THE RALEIGH NEWS

VOL. XII—NO. 86. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1877. $5.00 PER ANNUM.

TURCO-RUSSIAN WAR.

The Fall of Plevna--Rejoicings in St. Petersburg---Incidents and Movements before the Surrender---Osman Pascha's Bravery.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec 11—Evening.—The news of the fall of Plevna occasions great rejoicing here. The theatres are celebrating the victory by special additions to their usual programmes. Enthusiastic and popular demonstrations in honor of the Imperial family and army are made in the streets and public places. Great crowds are assembled, cheering and singing the national anthem. The city is partially illuminated.

BELGOT, Dec. 10.—At 7:30 o'clock this morning Osman Pasha's entire army attacked the Russian Grenadier corps, while holding the line of investment on the left bank of the river Vid, and endeavoring to force passage. The attack was made with desperate energy, and a portion of the Turkish troops did, in fact, penetrate the line of the entrenchments and batteries, but all attempts to break through the positions of the Grenadiers were ineffectual After five hours of severe fighting the Turks were defeated, Osman Pasha was surrounded [illegible] and was compelled to surrender with his whole army. Up to the present time it is impossible to estimate the number of Turkish prisoners or quantity of war material taken. We only know that everything in Plevna has fallen into our hands. The Russian losses are inconsiderable compared with the results obtained

LONDON, Dec 11.—The latest advices from Bucharest put the number of Turkish prisoners at forty thousand

Osman Pasha ordered a sortie in the direction of Widdin. His valor, which is described as desperate, is everywhere the theme of conversation.

The sufferings of the Turks in the beleaguered town are awful; cold, disease and famine decimated the ranks, and reduced the soldiers to living skeletons. To aggravate the sufferings, no doctor, and no medicine could be obtained. Four hundred guns fell into the hands of the Russians.

The ground, which was the scene of a sortie, is literally strewn with dead and dying

Osman Pasha himself, was severely wounded before he would consent to a surrender

There has been an important rise in all classes of Russian securities on the London Stock Exchange, and they maintain great firmness, notwithstanding the fact that large realizing sales have been thrown upon the market.

The general tone of the London Press, in commenting on the fall of Plevna, is to urge the government to seize the present opportunity for mediation, and while it may yet not be too late.

The *Globe* says it is the duty of Minister Layard to impress upon the mind of the Sultan the urgent expediency of giving weight to pacific counsels before the resources of the Empire are utterly exhausted.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 11.—The *Te Deum* is being sung here in celebration of the Russian success at Plevna.

Prince Gortschakaoff and the Russian and Roumanian authorities were present. The Czar and Prince Charles [illegible] in a week.

The Czar, after the surrender of Plevna, placed his own carriage and escort at the disposal of Osman Pasha

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Petitions for Woman Suffrage ---Hewitt on the Pacific Railroad Committee--Nominations--Bill for Protection of the Texan Frontier

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—SENATE—Nearly the whole morning hour was occupied in the presentation of petitions from all parts of the country in favor of an amendment of the constitution so as to prohibit the States from disfranchising citizens on account of sex; asking the appointment of a committee to enquire into the alcoholic liquor traffic, and urging Congress not to make any action concerning the revision of the tariff, until after it shall have ascertained by inquiry the condition of business of the country, and legislation shall be such as in the opinion of practical business men will promote business prosperity of the country. All of which were referred to the appropriate committees.

The Finance Committee agreed to report favorably on the renomination of Gen. Brady as Collector of Revenue in Virginia. This is significant as declarative of the President's right to renominate

In the case of the Toledo Postmaster, the President has amended his nomination so that the nominee, instead of succeeding himself, succeeds his predecessor, and in the meanwhile the predecessor resumes.

The House bill, providing a suitable burial for the victims of the Huron, passed.

The deficiency appropriation bill was resumed.

HOUSE.—The session was occupied in voting on the Senate amendments to the deficiency bill. The most important one was that appropriating $50,000 for inland mail transportation on star routes and by steamboats and all other than Rail Road routes. The committee on appropriations recommended nonconcurrence, but the House decided otherwise and concurred in the amendment by a vote of 143 to 107. The bill goes back to the Senate on minor amendments.

