# HALE'S WEEKLY.

BY P. M. HALE.

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## paper sent after expiration of time paid for. KREE.

[Armistead Gordon in "Scribner."] My boy Kree? If played wid you when you was a chile? You an' he Growed up together? Wait! lem me see! Closer! so I kin look in yer face. Mas' George's smile! Lord love you, Marster!

Dar 'neath dat express is whar Kree lays,

Sunburnt an' grown! Mas' George, I shudden ha' knowed you, son, Count o' de beard dat your face has on, But for dat olestime smile o' yourn; "An Kree?" you say-Hada't you heerd, Marster, He 'ceased de year dat you went away?

DEAR SIR: -It gives me pleasure to in-

In de oak-trees dat de sun shined through Look at me, Marster! lere is me livin', an' Kree he's dead!

Tears to me strange, low when I thinks on 'm, dose ole years Mas' George, sometimes de b'ilin tears Fills up my eyes bunt o' de misery now, an' de change. De sun dims, Marster, Toan ole-man when his one boy dies."

Did you say "How?" Out in the dug-out one moonshine night Fishin' wid your baby bromer-he Wid de curls o' valler like streaks o' light An' de dancin' big blue eyes. Dead, now, Kree died for him;-De Lord tuk him, Marster;

De green grass kivers 'em both from sight, Heerds o' de tale? Didn't know Kree was de one dat drowned Savin' Mas' Charley? Well, 'twere he, De chile waxed weaker, his face mo' pale, Arter de corps o' poor Kree were found;

Two months later he went you see; God bless you, Marster, Nine years has rolled over both onderground.

Here I-sit waitin', Mas' George, alone. All on 'em's gone,-Marster an' Mistiss, an' Charley an' he You an' me only is lef'. Some day, When you've gone back to ver ship on de sea, I'll hear him say, Jest as he used ter, a-fishin', ter me : "Daddy, come over!" An' passin' away Dat side de-river, again I'll be Wid my boy Kree.

## THE ORIGIN OF MAN.

NOT DARWINIAN, BUT CALIFORNIAN.

[From a San Francisco Paper.]. One of the delightful days of last week, a young lady, well known in the exclusive first circles of San Francisco society for unrivaled personal charms and elegance of accomplishments, was driven around to make a congratulatory call upon a married lady friend who was happily convalescing from that occasional sacred event in the lives of wedded ladies, which, far from being a sickness is the perfect culmination of their health. She was shown into the parlor, and for the few minutes required to arrange for the reception in that room where mother and child were doing as well as could be expected, was left with no other to entertain her than the only son and heir of the house, Master Charles, then in his fourth year. But Charlie was fully equal to the situation, and promises to grow up into an ornament of society

however brilliant, into the painful negative of "no conversation." After some unessential preliminary remarks, Master Charles, approached nearer the visitor and, lowering his tone into the confidential, asked: Miss oo dot a baby? The young lady gave one swift glance around to assure herself there was no other

that will never be abashed by beauty,

No. Charlie, dear, I have not." " And did oo never have a baby?" In spite of the youth of her eager interlocutor her handsome eyes drooped before his ingenuous gaze, and her pretty face

hearer of this pertinent question and re-

No. Charlie, I never did. Is not this a beautiful day?" And ain't oo never doin to have no baby ?" persisted Charlie, declining to en-

flushed as she replied :

ter on the tempting conversational sidetrack of the weather. " My boy, I can't tell. Tell me all the names of whom those are the photographs.

. And don't oo want a baby? "Why, Charlie, what a close questioner you are. If you are not careful you will grow into one of those newspaper inter-

viewers; and then what will your poor mamma think of you?" "Because," continued Charlie, utterly refusing to be switched off, "I know where oo tan det one. The doctor bought my mamma one, and he keepth them in hith offith. You juth do down Ellith threet to

See here, Charlie, listen to me.

don't want any baby yet, and if you ever

say anything about it to your papa I'll never like you any more at all, at all, never,

"Well, if oo don't want a baby I won't

The interview was here terminated by

the entrance of a servant to usher the visi-

tor into the presence of the convalescent

A rumor comes from Paris that bonnets

are to be worn on the head hereafter.

never, never. Now, will you promise?"

but I tot everybody liked to have babieth

Martet threet and den oo do down Martet on the subject of cats. threet to Tarney threet, and den oo do down Tarney threet ever the far, and den oo do up a lot of thairth and thath where he keepth 'em; And they're awful cheap. too. My papa hathn't paid for my mam ma's baby yet, but heth doin' to."
"Well, Charlie, I'm sure I'm much ob

liged to you for your full directions, and I'll know just where to go." " Oh, Mith , oo needn't do. tell my papa just ath thoon, ath ever he tums home that oo want a baby and he'll stirred the breast of a stoic det one for oo, and

"I wish somebody would treat to a level That young lady seized that little boy by his two shoulders, and, leaning over so as to look full into his eyes, she said, with an impressiveness lent by sudden terror :

treat but who languished to be treated. It is due to the strict veracity of this story to state circumstantially that the store keeper didn't stir. He wasn't that sort of a person. His breast may have stirred for no man knows what is in a man's breast at such times, but it is a matter of fact that no other portion of his body did. The shuffling of his feet would have been a

grateful sound to these thirsty toilers. "Let's pitch for it," said the taury-headed man, as he laid down his cat in the sun, vanished around the corner of the store

HATE'S WEEKLY.

