



TEXAS TAKES THIRD AMONG THE WOOL PRODUCING STATES.

AND this is what is said by a statesman in the Charlotte Democrat:

"The Democratic Party went into lower and had control of the State. There has been neither reformation nor reform. The people pay the same taxes, paid under heavier rule and there is a large deficiency in the Treasury. The expenses in nearly all the branches of the State Government have been increased instead of decreased as promised."

Some will say, "Silence, for fear it may hurt the party. Let us not expose our party friends." This will not do.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

The Senate Finance Committee have agreed to report to that body, by a vote of 5 to 4, in favor of reducing the tax on Manufactured Tobacco to 16 cents per pound, leaving the tax on Snuff and Cigars unchanged.

It is claimed by the friends of reduction that forty-two Senators are unequivocally committed to the bill, while not more than thirty are decidedly opposed to it in its present shape. It is gratifying to know that, whatever may be the action of Congress, the question will shortly be settled, and the Trade will be relieved of the uncertainty which has hung over it for now nearly five months.

The terms and point peculiar to our able contemporary, the Wilmington Post, noticeable in the following:

This is manifestly a free State, where the people own the Bourbons, and having earned the State by fraud and violence, fixed things so that they could hold the Legislature even when the Republicans entered the State. Then they changed the Constitution. And now the Legislature, with the magistrates, a majority of whom in each county are always belonging the magistrates elect the County Commissioners, all of whom are Bourbons; and the Commissioners appoint the poll holders, all of whom are Bourbons; and the poll holders are the judges of elections, and count the votes, and these are the same as they were. It is only by such such an aristocracy, as the Catholic Church, where the Pope appoints the Cardinals, and the Cardinals elect the Pope. Thus the iron heel is on the neck of the people.

The New York Commercial remarks in regard to the trade of that great city during the closing week of January: "There is no interruption to the steady improvement of trade, although the last week of the month is usually a quiet one in many branches of business. Values do not advance much, as yet, but there is no decline, and such changes as do take place are for the better. This remark applies not only to products of agriculture, but to imported merchandise, showing that the 'purchasing power' of the country is increasing. Much of the favorable turn of affairs is due to the restoration of confidence which has followed the quiet resumption of specie payments. Adverse influences are believed to have exhausted themselves, but still the return of prosperity cannot be expected to be rapid."

COUNTERFEIT DOLLARS!!!

"In the bright lexicon of youth there should be no such word as 'fail,' nor would there be in the lexicon of manhood either, it occurs to us, if the honest citizen were as ready for his 'opportunity' as the rascal generally proves himself to be. However, the rascal has now given the honest citizen an ample 'opportunity' for the exercise of all the 'sharpness' he possesses.

It is stated that there is in circulation a quantity of silver money—dollars, halves, and quarters—which is so well executed as to deceive almost any one but an expert. The counterfeit has kept well up with 'micra' improvements; so well, indeed, that he can produce a piece of spurious money which deceives, not alone by its good general appearance, but actually by its resistance of acids. But there is one element which he has not yet been able to master—that of weight. He cannot produce an imitation coin sufficiently heavy and still good enough in appearance to deceive. He cannot make it larger, for detection would follow at once, but he makes it thicker,

thus increasing the weight in the way least likely to attract attention. But even then the counterfeit's production is invariably lighter than the real coin. Then, the people at the Mint make a coin as difficult of imitation as possible. The 'milling' on the edge, which has never yet been well executed in a counterfeit, is a great safeguard, and the dies are produced in the highest style of the art. This is one of the greatest difficulties in the path of the counterfeiter—the great expense, the impossibility, almost of getting the work done by first-rate workmen. This is generally observable in the descriptions of counterfeiters published by the authorities, as, when pointed out, the imperfections are plain to the ordinary observer, but they are so minute that they might well be overlooked by the unsuspecting. To sound the alarm, therefore, we give the description of a counterfeit silver dollar which has just been discovered. In the matter of weight, it is, of course, deficient. It is a trifle thicker than the standard silver dollar, but weighs only seven-tenths as much, and the milling is imperfect. The other imperfections are as follows:—The figures 8 in '1878' have dots in each loop. The P in 'Pluribus' has also the same defect. The bottom of the 1 in the same word is slightly curved, which is not so in the genuine coin, and the lower part of many of the letters in 'United States of America' are slightly crooked and broken. The counterfeit is stated to be made of a composition heavily washed with silver.