Hewitt, of New York, was appointed on the Pacific Rail Road committee in the place of Potter, of New York.

Nominations: Henry L. Dodge, superintendent of the mint, San Francisco; Cyrus H. Baldwin, collector of customs, Charlestop, S. C.; Deslonde, post master, Plaquemine, La.; Leland, Waco, Texas; Commodore Daniel Aumen, Rear Admiral.

SENATE.—Conkling offered a resolution for a committee of seven Senators to enquire and report measures to promote commercial intercourse with Mexico and establish a quiet and peaceful condition of affairs on the border, with the power to send for persons and papers; adopted.

Kellogg offered a bill for the establishment of steamship service between New Orleans and various ports.

A vast number of petitions were presented allowing women to vote.

Maxey, of Texas, from the committee on military affairs, to whom was referred the resolution of the 14th of November, instructing that committee to inquire and report upon a system of defensive works for the Rio Grande frontier, reported a bill making appropriation for the erection of suitable posts for the protection of the Rio Grande frontier; placed on the calendar.

Mr Conover, from the select committee on transportation routes to the Seaboard, reported favorably on the Senate bill to provide for the survey of an inland water route and canal from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic ocean.

CALENDAR.

Mr. Eustis, of Louisiana, appropriating money to open and keep unobstructed navigation of Red River and to care for the property of the United States: referred to the committee of commerce.

Matthews' silver resolution was resumed.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Congressman Smalls, of South Carolina, is out on bail under motion for a new trial in his seat.

The confirmed Postmasters, including Mrs. Johnson of Shelbyville, Tenn, were four in Arkansas and some twenty minor northern postal nominations. The Cabinet considered some minor appointments to-day. The Secretary of War had nothing new from the Rio Grande border. Hayes has subscribed a hundred dollars to a monument to Morton.

Demand for Substantial Guarantees----The Probable Coup d'Etat--The Bonapartists to try their hands at a Solution.

PARIS, Dec 11.—The Bonapartist and Royalist Senators will demand substantial guarantees before consenting to a dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies. All ministerial combinations are conjectural. The Budget is the only obstacle to the second dissolution. *Apropos* of fiscal *coup de etat*, on dit, in making the dissolution under these circumstances, the government proposes to supply some how or other the absence of the Budget, and whatever that measure be, it must set at defiance the constitution and belong to the category of *coups de etat*. Among those who are contemplating this solution, there are some for whom it has a particular attraction. They think the nation is at length losing patience and will furnish them so plausible a pretext for one of those acts of repression, that in the doing of which, liberties will perish and dictatorships will arise from the blood stained soil. Others think that the Marshal, who was gradually lured down the slippery decent of illegality, will wind up by going to extremeties and allowing his authority over the army to be employed for fresh violence against the national will, which will give over France passive and conquered to the arbitrary will of a single man. Dissolution and legality can not longer be connected. But of the apotheses from among which one is reduced to select, it is impossible to decide which is the most likely, or what is the final plan entertained. It is, however, evident that the hour of peace has not struck for France, and every day brings additional dangers.

Senor Estrada, the captured President of Cuba, has arrived at Cadiz, and is prisoner in the Fortress at Barcelona.

MacMahon is quoted as not having succeeded in forming the Cabinet acceptable to the majority of the Chamber, and that he would constitute one to suit the majority of the Senate. If the Senate refused to accept it, he would resign.

[illegible] Dec. 11.—A Paris dispatch to the *Guardian* says it is believed if M. Batbies' combination fails, the ministry of experienced Bonapartists will take the problem in hand and find a prompt solution of it.

Cotton Crop Report for November.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The following was received too late for distribution last night

MOBILE, ALA., Dec. 10.

Eighty-two replies have been received from 39 counties. The weather during November has been less favorable for gathering the crop than during the corresponding period last year. About three quarters of the crop has been picked, and will all be gathered by the 25th of December The yield in eleven prairie or bottom land counties is estimated at about 9 per cent. more than last year. In twelve upland counties about the same, and in sixteen upland counties about 8 per cent. less. About fifty per cent. of the crop is reported as having been marketed.