Worcester's Comprehensive

Swinton's First Lessons in

Our Country's History, Swinton's Outlines of the

World's History, Diet'y
Webster's Primary Diet'y
Webster's Common School,
Webster's High School,
Reynolds' Tracing Books,
Reynolds' Copy Books,
1 20
Amileton's Copy Books,
1 20

World's History,

expense.

Dictionary, 1 75 1 15 88 Worcester's Academic Dief'y, 2 00 1 35 1 00 Worcester's Octavo Diction-

ary, (sheep), 4 25 2 83 2 12 Worcester's Quarto Diction-

Appleton's Copy Books 1, 20 "

Moore's School History of N. C., price 70 cents,

using a book by some other author, may, by giving it up in exchange, buy one of

Holmes' or Maury's books of same kind and grade, at the Exchange Price. This

he can do no matter how much solled or worn his book may be. If he has no book

Holmes' or Maury's at the Introduction

Price. Arrangements have been made,

and are now making, with dealers in the

various parts of the State, by which schools

may obtain their first supplies upon the

terms here given without any additional

SECTION 46,-School Committees are

urged to coriply with the provisions of this

section and make their returns of the cen-

is accurately, and return them- promptly

to the Register of Deeds for their county.

Blanks for the returns are sent to the Re-

gisters of Deeds, who will furnish them to

TO COUNTY TREASURERS.

All the income from liquor licenses be-

ongs to the County School Fund, and your

attention is therefore specially called to Laws of 1879, chapter 70, schedule "C,"

The Magistrates and the Roads

[Mr. Cowan asks and Col. Kenan answers.]

COLUMBUS COUNTY, Sept. 23, 1879,

of North Carolina.

Ion. Thos. S. Kenan, Attorney-General

DEAR SIR :- Two of the Wilmington

papers announce it as Mr. Solicitor Moore's

opinion that Justices of the Peace have

not final jurisdiction over cases of failure

to work the public roads. Will you be

good enough to answer the following ques-

1st. Have Justices of the Peace final

urisdiction in such cases? [Answer-

2d. In cases of appeal from Justices

adgment, would the Justice of the Peace

be justified in demanding a prosecution

By answering the within questions you

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 24, 1879.

My Dear Sir :- See answers to your

questions in your letter. I refer you to the

oad law, chapter 82, section 6, Acts 1879

Justices of the Peace the jurisdiction, and

if there is any doubt about it, the courts

will have to construe it. I decide in favor

diction is given, and also section 10, where

appeals may be had. Defendants are en-

titled to the right of appeal, and where they are able, they should give bond, and

if not they can file affidavit of inability:

This is provided for appeals from Superior Court, Battle's Revisal, chapter 33, section

111 and 112. And in appeals from Jus-

tices of the Peace, a recognizance must be

taken. See Battle's Revisal, chapter 33,

section 124 et seg. I hope an examination

Yours. &c., THOS. S. KENAN,

Orange Tax Lists for 1879.

From the Durham Recorder.]

The valuation of land for the whole

ounty, estimating at what it would bring

at voluntary sale, is placed at \$1,484,965.

Of other property, arranged under appro-

priate heads, the value is as follows: Town

lots, \$656,690; horses, \$132,647; mules,

\$60,463; jacks, \$290; jennies, \$80; goats,

\$10,231; farming utensils, tools of mechan-

ics, household and kitchen furniture &c.

&c., \$212,673; money on hand, \$89,302

solvent credits, \$356,615; stocks incorpora-

ted or joint stock companies, \$67,460; all

other personal property, including cotton,

tobacco, leaf or manufactured &c. &c.

\$479,191; railroad franchise, \$2,087; Ag-

gregate value of real and personal proper-

tion was \$2,586,766, showing an increase

The total State general and special tax

is \$11,907.97; the county general tax, \$7.

449.15; the school tax, \$4,928.40. Total

county taxes, \$12,377.55. Total State

Beaufort County Taxables.

[From the Washington Press.]

ty. 1.532; colored, 877. Total No. acres

Total No. of town lots, 466; valuation,

\$292,272. Total No. of horses, 1,080;

valuation, \$55,388. Total No. of mules,

603; valuation, \$35,442 . Total No. of Jen-

nets. 3; valuation, 850. Total No. of

goats, 110; valuation, \$82. Total No. of

cattle 10.773; valuation, \$42.757. Total

No, of hogs, 21,255; valuation, \$20,047.

Total No. of sheep, 5,320; valuation, \$4

044. Total value of property not specifi-

ed. \$107,999. Total amount of money on

hand, \$22,070. Total amount of solvent

-credits, \$80,448. Total bank stock, \$12,045.

