

The Old North State

SALISBURY, FRIDAY, JAN. 7, 1890.

A NEW FENCE LAW.

The Code Commission has introduced into the Legislature the following as a new Fence Law for North Carolina: A Bill to be entitled "An Act to repeal the law concerning Fences in certain Townships."

The General Assembly do enact as follows:

Sec. 1. The Commissioners of any county may, at any time, submit to the qualified electors of any one or more townships, the question whether the general law of the State on the subject of "Fences," contained in Chapter Forty-eight (48) of the Revised Code, shall be repeated in such township or townships.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners to submit such question to the electors of any township at the written request of five voters of any township, or five persons holding real estate therein; but such question shall not be so submitted, except at a general election, oftener than once in two years.

Sec. 3. The election authorized to be held by the preceding sections, shall be conducted in all respects as other elections are required by law to be held and conducted. All voters, who reside within the township in which the question relates, for ten days before the time of election, as well as all other voters in the county, who own real estate in such township, shall be entitled to vote upon the question. The ballots shall have written or printed thereon, the words "For repeal," and "Against repeal," or other words of similar import.

Sec. 4. The Commissioners shall cause the time of the election to be advertised at the Court House and at three or more public places in each township, where an election is to be held, and in such advertisement they shall state distinctly the question to be submitted to the voters; and they shall also annex thereto a copy of the sections of this Act, which it is herein provided shall become the law of the township, in case the repeal be carried by a majority of ballots.

Sec. 5. The Commissioners, within ten days after the election, shall cause the result to be advertised in a county newspaper, if there be one, and also in three or more public places in the township; and if a majority of the legal voters cast in the township be "For Repeal," the forty-eighth (48) Chapter of the Revised Code shall be "henceforth repealed as to such township, and of no force or effect therein; but the following sections of this Act shall thereafter become law, and have the force and effect of law in every such township; to wit:

Sec. 6. When any beast, the property of one person, strays upon land, the property of another, whether such land be in cultivation or not, the party in possession of the land strayed upon may seize the beast and either convey it to the Pound-keeper of the township, where it shall be impounded, or, if it cannot be so conveyed conveniently or without risk of injury to the beast, the party may impound it on his own premises.

Sec. 7. The party seizing such stray beast, if he cannot convey it to the pound-keeper, shall immediately inform the pound-keeper of the seizure, together with a statement of the natural and artificial marks by which the beast may be identified, and of the name and residence of the owner, if known.

Sec. 8. The pound-keeper shall thereupon immediately serve a notice on the owner, if known, as other notices are required to be served.

Sec. 9. Such notice shall describe the beast and state where it is impounded; and it shall also inform the owner that he may come and receive the beast, on proof of property, and payment of damages done by the beast and of the expense of feeding and caring for such beast during the impoundment; and, in default of doing so, within ten days after service of notice, on such tenth day the beast will be sold. The day of service of notice shall not be counted as one of the ten days.

Sec. 10. The pound-keeper, immediately on the service of such notice, shall advertise the sale of the beast at two public places in the township, and, unless the beast is received again by the owner as provided in the last section, he shall sell the same for cash, and the proceeds of sale shall be applied as follows:

1st. Pay the costs of impoundment;

2d. The expenses of feeding and caring for the beast during impoundment;

3d. The residue, if any, shall be paid to the owner, if known, but, if not known, to the Treasurer of the township for the use of the township.

Sec. 11. Every person who impounds a beast on his own premises, shall provide such beast with shelter, food and water, for which compensation may be claimed from the owner, or out of the proceeds of sale, in like manner as provided for the pound-keeper of the township.

Sec. 12. Every pound-keeper shall receive the following allowances and fees: 1st. The cost of the food actually supplied to the beast, with compensation for labor in giving food, water and necessary attention; to be assessed by any Justice of the Peace.

2d. For receiving into the pound, whether on his own premises, or by the township pound-keeper, twenty-five cents.

3d. For notifying the owner of the beast, fifty cents with mileage at five cents per mile in going and returning.

4th. For posting advertisements fifty cents.

5th. On any balance paid to owner out of proceeds of sale five per cent on amount paid over.

Sec. 13. The Clerk of the township Board of Trustees shall be the pound-keeper of the township.

Sec. 14. No proceeding under this Act shall affect the right of the party in possession of the land strayed upon, to damages for injury done by the beast, or the right of the owner of the beast impounded to damages for any unnecessary or wanton injury to the animal in seizing it, or during its impoundment.

Sec. 15. The pound-keeper of every township shall keep a book in which shall be recorded the mark of every person applying for that purpose; whenever the

mark of any impounded beast corresponds with the mark on his record, he shall notify the impoundment to the owner of such mark. He is entitled to receive ten cents (10) for recording every mark.