Mississippi.—Twenty counties fifty-four replies. The weather is reported as being less favorable than last year. About seventy per cent. of the crop has been picked, and will all be gathered by the end of December. The yield, as compared with last year, is estimated at about fourteen per cent less. About fifty per cent. of the crop is reported as having been marketed.

Union League Endorses Hayes.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Dec. 11.—The fifteenth annual report of the Union League endorses the President's Southern policy.

Coal has advanced forty cents on the ton.

Crawley's cotton mill is burned, and a hundred employees were ousted out of employment.

Another Bank in Liquidation.

LAWRENCE, KAN., Dec. 11.—The Simpson Bank, of this city, went into voluntary liquidation yesterday, and J. S. Chew was appointed Receiver. It is the oldest banking institution in the city. It is believed the assets, if not sacrificed, will be sufficient to pay the creditors in full.

FOREIGN.

London Times on the Situation.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The *Times* urges that the moment has now arrived when mediation between Russia and Turkey is possible, and it is to be hoped that the British government will use all efforts to that effect.

Loss by the Fire.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec., 11.—The loss by fire in the Meader Furniture Company's factory last night was $100,000. Insurance $40,000.

California on the Chinese Bill.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—The Senate has passed concurrent resolutions instructing Congressmen to support Gen. Shelley's Chinese bill.

"Delays breed remorse!"

The best Insurance Co.'s will insure you CHEAPEST—when you burn you want prompt payment of your loss. "The Va. Fire and Marine," "The Royal Ins. Co." "The Manhattan Ins. Co." "The Franklin Ins. Co." See E. G. Brown, Agent, in Holleman building.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

Colin M. Hawkins vs. Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company---Appointment of Receiver Denied, &c. &c.

The United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina met in Metropolitan Hall, this city at 10 A. M., yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, Judges Bond and Brooks presiding.

The case of Colin M. Hawkins, of Maryland, vs. the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company and John H. Dillard and John F. Pickerell as trustees, was resumed.

Hon. Daniel G. Fowle, attorney for the defendant, read and filed an affidavit by His Excellency, Gov. Vance, replying to certain allegations in the affidavit of John L. Morehead filed by the attorneys for the plaintiff on Monday. We publish that portion of Mr. Morehead's affidavit to which Gov. Vance refers:

EXTRACT FROM AFFIDAVIT FILED BY J. L. MOREHEAD.

* * * That according to the message of his Excellency, Gov. Vance, dated 20th January, 1877, to the General Assembly of the State, then in session, there was imminent danger of a sale of the road, because of its indebtedness.

That, according to said message, the floating debt of the company had swelled to over $26,000, with no means to pay the same, and no provision for meeting the interest then accrued and soon again to accrue, and it is strongly urged upon the Legislature to authorize an assessment of one and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of the company, to enable it to pay off its indebtedness, which suggestion the said Assembly adopted, and by an act ratified on the 12th day of March, 1877, authorizing such an assessment to be made, provided a majority of the stockholders should approve thereof, which approval has not up to this time been given, so great did the Assembly regard the danger of the loss of the road to be, that it authorized the Governor, in the event "an emergency" should arise, to draw from the Treasurer whatever sum he might deem necessary to protect the State's interest. And affiant further shows that so late as July 19th, 1877, the acting President of said road, in a letter published in the newspapers of that day, declared that "the sickness of the road, financially, is alarming." * * * * * *

AFFIDAVIT BY GOV. VANCE.

