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POLITICAL.

PERSONAL.—The card signed by "Many Voters" in the last Watchman, was published without my knowledge or consent. I am too poor to make a canvass for the Legislature, were I made a candidate by the people; besides, there are quite a number of gentlemen in the county more suitable and better able to discharge the responsible duties of a legislator. I take the liberty to suggest the names of a few. There are L. S. Overman, Frank Brown, J. W. Manney, J. M. Gray, and L. H. Clement of the town, and J. G. Fleming, J. K. Graham, Frank Johnston, J. A. Fisher, H. C. Best, and N. F. Hall of the country. Any two of these gentlemen will make good representatives. I am obliged to the gentlemen for the preference expressed, but I am not a candidate.

J. J. STEWART.

Salisbury Examiner.
The dark deeds of reckless men have struck terror into the hearts of the people, and they are more or less intimidated or incredulous even in the face of the most propitious signs and hopeful anticipations of coming victory. What they confess with their lips they discourage with their fears. They believe in their hearts that Hancock and English can and will be elected; yet they give utterances to their hopes and convictions with misgivings. They have not fully recovered from the shock which the monstrous fraud of counting in Hayes over their chosen leader in 1877, gave all who were unprepared to fully realize the revolutionary extremes of which the Radical traitors had proved capable. They see in this high-handed and infamous usurpation an omen of coming danger; and a damper is thrown over their zeal, while gloomy forebodings haunt their fondest dreams. The Radical leaders are aware of all this, and they are anxious to impress the people with the idea that there is justification for their fears; that another similar fraud is possible, yea, in contemplation. But the people should banish their fears. The fraud of 1877 was a game of bluff at which the bluffer won, because of the cowardice of those who held the stakes. It never could have been accomplished, and there would have been no war, if the leaders of our party had stood firm. But those leaders have heard it thander. Those who shall represent our party this year and next year have been too well drilled in their duty to ever yield an inch to the intimidation of traitors and usurpers, were they bold enough to attempt the fraud again. Hancock and English will be elected and they will take their seats. No earthly power can prevent it. Henceforth the constitution and the laws will be in force, and those who attempt to ignore the one and override the other will be made to pay the penalty. The American people will never again submit to be swindled out of the President of their choice. The Democratic party have resolved not to be. Such a majority will be rolled up for our candidates as will silence all opposition and put to blush even treason itself. Be not alarmed, therefore, but work. There will be no more 7 to 8 electoral commissions. No more frauds counted in.

Salisbury Examiner.
Some say we should nominate certain men this year to secure harmony in the party—in order to succeed. Great God! has it come to this? Are we after the spoils instead of principles? Are we to condone crime and vote for true men who have spent their lives in defense of honest government? If great principles are worth nothing—if policy is to be the watch word, and the spoils the object of triumph, then it matters very little which party succeeds. This applies as well to the county officers as to the national. It is not a availability the country needs, policy is not the creed, the spoils of office will give no relief to the tax-ridden, oppressed, and misruled people. The thief, the despot, and the sneak may wear the checked cloak of availability, policy is the enemy of principle, the emolument of office is the glittering prize of the unscrupulous politician, the reward of the boot-lick and the knave. There is something higher, nobler and more essential to be gained in this contest. Great principles which underlie and constitute the fundamental basis of our free system, the sovereignty of the States, the liberty of the citizen, honest administration, equal and just taxation, non-protective tariffs, and the protection of labor from the exactions of monopolies. We know that cowardice will shrink from this noble task, and that sloth will lie down in the gutters of sleep, while the mere demagogues of party will skulk about in by-places, hunting after the favoring currents of "policy" to set them over into the ocean of "spoils"; but the true patriot, the real friend of the system our fathers established, will neither skulk nor go to sleep, nor dodge about after party success, but will set himself as to the work of a lifetime, to the business of spreading the truth, and vindicating the immutable principles of justice and right. The great battle of principles is now first to be fought. The nominations, so far give us proper leaders in this contest. Let those yet to be made, be equally worthy, whether for constable or for Congress.