Total amount of all other personal proper-

ty, \$133,394. Total aggregate of real and

personal property \$1,790,088. Total am't

of State tax. 84,296.20. Total amount of

school tax, \$4,424.62. Total amount of

county tax, \$8,622.08. Total amount of

Score another for the cutty-pipe! Mrs.

Scotland, who died at Cupar Angus on

tax for 1879, \$17,342.90.

Total number of white polls in the coun-

land, 382,037; valuation, \$984,855.

For the preceding year, the total valua-

ty. \$3,646,763.

and county, \$24,285.52.

of \$1,060,997.

\$203; cattle, \$65.949; hogs, \$27,755; sheep,

Attorney-General.

of these references may aid you.

D. S. COWAN, J. P.

bond from defendant? [Answer-No.]

will oblige, yours respectfully,

Supt. Public Instruction

sections 7 and 8, page 102. J. C. SCARBOROUGH,

to exchange, then he may buy one

EXPLANATION .-- A pupil who is now

General Agent, Raleigh,

ary, (sheep), JAMES W. DENMARK,

## VOL. 1

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

A TRUE TALE OF BOTH TIMES. [By PETER MITCHELL WILSON.]

On the steep bank of a river that has more names than one, and not a hundred leagues from the State capital, there is what is known in our vernacular as a "country store." In high water the red ripples play around its underpinning and in times of drought the coating of mud left there by the spring floods cracks into queer-shaped squares and jagged circles. This store is kept by a silent man; a shaven upper lip, a chin beard and a florid complexion mark him as a specimen of the natives. His lard fore warms off provocation; cold grey

called "general merchandise," a name quite broad enough to include moist as well as dry goods. He sells for cash only or on approved security, and his goods never leave his store without a sufficient gage. What a stranger who was passing through the country and stopped to rest himself and his tired horse saw and heard, is what we

He was seated in the porch in front of the store talking to this merchant prince of the neighborhood. Their chairs were tilted back and rested against the railing of the porch. They had exhausted politics and agreed that the weather was hot and favorable to crops of all sorts.

Just as the merchant bit off a fresh chaw of tobacco and put the twist back into his breeches pocket, two men emerged from the woods and walked to the store door. Neith er had on a coat. Both were barefoot. One carried a rifle on his shoulder, the other toted a small cat squirrel that they had killed. They jerked their heads in a familiar manner, rather than bowed to the store-

"Good morning, gentlemen," said he. " Morning," said they, together. They stared, not rudely, at the stranger,

end of the porch opposite him. "All your folks well, Squire?" asked the man with the squirrel of the merchant. (Of course he was a Squire; being a Squire expedites the collection of debts and gives an awful solemnity and power to contracts.) "It's mighty nigh the hottest day we have had this year," said the man who had

laid his rifle across his knees. "Well, reether," said the merchant in an "Trade good, Squire?" squeaked out the

cat squirrel man.

"Ain't been no customers here to-day, he growled. A silence as solemn as that which fall upon a crowd of hilarious young bucks when a solemn looking tract agent comes upon them with a subscription paper, reigned for a few minutes. The quartette sat and chewed and spat. Nothing was heard but the lapping of the waters against the willow bank and the croaking of a rain crow hid in the tree that stood in the edge of the woods.

After a few minutes, low voices were heard in the rear of the store, and presently two men rounded the corner and stood before the musing four. One of the new comers was very fat. He was very red from the exertion of pulling 300 lbs. of human nature up the hill, and he fanned himself as he stopped with a broad, band less straw hat. He wore a heavy, reddish moustache that gave him a fierce, bull dogexpression, and the most innocent young preacher in his first pastorate would never have mistaken him for the G. W. C. T. of a "dry" community. His shirt collar was open, very open, and he simply said as he nodded at the party, "hot!"

" Have a seat?" said the Squire. Believe I will." he said, as he took the Squire's chair, who went back into the store room to fetch another.

His companion was a small freckle-faced weavil-eaten, washed out looking man with red hair, no sign of a beard, with big hands with little islands of perspiration standing about on them. He carried the poles and had on a live oak withe one poor little mud cat. Nobody asked him to have a seat, but he gravitated over to the cat-squirrel man, took a seat by him on the bench. looked at him and grinned.

"Good fishing about here?" asked the "Nothing like" it was before the war, said the corpulent hot man. (He had been an overseer and dated everything from the

war.y "I've caught cats as big as dogs down at the 'Ferry Hole.' The stranger looked surprised, the huntsmen looked incredulous, the merchant didn't look at all, and the little man gave

a grin of satisfaction over his inward joy of not having to lug such cats. The man with the rifle said that all the squirrels seemed to be cats since the "last fresh." Same thing with the fish said the grum old 300 pounder, and thereupon all relapsed into a state of profound meditation

Among men of real genius there is free-masonry in finding out each other thoughts that is only equalled by the intuition that leads a man who wants a drink to divine a similar disposition in men who are addicted to and fond of the "juice of

Without looking up, the man who was now deeply absorbed in toying with the long. graceful tail of the dead squirrel, said in a voice full of emotion, and that would have

Nobody responded, nobody moved a muscle-not even a nerve quivered. They stood it like men-who did not intend to

and returned with four horse shoes that had been cast by the original wearers but that have rested so grievously on the minds

## RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1879.

were kept bright as a trade dollar by constant use in a game called "Quoits" or Quates, as these simple citizens call it, much in fashion in that section of the country. Without saying a word he stepped off and staked the distance, drove down the megs with a stone and cut with a barlow some slender twigs which he trimmed into various unequal lengths to be used as mear-

uring rods. The fat man and the two huntsmen arose, tretched themselves, and went to the manly sport with eager determination. Without agreement the two huntsmen went to one meg at d the couple of fishermen stood at the other.

