

## GOD'S PROVIDENCE.

MATT. 6: 26-34.

Behold the birds of heaven!  
They neither sow nor reap,  
Yet they are fed with constant care  
For God their lives doth keep.

The lily of the field,  
How beautifully made!  
Not Solomon, in all his pride,  
Was ever thus arrayed.

If God so clothes the grass,  
Which lives but for a day,  
Will He not for His children care,  
And love for them display?

Have thou no anxious thought  
For raiment or for food;  
Let others make these things their care,  
Who know no higher good.

Seek first the grace of God,  
The great salvation heed;  
Trust in your heavenly Father's care,  
Who knows the things you need.

## HOW FAR WILL A GREENBACK GO?

Mr. Brown kept boarders. Around his table sat Mr. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Andrews, the village milliner; Mr. Black, the baker; Mr. Jordan, a carpenter, and Mr. Hadley, a flour, feed and lumber merchant.

Mr. Brown took out of his pocket book a ten dollar note, and handed it to Mrs. Brown, saying:

"Here, my dear, are ten dollars toward the twenty I promised you."

Mrs. Brown handed it to Mrs. Andrews, the milliner, saying:

"That pays for my new bonnet."

Mrs. Andrews said to Mr. Jordan, as she handed him the note:

"That will pay you for your work on my counter."

Mr. Jordan handed it to Mr. Hadley, the flour, feed and lumber merchant, requesting his lumber bill.

Mr. Hadley gave the note back to Mr. Brown, saying:

"That pays ten dollars on board."

Mr. Brown passed it to his wife, with the remark that that paid her twenty dollars he had promised. She in turn paid it to Mr. Black to settle her bread and pastry account, who handed it to Mr. Hadley, wishing credit for the amount on his flour bill, he again returning it to Mr. Brown, with the remark that it settled for that month's board. Whereupon Mr. Brown put it back into his pocket-book exclaiming that he "never thought a ten-dollar bill would go so far."

Thus a ten-dollar greenback was made to pay ninety-dollars indebtedness inside of five minutes. Who says greenbacks are worthless?—*Laramie Sentinel.*

## A BAD FIRE.

"Jones, have you heard of the fire that burned up that man's house and lot?"

"No, Smith, where was it?"

"Here in the city."

"What a misfortune. Was it a house?"

"Yes, a fine house and lot—a good home for anybody."

"What a pity! How did the fire take?"

"The man played with fire and thoughtlessly set it himself."

"How silly! Did you say the lot was burned, too?"

"Yes, lot and all. All gone slick and clean."

"That's singular. It must have been a terribly hot fire—and then I don't well see how it could burn the lot."

"No, it was not a large fire, nor a very hot fire. Indeed it was so small that it attracted but little attention."

"But how could such a little fire burn up a house and lot? You have not told me."

"It burned a long time—more than twenty years—and though it seemed to consume very slowly, yet it wore away about one hundred and fifty dollars' worth every year, until it was all gone."

"I can't quite understand you yet. Tell me about it."

"Well, it was kindled in the end of a cigar. The cigar cost him, he himself told me, twelve and a half dollars a month, or one hundred and fifty dollars a year, and that in twenty-one years would amount to \$3,150, besides all the interest. Now the whole sum wouldn't be far from \$10,000. That would pay for a fine house and lot. It would pay for a large farm in the country."

"When I guess you mean me, for I have smoked more than twenty years; but I didn't know it cost as much as that. And I haven't any house of my own. Have always rented—thought I was too poor to own a house. And all because I have been burning it up! Whew, what a fool I have been!"

Boys had better never set fire which costs so much, and which, though it might be so easily put out, is yet so likely, if once kindled, to keep burning all their lives.

## ERUPTION OF A SOUTH AMERICAN VOLCANO.

The eruption of a volcano, probably Cotopaxi, has caused serious damage in Ecuador. The Comercio de Guayaquil, of June 29, gives the following particulars:

"A volcanic eruption occurred in the interior at from 9:30 to 11 o'clock, A. M., on the 26th instant. We do not know which of the volcanoes is in action, but suppose it to be Cotopaxi, which for a century past has had an eruption every ten years. On the day mentioned, from Babahoyo to Tumbes, detonations resembling the discharge of a cannon were heard. At Yaguachi it was said the reports came from the north. At 6 o'clock P. M., of that day a heavy shower of ashes commenced to fall, and continued until this morning. A calculation has been made of the quantity of ashes which has fallen in thirty hours, and it is estimated that on each square kilometer of space 313 kilograms of ashes had fallen. A mineralogical analysis of the ashes has

made the following result: Volcanic ashes composed of exceedingly fine particles of lodestone, vitreous felspar, hornblende, and an amorphous substance. On account of the absence of acids in the ashes they are not likely to be injurious to the crops or cattle, as on previous occasions.

