

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

HOWARD & NASH,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
TARBORO', N. C.
Practice in all the Courts, State and Federal.
Nov. 6-1y.

PHILIPS & STATION,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
TARBORO', N. C.
Practice in Courts of adjoining counties, in the Federal and Supreme Courts.
Feb. 6, 1879.

DOSSEY BATTLE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
TARBORO', N. C.
Practices in all State and Federal Courts. Regular circuit Nash, Edgecombe and Pitt. Will keep an office at Rocky Mount.
Special attention given to collections.
Feb. 20, 1879.

WALTER P. WILLIAMSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TARBORO', N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of the 2nd Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State.
Office in Tarboro' House.
Jan. 7, 1876.

ANDREW JOYNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENVILLE, N. C.
Practices in the county of Pitt, and adjoining counties.
Special attention given to collections and settling up estates of deceased persons.
Feb. 13, 1879.

J. B. VINER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
NASHVILLE, N. C.
Practices in the Courts of the adjoining counties.
COLLECTIONS MADE PROMPTLY.
Feb. 13, 1879.

C. & J. B. YELLOWLEY,
Attorneys at Law,
GREENVILLE, N. C.
Practice in the Supreme and Federal Courts, and in the Courts of Pitt, Greene, Beaufort and Hyde counties.
Jan. 20, 1879.

DR. I. N. CARR,
Surgeon and Dentist
TARBORO', N. C.
FOR the benefit of many, I would say that I am permanently located in Tarboro', and thanking my friends for their most generous patronage during the past, and most respectfully soliciting a continuance of the same, and public patronage generally, I am, with much respect,
Yours, &c.
ISAAC N. CARR,
Office in Tarboro' House.
Jan. 7, 1879.

NORFOLK CARDS.
NEW ATLANTIC SOAP.
Cor. Main and Grand Streets, Norfolk, Va. R. S. DODSON PROPRIETORS.
Terms, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per Day, according to location of room.
Oct. 10-1y.

JAS. O'ROURKE,
DEALER IN
MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, HEADSTONES, &c.,
167 and 167 EAST CHURCH ST., Opposite St. Paul's Church,
NORFOLK, VA.
All kinds of Stone Work executed. All orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.
Oct. 10-1y.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
M. L. T. DAVIS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
Compete with all Markets,
South East Cor. Water and Commerce Sts.,
NORFOLK, VA.
Capt. D. Bell, Salesman.
Feb. 6, 1879.

A. WRENN & SON,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Carriages, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Carts, Wheels, Axles, Farm Wagons, & Gear, Horse Clothing, Lap Robes &c.
Nos. 14, 16, 24 & 26 Union Street,
Norfolk, Va.
Full line of Carriages and Harness Material. My Buggies and Carriages are made by J. H. BROWN, Tarboro', N. C. Feb. 13-1y.

RED "C" OIL.
THE best illuminator—warranted to stand a fire test of 150 Fahn. A trial establishes it with every one.
CORDON & CO'S.

FIRE FLY LAMPS.
A full supply of these gems of light, the Fire Fly Lamps, all sizes and styles, to be found at
CORDON & CO'S.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
WE have a full, fresh and pure stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c.
CORDON & CO.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
THE best stocks of Cigars and Tobacco, such as Capadura and Emancipation, Fagaro, Tar Heel and Occaneechee Smoking Tobacco, are at
CORDON & CO'S.

Perfumery and Toilet Articles.
A full and varied assortment of Perfumery, Toilet Articles, &c.
CORDON & CO'S.

PAPENT MEDICINES.
WE are sole Agents for the following Patent Medicines: Dr. H. C. Brown's, Dr. Kin, Carmer & Co., John F. Henry's, Green's Anguish Plaster, Long's Horro Powders.
Tarboro', July 25, 1878.

Rocky Mount Mills
ARE in full and successful operation, and are prepared to fill all orders for Sheet-iron, Shirts, Tarns and Cotton Rope, at lowest prices. Orders addressed to Rocky Mount Mills, Rocky Mount, N. C., will be promptly attended to.
JAMES S. BATTLE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
April 11, 1878.

O. C. FARRAR'S

SPRING

ANNOUNCEMENT!