REFORM AND RETRENCHMENT.

These words, used so frequently immediately before and after elections, sound well, and are well calculated to catch the ballot of the over-taxed voter seeking for any means of relief from his heavy load. But it looks as if these words were but the straw proverbially grasped at by the drowning wretches in his vain effort for safety.

"Reform and retrenchment" was supposed to be the watch-word of our present legislators, when they began their "labors" but we are inclined to think that if they ever had any idea of adopting such a motto, they must have changed their minds, and have gone in for Reform of Retrenchment. The present legislators were elected in the full hope and belief that they could and would do something towards the reduction of the enormous expenses of the State, but up to this moment they have given no evidence of any such intention on their part. Public feeling is strongly in favor of reducing the expenses of the government of the State, and the Representatives of the people are bound in honesty to see that their wishes are carried out. Yet our legislators give no sign that they understand what is wanted, although the entire press of the State teems with pertinent suggestions, and points out clearly and unmistakably where the retrenchment should at least begin.

Now, if any one of our legislators is sincere in his professions of economy, and is equal to the situation, we offer him a noble example. Governor Marks, of Tennessee, in his message to the Legislature of that State, advocated the reduction of State expenses, and, proving his sincerity by practicing what he preached, he voluntarily surrendered \$1,000 of his salary.

Now, we don't want to say anything, but it is remarkably strange, and it never occurred to us before, that the panacea for all the ills of the long-suffering taxpayer of North Carolina lay in the reduction of the price paid for the State printing and in the abolition of the State geologist. Well, we never could understand that geology business much, but we suppose it must really be at the bottom of every mischief. However, the legislators having told the geologist to "gee," we respectfully ask them to "ha," and set to work at once and reduce the salaries all round, beginning at the top, and then we will "gee-ha" well together. Were is Joe Turner, anyhow? They must have fired him out of there, too! No! Well, Joe, you see to this thing yourself. If you don't, they will be all speaking at once.

No, gentlemen; don't all speak at once! Take a little time. There are yet a few days before you are sent home to your constituents, and during that time you will be able to prove your sincerity and earn their approbation. But see that you

do do it before you go back to them, or they will introduce to the notice of each one of you a short quotation from Shakespeare—"Never more be officer of mine."

But, gentlemen of the Legislature, if you are bent on the "salary grab," don't go too strongly for your "pound of flesh;" old Shyllock came out a very bad second in that performance, and you will fare no better, if you persist. Don't do any more tinkering at "Battle's Revised," but see if you cannot get through before the allotted sixty days with what might have been done in thirty. You can yet, if you are sincere, save the people some \$20,000, by getting done before this month is out, and although that is not at all as much as might have been saved, it will keep up appearances, at least, and promise well for the future.

THE ATTEMPTED PURCHASE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

N. Y. Times.

In the month of November, 1876, Smith, M. Wood, the agent of the Everett House, in New York, entered into negotiations to purchase the fraudulent certificates of the Returning Board of South Carolina for the Tilden Electors. He agreed upon their sale for a sum which may have been \$60,000 or \$80,000, and reported the bargain to his principal in New York by telegraph, in a cipher furnished by them. He received their assent, and started North to close the transaction, when he was met at Baltimore by Pelton, the nephew of G. V. Tilden, who said that the matter had come to the knowledge of that gentleman, and that the money could not be furnished. This the Tildens substantiated fully by the verbatim report of the evidence given by Wood himself before the committee sitting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last week. The admissions are very grave, and we do not wonder that the committee delayed as long as possible over preliminary matters before sending to New York to obtain the assent of the face of the bargain is established beyond all dispute. Mr. Tilden's knowledge of it, and the fact of his taking action with regard to it, is established prima facie. It will be for Mr. Tilden himself, added (or embarrassed) by his nephew, to explain the extent and the date of his knowledge of the matter, and to explain the course he took regarding it.

