VOL. 4.

DECEMBER THURSDAY, N. C., ASHEVILLE.

BATERO	AD	*	STACE	SCHED	ULE.
4-1		1		7,78 97	Mark 1

Time-Table WESTERN N. C. RAIL BOAD. Take effect MONDAY, AUGUST 16TH.

GOING EAST: Leage Old Fort, Arrive at Salisbury,

GOING WEST: Arrive at Old Fort, 2:18, a m 11:57, a m Thairs pass at Morganton, 9:58 a m

Going West—Breakfast at Hickory 7:00 a. m. Going Last—Dinner at Statesville 1:40 p. m H. C. COWLES, Secretary. W. A. SMITH, Receiver.

PLEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY. RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DAN-VILLE B. W., N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH WESTERN N C. R.W. Condensed Time-Table.

offest on and after Sunday, Oct., 12th, 1878, STATIONS MAIL EXPRESS.

GOING SOUTH. STATUSS. | MATE. Large Sychamord ... 1 28 e.s.

Surkeitle... 445 ...

Survey 9 18 ...

Greensburd ... 12.20 ...

Authine June'n 4 29 ...

Authine June'n 4 29 ...

Arrive at Charl-site. 4 35 ... 9.17 1.4: r x. 4.30 " 6.46 " 8.51 " 9.00 " GOING EAST.

SPATIONS MAIL

NETH WESTERN N. O. R. R. (SALEM BRANCH.)

Mad tening duly, both ways,

by Shilles Lynchlore Arginimodator,

lest lichmod at 942 A. M., and a Burk

tile 2 & P. M., leave Brickille at 5.35 A. M.,

arive at such mrd 8 44 A. M.,

Polor of Patrice Corson all minimods between

Charteland Rec mond (without change).

Pagnostina have arrangements in advertise
these locate at this company will please print

General Ticket Agent T. N. II. T (IFOT).

CLEMMONS'



WESTERN STACE LINE 10 SECTING between Western S. C. Railroad from 2rd Fort, N. C., via Ashev lie, Warmings to Worl Creek, Tenn., the head of Cum-lend Gip, Cucionati & Charleston Railroad

THE CHEAPEST ROUTE WEST. This list runs past the most plejarosque accurry is Afactica, passing is view of Black Mountain, Monda Piegals, and several of the highest peaks in 10f the Rocky Mountains. DAY LIGHT LINE.

All Express matter for Asheville directed to the case of the time, will be properly forwarded. Leaves did Fort daily. Surdays excepted, at 1 pm. Advise at Asheville, 8 p. m. Leaves Schwise de daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 a m. Advise at Wolf Creek 8 p. m. Leaves Wolf Creek indiy, Monday's excepted at 6 a m. Advises at Asheville 6 p. m. Leave Atheville daily, Saturdays excepted, at 1 pm. Advises at at Old Fort 7 p. m. you cannot be supported.

- p m. a several at Old Fort 7 p m. pon againstille
Leave Theretays, Thursdays and Saturdays at
11 a.m. Stage for Old Fort leaves daily except
Saturdays, at 12:30 pm. On Sandays leaves
10:30 4-m. 10: 30 s.m. s Experienced and polite drivers.

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SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU.

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and Burke. In the Supreme Court of Arith Carolina, District Court of the United States.
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[dec 1272]

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Jan 16, 1873.

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Chains collected in all parts of North Carolina.
MELVIN E. CARTER. JOS. S. ADAMS.

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PRACTICE TOGETHER IN THE Courts
of the E-eventh Judicial District, in the
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the collection of caims in every part of the
State. JAMES II. MERRIMON,

Attorney at Law, Asherille, N. vij, practices in the Supreme and Superior courts of North-Carolina and in the Circuit and Sistic courts of the United States.

N. B. & G. S. FEBGUSON. Atterneys at Law, office in Waynesville and Crabines N C., prac-tice brial the courts of Western North Catolina mb 23 19

A. T. & T. F. DAVIDSON, Attorneys at Law and Solicities in Bankgaptey, Asheville, N. C., will vise prone t attention to all professional business in Western North Carolina, and its

J. D. H V MAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW HENDERSONVIII.E, N. C.

> NATT ATKINSON. Alterney at Law, Asheride N. C.

H. A. Greger, Marshall, N. C. GUDGER & GUDGER.

Attorneys at Low, will practice in the counties of Western Yorth Carolina. Special astention given to the suffiction of claims in all parts of the State. just 1 to

F. P. AXLEY,

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Attorney-At-Luc, AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,

tions in all the Courts of Nor HENDERSONVILLE, N. C. July 24 - 26 - tf

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Bronchigis, Tender Lungs, &c.

uatism, Nervous Headache, and all nervou Pains. For Saleby DR. D. F. SUMMEY, Druggist, Asheyille, N. C. [Oct-2-1-

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lated by a Full Corps of Co

SEMI-ANNUAL TERMS.