The attention of every one is respectfully called to the fact that I am again offering to the citizens of this community a very attractive stock of

NEW SPRING GOODS,

AT PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Dress Goods in variety, including Linen Suitings, Wash Poplins, Alpacos, Cashmeres, Mohairs, Buntings, Lawns, Grenadines, &c., &c.

Ladies', Misses' & Children's Straw Hats. Corsets from 35c. to \$3.00.

Buttons of all kinds, including the handsomest line of Fancy Pearl ever brought to this market, at astonishing low prices.

A FULL LINE DOMESTIC GOODS,

Bleached and Unbleached.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Philadelphia made Shoes.

New Style Striped Hose for Children.

Gents' Fur, Felt and Straw Hats in the greatest variety.

Ready-Made Clothing!

School Books, Stationery, Crockery, Groceries, including Cooked Corned Beef.

THE FINEST BUTTER,

packed in Adams' Air Tight Packages, which retains the sweetness and flavor of fresh butter.

Fine Teas, Ground Ginger, Pepper and Cinnamon, &c.

You will be very apt to find in my house any goods you may desire.

Shall be pleased to have you call and examine.

O. C. FARRAR.

Tarboro, N. C., April 24th, 1879.

MAPP & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TINWARE, Plain, Stamped and Japanned.



HOUSE FURNISHING AND LAMP GOODS.
106 Water St., and 34 & 35 Roanoke Avenue,
NORFOLK, VA.
April 10, 1879.

Old Established Stove House

EXCELSIOR COOK!

The leading Stove of the day: large Oven, quick baker and has all the latest improvements, such as SINGLE OVEN DOOR, SWINGING HEARTH, BALLED ASH PAN, and the only stove made having the PATENT CROSS BAR. Warranted not to warp.



Roofing and Gutters,
DONK AT LOWEST PRICES.
LAMP AND LAMP GOODS,
For Country Trade.
Always on hand of best material for
COUNTRY TRADE, and all orders promptly attended to.

R. B. ALLEN, Successor to D. S. Cherry & Co.,
S. W. Cor. Roanoke Ave. and Water Sts.,
May 25, 1879. NORFOLK, VA.

FRESH BREAD!

CAKES, PIES, CONFECTIONERIES, FRUITS, CANNED GOODS, AND

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF TOYS IN TOWN!

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY

HENRY A. WEBER,

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE SPIER HOUSE,
TARBORO', N. C.
near 1st, 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



No one who is thoroughly regular in the bowels is liable to disease as he that is irregular. He may be attacked by contagious diseases, and so may the irregular, but he is not nearly so subject to outside influences. The use of

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient secures regularity, and consequent immunity from sickness.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHAT EMINENT ST. LOUIS PPY-SIAGANS SAY.

PREVENTIVE OF MALARIA. Golden's Liebig's Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator is particularly useful when tonics are required. In Dyspepsia, Ague, Malaria, Typhoid Fevers, and every depressing disease, its use will be attended with great advantage. We have prescribed it with excellent success: J. H. Leslie, M. D.; G. H. Copp, M. D.; S. B. Prasons, M. D.; R. A. Vaughan, M. D.; Drs. S. L. and C. N. and many others. W. H. BROWN & BRO., druggists agents, Baltimore.

AGENTS READ THIS

We will pay a Agents a Salary of \$100 per month and expenses, and a large commission on all our new and profitable business. Sample free. Address: S. W. & Co., Marshall, Md.

7 Months and expense guaranteed to \$174 Agents. Outfit free. Shaw & Co., Augusta, Maine.

SPOOL COTTON.

ESTABLISHED 1812.



GEORGE A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT,
400 Broadway, N. Y.

The distinctive features of this Spool Cotton are that it is made from the very finest SEA ISLAND COTTON. It is finished soft as the cotton from which it is made; it has no waxing or artificial finish to clog the fibers. It is strong, smooth and most elastic sewing thread in the market; for machine sewing it has no equal; it is wound

WHITE SPOOLS.

JET BLACK ever produced in spool cotton, being dyed by a system patented by ourselves. The colors are dyed by the

NEW ANILINE PROCESS.

rendering them so perfect and brilliant that dressmakers everywhere use them instead of sewing silks. A Gold Medal was awarded this thread at Paris 1878.