Z. B. Vance being sworn, deposes and says: That the extracts quoted in the affidavit of John L. Morehead are from a letter written by affiant on the 17th of July last to citizens of Goldsboro, in relation to certain contracts entered into by John Hughes as Receiver of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, with the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, and the R. & G. Railroad, for the maintaining of freight rates at Raleigh and Goldsboro: that said extracts are disconnected from the context and their meaning perverted, as the correct copy of said letter in full, which is attached hereto, will show. That affiant is far from contending that the R. & N. C. Railroad is insolvent, the whole tenor of his argument was to show that it was being ruined by the previous management for the benefit of others, and that under the new management it could be made to flourish and discharge its entire debt in a short time. Affiant further swears that in his opinion the embarrassments which surrounded said road in 1876–'7, were partly the result of bad management and partly of design; and that in his opinion said A. & N. C. Railroad is fully worth $500,000 in cash intrinsically, and that owing to the peculiar position it occupies, which enables it to control freight rates in middle and eastern North Carolina, it is worth vastly more than that sum, as proof of which affiant refers to the said contract existing between it and the said W. & W. and R. & G. Railroads, by which the latter roads pay to it a bonus on all freights carried to and from Raleigh and Goldsboro, amounting by estimate made from five months trial thereof to $25,000 or $30,000 per annum, for the consideration that it, the Atlantic and N. C. R. R. shall maintain rates at those points, and a leading and experienced officer has assured affiant that said bonus was much too small.

And this affiant is firmly of the opinion that if these contracts remain in force and the present management of said road is not disturbed, what with the sum to be received under said contracts, and with the prudence, economy, thrift and integrity of its chief officer, it will rapidly discharge all its liabilities and will soon be able to pay a dividend, it being one of the cheapest roads to operate and keep in repair of which affiant has any knowledge, and running through a very rich agricultural country to the best harbor in North Carolina. That in regard to the claims of said A. & N. C. Railroad against the N. C. Railroad for about $10,000, the affiant is informed that his predecessor in office, Gov. C. H. Brogden, instructed the directors on the part of the State, being eight in number, and a majority, not to plead the statute of limitation in bar of said claims, but to settle it on equitable terms; and if any such resolution as is alleged in the affidavit of R. B. Haywood was passed by the present Board of Directors of said N. C. Railroad, directing said claims to be resisted by such a plea, that affiant has no knowledge of the same, and does not consent thereto, but would instruct the directors of his appointment to adopt the juster course prescribed by Gov. Brogden. That affiant, as Governor of the State, is desirous that all just creditors shall be paid, and is sincerely anxious to promote the welfare of said road, not only because of the public property which is involved, but because of interests of the private stockholders, and the rights, whatever they may be, of the holders of the construction bonds thereof, all of which rights and interests, saving only those of the holders of the mortgage bonds, will be destroyed should said road be brought to sale, and as affiant verily believes will be greatly injured by the breaking up of the present management, and the removal of its present most efficient controlling officer.

(Signed.) Z. B. VANCE.

Sworn and subscribed before me, December 11th, 1877.

N. J. RIDDICK, Clerk.

Then follows a true copy of the letter referred to, from Gov. Vance, to Messrs. Bonitz, Weil and others, committee at Goldsboro, dated July 17th, 1877, which has already appeared in the NEWS.

Hon. Charles R. Thomas, of counsel for the defendants, opened the argument, reviewing in an able and forcible manner all the facts bearing upon the case. He continued for thirty minutes, and was followed by Maj. John W. Graham and Col. T. C. Fuller, counsel for the plaintiff These gentlemen presented a very able argument in behalf of their client. At 1 P. M. Col. Fuller concluded, when the Hon. D. G. Fowle arose to close the argument for the defence. "It is not necessary for you to speak," said His Honor Judge Bond. "I am very much obliged to you," responded Judge Fowle.

Further proceedings in the matter were discontinued by Judge Bond, who announced the decision of the Court.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

The complainant files this bill to foreclose his mortgage, alleging that his debt is due and unpaid.

He then asks that until the final hearing, the mortgaged property may be taken out of the hands of the Railroad Company, and put into the hands of a receiver. This latter motion is addressed to the discretion of the court. It ought not to be granted unless it be shown to the court that the mortgaged property is being wasted, or that he is in immediate danger of loss, and that the court, through its receiver, could manage the property more economically and honestly than the present management.

We think that the proof shows that the security of the complainant is ample, and there is no danger of any immediate loss.