The deliberate judgment of the country has branded the back salary grab as a dishonest thing. The custodians of the public purse—so many of them as favored that scheme or profited by it—put their hands into the purse to help themselves to money which did not belong to them. We are well aware that those who were implicated in that outrageous proceeding were not all Republicans. But if Democrats get caught in Republican traps they must take the consequences. It has been shown that, while Mr. Garfield very artfully contrived to appear on both sides of the question, so as to be able to fix up a plausible defense for use among his constituents, he was, in reality, the most influential agent in carrying the measure through. He had it in his power to defeat the bill at either of several stages through which it progressed toward consummation. But so far from defeating it, he made sure of its success by calling up the Appropriation bill at a night session, when many of its opponents, having been assured that it would not be called up, had gone home and in their beds. The record makes Mr. Garfield appear in the bad light of an intentional deceiver, who got the enemies of the steal out of the way by a promise which he did not intend to keep. It is true that Mr. Garfield put the money back into the Treasury when he found what a tempest of popular rage had been created. But he had previously tried to unload it on an institution of learning, thus showing that he claimed it as his own property. These are the facts, and the country will pass on them. We don't believe any man who helped along the back salary grab, or made any pretense of a right to the money thus dishonestly voted, will ever be elected President of the United States by any party.—Wash. Post.

A Texan's Promise.

When the telegraph had done its work in spreading over the land the glad tidings of General Hancock's nomination at Cincinnati, amid the glad answers that flashed back on the wires, came one saying, "Texas will give one hundred thousand majority for the man who knew when to stop fighting." This old Confederate struck the keynote of the whole campaign. He condensed in one ringing and overpowering sentence the long catalogue of virtues confining in the man who is both a hero and a statesman. Valor and political experience are not enough in him who is now needed to lead the breaches in our national life. That "knowledge comes but wisdom lingers," is the almost invariable rule among our statesmen. The terse and sagacious title Gen. Hancock has won to pre-eminence. The words are as inspiring as the immortal announcement of Nelson at Trafalgar. They are to the knightly and sagacious Pennsylvanian both a hope and assurance. That he who held Cemetery Ridge with such supreme valor could so soon and tenderly appreciate the feeling and rights of the men who wore the gray, will give him the hearts of the people, and a place in the world's record along with Sir Philip Sidney, and St. Martin of Tours. *Ral. Observer.*

Convention Row.

In obedience to a call quite a number of Republicans met in Tise's Hall on last Saturday to hold a county convention, but the peace and harmony that should prevail in all well-regulated institutions, was not a prominent feature of the meeting. After the organization was effected, Mr. George B. Everett and Anderson Stipe got into a discussion about the appointment of delegates, which soon waxed hot, and resulted in passing a few blows that failed to get in where they were intended. During the struggle we learn that Mr. Nelise Cook and Mr. Farrington also made some hostile demonstrations. The combatants were soon separated and the business of the convention was transacted in quite a hurried confusion. From the parties engaged in the row we suppose it is a conflict as to whether the Revenue officers or Mr. Everett will be the leader of the party in the coming campaign. We love to see our friends, the enemy, enjoy themselves.—*Winston Sentinel*

Our distinction do not lie in the places which we occupy, but in the grace and dignity with which we fill them.—Simms.

INTERESTING DOCUMENTS.—Be it resolved

by the Senate and House of Representatives, That in addition to thanks heretofore voted by joint resolution, approved January 28, 1864, to Major-General Geo. H. Meade, Major-General Oliver O. Howard, and to the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, for the skill and heroic valor which at Gettysburg repulsed, defeated and drove back, broken and dispirited, the veteran army of the rebellion, the gratitude of the American people and the thanks of their representatives in Congress are likewise due and are hereby tendered to Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, for his gallant, meritorious, and conspicuous share in that great and decisive victory.

Passed by the House April 10, 1866.

Passed by the Senate April 18, 1866.

Signed by the President April 23, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Last week 9,601 immigrants arrived at New York. During the month 29,451.

Gen. Hancock's father was a Baptist. His wife is an Episcopalian and he attends that church but is not a member. He is said to weigh 250 pounds and is three inches high. Ain't he a "rouser!"

The fare to New York and return by the Carolina Central Railway and Seaboard Air Line, and Bay Line, has been reduced to \$30—sleeping car, meals and state room on Boat included. Tickets good to return until November 1st. Cheap enough.