We invite commission and respectfully ask ladies to give it a fair trial and convince themselves of its superiority over all others. To be had at wholesale and retail from P. H. GATLIN, and at retail from all first-class dealers in Dry Goods and Notions.
April 25, 1879. 6m.

Change of Schedule.



OFFICE OF
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Washington, N. C., Feb. 11, 1879.

The Steamers of the Old Dominion Line will run the following Schedule until further notice:
The Steamer NEW BERN, Capt. Southgate, will leave Norfolk on Tuesdays 6 o'clock A. M. for South Creek and Washington, leaving Washington Wednesday evening for Norfolk via New Bern.
The Steamer TAMICO, Capt. Pritchell, will leave Norfolk on Fridays at 6 o'clock A. M. for New Bern. Leave New Bern Mondays at 1 o'clock A. M. for Manklyville and Washington. Leave Washington Tuesdays at 10 o'clock A. M. for Norfolk direct.

The Steamer OCEANIC, Capt. Pritchell, will continue her present Schedule, leaving Washington for Tarboro and intermediate landings on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock A. M. Return on alternate days, leaving Tarboro on arrival of the Train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and on alternate days, leaving Washington and Tarboro on alternate days. Passengers by the Oceanic Plant connect with the evening train on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad going South or North. To give dispatch to freight for Greenville, and points on the River between Greenville and Washington, the Steamer WILLIAMSON, leaving Tarboro on Tuesdays and Thursdays for Greenville, returning alternate days. Freight and passengers taken at lowest rates and dispatch guaranteed.
JOHN MYERS' SONS, Agents,
Feb. 20, 1879.

TINWARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKE THIS method of informing their friends in North Carolina that having enlarged their factory and added all the improved machinery, they are now prepared to offer their Tin-Ware, both stamped and plated, at prices beyond competition. It will pay you to call and see them before purchasing elsewhere. Our Stoves, Hollow-ware and Wood-en-ware are from the best factories, and will be sold at the lowest prices. Apply at the old stand where their Senior partner has been for thirty-five years.
REIP & CO.,
335 W. Baltimore St.,
Baltimore, Md.
Oct. 10-79-1y.

VARIETY IRON WORKS,

N. W. Cor. CHARLES & FAYETTE STS.,
Baltimore, Md.

WORKS, YORK, PA. Manufacturer of Edg. G. SMYSER, Proprietor. Builder's Material of All Kinds. Manufacturer of Iron Buildings, Columns, Iron Stairs, Window Casements, Boiling Stoves, Roof Coverings, Iron Railings, "Hearth Lights" Lamp and Hitting Stoves, Writing Desks, Fountains, Iron Stacks, Fixtures, Mill Work and Mill Machinery in General, including the "Rival" Steam Machine—guaranteed, Pultney, N. C. Oct. 10-79-1y.

Tarboro' Southern.

Thursday, September 11, 1879

Digest of Supreme Court Opinions, June and July Term, 1879.

[Reported for the Raleigh News by Walter Clark, Esq., Attorney at Law.]

By SMITH, C. J. :

Egerton vs. Logan, from Rathford.
An action against an attorney for money collected by him for his client and not paid over by the defendant, and the amount demanded is made. The Court while feeling itself bound to decide by the letter of the law, expresses its strong disapproval of the great wrong and fraud perpetrated by the defendant (ex-Judge George W. Logan), upon an ignorant and unprotected client.

Note.—The amount wrongfully withheld by Judge Logan is about \$2,000.

Ruffin vs. Green, from Franklin.
Where an administrator is also the guardian of a ward to whom his intestate was indebted, whatever sum came into the hands of the administrator which was applicable to the debt due the ward is immediately transferred *eo instanti*, by operation of law, to him as guardian, without any act done by him as administrator, and the sureties on the guardian bond become responsible therefor to the exoneration of the sureties on the administration bond. Where such administrator erroneously paid over a portion of the fund applicable to the debt due the ward to the intestate's other creditors, the sureties on the guardian bond can follow such fund into the hands of those who participated in the misapplication.