The man with the rifle took up a shingle that was lying near at hand and spit on one side of it. "Wet or dry?" said he, as he tossed it

said the fat man before the shingle fell to the ground. The wet side was uppermost and he had

The . ld-time racers or boys at marbles never streve harder to win than did those worthy sons of toil. They lost their lassitude, they were full of energy, their eyes were alive with interest. They laid themselves down on their stomachs and measured the distance between the quoits and megs to see which quoit was nearest. The fat man didn't lie down because he wouldn't have been much nearer the disputed distance than when he was on his feet. They laughed and smiled and grinned, and truthfulness to detail compels us to say that they used very big d's. The good old words of sin formed the staple of their expressions. to be accurate. At last the game was decided against the

"Pitch off between you," said the fat man as he walked back to the porch and sat down. Thus narrowed down the last game was a short one. Fortune favored the meek squirrel-toter, and the man with the rifle was put in for the wished-for

tion of the man who owned the rifle. He took it into his hand and walked leisurely into the store. The merchant followed him, and they remained there in deep communion for a long while. The stranger thought it all very curious. The three gamesters turned restlessly in their seats and made uneasy jokes about their absent friends. At last he returned with an aged and battered quart pot level full. He didn't bring the rifle back with him. The merchant sauntered out and resumed his seat. The man with the quart pot handed it to the stranger, who courteously declined. He then took a long, strong pull at it himself, smacked his lips in attestation of its good qualities, and passed it to the cat squirrel man, who passed it to the fat man, who passed it to the little man who was giving grins of enormous size and easy of a faith of Christian hope. interpretation. He handed it to the merchant, who rather than discredit his own

liquor, took a sturdy swig at it. Conversation had been a luxury up to this point, which these economical people had not been able to indulge themselves in. It now became a necessity, and spontane-

"How is your wife got?" asked the fat man of the man who now had only an emitable title to the rifle. "She's mighty poorly, yet," he answer-

ed. "the children has all been down with chills and fever, and what with nursing them and that last child o' her'n, she ain't been able to do much since the spring.' Thank God, I aint got no brats to get

k," said the fat man, who was an old bachelor. "Pass around the sperits." It passed around the entire circle, only making a break at the stranger, once again, twice, thrice. The man who treated had the last pull at it, and he saw the bronzed bottom very plainly before he took the meisure down. In the short spaces that clapsed between these rounds various little scraps of domestic history had been related. The man with the cat squirrel had lately lost his wife, but his sister was taking care f his children, and she was a monstrous managing woman, but she and the children had been ailing, and not much able to chop cotton this season. The little man had lately been married to a girl very much his superior in stature as in all other respects. and he was severely twitted about a reportin the neighborhood that she had spanked him for not being as industrious as the average man is expected by exacting wo-

Now that the heavy and important business of the day had been transacted, the conversation took a serious bent quite in ceeping with it.

Agriculture became the leading topic of talk with the labor system and national finances as flankers.

The stranger listened in awe as each husbandman foretold the certain destruction and wretched condition of his crops of all sorts. The wheat was awful thin and had the rust. Oats hadn't turned out what was expected. Somehow or other the stand of cotton was bad, and what there going to turn out anything and the tobacco plants had been nearly all eaten up by the

was of it was overrun with grass. The eorn was yellow and twisted and wasn't lies. These were some of the ailments of the crops, and the merchant, who it was said in the neighborhood had mortgages on heir little farms and crops, encouraged the depressing conversation by quiet questions. At last the fat bachelor asked, after an ominous bause, "What in the h-l was the natter with the country, anyhow?"

The little man grinned, as much as to say that he knew, but his wife had warned him against telling, and he had no idea of disobeying her. Receiving no other response he was forced to answer this own question. Said he, slapping his fat leg with his chubby hand to give emphasis to and to applaud his own wisdom, "What the country needs is more money, more money." The assent to this great need was unanimous; and continued he, "more'n that, this country ain't never going to git right until the d-n niggers go to work."

About this no one of the party except the stranger, entertained a shadow of doubt, and they made bold so to express them-

of our poorly paid statesmen the grator

"Couldn't the old rifle stand for another quart, 'Squire?" asked its former proprie-

"I think she can," said the Squire. He brought it. They all drank it, extent the When the sun was burnishing the giver's

breast, and the shadows were grown glong, the stranger mounted his horse ard rode away, and as he rode the sun went down and the gloaming closed in about his. He thought of the men he had left drinking. and for the life of him he could not help taking a different view of the causes of the hard times from those that they has laid down with such gravity and expresses with so much emphasis.