Sec. 16. Whenever any township adopts the provisions of this Act, the County Commissioners shall cause the fact to be notified to the Solicitor for the State and to the grand jury, in order that prosecutions under the 48th Chapter of the Revised Code may not be instituted against innocent persons.

Sec. 17. This Act shall have force from the day of its ratification; and the Secretary of State is hereby directed to have the same immediately published for two successive weeks in any six newspapers, to be selected by him, printed in different parts of the State.

THE CAUSE OF INDIAN WARS—WHITE MURDERERS UNPUNISHED.

Major General Ord, who commanded at Richmond, in 1865, under date of November 1st, Headquarters Department of California, has sent a large mass of papers to General Sherman, saying such cases as the within are not infrequent: "A harmless Pinto Indian boy was murdered in cold blood by a worthless vagabond, a few rods from Camp McDermot, last summer. The murderer escaped. Other similar murders of Indians have occurred in California since I was in command of this department; but the military authorities have no control over such murders. The State or Territorial authorities in these Indian districts, are either powerless or indifferent to the killing of Indians by the whites, so that the murderer almost always escapes, but if an Indian notes a white man it is immediately demanded by the white people of the district that the whole tribe shall be held responsible and war against them commenced. I think further legislation of Congress might meet the difficulty—it would act as a preventive if, in such cases, the murderers could be arrested by the military and held, or turned over, for trial by the nearest United States court; and it would give the Indians some little show of equal justice."

Major General Thomas, in his endorsement of this letter, says: "I can see no better method than to extend civil authority over the Indians now within the settlements, and enable them to appear as witnesses in all cases affecting their own interest, and that of the whites towards them. This affair is a fair instance of the cause of the Indian troubles in the military division, and until white murderers and robbers of Indians are punished, a large force of troops will be necessary to protect peaceful white inhabitants in the thinly settled regions of the command from Indian avengers. I was present at McDermot, a few days after the murder of the Pinto referred to by General Ord, and know the excitement produced in the peaceful camp of the Pintos by the wifely, unprovoked and unpunished murder of one of their number."

General Sherman makes the following endorsement: "This case illustrates the origin of most of the Indian wars on our frontier. A citizen may murder an Indian with impunity; but if the Indian retaliates, war results, and the United States must bear the expense."

The Secretary of War concurs in the suggestions of these officers, and recommends additional legislation in the premises. HARD ON BULLOCK—AN UNINTENDED EXPOSURE. WASHINGTON, December 19.—A singular blunder occurred at the White House the other day. The Senate had called for documents in the case of Georgia, and among other papers transmitted was a letter written by a Georgia woman to the President, and which accidentally got into the official package. The error was not discovered until the message was printed, and now it has been recalled, and efforts are being made to gather up all the printed copies. This letter was a terrible raid upon Governor Bullock, and Senators could not understand why a Republican President should send such a document to a Republican Senate, until the matter was explained. The letter commences as follows: "Listen to the appeal of a Georgia woman, who speaks for Georgia when the voices of her men have to be silent. I have just read Governor Bullock's indictment against the people of Georgia. I hear he is in this city to present and enforce his demand on Congress."

After alluding to some of Governor Bullock's acts, the writer asks that he may be displaced by military authority, and says: "Give us a military Governor that will deal fairly and honorably with her people—a man we can honor, who fought bravely against us from principle—and not one, Sir, who was too cowardly to fight for either side."

Further on the writer says: "Governor Bullock has his private reasons for not wishing the Legislature to meet; he fears an investigation of the State funds; \$35,000 made use of for private purposes will have to be accounted for, and he is exciting Congress against us as a cloak for his own error."

The writer then recites a large number of crimes against the State of which she says Bullock has been guilty, and says all the powers of his office and position have been used thus far for false purposes, and concludes by again appealing for the appointment of General Terry for military Governor, and for an investigation of Governor Bullock's conduct. Although the document room and every committee room was carefully searched, they failed to find all the printed documents, and the secret cannot be hid.

Under Sentence by the Doctors.—There is a concentration of opium among the leading physicians of Europe, who have examined the probable pathological condition of Napoleon III., that his days on earth are very short. The remaining up is that possibly within a month, probably within three months, certainly within six months at least, the Imperial lamp will go out for want of oil, even if it be not soon extinguished suddenly by one of those unexpected accidents which may at any time occur to interrupt the placid course of chronic malady.

UP WITH PROGRESS! DOWN WITH PREJUDICE!

The people of North Carolina are badly misrepresented. Their hearts desire is for peace and prosperity. They are honest, hard working, poor, polite and charitable—one to another. Of course we speak of the hard working masses—men who sweat for their bread before they eat it—not decayed gentlemen.