"The steamer Islay, on her way from Panama to Guayaquil, first noticed the fall of ashes at Manta, and continued to receive them till arriving at Guayaquil, from which it is inferred that the winds from the higher latitudes have carried them to a great distance. No doubt, as on other occasions, the ashes have been transported to a distance of two hundred leagues from the volcano which threw them out."

The authorities between Ambato and Guayaquil report that, at 10 o'clock on the morning of June 26th, a frightful noise was heard in Latacunga, which was followed immediately by a tremendous flood, which, taking the course of the rivers Cutuchi, San Felipe, and Yauyaco, and passing, washed the city to the chapel known as El Salto. The volume of mud and water was so great as to completely cover the hacienda Valle, including the distillery in front of Latacunga. The flood in its course carried with it many cattle, and what is more sad, many human bodies. The bridge of Latacunga, the handsome bridge of Bolivar in Panaleo, those of wood of Culapachan and Patate, and that of masonry of Agoyan, were all destroyed. All of the haciendas situated on both sides of the river have suffered enormously, and the desolation is terrible and complete.—*Scientific American.*

## TORPEDO DEFENSE—INVENTION WANTED.

An invention that will protect ships of war from attacks of torpedoes is wanted; and this want ought to stimulate the inventive skill of mechanics and scientists.

Torpedoes in some form have played an important part in the wars of latter years, but these torpedoes were not the infernal machines that are now being employed. In former days they were receptacles filled with explosive material, and were either anchored in the pathway of vessels or floated to the object that was desired to be destroyed. They were fired by concussion, clockwork, or time fuse. The location of such torpedoes could most generally be discovered, if proper attention was directed toward their places of concealment.

Torpedoes of that class were playthings compared with the inventions of Lay, Ericsson, Whitehead, and Thorneycroft. The approach of these messengers is submerged and their pathway cannot be discovered by the assailed party. From them the greatest danger is to be apprehended.

Let us take for example, the Lay torpedo, notices of whose performance have appeared in our columns, and there seems to be but little protection from its attack. It is launched silently, and accurately it speeds toward its intended victim. The operator being on shore, or at a distance, is able to navigate it through crooked and intricate channels, and direct it at his will to unerringly strike its formidable antagonist and sends him a wreck beneath the waves. But if this antagonist be anchored, precautions of safety may be employed. A net-work of iron may be supported on booms, or pendent below the vessel's keel, through which the torpedo cannot burst. A cord of ropes may surround the vessel, supported on boats in which are watchful crews to give an alarm. Other devices may be employed; but they more or less interfere with the sailing qualities of the vessel, and would seriously retard its management should an antagonist present himself, and an engagement ensue.

Protruding spars may keep of a torpedo boat, similar to the Thorneycroft launch, and the electric light would determine its position. But let this vessel be attacked by the Lay torpedo, or others of like character, and such defense is futile. The net-work of wire will keep it at a distance, but the objections to its use, except at anchorage, are as given. At a recent attack of four torpedoes upon a Turkish vessel in the Danube, the commander saved his vessel by coolness and quick maneuvering. But the type of some war vessels is such, especially those heavily armored, that they cannot be thus handled, and would therefore at times present opportunities for the approach of their fleet-moving antagonists.

What the protection for the swift and unseen movements of submerged torpedoes is, is left for inventors to work out. As a hint, we say study well the action and approach of the torpedo, submerged as it is. Remember they are swift and unseen in their movement, impregnable to attack, and most destructive in their effect. That a defense can be wrought out that will be all that can be desired we have no doubt, and he may consider himself fortunate who does it.—*Scientific American.*

## AN UNLUCKY MAN.

The unhappy Kentuckian, who bet on every race during the week, and lost every time, illustrates the freak of fortune in this respect. He had just \$50 left, and in sheer desperation cried out in the crowd that assembled at the hotel after the races, "I'll bet \$50 I can name two men here with twenty-three fingers." When the bet was taken, this child of fate continued: "Anybody'll do. Here, my friend, I'll take you. I have thirteen fingers, and you have ten; that makes twenty-three. I knew there was one bet I could not lose." The stranger gazed at him a moment with a pitying expression, and then said, compassionately: "Well, I'm sorry for you. You have struck a hard streak of luck. I had three of my fingers shot off at Chichamanga!"—*Nashville Tennessean.*

"I am a broken man," said a poet. "So I should think," was the answer, "for I have seen your pieces."