### The Late Captain Thornburgs

[From the Alamance Glean Captain W. L. Thornburg died 32 his home at Company Shops, on the 271 day of September, aged forty-two years. Japt. Thornburg was a native of Randolph ty, a son of the late Col. Jesse Thor Jurg. who represented his county in the Lash ture for several terms. In 1858 he married Miss Janette Taylor Evans, danighter of Orin S. Evans, Esq., who livet near Pittsboro, in Chatham county. At the beginning of the war he entered he service of the Confederacy as a solder in the 38th N. C Regiment, and became Captain of Company " H." in that regiment. He was several times wounded, but was not permanently disabled until the Sattle of Gettysburg. In that battle he was in command of his regiment, and there, waile gal lantly leading his men in the fice est that terrible seene of bloodshed, his right eye was shot out, and thereafter to the end of the war, he was assigned to special Soon after the war he mivel to this county, first to this town, and after a few years to Company Shops, and became well and favorably known to our people. wart. In 1877 he was elected Secretary and.
With a satisfied expression, the whole Treasurer of the North Carolina Rail Zoad Company, and was twice re-elected to the same responsible position which he had at

the time of his death. To those who knew him it to say that he efficiently and faith u charged the duties of his place. As a man Captain Thornburg inhigh esteem by all who knew him disposition was modest and retir his intercourse with his fellow man was ed by courtesy, and an integrity a lofty and unswerving as ever found abod this earth. In all things, as nearly as fall man may, he dared to do right, and dare to be true. His friendship was sincere, his apoction warm : candor and frankness his characteris tics. His life work is done. He had to many years been a member of the Me 3odist Episcopal Church, and, as he had If ed an honest upright man, he died in the full

## The Week's Waifs.

A French mother was talking paby of the old prison for debt, in the Rue de Clichy. "Mamma," said the litte one what is debt?" "A debt is to buy a dol when you have no money to pay for it. "And where is that prison?" "It is torn down." Immediately baby started toward the door. "Where are you going, my child?" " I am going to buy a doll

The daughter of John Lather, of Dorsey county, Ark., suddenly lost her voice and hearing when she was a little girl some fifteen years ago. One night lately, Mr. Lather was passing his daughter's room when he heard a voice. With his wife, he crept in noiselessly, and they found her talking in her sleep. But when she woke she was dumb again. Since then st, has again been heard to talk in her slee deaf and dumb lover of the girl was much distressed on learning that she coul talk.

A good country parson preached ceries of sermons on practical morality, at 1 very interesting and instructive they were. A lad in the village who had heard only one of them was coming out of an orchard one day, his pockets bulging out with stolen fruit. He met the parson, who noticed his. efforts to conceal the evidences of his guilt. Have you been stealing apples?" asked the minister. "Yes, sir," answered the boy, sheepishly. "And you are trying to hide them from me?" continued the good man. "Yes, sir," said the culprit, and then added, his face brightening up, "You said last Sunday that we must avoid the appearance of evil."

The colored people of Dorsey county. Ark., prayed very earnestly for rain. The leading church engaged in this labor organized a sort of "prayer-bee" and sent over into an adjoining county and bor-rowed a few members, agreeing to pay a heavy interest in hymn-books. Even this failed; but the cow of emergency was taken by the horns when the preacher issued the following proclamation; "We'se bound for to have enough members in dis church to meet de occasion, and hereby sets my hand and seal to de artiful what says "all collured persons, respectable or otherwise, in dis county and all de jounties jinin, is declared members of dischurch til after de next rain."

A little "Pull-back" sought one day The gates of Paradise; St. Peter wiped his spectacles And rubbed his ancient eyes.

And throngs of female angels came With curious gaze, the while Intent, as ladies always are, To see the latest style. The saint put on his glasses then,

And observation took. "What! what!" he said, "this traverses The laws of 'mustn't look.' "Tied back in front! piled up behind! 'Twill never do, I fear! The thing is too ridiculous;

You cannot enter here.' What did she do, my curious friend? She got behind a tree. And in a jiffy out she came As angels ought to be.

St. Peter kissed her then, and said, "Pass in, my little dear. But mind, you mustn't introduce Such naughty fashions here."

### The Public Schools.

Superintendent Scarborough has just printed the school law for general circulation. Our readers are familiar with the law, that of 1876-77. Mr. Scarborough adds to the publication the following

"EXPLANATION : "The school law passed by the Legislature of 1879, was found, after the adjournment, to be without the signatures of the presiding officers of the two Houses as re-

tuted proceedings in the court to test the

COMMENTS ON THE LAW.

SECTION 2.- The attention of County Treasurers is directed to the Constitution Art. IX, sec. 5, and to the Laws of 1879. chapter 96, for directions in carrying out the provisions of this section.