There is no proof whatever of any misconduct of the defendants or the conduct of the railroad finances, nor is there proof of any waste of its means. Under the circumstances the court will allow the suit to progress like any other suit to foreclose a mortgage, and will not exercise the extraordinary power of appointment of receiver now

ANOTHER IMPORTANT SUIT.

Scott vs. city of Raleigh, Raleigh & Augusta Railroad and Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company.

This case was called and was argued by Merrimon, Fuller & Ashe for plaintiff and W. N. H. Smith, J. B. Batchelor and Walter Clark for the Railroads, and Badger & Devereux and F. H. Busbee for the city of Raleigh.

The ground of the action was to aid in building the Chatham Railroad. The city of Raleigh subscribed $50,000 to said road and the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad $200,000, both in the year 1862. To enable them to pay said subscription, they exchanged with the State their bonds for said amount and received a like amount of State bonds, which last were put on the market and with the proceeds the subscription was paid. This is an action by the holder of one of such State bonds to subject the bonds given to the State by the city and said Railroad to the payment of his State bond. The court heard the argument in full and reserved its opinion till this morning.

ADDITIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Alanson Capeheart vs. Kader Biggs & Co., of Norfolk, Va. This case was removed from the Superior Court of Northampton county, argued by Messrs. Busbee & Busbee for the plaintiff, Hon. W. N. H. Smith for defendants. Motion to remand, for want of jurisdiction, was allowed. Judgment against the defendants for costs in this court.

The jury was discharged for the term. Witnesses in all cases pending were skip discharged. We learn that a large number of witnesses came up last evening to appear in the case of the United States vs. the property of G. W. Watkins, of Granville, but were discharged.

The court adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

The New Tariff and Internal Revenue Bill--Lighter Duties and Lower Taxes.

[Special to the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Ways and Means committee are already busily at work in laying the foundations of the new tariff and internal revenue bill. The bill will not probably be reported before some time in February, as the Ways and Means committee desire to delay its completion until the appropriation bills are reported. When the appropriation bills are all in it will then be seen what the expenditures of the government are likely to be, and the tariff and tax bill will be framed to meet those necessities. The whole tendency of the tariff bill will be toward lighter duties and free trade. Conversations with members of the Ways and Means committee confirm very fully the views heretofore expressed in these dispatches that the new bill will reduce the taxes to the lowest point compatible with the proper administration of the government and the payment of the public obligations. Among the propositions which are likely to receive the favorable consideration of the committee is the suspension for six years of the sinking fund. It is said that according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury it is shown that the reduction of the public debt and the accumulation of the sinking fund is in a much greater ratio than required by law, and that the operations of this fund may be suspended for six years without any inconvenience. If this is done and the duty on tea and coffee is restored, as is proposed, it is calculated that it will make a difference of $50,000,000 annually, and that a burden of taxation may be lightened to that amount. It should be understood that it is assumed the reimposition of the tea and coffee duty will not add to the cost to the consumer in this country, as the export tax in the countries where these articles are produced would probably be lifted.

It is probable that the internal tax on whiskey will be reduced to 50 cents per gallon and on tobacco to 10 cents per pound. The duties on iron, steel, silks and woolens will all be largely reduced. The object will be to simplify as much as possible the internal revenue and tariff system, and to confine the taxes to as few articles as possible. In any event the free list on the tariff bill will be much enlarged. It may be that the tariff bill will be reported in such shape that the free list will be omitted entirely and the bill will specify only such articles as a duty is to be levied upon, with the rates. This is, however, subject to future consideration, but it is believed that the above gives a clear outline of the character of the bill that will come from the committee.

L. R. Wyatt,

(Successor to Rand & Wyatt,) will continue the wholesale and retail grocery and cotton business at the old stand, where he will be pleased to serve customers and friends of the late firm with First Class Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Coffe, Molasses, Salt, Bagging and Ties &c., at prices to suit.

Consignments of Cotton, Flour &c., solicited for storage and sale which will have prompt attention in sales and returns. *

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Cotton Factories North and South.

(N.Y. Times.)