By ABBE, J. :
Hilliard vs. Phillips, from Chatham.
Declarations of a vendor of land as to the fraudulent character of a deed executed by him, made after its execution, but while he still remained in possession, are competent evidence against the vendee. Parol proof is admissible upon the identity of land described in a deed executed by a Sheriff.

Cannon vs. Morris, from Macon.
The act of March 2, 1867, suspending the statute of limitations from May 20, 1861 to January 1, 1870, does not apply to causes of action arising on contracts made after May 1, 1865. A bond executed before the adoption of the C. C. P. is governed by the previous statute of limitation. Hence on a bond executed March 5, 1866, the presumption of payment arises March 4, 1876. The act of March 11, 1879 renders either party incompetent as a witness to rebut the presumption of payment. The written evidence taken down in a trial before the magistrate is inadmissible to rebut the presumption, even if competent under said statute, when the witness himself can be called. Where the court promptly stopped a counsel who was attempting to abuse his privilege by alluding to the fact that the opposite counsel was related to one of the parties, the court performed its duty and there is no ground of exception to either party.

Lanier vs. Bell, from Halifax.
No "laberer's lien" has the effect of a lien upon land unless the notice of lien is filed in the office of the Superior Court Clerk. The lien for material furnished does not attach on lumber sold, which was not used in the erection, or repair, of a building, unless it was sold with an understanding that it should be so used.

Capheart vs. Seaboard R. R. Co., from Northampton.
A common carrier can not by a special notice, brought home to the knowledge of the shipper of goods, much less by general notice, nor by contract even, exonerate itself from the duty of exercising ordinary care and prudence in the transportation of goods, though it may by special contract, or notice brought home to the knowledge of the shipper, restrict its liability as an insurer, when there is no negligence on its part. Where the jury finds as a fact that the common carrier has been guilty of negligence, a stipulation in the bill of lading that the damages must be assessed before the removal of the goods from the station, or that the claim for losses must be made within thirty days, is unreasonable and void.

By DILLARD, J. :
Cobb vs. O'Hagan, from Wilson.
Where a defendant who had a cause at issue and standing on docket for trial, staid at home, thirty-seven miles away in the country, expecting his two counsel to notify him when the case would be called but without any arrangement to that effect, he is not entitled to have the judgment set aside under C. C. P., 133, because one of his counsel became sick, and the defendant not being notified was not present at the trial. The defendant did not use due diligence and should have attended the court.

By SMITH, C. J. :
Bell vs. Cunningham, from Macon.
Where a judgment was obtained subsequent to the discharge of the defendant in bankruptcy, but he did not plead the discharge and frequently thereafter promised to pay such judgment, it is too late to plead the discharge in bar to a motion made for leave to issue execution after the judgment has become dormant.

Brickell vs. Commissioners of Halifax, from Halifax.
County bonds issued during the war for the purchase of salt for the destitute are illegal, being in aid of the Confederacy. Leak vs. Commissioners of Richmond, 64, N. C., 134, cited and approved.

Simmons vs. Foscoe, from Jones.
Where one of three Commissioners appointed to make partition of real estate withdrew and the other two commissioners appointed a substitute, without objection from either party, and he co-operated in executing the partition, the parties being present, it is too late, after such acquiescence, to object to the third commissioner after the report is filed. Besides the report would have been valid if signed by only two of the commissioners. Upon the evidence sent up in the appeal, the Court holds the partition to have been fair and equitable.

Fobes vs. Branson, from Wake.
A seller of goods is answerable for the reasonable consequences of representations made by his agent, but not for their special effect on the purchaser's mind. The jury are to draw their own conclusion as to the purport of the representations from the evidence. Where there is a misunderstanding as to the terms of the contract, the purchaser should have promptly notified the seller of the goods, on their arrival, of his refusal to take them and failing to do this, he is liable.

Islar vs. Koonce, from Jones.
Where under a proceeding against a trustee in a trust deed to secure debts, a foreclosure is ordered, the purchaser at the sale acquires the estate, though the trustor (or his heirs or personal representative if he be dead) is not made a party to the foreclosure suit. It may give them a right to require a re-sale and an appropriation of them of the surplus, but it imposes no obstacle to an action brought by the purchaser for possession.