Wood did not prove a willing or a swift witness. His anxiety had been occasionally reduced to that condition of feebleness which enabled him to fail to remember everything which it could not be otherwise proved that he could not possibly have forgotten. He was sent to the South, or who gave him the cipher in which he communicated with New York; he could not say to whom his despatches were really addressed under cover of the name of Henry Havesmyer; he could not recall what his cipher was; he could not recall what the correct translation of his despatches was, though he knew that some of them had been erroneously interpreted. This convenient and elaborate weakness of his memory brings into very strong relief the facts as to which he was compelled to make distinct statements. After recounting the details of the purchase, he testified that Republican "entertainers" were in South Carolina (the Democrats, it seems, were "missionaries"), and how he learned that the Returning Board would sell their certificates to the Democrats, he gives testimony on the main facts which is so conclusive that we reproduce it here.

"I telegraphed to New York to find out whether money could be furnished, to Henry Havesmyer, and so far as I recollect, every despatch I sent was directed to him. A number of despatches were sent backward and forward, and finally an arrangement was made, or a proposition was made and submitted, a definite proposition, which I telegraphed to New York, on the part of the Returning Board of that State, offering to give the vote of that State for either \$60,000 or \$80,000. My recollection is that it was \$60,000, although the despatches say \$80,000. I telegraphed that proposition to New York, and received what I considered at the time to be an assent to it."

Later, being asked to identify or deny specific despatches, he says: "The despatch dated Columbia, Nov. 18, and addressed to Henry Havesmyer, and which stated that the votes of the Returning Board could be secured for \$60,000, and which I telegraphed to be sent to Baltimore by the following Sunday night, was sent by him." [Weed].

So much for the existence of the bargain and the indications as to who were the parties to it. It ought not to be difficult for the committee to follow the clue here given, to discover who sent Weed South; who gave him a cipher fitted to transmit the terms of a corrupt bargain in; who arranged the preliminary telegraph to Henry Havesmyer; who accepted them, and who were involved in the scheme to carry them out.

Mr. Tilden's relation to the transaction is not yet made clear, but some light is let in upon it. In his card of Oct. 16, 1878, he declared regarding the South Carolina cipher despatches: "No one of such telegrams, either in cipher or translated, was ever shown to, or its contents made known to me."

"Contents," in the light of Weed's testimony, seems to have been a carefully chosen word. It may mean the specific language or the substance of any one telegram by which the transaction was carried out, which Mr. Tilden's truthfulness is saved. But if it means, as it was plainly intended to mean, that Mr. Tilden had never had any knowledge of the subject-matter and purport of the despatches, or of the transaction to which they referred, then Mr. Tilden's volunteered statement conflicts with Mr. Weed's recollection.

By the language we have cited and by the further assertion that no transaction such as Weed was engaged in could at any time have come within the range of his power without that power being instantly exerted to crush it out, Mr. Tilden conveyed, and must have meant to convey, the impression that he knew nothing of such a transaction. But Weed testifies as follows: "He [Pelton, Tilden's nephew] informed me on a subsequent date since he had left New York the night before, the matter had come to the knowledge of Gov. Tilden, and that he [Pelton] had received two despatches, one of them from Mr. Edward Cooper, saying that no money could be furnished, and that all the negotiations must be stopped, and from Governor Wood, saying that the [Pelton] must return at once to New York City."

It is evident that Mr. Tilden did not maintain the position which he has assumed of innocent indifference, of absolute ignorance as to the shameful corruption which was being carried on for his benefit, and by men who were known to be his intimate agents. It is possible that he knew it, and testified that he did not, and that he declares he would have done. As a point for investigation. What is established beyond a doubt is that the impression which he has sought to give, that he knew nothing of it, is contradicted by the first really essential evidence that has been offered on the subject.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Teller Committee has finished its labors in Charleston, S. C. There is plenty of evidence on both sides, but the evidence on the Democratic side is most remarkable. Where they cannot get some one to swear that a particular outrage did not take place at all, they try to make it appear that the whipping or the shooting was done for some other purpose than political effect. The poor Democrats grew afraid of the negro—in fact, their lives were in danger—and, consequently, to diminish the danger, armed Democratic mobs took prominent negro leaders and almost, if not quite, beat them to death. A very likely story, indeed! At Charleston, on Jan. 23 and succeeding days, the following evidence was taken:—C. C. Hayne, a colored Republican, testified to the beating of Freeman, the stuffing of ballot-boxes at the Palmetto engine house, and the rejection of colored voters in the Eighth Ward.