In reply to a statement to the effect that the cotton manufactories of New-England had seen their best days, and that their trade would soon be controlled by the Southern States, ex-Gov. Straw, of New-Hampshire, has recently given expression to views which have excited a very warm, and not uninstructive, controversy between the leading mill-owners of the two sections. In the publication referred to Mr. Straw is represented as having stated, among other things, that the cotton factories of the South could never hope to successfully compete with those of New-England, because the climate rendered it impossible for any but the negroes, who never become good operatives, to work ten and eleven hours a day, and because "manufacturing could never hope to prosper in a locality in which men and women can earn as much by working the soil as in the mill." In proof of these and similar assertions, he stated that the mills of Georgia were not as a rule, successful, that only those which could supply a local demand were profitable, and that many of the most extensive enterprises had resulted in such losses that the men who had undertaken them were not able to pay for their machinery. As might have been expected, these assertions have excited the people of the South to a degree which is altogether out of proportion to the demands of the occasion. It cannot be denied, however, that Mr Straw has made one or two grave blunders in regard to the conditions under which cotton can be and is manufactured in the Southern States. For instance, his statement to the effect that none but negroes can endure the work in the mills of the section named is entirely a mistake. In Columbus, Augusta, Graniteville, and several other places of minor importance, the white operatives, nineteen out of twenty of whom are natives of the South, work for ten and eleven hours a day from one year's end to the other. They are contented, well satisfied with the compensation they receive, and have never even talked of a strike.

Further than this, it must be admitted that the South has many natural advantages for cotton manufacturing which are not possessed by the North. The mills of Georgia and the other Southern States have an unfailing supply of water. The streams that run their spindles are never frozen, and up to this time they have never been seriously affected by the droughts of Summer. The climate is particularly adapted for the first manipulation of the delicate raw material. In the North the air is frequently so dry that steam has to be introduced into the weaving-rooms to keep the threads moist and prevent them from breaking. Such an expedient is never necessary in the South; even in Midsummer, the atmosphere is always sufficiently humid to allow the spinning and weaving process to go on without interruption. Further than this, the Southern mills require less gas and less fuel than their Northern rivals, and the original cost of their construction is invariably much smaller. Their owners derive still greater advantage, however, from the fact that they can buy the raw material at a reduced rate, and can have it delivered at their doors fresh from the fields and without any charge for freight, brokerage, or factors' commissions. Mr. W. H. Young, of Columbus, Ga., who is one of the best known and most reliable manufacturers in the South, estimates that on this one item alone the Georgia mill proprietors, as compared with those of New-England, save six to eight dollars on every bale of raw material.

After conceding all these and many other advantages to the South, however, we can still find no sufficient proof of the statement made in certain quarters that the Southern States will, in the not far-distant future, control the greater part of the trade now held by the manufacturers of New-England. It cannot be denied that the cotton mills of the South have rapidly increased during the past eight or ten years, or that in the majority of cases they have, even in dull times, made large profits. There is every reason to believe that under intelligent and enterprising management this prosperity will not only continue but increase. Indeed, it is now certain, according to reliable statements recently published, that the Southern mills will be doubled in number and capacity during the next two years. But all this does not argue that the New-England factories must close their doors and go out of business. They still have, and will continue to have, over their rivals the advantage of abundant capital, the latest improvements in machinery, skilled labor that cannot be excelled in the world, and a situation which makes it possible for them to deal directly with all the markets of this country and Europe. The mills of the South have increased and are increasing in number, but the same statement is also true of the North. They will continue to multiply as long as they continue to find new markets, and that they are doing daily. According to competent and trustworthy authority, it appears that during the eleven months of the year already passed, 115,338 packages of cotton goods of Northern manufacture were exported from New-York and Boston, while during the same period in 1876 only 87,000 packages were sent out, and in 1875 only 44,500. There is every reason to believe that this foreign trade will continue to increase, and as it is chiefly in the finer sorts of cotton goods, there need be no fear of successful competition from the South. That section will doubtless find abundant opportunity at home to dispose of the admirable quality of coarse cloths made there; and for the excellent cotton blankets manufactured in Columbus there will doubtless continue to be a good market in the West. The trade in shirtings, sheetings, and other fine goods, however, will naturally and for obvious reasons remain for an indefinite period in the hands of the New-England manufacturers.

