

North Carolina Citizen

VOL. 4.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1873.

NO. 46.

RAILROAD & STAGE SCHEDULE.

Time-Table

WESTERN N. C. RAIL ROAD.

Take effect **MONDAY, AUGUST 16TH.**

GOING EAST:

Leave Old Fort. 6:25, a. m.
Arrive at Salisbury. 3:35, p. m.

GOING WEST:

Leave Salisbury. 2:18, a. m.
Arrive at Old Fort. 11:57, a. m.

Trains pass at Morganton, 9:18 a. m. and 11:57 a. m.

Going West—Breakfast at Hickory 7:00 a. m.
Going East—Dinner at Statesville 1:40 p. m.

H. C. COWLES, Secretary.
W. A. SMITH, Receiver.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

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

Condensed Time-Table.

In effect on and after Sunday, Oct. 12th, 1873.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS	MAIL	EXPRESS
Leave Charlotte	10:00 p. m.	8:15 a. m.
Arrive Raleigh	10:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Arrive Greensboro	10:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Arrive Salisbury	10:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Arrive New Market	10:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Arrive Staunton	10:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Arrive Winchester	10:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Arrive Front Royal	10:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Arrive Washington	10:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS	MAIL	EXPRESS
Leave Washington	12:20 p. m.	9:08 a. m.
Arrive Front Royal	12:20 p. m.	9:08 a. m.
Arrive Winchester	12:20 p. m.	9:08 a. m.
Arrive Staunton	12:20 p. m.	9:08 a. m.
Arrive New Market	12:20 p. m.	9:08 a. m.
Arrive Salisbury	12:20 p. m.	9:08 a. m.
Arrive Greensboro	12:20 p. m.	9:08 a. m.
Arrive Raleigh	12:20 p. m.	9:08 a. m.
Arrive Charlotte	12:20 p. m.	9:08 a. m.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS	MAIL	EXPRESS
Leave New Market	3:00 a. m.	12:20 a. m.
Arrive Salisbury	3:00 a. m.	12:20 a. m.
Arrive Greensboro	3:00 a. m.	12:20 a. m.
Arrive Raleigh	3:00 a. m.	12:20 a. m.
Arrive Charlotte	3:00 a. m.	12:20 a. m.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS	MAIL	EXPRESS
Leave Charlotte	11:15 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Arrive Raleigh	11:15 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Arrive Greensboro	11:15 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Arrive Salisbury	11:15 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Arrive New Market	11:15 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Arrive Staunton	11:15 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Arrive Winchester	11:15 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Arrive Front Royal	11:15 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Arrive Washington	11:15 a. m.	10:00 a. m.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. W. FLEMING,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will practice in the counties of McDowell, Mitchell, Yancey, Madison, Buncombe and Burke. In the Supreme Court of North Carolina, District Court of the United States. Office business attended to at Marionville absent on the circuit. [Dec 1273]

SAMUEL H. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Practices in the Federal and Superior Courts of the State. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office in room No. 2 over Patton & Sumner's store. Jan 16, 1873.

W. G. CANDLER.

CANDLER & RUXTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

And Solicitors in Bankruptcy, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

PRACTICE in the State and Federal Courts.

Claims collected in all parts of North Carolina.

MELVIN E. CARTER.

CARTER & ADAMS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

PRACTICE in the State and Federal Courts.

Claims collected in all parts of North Carolina.

JAMES H. MERRIMON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

practices in the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina and in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States. [Jan 1873]

N. B. & G. S. FERGUSON,

Attorneys at Law,

offices in Waynesville and Cranberry, N. C. Practice in all the courts of Western North Carolina. [Jan 25 73]

A. T. & T. F. DAVIDSON,

Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy,

Asheville, N. C., will give prompt attention to all professional business in Western North Carolina. [Jan 1873]

J. D. H. HAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.

NATT ATKINSON,

Attorney at Law, Asheville, N. C.

will give prompt attention to all business of his profession in the counties of Madison and Swain. Office in the building of Messrs. Patton & Sumner, Asheville, N. C. [Jan 1873]

J. M. GIBSON.

Attorney at Law,

Asheville, N. C. [Jan 1873]

GUDGER & GUDGER,

Attorneys at Law,

will practice in the counties of Western North Carolina. Special attention given to the collection of claims in all parts of the State. [Jan 1873]

F. P. AXLEY,

Attorney at Law,

will practice in the counties of Cherokee, Clay, Macon, and Jackson. [Jan 1873]

JAMES J. OSBORNE,

Attorney at Law,

AND REAL ESTATE AGENT, HENDERSONVILLE, N. C. [Jan 1873]

Z. B. VANCE,

VANCE & BURWELL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Charlotte, N. C. [Jan 1873]

DR. S. S. GRANT,

DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA. Office at his residence on Main Street, South of Public Square. [Jan 1873]

DR. C. A. HILDEBRAND,

DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA. Office at his residence on Main Street, South of Public Square. [Jan 1873]

DR. G. F. O'BRYON,

DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA. Office at his residence on Main Street, South of Public Square. [Jan 1873]

WOMAN'S FRIEND; OR,

STEAM WASHER.

ONLY TEN DOLLARS!