J. J. Young, a colored Republican, who was a prominent member of the colored vote, testified that he was present at the election at Charleston, and that he saw the colored vote being stuffed into the boxes, and that he saw the colored voters being rejected at the polls. He also testified that he saw the colored voters being beaten and that he saw the colored voters being shot.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVIES BILL.

The House, on Feb. 5, passed the Mississippi Levies bill, after striking out the provisions for the expenditure of over \$8,000,000 for the construction of levees. As passed, the bill authorizes the appointment of a commission to examine and report upon the feasibility of all plans presented for improving the levees, and appropriates \$20,000 to defray the necessary expenses. The commission is directed to complete the survey of the river from its mouth to Aiton, Ill., and to improve the passes at the mouths below New Orleans.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

A report has been prepared by the Senate Committee having this matter under consideration which will shortly be laid before the Senate. The South Carolina Senatorship is now held by Butler (Dem.), but the report of the committee states that Mr. Cortun (Rep.) is entitled to it.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

ADDRESS TO THE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE STATE BY THE NORTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION. FELLOW CITIZENS: Work is the secret of success in every department of human affairs, and that this self-evident truth may be more thoroughly impressed upon the minds of our people, and that they may be stimulated to improve the productions of their "muscle and brain"; and that they may be encouraged to develop the latent resources at their command, and thus press their way forward, onward and upward to the destiny which God has in reserve for them, we—by order of the North Carolina Industrial Association—issue this address for the purpose of informing the race that the above named association will hold an Industrial Exposition in the city of Raleigh during the coming fall, at which time will be exhibited such evidences of our material and intellectual progress as can be secured. And in order to secure such products as will do credit to the race, and demonstrate to the world the real merit and worth of the negro, we will in due season issue a premium list, which will offer the most liberal inducements possible, for such evidences of our progress as are to be found in the agricultural, mechanical, educational, scientific, artistic, and inventive departments of life, together with such household articles, or any and everything of an industrial character, that will in the slightest degree reflect credit upon the race.

Knowing that every colored man on the altar of whose heart remains the slightest vestige of race pride will interest himself and his neighbors in this movement, and believing that every person who has any interest in the elevation of the colored people will give all the encouragement and aid within their power, and having been assured of the encouragement and co-operation of the State Bureau of Agriculture, at the head of which is that efficient officer Commissioner Folk, we are sanguine of success. To this end we ask the hearty co-operation of all in the furtherance of this object. Donations will be gladly received from any persons and due credit will be given for the same.

Now, to substantially encourage those who are thoroughly identified with the material welfare of the State, or the bone and sinew of North Carolina—Who will be first to step forward and give us encouragement? We are anxiously desirous that this movement shall be inaugurated under such auspices as shall command the encouragement and approval of all good citizens of both races in our State; for in its material, as in its moral and political destiny, our State very much depends on a liberal co-operation of all good citizens. We will, therefore, gratefully appreciate any aid that may be given by our white friends in this effort to advance the material interests of our race. Write freely to the Secretary.

C. JONES, President.

O. HERRICK, Jr., Secretary.

G. L. PROCTOR, C. N. HURTER, JAMES HILL, S. W. WOODRUFF, HAYNE, W. M. GAZDAR, Committee on Address.

The price will please copy.

from leaving the place that night. On the other side, Thomas H. Moore, a colored Democrat, testified that a majority of the colored people in the strongest colored sections of the county were Democrats.

J. E. Steadman, a white Democrat, testified that there was no disturbance at the Blackville meeting; that Congressman Small consented to the division of time, and that on election day everybody voted freely.

L. E. Lister, Mayor of Blackville, confessed to the receipt of a bribe of \$100,000 by the Republicans to vote the Democratic ticket, with the exception of two candidates for the Legislature.

J. Hollinger, a colored Democrat, testified that William Riley was of notorious bad reputation; he would not believe him on oath; if beaten at all, he would rather be a Democrat, with which he was charged; at the poll he was on election day, most of the colored people voted the Democratic ticket.

Sandy Keitt, a colored Republican and Deputy Marshal, testified that Republicans were delayed in voting at Orangeburg; that he saw Democrats stuff Democratic tickets into the box, and that he was arrested for insisting on entering the poll-room to witness the count. After the election he had been assaulted, and was afraid to go back home. Hundreds of colored men had been turned off by their employers because they did not vote the Democratic ticket.