FALL TERM opens 7th of August,

July 16, 1873

Send for Catalogue.

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C. BRUCE.

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KNOXVILLE, TENN.

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He's Not Lost, but Gone Home. KNOXVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS Inscribed to the memory of CURTIS, T. G. son of Dr. M. and M. A. E. ROBERTS, LLOYD & M'CONNELL.

who departed this life Sept. 24th, A, D., 1873, aged 3 years A little angel came a lown, To stay awhile be earth;
It was embodied in a child
A child of love and mirth.

He stayed, strange thought, with us content The his home was not here; Methinks he oft would roam away,

I often saw celestial beam Of glory from his eyes, Like rays of light, in silver sheen, Arising to the skies.

Sin ne'er deflied his ruby lips, In him there was no wrong, And all the luered plains of life Could not enchant him long.

Death snatched this little gem away ; He's gone-oh! cruel pang! Lort in the solemn hush of death; He's lost ! the echo rang. The deep and sable shades of grief

Oer-hang us like a pa'l; Oh, had we known this heavenly guest! Oh! this angelic call! Away from human sight he's gone, Again he cannot come;

He wears a sparkling diadem;

He's not lost - but gone home

SEARCHING FOR FOSSILS Interesting Geological Narration.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Nov. 22, 1873. Mr. R. M. FURMAN:

Dear Sir :- A cording to promise. I hastily write an account of my recent trip to the West. I accompanied a scientific party that went to explore a portion of the country in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains. Our object was to obtain some of the wonderful fossils which are found in that region, and to procure specimens of the plants and minerals which abound there.

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 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 of several hundred people. as dull and monotonous as life on the ocean. As it seldom fains in Wyoming, very little vegetat on is seen, except the sage and grease-wood bushes. These grow about three feet high, and are so unsightly 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 mead-ows. The streams of water are very far apart, and they are supplied from the melting snows on the mountains. Many of the Rocky Mountain summits are more than 14,000 feet above the sea, and they are perpetually covered We saw no crops growing

in Wyoming.
We were supplied from the Fort with Dr. Greene's Fit Cure wagon and tents, and camped out while hanting for fossils, as the country cated Honey, for Coughs, Colds is not settled. The greatest difficulty experienced in travelling in that country igia Specific, for Neuralgia, Rheu is the scarcity of water. Sometimes travellars are obliged to carry a couple of day's 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 JAS. S. KENNEDY, A. M. night in the year. A large portion o Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Wyo ming 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 uition in regular course from\$12 to \$20 multitudes of large turtles, crocodiles the lake to spawn, and many of them having died there, the current of water carried them to certain places more them to certain places more abundantly than to others. They wer afterwards covered with mud and 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 industried day slates

and sandstones. The erosive elements, is rain, frost and wind, during a long period of time, operated vigorous ly in tearing down these rocks. In ancient times these forces operated with such power as to tear down the plains such power as to tear down the plans into valleys many miles wide, and many hundred 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 cattered in great profusion over the plains. Near the mountains they are seen in size about as large as a half arms. parrel, while at the distance of thirty miles from their base not many are see larger than four or five inches in diame ter. 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 on the plains make quick-sands of the most formidable character. crosive elements, while tearing down the rocks, have exposed the fessils 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 Wvoming a cart lead of fragments of fossil tuttle 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 recks. On one occasion the skull of a large animal was found with the jaws grinning ferociously out of

When this lake bed 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 reptiles, and seventy-five species of fishes have been found. Nearly all of the occupation of aule coaxing.

After travelling spout a mile and as 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 c ty, 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 de-scribed 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 two tusks about a foot long, and also three pairs of horns. We found quite a num-ber of the bones of this beast last Sum-

The coal deposits of Wyoming and Colorado are of much more recent origin than the coal beds east of the Mississippi reer, the former being of tertiary age, and made from plants and importance to the Union Pacific Railroad, as it would be impracticable to procure wood at a reasonable price for fuel in their engines. At Rock Springs, in Wyoming is a coal mining population The water and cooking purposes. The town is conspicuous sight in all the villages on supplied with water from Green river, the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. ported on cars. If any event should cause an interruption in the running of fruits and vegetables are not cultivated the trains for a few days, the population there, the demand for them in cans is

would be obliged to move away.