A man of a liberal and liberal spirit who believed that the contents of the poor-box belonged to the poor, was found fishing for silver and pennies on Tuesday in the new Cathedral at New York. His line was whalebone, his bait bird-lime, and he had had several bites. The court inclined to the view that this method of distribution involved a dangerous precedent, and restrained the worthy man from further participation in charitable works.

A PRETTY THING TO SAY.—What a pretty thing for Garfield to say: "Young gentlemen, if you start out in life with high Aunes you will become as majestic as the Oaks of Massachusetts."—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

PERSONAL.—The New York correspondent of the Raleigh News writes: Gov. Vance honored me with a call yesterday. He is looking well and happy, and his bride upon whom I afterwards called is handsome, attractive and agreeable. She will be a decided accession to society in North Carolina, and especially in Charlotte, where they will reside. They go to-day to New London, then home.

Col. and Mrs. Bryce, of Charlotte, and their daughters, are also here.

ACTIVITY IN MINING.—A prominent miner in the county, and one who is thoroughly familiar with the condition of the mining interest, says that there is more activity in the business than has been known for several years. It is, too, mostly in the nature of new developments in search of sulphurets which have heretofore been considered comparatively valueless because of the difficulty in extracting the metal from them by the processes in common use. He predicts that after the crops are laid by the activity will be more marked than ever before in the county.—*Charlotte Observer.*

GIVE MR. BEST A CHANCE.—Mr. Best has undertaken an immense work—something that can not be done in a month or year. It will require avast sum of money, and vaster brains and energy, to carry out this grand work, and when we remember this money and much of the brains must come from "outsiders," we submit our own people should be patient, and give to Mr. Best and his associates every co-operation and sympathy. We have the very fullest and most unqualified confidence in the integrity of Mr. B. and his purpose to carry out to its utmost ability the contract he has made with the State. We can say more, and we say it advisedly: the contract will be carried out—by July 1881 the road will be completed to Pigeon River and Paint Rock. Disappointed soreheads may as well cease their slanders. The objects are understood, and they can avail nothing.—*Asheville Citizen.*

LIBERIA.—Mr. Smyth, United States minister to Liberia, in a recent dispatch to the department of State, writes in glowing terms of the land and of the opportunities which are afforded settlers. Every family on arriving in Liberia receives from the government twenty-five acres of the finest land and each individual emigrant ten acres. Competence is in the reach of all. But little foreign business is done compared with what might be. American tobacco, cotton goods, salt, provisions and improved agricultural machinery are in demand. At present the trade of the west coast is in the hands of the English. But a seacoast of 500 miles, with an indefinite extent of fertile back country, inhabited by millions of people, is at the command of American enterprise. Steam communication between the United States and Africa is sadly needed. Such communication would also give an impetus to the emigration of our colored people. Native traders desire closer relations with the United States.

DR. TANNER'S LONG FAST.—"What is going to be gained by this test?" a reporter asked Dr. Gunn, one of the physicians who is watching Dr. Tanner, who proposes to fast forty days, in New York, on Sunday last. "I think a great advantage in the treatment of all intestinal disorders," replied Dr. Gunn. "If a person can fast for this length of time we can discontinue feeding in cases of inflammation of the stomach and bowels, thus avoiding irritation and thereby effect cures much more rapidly. It will also illustrate other important medical facts. Besides, if it is generally known that a person can live a longer time than is popularly supposed in case of shipwreck, for instance, by exercising the will power, the castaway will be able to hold out longer. In such cases despair is more often the cause of death than the actual lack of food. Finally, if the doctor succeeds he will demonstrate the power of mind over matter, and the result may lead to the knowledge of many psychological facts which as yet we know nothing of."

Fatal Accident—One Man Killed.

A shocking and fatal accident occurred three miles from the city, near Parks' place, on the Lawyer's road yesterday at 12 o'clock. Levi F. Furr, a highly respectable citizen of Stanley county, who lives near the Cabarrus line, had been to the city with a three-horse team for goods ordered by merchants in that county. At the point designated above he was driving, while his son-in-law, James A. Polk, and a tenant, J. V. Ellis, were riding in the wagon. The horses were frightened by the sudden appearance of a cow from the bushes alongside of the road, and ran off. After going at full tilt for two or three hundred yards, they suddenly turned into a ploughed field. At this point the driver was thrown from his horse and the other two men from the vehicle. Mr. Furr fell directly on his head, and his neck was broken. He lived about five minutes but did not speak. Mr. Polk was also thrown on his head, but escaped with a slight sprain in his neck. Mr. Ellis was stunned, but soon recovered and received no serious injuries. The coroner was notified and held an inquest which elicited the facts recited above. Mr. Furr was seventy years of age, and stood well in the community in which he lived. He leaves no small children, the youngest being the wife of Mr. Polk, who is a second cousin of the late President James K. Polk. The remains of Mr. Furr were carried on to Stanley yesterday afternoon.—*Charlotte Observer.*

The recent Duel.