The present leaders and representatives of these people got a place and a footing at a time when the temper of the old slave-holders was at fever heat on the one side and the temper of the reconstructionists was at fever heat on the other. The hot boiled and the sediment rose to the top. Abuse took the place of argument and cracking thorns the place of towering oaks. Little peckerwood stamp speakers have jumped out in front of the Conservative ranks like the Captain of Company "K" who worked himself up to the first charge and cursing and beating the air with his sword, exclaimed, "Company K, ain't I brave?" As for the other side they had nobody forward but men scarce a degree above the brute in intelligence who have just got sense enough to murder the king's English and suck the backbone of a retailed hog. Bah! Such stuff must be thrown out of the back window.

Men who are prudent and wise, and of sound, unalloyed probity. Men who have worked and who regard more the agricultural and mechanical interests of the humble and laboring masses of this State than they do the lining of their own pockets, the puffing up of their own persons, or the clapper-clawings of excited, inconsiderate, mob-mouthing individuals. For is the trowel of the mechanic to be scraped forever for naught, the brow of the laboring man to sweat forever for naught, that swallow tail coats and pink neckties, fat bellied pride and shuffling ignorance, adorned struts and piping hot braggarts—that these only shall be supported in high place? No. The people want progress in front—not prejudice. All together! up with the progress party! Peace on earth. Good will to all men. Submission to the law. Our country—let our party. This is the platform. It's bound to win!—Hillsboro Recorder.

The Negro Exodus From Virginia.—The fact that the negroes in droves are leaving every part of Virginia at this time for the inviting cotton fields, is attracting much attention at the North, and many are the speculations in regard to it. The New York Herald says:

The negroes appear to be leaving Virginia in shoals for the cotton plantations of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, where they are sure of better wages and a warmer climate than they have in the "Old Dominion." In Richmond, for instance, a labor agent advertises for negroes by thousands to go South at from fifteen dollars to twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per month. Before the war the sales of "Virginia niggers" for the cotton States amounted in Richmond to about twenty millions of dollars a year.—The present demand from the cotton planters for these Virginia field hands is but the revival of the old one in a new shape. Under the old slavery demand the Virginia master sold to the trader "a few niggers" from year to year to make both ends meet. Under the new voluntary freedom and free labor system whole families and colonies of these Virginia plantation blacks are moving South. The end will probably be the disappearance of the black population from the State and its replacement by white labor. This will involve the cutting up of the large plantations into small farms for German, Danish, Norwegian, English, Welsh, Irish, and Yankee settlers—a transformation which will double the value of every acre of land in the State within the next ten or fifteen years.

A Woman Marries two Wives.—A strange disclosure has been made at Ethelred, near Bishop Auckland, by the death of a woman, who has for the past fifty years resided in that neighborhood and married two wives. It is said that she came from Scotland fifty years ago in the guise of a young man and obtained employment at one of the collieries, at which she worked as one of the men for some time, and paid her addresses to, and ultimately married a servant girl living at the village inn. After her marriage, she relinquished working at the pit, and commenced to make bonnets, yellow clay balls, and pipe clay rubbers, which she and her partner vendied in the surrounding villages. They had lived together twenty-three years, when the wife died, and the reputed husband professed to lament her loss very much, but at length the grief wore on and she married a second wife, with whom she lived a number of years, but not on the most affectionate terms, and eventually, by mutual consent, they separated. For some time the woman had lain on a bed of sickness, and been dependent upon some kind neighbors, whom, however, she always prevented coming too near her. The other day she died, and then the discovery of her sex was made. The deceased woman gave her name as Josiah Charles Stevenson, and had often been heard to speak of being heir to some property about Berwick-Tweed, but had no money to go and claim it. Many strange stories are told in connection with this singular individual's history.

Fresh Garden, Flower, Fruit, Herb, Tree, Shrub and Evergreen Seeds, with directions for culture, prepaid by mail. The most complete and judicious assortment in the country. Agents wanted.

25 Sorts of Cutler for \$1.00; prepaid by mail. Also small Fruit, Plants, Bulbs, all the new Potatoes, &c., prepaid by mail. 4 lbs. Early Rose Potatoes, prepaid, for \$1.00. Conover's Colonial Apples, \$3 per 100; \$25 per 1000; prepaid. New hardy fragrant everblooming Japan Honeyuckle, 50 cts. each, prepaid. True Cape Cod Cranberry, the original one, lowland culture, \$1 per 100, prepaid, with directions. Priced Catalogue to any address, gratis; also trade list. Seeds on Commission.

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established in 1852.

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New Goods!