SECTION 12 .- The notices of the County Board of Education can be served as wel by their clerk, and with much less expense to the school fund than if served by the Sheriff. The attention of County Boards is directed to chapter 328 of Laws of 1879. SECTION 13.-County Boards should see that the school fund is well guarded and kept separate from the county funds, and that it is paid out only for purposes authorized

SECTION 14.—The best practical teacher in the county, or some gentleman in the county equally as well qualified, should be selected for County Examiner. No man should be put in the office simply because

SECTION 15 .- Special instructions will be sent to County Examiners when considered necessary. It will be sufficient to say in this connection, in a general way, that examiners should endeavor, as far as possible, to raise the standard of scholarship of the teachers, and to drop inefficient not fit themselves for their work, with the advantages offered them now by the State, they are unfit to occupy the teachers' chair in the public schools, and should be drop-

SECTION 17 .- Select for School Committeemen the best men who will look after the best interests of the children, and, as far as possible, exercise proper supervision

SECTION 22. - School districts should not be less than four miles square. It is better to clear out foot-ways add put up crossing ways over creeks, than to have districts too SECTION 24 .- School Committees should

procure suitable sites in their respective diserected thereon. When the district has no school house, disputes arise each year as to where the school should be taught, and thus neighborhood quarrels are promoted which injure the schools. SECTION 25,-Children of school age

may are admitted into the public schools. Children attend public school in the district in which they live and in no other. SECTION 26.4-This section should be ob-

cast are in favor of additional tax, then it should be collected. SECTION 27 .- School committees should employ the best teachers they can get. A good teacher is cheaper at a high price. than an incompetent teacher is at a low price. It is to be regretted that so few well qualified female teachers are employed in our public schools. Ladies, as a rule, are better teachers of primary classes than gentlemen, other qualifications being equal. SECTIONS 29 AND 30 .-- Teachers sho

year only from its date. SECTION 31 .- The school system knows no credit system. Schools ought not to be taught, or teachers ought not to be employed and directed to teach a school, until the money is placed in the treasury to the credit of the district. The school fund of any one year cannot be taken to pay the orders of any previous year. Money left at the end of the year to the credit of a district must be carried forward to the next year, unless there are orders for the year for which the money was apportioned, unpaid. But it cannot be taken to pay orders for

any previous year.

SECTION 33 .- County Treasurers should demand of the teachers the reports requir ed of them in sections 29 and 30, and from these reports compile the statistics required

SCHOOL BOOKS. SECTION 35 .- The following is a list books recommended by the State Board of Education under this section. It is hoped that committees and teachers will introduce the books, and bring about uniformity in the schools, a result much to be desired, and which will save money to parents and be a great relief to teachers, enabling them to do much more efficient work in the

Retail Int'n Ex. P'ce. P'ce. P'ce \$0 18 \$0 13 \$0 07 34

GEOGRAPHIES. Maury's First Lessons in Geo-Maury's World We Live In, 1 00 Maury's Manual of Geo'phy, 1 60 1 20 Maury's Physical Geo'phy, 2 00 1 50 Maury's Wall Maps, set of eight, net, GRAMMAR AND HISTORY.

1 25 States. For further information, address, CAPT. W. B. KENDRICK, Gen. Agent University Pub. Co., Raleigh, N. C. Retail Int'n Ex. P'ce. P'ce. P'ce. Sanford's Primary Analyti-

lytical Arithmetic, Sanford's Common School Arithmetic, 80. Sanford's Higher Arithm'tic, 1 25 Sanford's Elementary Algebra, Worcester's Prim'ry Dict'n'y, Worcester's Elementary or School Dictionary.

quired by section 23 of Art II. of the State Constitution.

"The Superinten lent of Public Instruc-

tion, considering it his duty to do so, histivalidity and to compel the signatures of the Speakers to be attached, in order, if necessary, to make the law operative. The Supreme Court decided at its late session that it is not operative, and that the Speakers cannot be forced to sign it. Hence the necessity of publishing the law of 1876-77, and hence also the delay." And the following

INSTRUCTIONS TO SCHOOL OFFICIALS AND

he is available or convenient.

tricts, and have comfortable school houses

The Legislature certainly intended to give of the legislative intent. See also, chapter served, and its provisions carried out by County Boards. If a majority of the votes 92, section 7, Acts 1879, where the juris-

required to comply with these sections before receiving their pay. A certificate authorizes the teacher to teach during one

SECTION 32 -- Sheriffs or Tax Collectors must settle the school fund with the Treasurer in money only; and County Treasurers must demand money in their settle

of them by this section.

BOOKS AND PRICES-READERS AND SPELLER. Holmes' First Reader, Holmes' Second Reader

Holmes' Third Reader, Holmes' Fourth Reader, Holmes' Fifth Reader, EXTRA READER FOR ADVANCED CLASSES. Holmes' Academic or Sixth

Holmes' First Lessons in Grammar, Holmes' English Grammar, Holmes' History of the United

cal Arithmetic, Sanford's Intermediate Ana Margaret Duncan, the oldest woman in Tuesday at the age of 106, having been born in 1773, was a great smoker, and until recently, when she became blind, was in possession of all her faculties. She

WHEAT CUETURE.

dominates; sandy lands are not suitable unless highly manured; dryness is essential, a rolling surface is preferred, as from draining better it is less liable to rust. Land foul with weeds not favorable; if used should be plowed under deeply, and seed put in shallow. No land should be sown that will not produce eight barrels of corn to tim acre unless manured. No crop so uncertain on poor land, none more certain on land rich enough and well pre-

from shallow plowing.

