return. The following letter to Charles O'Connor, will show, however, that he had adopted an intelligent though an altered course toward the public:
LUDLOW ST. JAIL, December 6, 1876.—
To Charles O'Connor, Esq.:
Sir—I take the liberty of addressing you this letter, in view of the fact that your position, as the counsel designated by the State authorities in my matters, has professed solely the public good, regardless of any factions or personal interest. Heretofore I have met my troubles with every resource at my disposal. Possibly, in a mistaken sense of duty, I have stood up too long to shield others, as well as myself, bearing such losses and punishment as were meted out to my transgressions and my misfortunes.
It was, truly, more in the interests of others than in my own that litigation and resistance were prolonged, viewing the manner of my return to the wards of this prison, realizing the events in the city, in the State and in the nation, which I am brought here to confront. It will not, I hope, seem to be a presumption or insincerity in me to say that I am indeed overwhelmed; that all further resistance being hopeless I have now none to make, and now seek the shortest and most efficient manner in which I may make unqualified surrender.
It is not my purpose to dispute or appeal, or further resist the suits which you have against me in the name of the State and the people. I propose, forthwith, to place at your disposal a full surrender of all I have left of property and effects, and respond at once to such examination in this connection as may assure you and the public of the good faith of this assignment, as well as show the entire amount and disposition of all I have possessed, so far as you may wish it to be detailed.
I am an old man, greatly broken in health, cast down in spirit, and can no longer bear my burden. To mitigate the prospect of a hopeless imprisonment, which must speedily terminate my life, I should, it seems to me, make any sacrifice or effort. During the early stages of the suit and proceedings against me, I was ready to make restitution and reparation as far as in my power. Entanglement with the interests and councils of others delayed and defeated this. I regret that my means have now become so utterly inadequate. I would not make the futile offer if I had not some assurance through your published statements that the vindication of principle, and the prospect of permanently purifying the public service, are the objects you have in view as being more desirable than the recovery of money. If in any manner you may see fit to use me in any such connection, I shall be only too glad to respond. Trusting implicitly in your high reputation and character, I ask to make only a single reservation, not as regards myself, but where-ever others may be concerned. Leaving my personal and property interests to be put to the fullest test of examination and publicity, I would hope to have any matters affecting other persons restricted to your private knowledge and discretion.
Knowing, as you do, every material fact already, it would be unavailing for me further to reveal or to withhold any details you may demand. Only ask in qualification of the utmost frankness that your more reliable judgment shall take the responsibility of publication and use of such matters only as may be necessary for the end you wish to advance. For the present I have no legal counsel. I shall not employ any except to act in the spirit of this communication, and conform to the usual usages of courts. I send this by Foster Dewey, whom I have heretofore employed as secretary. He is directed to receive from you any instructions or suggestions, and answer in detail as to my circumstances.
I remain, very truly yours,
WM. M. TWEED.

It is understood that Mr. O'Connor sent this letter to Attorney General Fairchild, with his favorable recommendation, and that Mr. O'Connor also signified his intention to terminate his more active connection with the Ring prosecutions, now practically ended. Acting from this view, the Attorney General has himself made several visits to Tweed, and carried on the examinations of effects, and especially of information which Tweed had to turn over. A large pile of checks, vouchers and evidence is accordingly in the control of Attorney General Fairchild.
Tweed's release has been provisionally agreed to, and will, as soon as due forms are completed with, be carried into effect. As to what may become of him when he has surrendered all his property and turned over his papers we are enabled to say that his flight was not altogether that of an aimless fugitive. He intended to enter upon important railroad work in Spain, which may still engage him if he sees his way to it upon his release. He is 54 years old to-day.

A LARGE SNAKE AT THE ZOO.