Actresses have their pictures taken when they are young, and when they are old their lithographs do not part from them.

The lazy youth who was told "to get out of bed and go the ant, then slugged," replied that he always talked business with the head of the family, and when he was hard up went to his uncle.

"Mrs. Parr, of this village," says a Wisconsin exchange, has had no less than seventy attacks of illness during her lifetime, and still lives. She must be one of the "Brave Women of Seventy-Sicks."

She said it was a very bright idea. He said he knew a brighter one, and when she asked him what it was he answered: "Your eye, dear!" There was silence for a short period, then she laid her hand on the rim of his ear and wept.

The kind of verses that are read in a Kentucky school exhibition:

"Go, my son, and shut the shutter"—  
"This I heard a mother utter."  
"Shutter's shut," the boy did mutter,  
"I can't shut it any shutter."

A sad commentary on our civilization: we trust this is the last time that our workmen will appeal to force for the accomplishment of that which can only be won in peace.—*Memphis Appeal, Dem.*

The receipts from internal revenue were reduced a million dollars by the strike. The receipts from customs for the month were ten millions; from internal revenue, eight and three-fourth millions.

The Ohio Republicans might as well give up talking about endorsing the President and demanding the repeal of the re-emption act in the same platform. The thing can't be done.—*N. Y. Tribune, Rad.*

So dangerous a doctrine as that which underlies all such turbulent movements cannot be tolerated, and the last condition of the misguided strikers will be far worse than the first.—*Knickerbocker, Rep.*

A theological student, supposed to be deficient in judgment, was asked by a professor, in the course of class examination, "Pray Mr. E., how would you discover a fool?" "By the questions he would ask," was the rather stunning reply.

An Irish friend of ours speaking of his children: "They are all well but one born in this country. I must take him to the Green Isle, for, 'pon me honor I believe he is languishing for his native air that he never smelt at all."

"I say, fellows," remarked a Yankee loafer to some of his companions, "let us see who can tell the biggest lie." "All right," said one, "I'm the biggest fool in America." "Oh, pshaw!" exclaimed the first, contemptuously: "we agreed to tell nothing but lies and you begin by telling the truth."

When a Newark lover leaves the house of his adored one at a late hour in the evening, and walks musically homeward beneath the twinkling stars, his fond fancy pictures her, clothed in white raiment, resting sweetly upon her pillow, with her unbound hair tossed about her sleeping face, and angels bending over her couch whispering heavenly dreams. Perhaps at that very moment though she is in the pantry gnawing hungrily on a ham bone.

## MANSION HOUSE

Centrally Situated  
On the Public Square  
SALISBURY, N. C.

THE HOUSE is in the centre of business and is nearest to the depot.

Table as good as the best.

Servants attentive and polite.

Board per day ..... \$1.50

Single Meals ..... 5¢

Special Contracts for a longer term.

Omnibus to and from all trains.

Best Livery Stable near at hand.

The undersigned tenders his thanks to many friends who have called on him at the Mansion, and assures them that no effort shall be spared to make their future visits pleasant.

The Travelling Public will always find pleasant quarters and refreshing fare.

WM. ROWZEE.

Feb. 3, 1876. 171f

## 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.

Aug. 19.—if, M. A. BRINGLE.

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 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 Briggs & Co., Portland, Maine.

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T. K. BRUNER, Associate Ed.

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Per Year, payable in advance..... \$2.00  
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## MYSTERY SOLVED.

The Great Secret of the Wonderful SUCCESS OF VEGETINE.

It strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

## RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

Mr. H. R. Stevens: "Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, VEGETINE. For I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, rheumatism, and had much bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more, and VEGETINE has cured me; and I do so thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as VEGETINE, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the VEGETINE, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was made."

MRS. L. GORP,  
Corner Magazine and Walnut Streets, Cambridge, Mass.

## THOUSANDS SPEAK.

VEGETINE is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and a "herbicide" to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood, and the best remedy to speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1874.  
Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 1814 doses of 1872 bottles of your VEGETINE since April 12, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy I have ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its power on themselves, or on their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of Rheumatism having been cured by VEGETINE in this city.

Very respectfully yours,  
ALFRED L. GILMAN,  
435 Broadway.

## VEGETINE

Will Cleanse Scrofula from the System.