Seed The following extract from an eminent writer contains all that can be said on this point : "The development of a plant depends upon its first radication, and the choice of proper seed is therefore of the greatest importance for the future plant; a mixture of seed unequal-in their development or different in the quantities of amylum, gluten, and in organic matters which they severally contain, will produce a crop of plants as unequal in their developments as the seeds from which they sprung. Plants from good seed have a larger food absorbing surface than those deficient in amylum, &c., make a better

One bushel when a drill is used and 1 broadcast is the average quantity for an acre, increasing the quantity somewhat for late sowing. Drilling has many advantages over broadcasting. Time and labor are economized, seed is sayed, and a larger

Time to Sow .- Sow early enough to give plants time to get strength to withstand injuries produced by cold and frost, and late enough to avoid the "fly." have known wheat sown on the 10th of September, injured by the fly. The 1st of October seems to be the correct medium for this latitude. When the land is well prepared and manured, early sowing is not best; the later you sow the better you must

orepare and manure your land. Manures. Should be put in just under the surface; soluble matter will be washed down by the rains when applied in the fall. Lime and salt may often be used with great profit on land rich in humus. John Johnson says one barrel of salt to the acre made his wheat much taller and four days

Lime and salt act more powerfully when mixed than when applied separately. Both salt and magnesia give weight and solidity to the grain : 96 bushels to the acre have been raised in England by a mixture of salt and barnyard manure. Phosphoric acid is most necessary, and experiments both here and in Europe show the great importance of its solubility, soluble phos-phoric acid increasing the weight of a ushel 6.1 lbs., while the insoluble increased it only 1.8 lbs. It has been found that it not only increases the crop, but also the weight of the grain; the number of heads of wheat on the same area, and the weight of the heads is apparently increased in proportion to the solubility of the phosphate

The following for an acre is recommended with confidence ( with all the lights that modern chemistry affords); this supposes that the land is well prepared and the seed selected; the yield will be over 25 bushels per acrel perhaps 30-Grange Fertilizer, 200 lbs.; ashes from hard-wood. 8 bushels; cotton seed, 55 bushels, or 1,640 lbs.

s the soluble. As I have often been questioned about Stockbridge's formulas, I give his formula for wheat, viz. : Nitrogen, 41 lbs. ; potash, 24 lbs.; phosphoric acid, soluble, 20 lbs. and may be prepared as follows: Sulphate Ammonia, 24 per cent., 171 lbs.; sulphate potash, 27 per cent., 89 lbs.; superphosphate, 9 per cent., 223 lbs.; for one acre. vield 25 bushels.

turned under so as to cover all the seed. and the Grange Fertilizer harrowed in, or it may be sown at the same time the seed is, and both be harrowed in together, if the seed is sown broadcast. Heaving .- Much wheat is lost every year by being "heaved out" by frost

This is most apt to occur in light soils or in undrained soils, or when the seed has been sown late in the fall so that it has not time to become firmly rooted before vegeleaves an orphan only sixty years of age. | tation is checked by frost. Wheat is never

## NO. 1.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Soil .- That suits best in which clay pro-

Seed Bed.—Deep ploughing is injurious immediately before planting; the young plant secus to need a firm under stratum, not far from the surface, to imbed its roots in and with this advantage withstands the throwing out produced by alternate thawings and freezings better than when the soil has been stirred to a considerable depth. A proper distinction should be made between a subsoil rendered impervious to the action of the air by long rest and continuous packing in plowing the surface soil, and that firm mellow body of earth which is produced by deep cultivation; this important distinction allows nothing to be detracted from deep plowing; it is only when the previous working has been most thorough that the plant reaps a due advantage

hold a fair at Wadesboro during the month.

Plaster is good in some seasons, but is uncertain; nitrogenous manures are best suited for wheat; the nitrogen makes the leaves and stems; but if an excess is used the plant will become so large and succulent that the roots will not be able to support it and will fall down. We must use manure that will give strength to the stem as well as weight to the grain.