That enthusiastic naturalist and writer, Frank Buckland, describes (in *Land and Water*) the recent arrival in London of an anaconda from South America. He says: "This immense snake is now safely housed in the snake house in the Zoological Gardens, and the parental care of Holland, who has for many years so ably managed the snakes, poisonous and non-poisonous. Our visitor arrived at Liverpool in a large box. Intelligence was given to Mr. Bartlett, who proceeded to Liverpool to inspect him, a matter of considerable difficulty. It will not do to buy an expensive snake of this kind without a warranty. Snakes are very liable to canker in the month. The gums get swollen and flabby, and completely conceal the teeth, so that the beast cannot feed. Again, if snakes are injured in the capture, they frequently die in consequence. It was necessary to examine the snake as to these points. Having been shut up for several months without food, and in the dark, the anaconda was not in a good temper. When the lid was opened Mr. Bartlett caught him tight round the neck with both hands; it was not necessary to open his mouth, as the savage snake did that soon enough of himself, in true anger. A moment's inspection showed he had no disease of the gums. It was with some difficulty that Mr. Bartlett got his head back into the box, without letting out more than a foot or two of his body. The anaconda has not poisonous teeth, but has great and dangerous powers of crushing. The box with the snake weighed over 2 cwt. It was with much dodging that Anaconda was conducted by two keepers to his new quarters, where he at once retreated into a bath of warm water, from which as yet he has only emerged once or twice. It is difficult to give the exact length of the snake, as he is not to be measured with as much facility as a fathom of rope. He is now lying in three parallel folds in his bath; we know the length of the bath, and we calculate his length to be between eighteen and twenty feet—a tremendous fellow! It was impossible to get a tape measure round him; but having measured his diameter in his thickest part, we conclude that he is over two feet round the body. At present he is thin, and his skin fits him very loosely. It is hoped that he will soon begin to feed. Mr. Bartlett, with his usual ingenuity, has found out how to make Mr. Anaconda feed. He covers his bath over at night, and puts therein with the snake a duck. The duck is always gone in the morning, and the snake appears fatter. Anaconda is decidedly nocturnal and aquatic in his habits. Like our own British snake, it is found in marshy, damp places, and he feeds upon animals which come down to drink at night. Mr. Bartlett has ascertained that the last meal of this snake had consisted of a young peccary, the horny part of the hoofs having been discovered in the stones at the bottom of the cage; there are also the hairs of another animal, which has to be diagnosed by microscope. This tropical American snake is also called the *abama*. The provincial name is *el traga venado*, or the deer swallower. He never interferes with men, although of course he will take his own part if attacked. It is greatly to be hoped that this magnificent snake will in time get an appetite and recover from his travel-worn appearance. His color may be described as buff, with very dark markings on the upper parts. His companion in the cage is a magnificent reticulated python (*ular sauer*), caught at Penang. He has been at the gardens since August, 1876, and has not eaten any thing since he arrived. He shed his skin recently, and is now most lovely to behold. It would be impossible to describe the fins of the new skin (a splendid lacing of bronze, blue, gold, and black), except by saying that they are quite as gorgeous as a peacock's plumage.
"I have had some snake skins tanned, a lady having promised to wear a dress ornamented with them. Eve dressed in snake skins is too good a point to be overlooked."
A good illustration of the equal power of two votes is given in a story of Judge Story, which he was very fond of telling. One cold and stormy election day he felt his duty, as usual, to go to the polls. He ordered his carriage for this purpose, but, just as he was getting in, a sudden thought struck him. Turning to his colored driver, he said: "Have you voted yet?" "No, Massa Story, I was waiting to drive you first." "Well," replied the judge, "and who do you intend to vote for?" "I shall vote for A.," answered the driver. "Well," continued the judge, "I should vote for B., so you may put up the carriage again, and we will both stay at home and pair off our votes." The coachman was of equal importance at the ballot box with the learned judge.

The Medical Times prints the following as a copy of a label from a bottle of medicine supplied by a firm of druggists in Cork: "Caution. To all medicines for outward application this label is attached to the bottles, in order to distinguish it from others for internal use, but persons unadvised to read should not be allowed to administer medicines, and never give or take a dose without first perusing the label."

BURSTING OF A RESERVOIR DAM.—Recent rains in New England resulted in the breaking down of the dam of a reservoir at Staffordville, Conn. A body of water covering over 400 acres was freed, and rushed through the valley, overthrowing smaller dams in its path and devastating a portion of the valley of Stafford Springs. The flood moved slowly, so that time was afforded to people to get out of the way, but the loss of property was great, amounting, it is estimated, to over \$350,000.