I HAVE RECENTLY PURCHASED THE

STEAM WASHER

right to sell the noted

In this section, and now offer it to the public, considered after trying it myself that it will give superior satisfaction to all who use it. No one is asked to buy until they are satisfied that it is a success. Read the following certificate from a citizen well known in Buncombe and surrounding counties.

Asheville, N. C., July 15th, 1873.

My wife has tried the Women's Friend Steam Washer, and is well pleased with it. For particulars, address T. L. Lee, Fairview, N. C., or G. G. Robinson, Asheville, N. C.

T. L. LEE, Fairview, N. C.

G. G. ROBINSON, Asheville, N. C.

Send for Catalogue.

JAS. S. KENNEDY, President.

July 16, 1873.

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TO MERCHANTS!

WE CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO OUR STOCK OF

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS

and WINDOW GLASS.

RODGERS BROTHERS,

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED ON ALL ORDERS. PRICES QUOTED ON APPLICATION. [Sept 1873]

KNOXVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS

LLOYD & M'CONNELL,

Manufacturers of

SADDLES, BRDLES,

COLLARS, CARRIAGE & BUGGY

HARNES, WHIPS, & BLANKETS,

Of all descriptions, which they are selling at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times.

104 Gay Street, KNOXVILLE, TENN. [Jan 1873]

FASHION STOVE!

When this stove was elevated sufficiently to make a swamp of a large portion of it, then rhinoceroses, tapirs and many other animals roamed about in great abundance, as their bones are now frequently found. Within a few years about three hundred species of mammals, seventy-five species of reptiles, and seventy-five species of fishes have been found. Nearly all of them are new to science, and all of them are now extinct. Some of the saurians or lizards were of enormous size. The skeleton of one of them now in the Academy of Natural Science in this city, measures fifty feet in length, and others have been found much longer. One of the most wonderful animals ever discovered here is of the rhinoceros family, and was first found and described by Dr. Leidy near Fort Bridger last year. He has named it the Uintatherium. It is a rule in natural history that animals with tusks have no horns, but this formidable monster had no tusks about a foot long, and also three pairs of horns. We found quite a number of the bones of this beast last Summer.

We first went to Fort Bridger, in Wyoming. This place is about 900 miles west of Omaha, and is 7,000 feet above the sea. It is a vast desert plain, many hundred miles in extent. A fort on the Western plains is not a very formidable looking affair; not such as might be supposed to inspire much terror to the Indians. A few log houses, a store and a stable, often comprise what is called a fort. Life in a Western fort is about as dull and monotonous as life on the ocean. As it seldom rains in Wyoming, very little vegetation is seen, except the sage and greasewood bushes. These grow about three feet high, and are so unpalatable that they afford little relief to the desolate appearance of the country. A few scrubby cottonwood trees grow on the margins of the streams, and very little grass is seen except on the meadows. The streams of water are very far apart, and they are supplied from the melting snows of the mountains. Many of the Rocky Mountain summits are more than 14,000 feet above the sea, and they are perpetually covered with snow. We saw no crops growing in Wyoming.

We were supplied from the Fort with a wagon and tents, and camped out while hunting for fossils, as the country is not settled. The greatest difficulty experienced in travelling in that country is the scarcity of water. Sometimes travellers are obliged to carry a couple of days' supply in casks for the use of both men and horses. The changes in temperature are very great. In July, during the day, the thermometer would indicate 80 degrees in the shade, and at night water would freeze in a basin near our tent. I was told that high up on the mountains there is frost every night in the year. A large portion of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming was once the bed of a fresh water lake. When the Rocky mountains were upheaved, the bed of this lake was also upheaved. This lake abounded with multitudes of large turtles, crocodiles and lizards. Salt water fishes came into the lake to spawn, and many of them having died there, the current of water carried them to certain places more abundantly than to others. They were afterwards covered with mud and sand to a great depth, and I will presently give you a proof of it. After the elevation of the lake bed, the mud and sand hardened into indurated clay slates

and sandstones. The erosive elements, such as rain, frost and wind, during a long period of time, operated vigorously in tearing down these rocks. In ancient times these forces operated with such power as to tear down the plains into valleys many miles wide, and many hundreds feet deep. The solid granite of the Rocky Mountains is, in many places, eroded into gorges thousands of feet deep. The rounded granite boulders resulting from this erosion have been scattered in great profusion over the plains. Near the mountains they are seen in size about as large as a half barrel, while at the distance of thirty miles from their base not many are seen larger than four or five inches in diameter. At a distance of 40 miles from the mountains this drift is deposited over the plains to the depth of five or six feet. It is owing to the presence of these coarse pebbles and boulders that the streams are fordable, as the soil resulting from the disintegration of the sandstones of the plains make quicksands of the most formidable character. The erosive elements, while tearing down the rocks, have exposed the fossils in many places in great abundance. These bones, being petrified, are more durable than the sandstone rocks; in fact, many of them are as smooth and as well defined as recent bones. In many places in Wyoming a cart load of fragments of fossil turtle shells could be gathered in a short time. The fossil bones are usually found after they have been weathered out of the rocks, but occasionally they are seen fast in the solid rocks. On one occasion the skull of a large animal was found with the jaws grinding ferociously out of the solid rock.

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