E. A. Welster, white Republican, testified that two Republican meetings were broken up by the Democrats, and that at the election the Republicans were more united than ever before.

Two colored Supervisors testified to an excess of tickets in the boxes, and to the refusal of the colored vote. B. Byas, colored, testified to the threats of colored Republicans against colored Democrats. One Democrat, he said, was severely beaten for distributing red shirts.

Two Republicans, from Georgetown County, testified that the vote at the first election where the Republicans had a majority was thrown out on account of alleged informality, and the county thus given to the Democrats. The Democrats brought forward G. B. Walker to contradict the testimony of R. C. Brown as to the obstruction of voters and other irregularities at Mount Pleasant. S. J. Matthews, a white Democrat, testified to the gestures of the election and the strength of the colored Democratic vote in the city. Stephen Hayne, a colored witness, estimated that 2,000 colored men voted the Democratic ticket in the city at the last election, he had been repeatedly threatened and cursed because he was a Democrat.

R. Smith, colored, who has been a Democrat since 1872, was positive that over 3,000 colored men in Charleston voted the Democratic ticket at the late election; they no longer feared that Democratic success would impair their rights, and they increased in number daily. The witness had been looted by colored Republicans for being a Democrat.

On the Republican side, Frank Johnson, Republican Supervisor, testified that colored voters were "dressed and refused the right to vote in Ward 2." G. H. Dantzman, colored Republican Supervisor, testified to the rejection of colored voters on the use of tissue tickets, and fraudulent additions to the poll-list in Ward 6. A copy of the poll list was produced, and the witness declared that it contained the names of dead men and others who did not vote at the last election. Mayor Sale, of Charleston, was summoned to appear and bring his witness to the court of Charleston, but taken and never published, but failed or refused to appear.

The committee adjourned, to meet in Washington on the following Monday.

SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS.

Last week the Senate spent nearly two days considering the claim of Mitchell, of Kentucky, for cotton captured by the United States during the war, but really in discussing the general question of Southern war claims. The claim of Mitchell was warmly supported by both of the Kentucky Senators and opposed by Ben. Hill, of Georgia, and Mr. Morgan, of Alabama. Hill arranged the policy, and considering this class of claims, and declared that he was opposed to all war claims, whether presented by loyal or disloyal claimants. He believed that some of them should ever be considered, much less paid, and he said that the sooner the Southern people were given to understand that these war claims would not be considered by Congress, the better it would be for them. They would then go about building up their material interests instead of looking to the Government for pay for their losses. He said he could see no difference in this class of claims, for he had never yet had a definition of loyalty as applied to the Southern people who remained South during the war. If respect for the Union and a desire to see it perpetuated was loyalty, he knew of thousands of men in the South who had resisted secession as long as it was possible, and only acquiesced in it from sheer necessity. Referring to himself, he said that never, even in the midst of the struggle, in his heart he had expected or wished to see this Union dissolved, and he knew thousands in the South whose feelings in this direction were as strong as his own. Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, and others on the Democratic side heard Hill with impatience, and when he finished Mr. Beck characterized his remarks as a stamp speech, and made a sharp attack upon him. Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, much in the same strain as Hill, also opposed the measure, which received but 17 votes. During the debate upon this bill several of the Democratic Senators put themselves unequivocally upon record as opposed to war claims of every character, and the measure was defeated by a large majority.

THE CIVIL SERVICE IN THE SOUTH.

That the Administration has under consideration a reorganization of the Civil Service in the South is now pretty certain. At the commencement of President Hayes' government it was attempted to be shown that the disorganization of the Southern States was largely due to the assumed fact that officers intrusted with the execution of Federal laws were aliens to the people among whom they lived, generally unpopular and discredited to the Administration and party by which they were maintained, and that Southern Democrats defied the law chiefly because they detested its instrumentality. It was represented, at the same time, that were the Administration to intrust the office in question to men in harmony with, and agreeable to, "the people" of the South, a new era of respect

for, and obedience to, the United States laws would follow. Accepting these views, the Administration entered upon the experiment of complying with the demands made by Southern Democrats. The result is well known. In most of the Southern States the law officers of President Grant's Administration have been replaced by Democrats or lukewarm Republicans endorsed by the leading men of the White League. In spite of these changes, however, the manufacture of "moonshiners" whiskey goes on with ever more energy than before "the era of reconciliation."