Patten vs. Shipman, from Henderson.
Previous to the present constitution, the Superior Court had jurisdiction when the sum sued for, principal and interest, amounted to \$100. Where an action for a sum less than \$200, was pending in the Superior Court upon the adoption of the present constitution, it was properly transferred to the new Superior Court.

Ex ASHE, J. :
Davis vs. Moss from Wilson.
Petition to re-hear same case, 80 N. C. 141. The former decision reversed on the ground that the attention of the court was not called on the previous argument to see 366 C. C. P., and the cause dismissed, it not having been brought as a Quo Warranto by the Attorney General in the name of the People on relation of the claimant.

Henly vs. Wilson, from Chatham.
An instruction of the judge below, that a devise of "all my land on both sides of Haw river, in Chatham county, together with mills and appurtenances, being the property known as the McCleanhan mills," was color of title within the devise, provided the jury should find that the tract was well known by such name, its metes and bounds all ascertained and the land had been in the actual adverse possession of the devisee and those claiming under him, up to those boundaries, for seven years, excluding the time during which the statute of limitations was suspended, was sufficient. A finding of the jury under such instructions that the plaintiff held under color of title was equivalent to finding that the name set out in the will was well known, etc. The name of a place, if well known, with settled metes and bounds, is of itself a sufficient identification. Indeed the phrase "all my land on Haw river," if not appearing that the devise had any other land there, would have been sufficient. Where the flooding of the plaintiff's mill wheel, caused by the defendant, is aggravated by acts of the plaintiff, it does not excuse the wrongful act of the defendant, though it mitigates the amount of damages.

Two countrymen were looking at a watch "marked down" in a show window, which among other virtues, showed the day of the month, day of the week and the moon. "Pooh! you call that much of a thing?" said one. "Where I live you can buy a watch and the hour hand will mark the daily stock quotations, the theatre programme and your wash list."

When is a bean's arm like the gospel? When it maketh glad the waist places.

Serve Both Alike.

From Home and Farm.

Nearly every paper or magazine which I have taken up lately has contained some article on the education of girls and the duty of their mothers in regard to them. The main point brought out in each one is that girls should be taught to cook and do general housework, whatever else their accomplishments may be; for, so runs the average article, a woman ought to know how work ought to be done even if she does not have to do it herself, else the servants will take advantage of her ignorance and the domestic machinery will not run very smoothly. And beside, the servant girl might take it into her head to leave, without notice or get sick, and in either case what would mamma do if she didn't know how to get her husband something to eat? For he, being a man, would prefer potatoes and beefsteak to the last new song, or even a kiss, if he hadn't had any breakfast. And so the article goes on to the end of the chapter, and mothers are advised, exhorted, cautioned without stint in behalf of the girls, while scarcely a word is said regarding the boys. As the matter now stands it seems to me rather one-sided. Why ignore the boys? Why not give a little advice in their behalf? Why not teach them how to cook, wash dishes, keep their own rooms in order, and sew on their own buttons? Do you say that it is not necessary for boys to know how to do such things? Then I beg leave to differ with you. Such knowledge stands a boy or man in good stead many times, and there is no reason why a man should not be able, in the absence of other help, to get his sick wife something to eat in a proper manner, and also to put the house to rights and get his meals. It is not necessary in order to do this to know how to make flakey pie-crust, snowy bread or delicious omelette, but he should know how to make a cup of tea or coffee and prepare a dish of toast, to cook potatoes or make a gruel. Nor need they serve a long apprenticeship to gain this knowledge, any more than a girl should devote all of her time and energy in learning how to cook. One would imagine sometimes from what they read that the chief end of woman ought to be cooking, dishwashing and general housework. Now, I claim that it is not necessary for any girl or woman, unless they intend to make that their life-work (and in such case of course they will not wish to get married; for they can not very well attend to the care of a family and a hotel at the same time any more than they could follow some other pursuit in connection with their family duties), to know how to cook everything; in short, become a walking cook-book. It is not essential to their happiness nor that of their husbands and children that they know how to make sixteen kinds of cake, twenty-five kinds of pie, to cook potatoes in a dozen different ways or make as many kinds of soup. Teach the girls the general principles of cooking and how to cook a few things well, but do not keep them at it all the time nor give yourself uneasiness for the future because they do not manifest as much interest as you desire.