We spent a few days at Sait Lake
City. The elevation of this place is
about 4,000 feet above the sea. The
streets are lined with trees, which are irrigated by streams of water that run in nearly all the gutters. The gardens are also watered by the same source. The Salt Lake Valley is bounded on the never-ailing supply of pure water to the valley below. It was a novel sight in August, when the thermometer was above 90 degrees, to see such buge piles distance off

The Wasatch mountains are very steep and ragged, and nearly destitute of trees. The mountains afford the limestone rocks that bear the silver ores which are principally argentiferous ga

tages, as the tertiary coal is so highly vicinity of the Unita mountains, many vicinity of the Unita meunntains, many miles by oxed, to the railroad, and their burned into coal. It is transported by rail about 100 miles, to Salt Lake Valley. On account of the great cost of charcoal, the low grade ores are not smelted. If facel was cheap, a large amount of silver could be extracted from these ores.

It is rather remarkable that very few

sess more than one wife. Public timent and the great expense of main operating against the perpetuation of the "plurality institution." Several of Brigham Young's daughters are married, and it is said that they stipul with their husbands that they

remain monogamists.

The Wasatch mountain streams afford abundant means for arrigating the crops in the Salt Lake Valley. Never before did I observe such heavy crops of wheat and oats as those in this valley. Fruit also grows in great perfection, but the trees must be irrigated.

Many of the houses in this valley are burnt. As it seldom rains there, this

houses are very durable.
In company with Drs. Leidy Chapman, I went on a novel fishing ex cursion near Green River City, in West ming. The only hotel at this place is a frame tuilding of the style of some of the most unpretending dwelling houses in the vicinity of Asheville. We en gaged a guide named Johnson, and pack-mule to carry our fishing tackle lunch, and canteens of water, and to carry the fish back from the fishing ground. Before we went the distance of a mile, our mule manifested such i dications of laziness that the unite efforts of all four of us were called into requisition to induce the animal to proceed. J. Henry Johnson, the driver took the lead, pulling vigorously will the halter strap over his shoulder. The cession, followed by the rest of party. One punched him with an um brella another wholloned him with barrel stave, (as sticks do not grow these) while the third pelted him with sten This was a scene worthy of the attention of a photographer. Prof. Leidy, of the Medical University of Pennsylvania, M D.—Mule Driver. Henry Chapman, of Philadelphia, M. D.—Mule Driver; and

in the occupation of hule coaxing.

After travelling about a mile, and a fishing ground, and unloaded our fish ing tackle, which consisted of a pick shovel, hammers and chisels. Johnson proceeded to dig with the pick in the side of tie hill, and we soon obtained sight of the little beauties. They were reposing in a vein of indurated clay which lies horizontally, and the erosio of the rocks had exposed them on the side of a high hill, with nearly 100 feet of sedimentary rocks overlying them.

The impressions of the fish are beautifully and perfectly preserved the rock that their species can easily b identified. They are nearly all her rings. Johnson soon hauled out a lot which we split out with our hammer and chisels. In the course of a fe hours we obtained a lead of salt water fish, more than 6,000 feet above the see trees containing auch bitumen. This and 2,000 miles distant from it. The coal is highly bituminous, and is of vital shales accompanying this fish bed are The sympathy of the community seemed so highly bituminous that from a ton of several gallons of oil can be distill

Our guide Johnson was dressed in deerskin pants, shirt and moccasins. No textile fabric encircled him, except his hat and the sewing thread. Many of at that place is unsuitable for drinking the mountaineers dress in this style. A fourteen failes distant, and it is trans- in Wyoming, is the great quantity of empty tin fruit cans lying about. very great; the greater portion of them is brought from California.

In Colorado the principal mining loores are chiefly auriferous iron pyrites, while at Georgetown they are mostly east by the Wasatch mountains, which argentiferous pyrites and galena. The Society was aroused, and we the rise from 0,000 to 7,000 feet above the same difficulty is here experienced in cured \$125 00 in subscriptions. plain. Salt lake City lies at the base obtaining a cheap fuel for smelling the Messrs. Allison, Bishop, and a of the mountains, which are perpetually ores, though the tertiary coal is found

of snow on the mountains only a short of vegetation and the numerous streams of water which characterize your moun tains and add such a charm to the sce-Rocky mountains; in fact, I have never witnessed anywhere else such charming scenery as that to be observed in your The smelting operations in this vai- plains in the vicinity of the Rocky County Register, who also clerks for ley are conducted under great disadvan-mountains is well adapted for producing than Bros. consented to act as agent good crops of wheat, oats, potatoes, &c., for the Citizen. We expect, through bituminous that it cannot be coked where the elevation does not much ex-charcoal is herefore used for smelting ceed 7,000 feet above the sea. Grass purposes. This is obtained from Wyo-ming. The wood is hauled from the tion. All that is wanting is a supply of Transylvania, to hear most favorable water for irrigating purposes. m.ans of irrigating a large portion of the country adjacent to them. In Colorado several stock companies have dug irrigating canals, and they lease water privileges to farmers at an annual rent of about a dollar and a querter per acre. The farmer feels no concern about a dry It is rather remarkable that very few Mormons are engaged in mining enterprises. I was informed that not more than one fourth of the Mormons posseason, nor does he feel any apprehen-