A Democratic District Attorney in South Carolina did not restrain the red-shirt rifle clubs in 1878 more effectively than the Republican officials were able to do in 1876. A Democratic United States Marshal in Georgia has proved that he is unable to prevent the growing "violence" of the revenue laws in that State and in Louisiana. A Marshal appointed upon the recommendation of leading Democrats was unable to restrain the political murderers of Texas and Caddo more effectively than the Republican Marshal Pitkin was able to restrain those fellows in Feliciana and Ouachita. On the other hand, the funds in New Orleans, which Mr. Pitkin rendered impossible in 1876, Marshal Wharton permitted to pass unchallenged in 1878. These facts, with many specifications and details, are now being pressed upon the attention of the Administration, and there is good ground for the belief that important changes will shortly be made among the Federal officials in Georgia, Louisiana, and South Carolina. For the Marshanship of Louisiana the ex-Marshall, Mr. Pitkin, is the most prominent candidate. He is endorsed by all the strong Republicans in New Orleans, and by leading business men. The President is reported as having received application the most favorably.

BREAKING UP ILLICIT DISTILLING.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day received the following telegrams from Raleigh, N. C., from Collector F. J. Young: "Revenue Agent Kellogg and Deputy Collector Farrell just returned from Chatham. Captured Sheriff's illicit distillery. Thirteen beer stands, 1,000 gallons beer, 20 gallons singings, &c. destroyed. Hill saved."

The following despatch was received from Revenue Agent G. W. Adkins, at Lynchburg, Va.: "Deputy Collector Austin has returned from a raid along the Virginia and West Virginia line. He captured five distilleries and made several arrests. The West Virginia party had gotten two distilleries when the parties separated. In McDowell County, West Va., our officers were fired into from the bush, and two of them narrowly escaped."

THE NEGRO EMIGRATION PROJECT.

From New Orleans Times, Jan. 22. The emigration movement among the colored people, begun by the colored writer mentioned to testify before the United States Grand Jury relative to alleged outrages in the parish, and inspired by the Windom resolution, is assuming new phases every day. It is now said, and on the best of authority, that the Republican members of the Legislature have agreed to call a caucus to consider the matter, and to prepare some sort of a document to Congress relative to the subject. The Republican State Central Committee will also be called together to take some action on the same question. Of course it is impossible to say what action either the caucus or the Central Committee will take, as neither of these bodies are yet properly organized to testify before the committee of dealing with the matter. These witnesses declare their intention of not going back to their homes, and if the emigration movement assumes proportions worthy of attention, labor in many parishes of the State must suffer considerable disorganization.

FORFEITED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Collector's Office, Fifth Dist., N. C., Winston, January 22nd, 1879. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on SATURDAY, the 15th day of FEBRUARY, 1879, at my office in Winston, ONLY O'CLOCK P. M. of said day, I will sell to the highest bidder, for Cash, the following described property, as forfeited to the United States under Section 3469 U. S. Revised Statutes:—ONE GRAY HORSE, ONE BLACK HORSE, ONE MULE, ONE HORSE WAGON, ONE SINGLE WAGON, ONE SET SINGLE HARNESS, ONE SET DOUBLE HARNESS, 110 GALLONS WHISKEY.

Taken as the property of M. M. Welch, Moses Teague and David Thorbury. W. H. WHEELER, Collector.

Though the Winter be Cold the Alps Must be Crossed.

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And Dry Goods House OF S. D. FRANKLIN & CO.,

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They have effected an arrangement with the well known Clothing House of DEVILS & CO., NEW YORK, by which they will be enabled to take measures for Suits and have them to order, on short notice. Samples will be received by the 15th of February. Gentlemen desiring something gotten for spring wear must not fail to examine these goods. Free notice will be given of their arrival.

They will also be equipped, in due time, with a desirable line of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Staple Dry Goods, Gents' and Ladies' Notions, all of which will be offered AT REDUCTION PRICES. Special inducements now offered on all their present stock. feb-14

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