Stable manure can be substituted for cotton seed, but should be used in proportion of four of stable manure to one of cotton seed. The Grange Fertilizer contains 10 per cent. soluble phosphoric acid, 5 per cent. sulphate potash, 4 per cent. sulphate and muriate magnesia, and sulphate lime and chloride sodium, and the above formula combines everything necessary for the growth of the plant and insures a large yield. The genuine Grange Fertilizer costs \$30 per ton and freight. The imitations will not answer for this formula, neither will a simple superphosphate. Be careful to avoid buying superphosphate in which the soluble and precipitated phosphoric acid are combined in giving the analysis each should be stated distinctly. The precipitated is not so valuable for plant food

The cotton seed and ashes should be

order" Building, Raleigh, N. C.

heaved out, in land which has been thoroughly drained and deepened by sub-

Smut .- May be prevented by soaking in solution of Sulphate copper (bluestone) ne pound bluestone disselved in water enough to cover four or five bushels of wheat. Let it stand one hour, then drain

the solution from the wheat Previous Preparation of the Land .-The largest yields of wheat are only made when the land has undergone some previous preparation, preparing it for the wheat crop such as a clover fallow; when clover cannot be grown the best preparation is to sow in May, or as soon as all danger of frost is over, two bushels of peas and 150 pounds of Grange Fortilizer, the land has ing been broken up during the winter wit

until ready to plant, or rather to turn der your cotton seed or stable manipro. Agricultural Fairs

Commissioner Polk's Monthly Report 1 The Alamance Fair will be opened on Thursday, October the 9th, near Alamance Shurch, six miles southeast of Greensboro The State Fair will be held near Rabsigh.

opening on the 13th and closing on the 18th day of October. The Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural Association will hold its Fair at Wel-

don, from October 20th to the 24th? New Garden Fair will be held in Guilford county during the month of October. The Albeniarle Agricultural Association will hold its Bair at Elizabeth City on Oc

tober 27th, 28th and 29th. The Carolina Fair will be held it Char lotte on the 4th of November. The Dixie Agricultural Association will

The Cumberland County Agricultural Society will hold its 17th annual Fair ember 14th, at Fayetteville,

y Agricultural Society will be held on the 4th, 5th and 6th of December, at

The Annual Fair of the Sampson coun-

To the Citizens of North Carolina. (Commissioner Polk's Monthly Report.) On all questions relating to the analysis of fertilizers, soils, marls, minerals, chemicals, waters, seeds, &c., address Dr. A. R.

Ledoux, Chapel Hill, N. C. On all questions relating to the law regplating the sale of fertilizers, crops, statisties, diseases of stock, sale of lands, rayages, of insects, diseases of crops, fish propagation, stock raising, new crops, fruits-in short, on all matters relating to practical

farm economy, address L. L. Polk Commissioner of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C. Farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, miners, stock raisers, and others, are requested to write freely, and their letters will re-

### ceive prompt attention at either of these ...

Cotton Mills in North Carolina. Commissioner Polk's Monthly Report. We have fifty-three cotton mills in oberation in the State, and the consumption for past year is estimated at 38,484 bales, or 7.297,800 pounds. According to the figures of the National Cotton Exchange. this was an increase of 16,644 bales over the previous year. Three large mills are now being erected, with the prospect that others will be added within the next twelve months, which will continue to increase our consumption. It is a gratifying fact, that while all our spindles run on full time, they are unable to keep up, with the demand. Every pound of cotton produced in North Carolina should be sput within its borders, thereby affording employment to thousands of our population, and adding millions to

### our aggregate wealth annually. Alamance Taxables For 1879.

[From the Alamanee Glenner.] The tax list shows the following: 233,039 acres of land, valued at \$1 62.012 : 245 town lots, valued \$118,895; 2461 horses, valued \$100,298; 744 mules valued \$31,964; 2 jacks, valued at \$200 iennets valued at 877; \94 goats, valued at 893; 6873 head of cattle, valued at \$38,768; 13698 head of hogs, valued at 817,277; 6781 head of sheep, valued at 86,747; Farming utensils, tools of Mechanics, household and kitchen furniture. provisions, arms for muster, libraries and cientific instruments all valued at \$1,218 137; money on hand \$47,234; solven redits, \$306,718; stock in incorporated companies, valued \$29,207; all other personal property valued at \$286,058; the whole amount of taxable property, as asessed for taxation, aggregating \$2,271, 710. Income listed for taxes \$15,207 Bank stock \$139,300. White polls 1323, dored 487 listed for taxation.

WHAT A SINGLE BEAN CAN PRODUCE. The history of a single bean, accidentally danted in a garden at Southbridge, Mass. traced by a newspaper correspondent, who figured out its produce for three years The bean was planted in a rich, loamy soil, and when gathered in the autumn as yield, ounted, "was 1,515 perfectly dev beans from a single stalk. Now, if a single bean produces 1:515 beans, and each bean produces 1,515 more, the sum total of the econd year's product would be 2,295,225. equal to 1.195 pounds, 597 quarts, or 2,390 army rations, equal to 18; bushels. This would be the product of the second year. Now, if we plant this product and the vield is the same, we have a product of 5,268,058,800,625 beans, equal to 1,371,-890 tons, or 42,871,572 bushels, or 548,-756,068 soldiers rations. This third planting would give the steamship Great Eastern 92 full freights." Few beans, however, start so well as this one did.

It is said that a minister in a country kirk in Scotland stopped in the course of his sermon to ask a member who was deaf "Are ye hearing, John?" "Oh, aye," was the response, "I am hearing, but to vara

quare (one inch) for the first and fifty center rach subsequent publication. Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of > HALE'S WEEKLY Favetteville Street, over Williamson & Upchurch, opposite Market Square, "Biblical Be-

HALE'S WEEKLY.

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