The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of S. C. have decided to locate the college now at Walhalla, at Newberry. The following was the bids: Rev. J. Hawkins, chairman of committee appointed to receive bids, broke the seals and announced the bids, which are in brief as follows: Columbia Schutz Verein, \$8,000; Anderson, buildings valued at \$10,000, with stipulations and provisions; Lexington, \$5,000 subscription and 130,000 feet of lumber; Newberry, \$15,370 subscription and ground, or College building and site, making a total of \$18,370; Prosperity, \$15,000; Walhalla, \$12,600.

A California grower has raised four thousand boxes of raisins, worth \$8,000, on twenty acres of land.
Seven cattle of the Rose of Sharon breed arrived in New York recently from Kentucky, for shipment to England. They are valued at \$5,000 each, and were purchased by A. F. Fox.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—J. J. BRUNER, Ed. and Prop.
T. K. BRUNER, Associate Ed.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Year, payable in advance, \$3 00
Six months, 1 50
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Its Medical Properties are
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VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected bark, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every kind of disease, such as feline Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Ulcers, Erysipelas, Eczema, Scabies, Skin Diseases, Scurvy, Indigestion, the Stomach and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Scarcely a disease of the human system, however, is not cured by the use of VEGETINE. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon secretory organs, cures inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.
For Pains in the back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhoea, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, and other diseases, VEGETINE is directly applied to the seat of the disease. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon secretory organs, cures inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.
The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families. In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy ever discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public.
Are not the many testimonials given for the different complaints satisfactory to any reasonable person suffering from any disease mentioned above that can be cured?
Read the different testimonials given, and no one can doubt. In many of these cases the persons say that their pain and suffering cannot be expressed, as in cases of Scalds, ulcers, eruptions, the whole body is affected by corruption. If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the blood, carrying off the impurities, trying different physicians, many countries, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood to the minutest particles, and is called the *Great Blood Purifier*. The great source of disease originates in the blood, and no medicine that does not act directly upon it to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention. When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, and the change of weather or climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the impurities, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body. The condition is in the public mind as well as in the medical profession, that the remedies supplied by the *Vegetine* are more safe, more successful in the cure of disease, than mineral medicines. VEGETINE is composed of roots, barks and herbs. It is the most delicate and is perfectly safe to give to an infant. You never need it. Do not hesitate to try it. You will regret it.

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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	12:45 "
" 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 "
" Greensboro	5:40 "
" Salisbury	8:15 "
" Air-Line Junction	8:25 "
Arrive at Charlotte	10:37 "

GOING EAST		GOING WEST	
STATIONS.	MAIL.	STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Greensboro	10:05 A.M.	Arr. Raleigh	6:25 P.M.
" Co. Shops	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.
(SALEM BRANCH.)

STATIONS.	MAIL.
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. connect at Greensboro with the Southern bound train; making the quickest time to all Southern cities.
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June 6, '76

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Statesville, N. C.

MRS. E. N. GRANT, PRINCIPAL.
The Next Session will open August 30th 1876. Circulars with terms, set upon application.
References: Rev. W. A. Wood, Statesville, N. C.; ex-Gov. Z. B. Vance, Charlotte, N. C.; Prof. W. J. Burnett, Davidson College, N. C.; Rev. H. Marshall, 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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March 6, 1877.] pd im

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July 22 1875 -11.

\$999 law, by every agent very 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 profitable. 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 expense 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.
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Carolina Central Railway Co.
OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C. April 14, 1876.

Change of Schedule.
On and after Friday, April 16th, 1876, 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.....12:30 P. M.
Arrive in Wilmington at.....7:00 P. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Wilmington at.....5:00 P. M.
Arrive at Charlotte at.....8:00 P. M.
Leave Charlotte at.....6:00 A. M.
Arrive in Wilmington at.....6:00 A. M.
MIXED TRAINS.
Leave Charlotte at.....2:00 P. M.
Arrive at Buffalo at.....12 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.
Connections.
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, Virginia, North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte & Statesville Railroad, Charlotte & Atlanta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.
Thus supplying the whole West, Northwest and South with a short and cheap line to the Seaboard and Europe.
S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
May 6, 1875-11.

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