Girls do not take the interest in cooking women do, nor ought it to be expected of them. They do not understand why they should, nor will they ever until they have a home of their own, or in some other way come to have the care and responsibility of a household.

But to go back to my starting point. I do not understand why so much is said about fitting girls to become wives and mothers and so little said on the other side. So far as I am able to judge, the girls are as well fitted for the future as the boys; in other words, the average girl is plenty good enough as is for the average boy. Not but what there is need of reform, for there is indeed; but why seek to reform one and not the other? Why must a girl be lectured all her life on her duty as wife and housekeeper while the boys go without one word being uttered to them regarding their duties as husbands? Depend upon it, if as much advice was bestowed upon boys as there is on the girls there would be happier homes than there are now. I know that much depends upon the wife, but as much depends on the husband in the making of a true home, and until mothers teach their sons, as they do their daughters, to be pure and virtuous with a love for a home and its duties and pleasures, the matter will stand much as it does now.

To close with, let the boys and girls both learn all they can; not book learning alone, but practical things, and do not keep the girls cooking to the exclusion of everything else. Don't keep the girls in the house all the time doing fancy work because it isn't nice for girls to romp, nor keep them writing on their brothers. Let Julia bring in some wood; while Tom mends his own mittens, and let Tom hang up

Little Johnny's Talk About Frogs, Elephants and Other Wild Animals.

There was a frog and a sphalant, and the sphalant it sed to the frog: "Where wada you be if I wude step onto you?"

The frog it sed: "You must be a mity big fool if you think such an ast as that would make me go away."

The sphalant sed he meant what would become of the frog, which took a while and then sed, the frog did:

"Well, I won't deny that if you done it a purpose, and bore on as hard as you cude, it would make me hoppin' mad."

Then the sphalant made a figger 8 out of his proboscis, which is their way to smile, and worked away like he was tickled to deith, but when I tickle Missy, that's my sister's nose with a grass while she was asleep, the nose and rub'd it with her forefinger, and her feet is ticklish, too, on their bottoms.

Mister Pitchel, that's the preacher, he says:

"One time a frog and a hop tode they met, and the frog assed the hop tode oos it was clumsy, but the hop tode it said: "If you will come here on this flat stone, where we can start even, I'll beat you jumping hi best 2 out of 3."

"So they dun it, and the first time the tode it only just cleared the stone, but the frog it went up 'so hi it hurt itself coming down, and cuden't jumpy more at all, and the tode beet it the other 2 times."

Marbles is the game for me; yes, indeed, but no snatch up, and tit-tat-to is a mity good fun, too, when I get three in a row.

And now I'll tell you a story about a bear: "One day the bear he went among a flock of sheeps, and poked out a mite little lam, and sot it, and the lam it sed he'd be oos it knew it was a goin' for to be at every little tiny bit up. But the bear coud't tip in his fore paws like it was a baby, and set it up full length and rooted it, and sed:

"There, there, never mind, my precious darlin', where does it hurt you?"

"But that lam kept a-hollerin' louder and louder, oos wile the bear was a smilin' and singing hush a boy, he was a skawesin' titer and tier all the time. Bimeby the old ram he seen wot was up, and he dropt his head, the old ram did, and come up like he was shot out of gun, and let him have it, and doubled him up like he was a r-zor, and sent him a rolling over and over with out any previous darlin'. And when the bear had pulked himself together again and shook the dust out of his hair, he sed:

"I have observed that lams' tails woz quicker'n lightning, but I didn't know they woz powerfuler, too."

Just then he sed how it woz, for there stude the old ram, holdin' down his head, ready to let him have it agin, and shakin' it, like he sed:

"That little shaver wudent make more'n a mouthful for a feller like you. I guess you'd better serve up the ole man."

"But the bear worked off a shakin' his'n, too, much as he say:

"I don't hanker after a dinner as goes against my stomach like that!"

Wonderful Instinct of Carrier Pigeons.