## HONEST OPINION.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—  
"Dear Sir—This is to certify that my son was taken sick in January, 1874, with Stomachic, which came out in large sores and ulcers on his leg and hip. His leg was swollen more than twice its natural size. He had several doctors of high standing in his profession, but they did him no good. He was taken to the hospital, and he had taken three bottles of VEGETINE, and he had given up all hopes of his living, when we were told to try VEGETINE. He was soon able to sit up in bed, and by constant use of VEGETINE, he was cured. He has a large leg, which he will probably have for life, but I am sure he will be able to walk, and I am sure he will be able to live. I hope all those troubled with Stomachic will read the testimony of me and my son, who is now well and able to work for himself."  
CATHERINE MAHONEY,  
19 Trenton St., Charlestown, Mass.

May 16, 1875.

This is to certify that my son was taken sick in January, 1874, with Stomachic, which came out in large sores and ulcers on his leg and hip. His leg was swollen more than twice its natural size. He had several doctors of high standing in his profession, but they did him no good. He was taken to the hospital, and he had taken three bottles of VEGETINE, and he had given up all hopes of his living, when we were told to try VEGETINE. He was soon able to sit up in bed, and by constant use of VEGETINE, he was cured. He has a large leg, which he will probably have for life, but I am sure he will be able to walk, and I am sure he will be able to live. I hope all those troubled with Stomachic will read the testimony of me and my son, who is now well and able to work for himself."

VEGETINE is acknowledged by all chemists of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

## A LECTURE

TO YOUNG MEN.

Just Published, in a sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT, AND PREVENTION OF SELF-ABUSE, INVOLUNTARY EMISSIONS, IMPOTENCY, NERVOUS DEBILITY, AND IMPEDIMENTS TO MARRIAGE GENERALLY; CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY, AND THE MENTAL AND PHYSICAL INFERMITY, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, traces clearly the origin and progress of the awful consequences of Self-Abuse, and without dangerous surgical operations, bandages, instruments, rings, or cordage, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

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## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Davidson County—

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

P. A. Hoover, Adm'r, de bonis non of J. K. Pinnix, dec'd.

Plaintiff }  
Against }  
Charles W. Pinnix. } Summons.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Sheriff of Davidson County—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Chas. W. Pinnix, the defendant above named, to be found in your county, to be and appear before the clerk of our Superior Court, for Davidson County, at the court house in Lexington, within twenty days from the service of this summons, to answer the complaint, which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, within ten days from service; and let the said defendant take notice that if he fail to answer the said complaint within the time prescribed by law, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Hereof fail not and of this summons make due returns.

Given under my hand and seal this 22d day of May, 1877.

C. F. LOWE,  
Clerk of the Superior Court of Davidson County and Judge of Probate.

It appearing from the affidavit filed that Chas. W. Pinnix, the defendant named in the above summons is a non-resident of this State, and that his place of residence is unknown, it is ordered that service of the summons be made by publication for six weeks, in the Carolina Watchman, a newspaper published in Salisbury, N. C.

C. F. LOWE,  
Clerk Superior Court Davidson County.  
37-61.

## SCHOOL NOTICE.

The undersigned will succeed Prof. Ludwick as teacher of the classical male school in Salisbury. He will open in the same building heretofore occupied by said school, the first Monday in Sept., and solicits pupils favor.

Rates for Tuition will range from \$2.50 to \$4.50 per month.

July 2d, 1877. 37-2m.

## Piedmont Air Line Railway

REARND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. W. N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. W.

## CONDENSED TIME-TABLE

In Effect on and after Sunday, Dec. 10th, 1876

## GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Charlotte	4:55 A. M.
" Air-Line Junction	5:20 "
" Salisbury	7:35 "
" Greensboro	9:55 "
" Danville	12:28 P. M.
" Dundee	12:46 "
" Burkeville	5:05 "
Arrive at Richmond	7:43 P. M.

## GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Richmond	7:50 A. M.
" Burkeville	10:45 "
" 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.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Greensboro	10:05 A. M.
" Co. Shops	11:21 "
Arrive at Raleigh	2:41 P. M.
Leave Salem	5:15 P. M.
Arrive at Greensboro	5:50 P. M.

## NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. W.

(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. connects at Greensboro with the Southern bound train; making the quickest time to all Southern cities.

No Change of Cars Between Charlotte and Richmond, 232 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.

June 6, '76

## KERR CRAIGE,

Attorney at Law,  
Salisbury, N. C.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

## 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.