Further Particulars—Cash Talks Coolly—Warrants for His Arrest—Verdict of the Jury.

The Charleston News and Courier contains dispatches giving further particulars of the late duel. Col. Cash talks very freely about the duel, giving a full account of it. He says: "It was agreed that the signal for firing should be given by the discharge of a pistol in the air, which was done by Mr. W. E. Johnson, Col. Shannon's second. Col. Shannon fired first, about the word "one," his ball taking effect in the ground about five paces in front of me, and throwing the sand in my face. At the time I thought I was shot. I fired between the words "two" and "three," there being a distinct pause between my shot and that of Col. Shannon. He staggered and was caught by his friend, Col. J. E. Cantey, and I am informed died in about five minutes. My second, Mr. W. B. Sanders, inquired of Mr. Johnson if he was satisfied, and as well as I recollect used these words: "My God what more could we ask." I was taken from the ground by my second, and my friend, Mr. Waring."

Col. Cash is represented as speaking without the slightest perceptible excitement. Dr. Lee, of Darlington, was present at the duel as surgeon for Cash, and Dr. Burnett, of Camden, as surgeon for Shannon. W. E. Johnson, Shannon's second, was from Camden, and W. B. Sanders, Cash's second, from Sumter county. Each of the principals was attended by three friends upon the field, the friends of Col. Cash being A. H. Waring of Florence, G. J. McCown of Darlington and M. L. Sanders of Sumter. The friends of Col. Shannon were Thomas Anernum, J. M. Cantey and A. D. Goodwin of Camden. After the duel Col. Shannon's body was taken to Camden. It is said that when he was first shot he stood still for a moment, exclaimed "Oh, God!" and, half turning around, fell and was caught by his second. In addition to the friends and seconds of the parties, a number of other persons

witnessed the duel. The pistols used by Cash were his own, and those used by Shannon are said to have been the property of Col. Alfred Rhett.

Col. Cash went to Darlington county on Sunday and spent the night with his attendants at the house of Mr. R. D. Lee, within a few miles of DuBose's bridge. The duelling ground is about half way between Camden and Cash's Depot, and near the line dividing Kershaw and Darlington counties.

Col. Cash returned home on Monday. It is rumored that he sent word to the sheriff of Darlington county yesterday that he need not come to arrest him, as he would go down whenever he got a note from him.

There is a general expression of horrible regret at the duel and its fatal result, and it is rumored that another meeting between Col. Shannon's son and W. B. Cash, Col. Cash's son, is contemplated, and that there was an agreement between the Shannons father and son, that if the father fell in the fight, the son should take up the quarrel.

At Cheraw universal regret is expressed at the sad termination of the difficulty at Bennettsville, and in Marlboro there is much feeling against Col. Cash. At this place and in the county I am informed that there is great excitement and a feeling of general indignation against Col. Cash.

Coroner Goodale held an inquest yesterday and to-day. The verdict of the jury was that, "from the evidence brought before us, Wm. Shannon came to his death from a pistol shot wound, said pistol being fired by E. B. Cash." Coroner Goodale immediately issued a warrant for the arrest of Col. Cash, directed to Sheriff Doby, who has transmitted the same to the sheriff of Chesterfield county for execution.

How She Found Out.

It was one of the most provoking and unaccountable things ever heard of. Lina Rivers had two lovers, and for the life of her she couldn't tell which of them she loved best, or if she loved either. But if it were perplexing to Lina, it was doubly so to the two candidates for her favor, Harry Byrne and William Goodwin, who, however willing to give each other fair play, were as much in earnest as men are apt to be in such matters.

To do Lina justice, she distributed her smiles very equally between them, she was always willing to talk to both, and apparently as happy with one as the other. But when either urged her to give him a decided answer to his suit, "She didn't know. She would think it over, and give him an answer next week." But when next week came she was undecided as ever.