A Wrecked Existence.

Other conditions being equal, there is no reason why a healthy man or woman should not enjoy; and it may well be doubted whether adverse fortune has the power entirely to destroy the happiness of one who sleeps soundly and whose digestion is good. But for the nervous, feeble, dyspeptic invalid, there is no comfort in life. His existence is indeed a wretched one. But he should not despair of relief. That benignant restorative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has imparted healthful vigor to many a self-supposed incurable. It is an unequalled builder up of broken down physiques, and is besides a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, nervousness, irregular habit of body, biliousness and kidney and bladder difficulties. It eliminates from the blood the acrid element which gives rise to rheumatic ailments, cheers and relieves the aged and infirm, and may be used with great advantage by ladies in feeble health. Its perfect purity also commends it to the use of invalids.

Fruit Culture in North Carolina

[Farmer and Mechanic.]

The display of native fruits at our late fair was a matter of both pride and gratification to all who feel an interest in the welfare of our State. The various exhibitors are entitled to the thanks of the public, but in an especial manner should praise be awarded to those gentlemen who exhibited the growth of their own orchards Most prominent among these was Mr. J. R. Neill, of Yancy county. His display, we venture to say, was the most splendid ever made from one orchard by one grower in North Carolina, both in size, quality and variety. Of the two barrels of *Gloria Mundi* the average weight was 20 ounces, while many reached 32½ ounces. The appearance of this variety was beautiful in the extreme and the flavor unexcelled in America.

Mr. Neill's career as a pomologist imparts a useful lesson to all who are disposed to make an independent living with small means to begin with. Before he was [illegible] of Asheville, noted for intelligence, industry and integrity, but possessed of little capital. About the beginning of the war, having married in that county, he settled in Yancey on a small mountain farm on Bald Creek, a tributary of Caney River. On this farm was the nucleus of an orchard, and perceiving the capacity of the country for fruit growing, he set to work, resolved to devote himself to the business. He pruned, grafted and planted, selecting the best varieties, and expending all his time and means beyond the support of his family, and labored with diligence, patience and practical intelligence until he succeeded in establishing the best orchard of the size perhaps in the State His example has had a happy influence on all his neighborhood, and though he is so far from market—about 45 miles from the market railroad depot—as to make his present profits less than they should be, he has laid the foundation of a fortune for his children, and pointed the way to a great prosperity for his county. "Riley Neill's" apples are already known further away than any man's in North Carolina, and their celebrity is still advancing. Four years ago Gov. Vance sent two barrels of them to a friend in England who reported them among the best he had ever seen in any part of the world.

Such men are worth something to the country. We would be glad to have the benefit of his experience for the readers of the *Farmer and Mechanic*, and if any occasion should arise for North Carolina fruits to be displayed abroad, J. R. Neill is the man to do it.

SORE LEGS, varicose veins and ulcers, serious discharge, desquamation of the cuticle, are all cured by GILES LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA. Pescud, Lee & Co., Druggists.

VEGETINE

Rev. J. P. Ludlow Writes:

178 BALTIC STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1877.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.

Dear Sir,—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the Vegetine for the complaints which it is claimed to cure.

JAMES P. LUDLOW,
Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, Sacramento, Cal.

VEGETINE

She Rests Well.

SOUTH POLAND, Me., Oct. 11, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir,—I have been sick two years with the liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines, but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights, and had no appetite. Since taking the Vegetine I rest well, and relish my food. Can recommend the Vegetine for what it has done for me.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. ALBERT RICKER.

Witness of the above,
MR. GEORGE M. VAUGHAN,
Medford, Mass.

VEGETINE

Good for the Children.

BOSTON HOME, 14 TYLER STREET, BOSTON, April, 1876.

H. R. STEVENS

Dear Sir,—We feel that the children in our home have been greatly benefited by the Vegetine you have so kindly given us from time to time, especially those troubled with the Scrofula.

With respect,
MRS. N. WORMELL, Matron.

VEGETINE

Rev. O. T. Walker Says,

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 TRANSIT STREET.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.

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