We have received our Fall & Winter stock of New Goods which is very large and complete consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Hardware, Boots & Shoes, Hats

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Leather, Enameled and

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Trimmings of all

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Lead of the very best Brands,

Colored Paints of all kinds, Cot-

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POWDER,

Yarns, Sheetings, Coffee, Sugar

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Salt, Drugs and Medicines, and

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EVERYTHING IN THE

WAY OF MERCHANDISE

All of which was bought for

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AS CHEAP as the Cheapest,

We allow no House to under-

sell us.

Be sure to examine our stock

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It affords us a pleasure to show

our Goods whether we sell or not.

Don't be deceived by loud blow-

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We buy nearly all kinds

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McCubbins, Sullivan & Co., No. 1, MURPHY'S GRANITE ROW, Salisbury, Sept. 24, 1890. 12-17

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The Company has capital and assets, against its liability that will compare favorably with any Life Insurance Company on the continent, which is the true test of responsibility.

Its affairs are carefully administered by selected Directors, of responsibility and business capacity. It has established its claim to Southern Patronage.

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Points of Excellence. Beauty and Elasticity of Stitch. Perfection and simplicity of Machinery. Using both threads directly from the spools. No fastening of seams by hand and no waste of thread. Wide range of application without change of adjustment. The seam retains its beauty and firmness after washing and ironing. Besides doing all kinds of work done by other Sewing Machines, these Machines execute the most beautiful and permanent Embroidery and ornamental work. For sale by ANDREW MURPHY, Salisbury, N. C. oct 15-17

TO THE LADIES.

The Subscriber having been appointed an agent for the sale of

SINGERS CELEBRATED

New Family Sewing Machine,

and all its attachments offers the same to the Ladies of Western Carolina.

This Machine challenges comparison with any and all other Machines. It will do more different kinds of work—from the simple plain seam to the most beautiful embroidery—than any other Machine ever invented. "Economy is wealth, then why not buy the best?"

These Machines are warranted to give entire satisfaction. If they fail to give satisfaction they may be returned after a trial of two months and the money will be refunded.

Machines manufactured expressly for SHOE-MAKERS, HARNESSEMAKERS, TAILORS, &c., will be supplied when ordered, at manufacturer's prices.

Parties desiring information will please send for specimens of work and circulars.

John A. Ramsay, Salisbury, N. C. June 15, 1890. 24-7m

ALMANACS FOR 1870.

TURNER'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC for 1870: Enlarged and improved in all respects; better than the Almanac of 1869, which was so popular and had such a large sale. Price, single copies by mail 10 cents; 3 copies by mail 25c; one dozen by mail 75c; Price in store, half gross, \$4; per hundred \$5; per whole gross, \$7.

FARMER'S N. C. ALMANAC, published by James H. Ennis, an excellent Almanac, with monthly calendars, jobber's schedules, fun, &c. Price, per single copy by mail, 10 cents; 3 copies by mail 25c; one dozen by mail 60c; price in store, half gross, per hundred \$4.00; per gross \$6.

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One of each of the above mailed to any address for 25 cts. For sale by J. H. ENNIS, Agent and Publisher of Almanacs, oct 15-17 Salisbury, N. C.

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MOCK & BROWN'S STORE Still Continues!

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They are encouraged to keep this large Stock of Goods from the flattering evidences that they had and are still receiving from the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country.

The remainder of their Stock of

WINTER DRESS GOODS

will be sold at cost and carriage, to close out the balance of that class of Goods.

MOCK & BROWN keep one of the largest stocks of Dry Goods in the State.

RANDOLPH SHIRTINGS and COTTON YARNS, at Factory prices.

5,000 yds. 4-4 RANDOLPH SHEETINGS, IN STORE.

2,000 yds. PANT JEANS, at all prices.

A full line of Cassimeres, Cloths, Ready Made Clothing.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, SOLE LEATHER, BOLTING CLOTHS,

COTTON BAGGING AND TIES; a large stock of

SUGAR, COFFEE, PEPPER, SPICE,

TEAS, SODA, &c., always on hand, AT LOW PRICES.

MERCHANTS will find it greatly to their interest to examine our stock before making purchases in this market.

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CASH and BARTER.

We cannot close this notice without expressing our kindest regards to the citizens of Salisbury and County generally for the very large and liberal patronage extended to us. Our intentions are to deal liberally and fairly with everybody, and to sell Goods as low as any house in the State. MOCK & BROWN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS, dec 17-2m Salisbury, N. C.

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TRUSTEES AND APPOINTED SUPPLIERS—LATEST IMPROVEMENTS; BREADSTUFFS AND NURSERY BOTTLES; COMBS and Brushes; Fancy Soaps and Perfumery; Cigars and Tobacco.

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