Thus matters went on for some time but it couldn't last forever. "My dear Lina, you promised that you would tell me to-day," urged Harry, whose stock of patience was well nigh exhausted.

Lina's sunny face became instantly overshadowed at those grave, earnest words.

"How can I tell, you Harry when I don't know myself?" "You know if you love me, Lina. And so bitter as the knowledge is, I am compelled to believe that you do not, and never can."

"But I do love you, Harry!" retorted Lina almost ready to cry at the tender reproach conveyed by these words. "That is to say I like you very much indeed."

"But do you like me the best?—that is what I want to know." "Yes, I like you best, now." "Then why not promise to become my wife?" "Because when I am with William and he talks to me the same way, I—I think I like him the best." "In spite of his pain and perplexity Harry could not help smiling at this naive confession.

"But you cannot marry both of us, dear child." "Of course not," said Lina, blushing rosily at this practical application of her words; "but why can't things go on just as they have been? That is what I should like."

For a moment Harry stood in si-

lent perplexity. At last, quite despairing of making her comprehend him, he said:—"I am convinced that you will never entertain a warmer feeling for me than friendship; and that the wisest thing for me to do is to seek in absence the peace that forgetfulness can alone give me. God bless you, dear Lina, and make you very happy with the man who is fortunate enough to win you."

"He won't go he loves me too fondly," thought Lina. And yet the sound of the closing door fell heavily on her heart.

"So Mr. Byrne is fairly off at last; said a lady acquaintance to Lina, the next day. "I just met him on his way to the station to catch the two o'clock train for Cliffdale. Goodwin is going to be the happy man, I see. Now I always thought your choice would fall on Harry."

"I don't know that I'm obliged to have either," said Lina, laughing, but with an indescribable sinking at the heart.

How little do women show of their real thoughts and feeling! Never did Lina rattle away more carelessly and gaily than after receiving this unexpected news.

Just before dinner, as Lina was sitting alone with her mother, in burst her brother James.

"There has been a terrible accident mother! The two o'clock train to Cliffdale ran into a luggage train and killed I don't know how many! There's an extra train going to their relief; and they want all the linen bandages and cordials that can be had."

Away bustled kind-hearted Mrs. Rivers, to get whatever the house afforded, leaving poor Lina with a dumb horror in her set eyes and pallid face that no language could express. Going to her room, she hurriedly put on her things but how she hardly knew.

"Killed she moaned, as she hurried towards the station; and it is I who sent him to his death! Oh, Harry! Harry! now indeed I know; but ah, too late.

As Lina turned the corner of the station in her blind haste, she ran directly into the arms of a gentleman who was coming from an opposite direction.

"Lina!" Lina gave a wild cry of joy, as she looked into the face of the speaker. "Oh, Harry! can it be you?" she gasped, "I thought you were in the train, and killed!"

"I was five minutes too late for the train, Lina."

As a matter of course, Harry went home with Lina and curiously enough he chose the longest route he could have taken.

"So you really do care for me a little, Lina?" he said, looking down into her flushed tear-wet face.

"I like you a great deal, Harry," was the low and tremulous reply. "Please bend your head, so I can whisper in your ear."

"Well, darling?" "I think—yes, I am sure that I have found out."

"Found out what?" exclaimed the young man.

"Found out who it is that is dearer to me than all the world besides." "Tell me his name?"

Lina hid her flushed cheeks upon her lovers shoulder.

"Oh, Harry! can't you guess?" she said, in a low, earnest tone. "It is you—you! And to think that I never knew it until I thought I had lost you for ever."

We understand that between one and two thousand dollars have been paid out and distributed over the county to witnesses and others holding claims, as a result of the recent motion of Mr. Bingham to rescind the order of the county Board, which allowed the passage of claims but once a year in March. The abrogation of that order was a move in the right direction.

Now is the time to sow Buck-wheat. The stable should be turned without delay, and the seed sown about the 25th of this month and ploughed in with a bull-tongue—afterwards harrowed. Land that will produce 6 to 8 bushels of wheat will make 11 to 12 bushels of buck-wheat, and so on. It is a valuable crop and should be generally grown. It is also said to be a good fertilizer to turn under when green.—*Examiner.*