While in Wyoming, we occasionally met a white hunter, trapper or herder who had emigrated there before the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. Not having much choice in the selection of a wife out there, many of them have taken squaws for matrimonial compan-ions. I have seen squaws who have lived with white husbands at least 25 years, and have entered their cabine at the invitation of their husbands; yet I never could induce one of them to talk to me. Yours, truly, JOSEPH WILLCOX.

BREVARD.

In company with Col. A. T. Davidson, we left for Brevard Court on Monday of the term. That night we staid with Mr. Andy Miller, at whose house we also met Rev. Mr. Towles, of the Presbyterian Church, Hendersonville, brother of our old friend J. M. Towles, of Raleigh, and daughter. After a most pleasant night, we left early next moraing, arriving at Brevard before dinner.

Being nearer the top of the Blue Ridge

we found the "burg" decidedly cool.
Mrs. Gash, at her hospitable, homelike hotel, took us in, and treated us all most cleverly. Some of the lawyers have been in the habit of stopping with Mr. Erwingel Brevard, but a few weeks before he wrote them that he "expected a storm" about Court week and other inconveniences, and preferred not to take guests this time. That estimable gentieman, we learned, has recently gotten an accomplished lady of our sister State South Carolina, to keep house for him. This ought to have helped the cuse, but he thought differently. Mr. Erwin has the gratulations of his many friends, and hopes that his "storms" may always have "silver linings."

Judge Cloud conducted Court, as he has ridden Judge Cannon's circuit this cending an elevation of more than 300 Fall. If all be true we have heard, the Judge rode the Bar as well as the circuit. In all kindness, we would suggest to his Honor that he is guilty of gruff. discourteous, even offensive conduct to members of the Bar, at times, which is decidedly objectionable, and severely contemned even by the people. We are satisfied that Judge Cloud is sincers and honest in his purposes, thoroughly impartial as a Judge, and altogether well meaning; but this could all be shown quite as well in a manner not so unpleasant, to say the least.

> There were several cases of importnce on the docket, all of which, we believe, were continued. Mr. Julius Poor, indicted for the killing of Mr. Duckworth, recently, was removed to another county for trial, on behalf of the State. to be with Mr. Poor, all regarding the only known to exist between the parties before.

Wednesday we had a meeting of the citizens in the interest of the Western District Agricultural Society, to solicit. subscriptions to stock, &c., &c. Rev. Eliaih Allison was called to the Chair. and Mr. John Anderson acted as Secre-

Col. A. T. Davidson, being called on, made a most interesting speech in becalities are at Central City and George half of the Society. We have heard the town. These towns are located in deep Colonel in efforts which were very able, gorges which have been eroded in the but his happiest hits are in his off-hand Rocky mountains. At Gentral City the growthes, and this was one of them. speeches; and this was one of them The result was, a lively interest in the argentiferous pyrites and galena. The Society was aroused, and we there se-

Messrs. Allison, Bishop, and Shuford covered with snow; and they afford a at the mouth of the gorge or canon at were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions. We expect to hear good The Rocky mountains are not covered news from the noble little county of

Brevard is a prosperous place, has a good school, and energetic business men. Messrs, Gash Bros., R. W. Hume, nery, are almost wanting among the Erwin, M. D. Cooper, are the prominent merchants. These gentlemen are liberal and public-spirited.

Western counties. The soil of the Mr. B. C. Lankford, the efficient mountains is well adapted for producing Gash Bros., consented to act as agent The reports soon.

Messrs. Woodfin & McLoud, Col. Davidson, Col. Coleman, E. H. Merrinon and M. E. Curter, Esqs., of this place; Capt. Tate, Garland Ferguson and J. C. L. Gudger, of Waynesville; Gen. Henry, Solicitor, and Kope Ellas? Esq., of Franklin; J. J. Osborne, H. G. Ewart, H. T. Farmer, D. Stradley, Shor-iff Taylor, of Henderson, and the local bar, were in attendance: