THE WILSON ADVANCE

A WEEKLY DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE MATERIAL, EDUCATIONAL, POLITICAL AND AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

Published Every Friday Morning.

Josephus Daniels, Editor and Proprietor.

Friday Morning, June 15.

The Making of Genuine Men.

At a dinner given at Delmonico's to the committee of Louisville citizens representing the Southern Exposition, to be held in that city next August, a very large company of distinguished men were gathered.—Among those present were General Grant, Bishop Dudley, Senator Beck, Henry Watterson and other representative men. The speeches took a wide range and Mr. Watterson stated in his toast to "The New South" that it was probably the first meeting since the war between the gentleman of the two sections with no political objects in view.

The speakers discussed a variety of topics, most of them dwelling upon the pleasant relations existing between the North and South, and touching upon the good effect the proposed Exposition would have in increasing this kindly feeling. But the speech that seemed to us to be more worthy of notice and to contain more original ideas and food for thought was that of Mr. Frank D. Carley, chairman of the Louisville committee. He said some things, in the course of one of the most original and practical after dinner speeches we have ever read, that are applicable to every community, and especially to the wealthier men of the community. He is one of the successful business men who does not make money a God and render unto it idolatrous worship. He impressed and carried home to his hearers the truth "that business is not an end but the means; that wealth is not the definition of success; that there is something above and beyond the mere creation of machinery by which modern humanity is fed, housed and clothed—that, in fact, all the amazing material and mechanical development of the country, this carnival of machinery, is not the consummation of American existence, but only a basket on the nation's arm, in which it carries our food and clothing, most to be valued for the relief and leisure it may some day bring this overwrought and anxious American mind.

Thus would we teach it to our people that it is not enough that we build up the South into a well tilled and commodious home, but that we have the right people in it; that the problem is not only one of growing cities and great machinery, but what kind of citizenship we are creating. It is not Alabama and Birmingham and the manufacture of iron, or the refining of sugar, but the cultivation and refinement of the character of our our people. This majestic material world which we call America, with all its marvelous resources and its coming palatial civilization, was intended by its creator, not to absorb all the elements of our manhood, but rather to be the protecting shelter and environment of a cultured and genuine people, the dormitory, as it were, and dining room and drawing room of a lofty race of men. The one supreme thing in all the universe is not the making of corn and cotton and railroads, but the making of genuine men. These, gentlemen, are the motives and the hopes to which our Exposition is dedicated."

After reading this speech we began to inquire if any one else ever looked on these Expositions in the same light Mr. Carley has viewed them, and we thought of the narrowness of the scope they have been accorded by a majority of their Directors and Managers. This has come to be an age of utility, and we very much fear that in going into or starting any enterprise the question of dollars and cents, rather than of making genuine men is given undue prominence. And we fell to musing as to how our leading men in our own State and town regarded business. Do they not look on it rather as the end, than the means? Do they not allow themselves to become so engrossed that they forget that it is not all of life to make money and that "wealth is not the true definition of success." We greatly fear they do, and we would that every business man could come to take Mr. Carley's view and to look on all business, all enterprises as the making of genuine men and not of "corn and cotton and railroads."

This is a theme that ought to command the attention of all our people, and we present it today in the hope that it will give them broader views of the great business of living, and "give us a glimpse of a higher, a finer and gentler life."

Tarboreans Growing Wrathy.

Our friends over in Edgecombe seem to be imitating the boy who cried over the spilt milk. As all our readers know the last Legislature, at the request of a large majority (nearly all the whites) of the people who lived in that portion of Edgecombe county adjoining Wilson, took from Edgecombe a strip of land about ten miles long and from one to three miles wide and gave it to Wilson. The reason of this transfer was that the people most interested, that is the people living in the territory transferred, requested the legislature by largely signed petitions to make the change. It was a voluntary act of theirs and the Tarboro people ought not to blame us because the people in that section liked Wilson better than Tarboro. We were not instrumental in bringing about this preference except in so far as the thrift, enterprise and business activity of our place caused them to be desirous to be "of us and with us." The distance to Tarboro was about twice as far as to Wilson, and the farmers living in the section cut off transacted all of their business in Wilson and were rarely ever in Tarboro except during Court.

The Legislature wisely granted their request, although it was opposed most vigorously by Senator Battle and others. Until the matter was decided by the Legislature it was to have been expected that the Tarboro people would fight it, but after the bill providing for the transfer of territory had passed both houses and become a law it was expected that, as law abiding people, the Tarboreans would be sensible enough to accept the inevitable and to peaceably transfer, what the *Guide* calls "thirty miles of rich, taxable territory, over 2000 people—one hundred and fifty majority being Democratic." Instead of 2000 people we get between five and six hundred. Instead of 150 Democratic majority we get only about 125 voters. Brother Battle looks through magnifying glasses and in his "scare" he evidently thinks we have captured nearly all of "the State of Edgecombe."

We say the peaceable transfer of this territory was to have been expected after the Legislature decreed it, but our expectations have been in vain. On the day appointed for surveying and establishing the new line (Edgecombe and Wilson both having appointed commissioners and Surveyors) the Wilson delegation was on hand and after waiting for Edgecombe's Commissioners a sufficient time, without avail, went to work and surveyed and established the line according to the Legislative enactment. The Tarboro people now claim that the line is not a legal one, bebecause both counties were not represented in the survey. Our esteemed contemporary the *Guide* evidently is much incensed and waxeth warm over what it is pleased to term "the raped territory." Brother Battle grows eloquent in his opposition and talks learnedly of the "deep damnation of the taking off;" "all turkey to Wilson, and all buzzard to Edgecombe;" "the heartless, indefensible doings of politicians;" "the injustice to Edgecombe tax-payers and to the 1700 true Democrats" and much more stuff of the same sort. He refers to the Democrats in Edgecombe as the "truest" when it is a matter of history that in the last election, when the right of self government by the white men was guaranteed to Edgecombe by the Democratic party, several hundred democrats stayed away from the polls, showing their "true inwardness." But what has this high sounding cant to do with the question now at issue? The bill is a law. The people of Wilson county are not responsible for the bill. They did not originate it. They do not father it, but they are determined to see the law enforced, and it would be much more like law-abiding citizens for the "powers that be" in Edgecombe to submit gracefully than so sulk and kick against what can't be helped.

The property in this territory transferred to Wilson has been assessed by the tax assessors of Edgecombe and the *Guide* says the Sheriff will collect. The assessors for Wilson have assessed it and Sheriff Farmer will collect it if there is any law in this country, and no amount of "kicking up" will prevent it.

The Tariff and the Speakership.

The New York *Herald* a short time ago addressed a letter to the democratic members of the next Congress asking their views as to the Tariff and Speakership. In reply Mr. Dowd says, "I am in favor of Abraham S. Hewitt."

Col. Green does not express any choice, but is known to be for Sun Set Cox. Gen. Cox says: I favor an honest and judicious expenditure of the public moneys; the abolition of all internal revenue taxes and such a readjustment of our present tariff as will give us one that is fair and just. The democrat whom I shall find most capable and attentive in the discharge of his duties, and whom I believe will appoint the committees of the House so as most readily to promote the above objects, will receive my support. Preferring measures to men, I cannot at prssent be more specific."

The General's letter is "clear, forcible and to the point, but perfectly non-committal."

Of the answers seventeen were for tariff reform and only three against it.

Patent Outside Newspapers.

The following is from the *Agent's Gazette*:

We have been informed that Postmaster-General W. Q. Gresham about decided that newspapers known as "patent outsides," "insides," or "co-operative," etc., shall be excluded from the mails as second-class publications. The reason, we understand, is that the papers being similarly printed on one side in the large cities, and then sold by the quire or ream to thousands of country publishers, who make up and print the other half of the paper with home news and local advertisements is sufficient evidence that such papers are not self-sustaining. There are about four thousand such publications issued in this country, and if the ruling above referred to should go into effect, probably three thousand "co-operatives" of the smallest circulation, influence and local advertising patronage would necessarily suspend publication, the other one thousand papers however, of the better class of "co-operatives" would be greatly strengthened and could then afford to publish the whole of their paper. So that in the end, the press, advertisers and the public would be benefitted. We shall be prepared to give further particulars in next month's issue of this paper.

"Did We Shake?"

Do the palms of "Wilson" itch for the Wilson Fund as they did when they robbed Edgecombe of thirty miles of territory, by snap judgment and without excuse?—Tarboro *Guide*.

The "palms of 'Wilson' do not itch for the Wilson fund," but if a fund like that were left to Wilson, for the benefit of its poor children, we would be honest enough to spend it as directed. Is the *Guide* satisfied?

The Tarboro *Guide* asks if the democratic party can afford to do without Edgecombe's 1700 votes. Surely the democrats of Edgecombe are not so wavering in their devotion to the democratic party that they would refuse to vote on account of the transfer of a little strip of land. If so then the sooner they go the better. We do not believe, however, the democrats of Edgecombe are so easily shaken in their allegiance, and we know they will resent the insinuations of the *Guide*. The *Guide* may leave the party on that account; the yoemanry of Edgecombe are too fixed in their principles.

The Morganton *Lanvette*, referring to the mention of Mr. Julian S. Carr's name in connection with the Democratic nomination for Governor, says: "The democracy has no candidate more available. A young man of pluck, brains and energy, who has built up a fortune for himself and a great interest for his State, is surely as worthy of the Governor's chair, as men who ply at politics, as artizans at their trade.

In a recent interview Mr. Hendricks says there seems to be a strong sentiment in favor of the old ticket. He also intimated that he would again take the second place if the Convention should offer it. He said "when a duty is required of us, however distasteful it must be performed. I do not doubt that if the old ticket were renominated it would be elected."

Several promising newspapers in this country, says the New York *World*, have been destroyed by an excess of scholarship and an inability to get close to the public. There is no spectacle so sad as that of an over-educated man struggling with barbarism.

And many a long-suffering community has been sorely afflicted by an incompetent, ignorant and brainless editor's attempting to issue a paper for the "edification" of the people. There is no spectacle so sad as that of an ignorant man endeavoring to fill the place of an educated, intelligent one.

The Winston *Leader* speaking in reference to the giving of medals at Commencements says: We put ourselves on record as saying that more evil than good is the final result of all medals that are given in competition. It is an old time honored custom—a practice that has received the sanction and commendation of some of our wisest and best people. If this were not true—we would denounce the awarding of medals as puerile, and foolish; bad in practice and poor in theory.

Henry Watterson Esq., of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, spent several days with Ex-Gov. Tilden at Greystone this week, and on his return home wrote that he saw nothing to lead him to modify the opinion so often expressed—that no power on earth could induce him to accept the Presidency.

Last winter a Missouri girl leaped in the river for suicide, finding the water distressingly cold she got out as quick as possible. She declared that she simply postponed her death until she could drown more comfortably; and now with the first warm weather, she has executed her purpose.

Fabius H. Busbee Esq., one of Raleigh's most pleasant speakers and able lawyers, has been in great demand on Commencement occasions this year. He has delivered not less than ten addresses. We regard him as one North Carolina's best orators.

Chas. C. Fulton, editor of the Baltimore *American*, died in Baltimore last Thursday. Like Greely and others he rose from a printer and was thoroughly familiar with all the departments of his business. He was a self made man and died full of years and honors.

Mr. Dossey Battle of "the State of Edgecombe," will find by reading Attorney General Kenan's opinion, which we publish elsewhere, that the legislature established the new line between the two counties, and *that the line is fixed*. We suppose this decision will settle the matter.

It is said that Jeff Davis' hair is perfectly white, and he has the appearance of a feeble, wan, bent old man, while his wife is fat, hale and hearty, and takes care of him as though he were her child.

Fred Douglass being at a meeting of white clergymen in Boston the other day, was called on for a speech. "No," he said, "I came here merely to give color to the occasion."

For the first time in its history the University has conferred the degree of L. L. D. on a Jew, Dr. Mendelssohn, of Wilmington, N. C.

Aptness at calling names and using opprobrius epithets is not argument as some of our exchanges seems to think.

[Communicated.]

Jake Shivers and the Tariff.

MR. EDITOR:—

As I told you the other day I had not set foot in Wilson before in six months. You know I always go to town twice a year, and the old lady takes her trips in the spring and fall to do her trading, for she won't trust me to buy her tricks. She vows men don't know anything about wimmen's fixings. But this time she gave me a sample and told me to buy her another dress like it because she got it cheap.

Well, when I got to town last Saturday, the very first man I met was Jack Simms. I am always glad to meet up with Jack and talk to him about politics. You know I am a little hard of hearing and he makes things so plain. He told me a sight and said the Democrats would be certain to elect the next President, beat Mott and his gang out of their boots and elect Zeb. Vance to the Senate again, if our folks didn't get to quarreling among themselves and "bust" up before the day of election on that confounded tariff question. He said some of the Democratic newspapers were making themselves fools about the tariff and splitting hairs about nothing. They were doing their level best to kick up a row in our camp and about half of 'em ought to be killed off—they were doing a sight more harm than good. About this time Jack talked so loud that a great crowd came up where we were in front of Rountree's store, and as I did not want to "argufy" in the presence of so many strangers, I walked around on Nash Street and saw a very nice looking man reading a newspaper. He spoke to me very politely, asked me to take a seat and give him the news about the crops as he presumed I was a farmer. I told him he was right. I made my living at the plow handle, and I was glad to inform him that, with the exception of some little late cotton, our crops were very promising. I then remarked: "You seem to be reading the papers. I will thank you to give me some news about politics—how about this tariff question?"

He replied quickly that he had just been reading one of the best papers in the State, and he agreed exactly with what his paper said about the tariff and the election of Randall as Speaker. He declared that it would never do to elect that fellow Randall as speaker. He was tricky and unreliable and all wrong on the tariff—that he was the choice of the Radicals and they had fixed it so he could go to Congress and work against us. He said Randall was a high protective tariff man—that the present high tariff was a Radical measure and made goods that the farmers had to buy so high.

I thought to myself, your head is level. I am glad I met you. This tariff will make goods so high, I had better hurry on and get that dress for the old lady before the rise. I recollected she wanted me to go to town the week before, and if I am too late and the goods have got higher, Nancy will give me fits when I get back, for not going when she told me. As I passed along I spied another man reading his paper, I went straightway to him, for I want to get all the news when I go to town. This man was just as polite and clever as the other. After speaking to him, I said;

"My friend, can't you give me the news? How is it about that tariff question and that fellow, Randall?"

"Why," said the gentleman, "I have just been reading my paper, which is Democratic to the backbone, and I find but little about the tariff or Mr, Randall, but enough, I suppose, to give you such information as you may desire."

He then asked: "Do you know who this fellow Randall is?"

I replied "No, I do not, but I understand he is a bad man. Who is he, anyhow?"

He said, "Samuel J. Randall is a Democratic member of Congress from the State of Pennsylvania. He has always been a Democrat and a bitter foe to the Radical party. He was elected by the Democrats Speaker in two Congresses and voted for by them in the last Congress. He has always been a great friend to the South, and stood by us on every occasion when the Radicals were heaping insults and oppressions upon us. He is a gentleman of the very highest character, an honorable, active and influential Democrat. It is true some Democrats are denouncing him because in their opinion he is too much of a tariff man. But this is all wrong. Mr. Randall, like thousands of other Democrats, favors a tariff for revenue, but when the tariff is levied, wants to get some protection on iron, just as the Democrats of Louisiana want some protection on sugar. Iron is the leading product of Pennsylvania just as sugar is in Louisiana. Mr. Randall and our Democratic brethren in those States have always entertained the same views on the tariff they now do, and we have never quarrelled with them about it. It is a matter of vital importance to them, and they have stood by the Democratic party depending on our party to do them justice in fixing up the tariff. We cannot get along without such Democrats as Mr. Randall, and I think it very wrong, almost a crime, to be abusing and denouncing them at this time, when it is almost certain we can elect a Democratic President with their help, and it is just as certain that we will be beaten without their co-operation and aid."

I then asked him if we were bound to have a tariff. He said: "O, yes, the constitution provides that we shall levy a tariff or tax on foreign goods brought to this country in order to raise money to support the government. If this was not done, we should be compelled to levy a direct tax on the people and take the money from their pockets to keep up the government. The difference between the two parties is this:

The Democrats are for making this tax on foreign goods just high enough to get sufficient revenue to support the government—the Radicals are for a high protective tariff, in order to protect manufacturers regardless of the constitution and the burdens imposed upon the great body of the people."

"A reasonable and fair tariff for revenue will necessarily afford some protection to American industries and that is called "incidental protection." This is the kind of protection Mr. Randall and his friends contend for. The Democrats make *revenue the object* and protection the incident, while the Radicals make Profection the object and revenue the incident."

When the gentleman finished, I thanked him, but I was very much confused. I began to think Jack Simms was half-way right. I could not see what all the fuss was about, so I went back to see the first man and told him what I had heard. He became very much excited and said what I had heard was all bosh—that Randall was a high tariff man, that he could not be elected in Philadelphia if he was not, that he was not fit for Speaker, that he was for keeping up the present Radical tariff, which made goods so high, that if he was elected Speaker, the Democratic party would be ruined, that he knew his paper was right and he intended to stand by it. I never saw a man get so excited. It made me more confused for awhile than ever. I left him talking and went on to get the dress, when I met Albert Farmer. I was really glad to see him for I knew he was a staunch old Democrat. I repeated to him what I had heard, and asked him what it all meant. He said it was the newspapers making all the fuss, and if they would stop quarreling and finding fault with Democrats and pitch into the Radicals a little more, the people would be all right.

I then asked him about the tariff and Randall, for they told me this tariff would make goods so high and Randall would ruin the Democratic party.

"That's all newspaper stuff," said Albert, "and if about half of them could be stopped it would be better for the country. What we Democrats want, is peace and quiet—a high price for cotton and cheap provisions. All this talk you have heard about high prices is humbug. You need not worry yourself, Jake, about that dress. You can buy it just as cheap as your wife did. Calicoes and plow points are as cheap as ever. This man Randall made us a good Speaker, and if he should be elected again I guess he will do about as well as any. If we will keep united and elect our President we will have good times for everybody. It hurts me to see these Democratic papers sowing discord in our ranks. Instead of driving off Democrats, we ought to open our doors and invite more to come in. The newspapers I am afraid, will ruin us."

I thought Albert was right, so I started to the ADVANCE office to stop my paper. I called and as you will remember, Mr. Editor, I said 'Good morning, I have called to——' And before I could say another word, you got up and invited me to take a seat, and asked me what I thought of your new office, and when I said again, "I have called to——" you remarked, "Yes, uncle Jake, I am always glad to see you. You never come to town without calling on me. How have you been and how did you leave Mrs. Shivers?" I said "Very well, but I am sorry to say I've come to stop my paper. I have just heard the newspapers are kicking up a big fuss and ruining our party's prospects, and I do not intend to give my enemy a stick to knock me down with if I can help it."

It was then, Mr. Editor, you said, "I presume, Mr. Shivers, you have not seen the ADVANCE recently. I am sure I have done all I could to produce harmony in our party, and have begged our Democratic friends to stop quarrelling about Mr. Randall and the tariff and to use all their weapons against the common enemy. I am sure when you see the paper, you will approve my course."

I saw in a minute I was too fast. I had not got my papers in over a month, and I begged your pardon and promised to write down for your paper which I told you.

I went home and read my ADVANCE and found all you said was true. I was greatly troubled about what I had heard. I thought to myself, can it be possible that Democrats will so soon forget the mean doings and crimes of the Radical party? How they made war on innocent men and women in North Carolina? How they stole the School money from the poor little children of our State? How the Radical powers at Washington sent down soldiers to break up State Legislatures and destroy the liberties of the people, and how that so-called protection Democrat, Hancock, came to our assistance? Can they forget how this same said Radical party with the shamelessness of a highway robber stole from the Democratic voters of this country, their honestly elected President Samuel J. Tilden, and inaugurated in the face of the whole world an acknowledged Fraud to disgrace the seat once honored by the Father of his country? Can Democrats forget these and a thousand other crimes of the Radical party, and by wrangling and quarrelling over small differences on the tariff, throw away the grand opportunity they now have? I cannot, for my life, see how they can have the heart to do it. As an old Democrat, who longs for the peace and happiness of our countrymen and the preservation of our liberties, I appeal to our Democratic friends everywhere to exercise forbearance towards one another. Let us save our country and its free institutions first. We can settle the little differences on the tariff question afterwards.

Your old friend,

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WRITE FOR OUR SPRING CATALOGUE and learn how easily and economically you can order MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING. ROGERS, PEET & CO. NEW-YORK. SENT FREE

WELLS, BAILEY & CO., are our agents at WILSON, N. C.

GUANO!

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The farmers of Wilson County will find it to their interest to use the Celebrated brand of

Pocomoke Guano!

For Sale by C. A. YOUNG & BRO.

ALWAYS at the FRONT

THE OLD HARDWARE HOUSE OF

G. D. GREEN & CO.,

(Opposite the Court House)

HARDWARE, STOVES, LIME, PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH, &C.

WATT PLOWS!

Thomas Smoothing Harrows for cultivating cotton and corn, at Factory Prices--Freight added.

☞ We are in our New Store with plenty of room to show goods, and to cash purchasers we are offering

Specially Low Prices.

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SPRING AND SUMMER

SUITS TO ORDER.

Call and examine our stock of Foreign and Domestic Woolens and Fancy Suitings. Fits Guaranteed, and Fine Workmanship.

WEDDING SUITS A SPECIALTY.

Greenwood & Belsmeyer.

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NEW GOODS! NEW STORE!!

And Low Prices!

A. P. SIMPSON

(AT FELTON & SCARBOROUGH'S OLD STAND,)

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Crockery, Tinware, &c. Spring and Summer Clothing, cheap. Prints 5cts, Ladies Fine Shoes $1, Children Shoes 75 cents to $1, Ribbons from 1 to 3 inches wide 10 cents a yard, Ladies, children and Misses hose from 5 to 10c, Light Cassimere cloth 40 cents, Light Bunting one yard, Cheap lot of Hats, for boys, ladies, men and children. Confectionerries and Grocerries. Parasols and Umbrellas 25cts. All other lasses of goods kept in a general store, sold cheap.

FARMER & BUNN,

Tarboro Street, Wilson, N. C.

☞ WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a full line of choice Groceries and Confectionries.

Which we are Selling Cheap.

Mr. John N. Wester, of Franklin, is with the firm and will be glad to see friends. Give us a call. dec 1-3m

Lime, Kainit and Plaster!

Building Lime, Agricultural Lime, Carbonate of Lime, Kainit, Land Plaster and Marl.

Good Fertilizers!

And very cheap. Send for Circular.

☞ FRENCH BROS., Rocky Point, N. C.

ALBERT FARMER,

TARBORO ST., NEXT DOOR TO WIGGINS',

Wilson, N. C.,

Dealer in Doors, Windows, Blinds, Lime, Hair, Plaster and Cement. All at Bottom Price for Cash or Barter. Parties needing any goods in this line will please give me a call. oct6-tf

PATRONIZE HOME FOLKS

When They can do as well For You.

HUGH E. MERRAY represents the largest, cheapest, safest and oldest Regular Life Insurance Company doing business in Wilson. Give him your business and he will spend his money here among you. mar15-tf

Alfred Robinson.

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

TARBORO STREET, WILSON, N.

☞ None but the best barbers employed.

P. J. Boyal, G. W. Wainwright, H. T. Coleman,

WAINWRIGHT, BOYAL & CO.,

(Successors to Farmer & Wainwright.)

Founders and Manufacturers of the Only

WILSON COTTON AND TURNING PLOW.

—WILSON, N. C.—

Having bought the entire stock belonging to the old firm of Farmer & Wainwright we are now prepared to offer special inducements to those in need of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

We will continue to manufacture the original Wilson Plows and Castings with some improvements.

WAINWRIGHT, BOYALL & CO.,
mar21tf [At the Old Stand.]

E. BATTLE. N. ANDERSON

DRS. BATTLE & ANDERSON,

Offer their professional services to the public. Office in the Court House Square, at Deans' old office. Office hours from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 3½ to 5 P. M.

Dr. Battle can be found at the office. Dr. Anderson at his residence, opposite Col. Whitehead's at [illegible] may4-tf

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

FOUTZ FOUTZ FOUTZ

We Hereby will cure of Colic, Worms or Lung Fever, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.

Foutz's Powders will increase the milk and butter.

Foutz's Powders will prevent Gapes in Young Chicks if Foutz's Powders are used in the proportion of twenty per cent., and make the chicks fine and vigorous.

Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost every Disease to which horses are subject, and will increase the action of the kidneys, and make the horse fine and vigorous.

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Foutz's Powders will give satisfaction.

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DEALERS IN

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CONFECTIONERIES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Oranges, Lemons, &c., &c.

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Fresh Stock of Canned Fruits and Canned Meat. We keep a choice line of FRESH GROCERIES to which we make daily additions. We solicit a share of the public patronage and guarantee to please those who favor us with their patronage.

Elizabeth Iron Works

CHAS. W. PETTIT, PROP.

280 and 282 Water St., Norfolk, Va

MANUFACTURER OF

Engines, Boilers Saw and Grist Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers,

FORGINGS AND CASTINGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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NOTICE

Parties having wool to card, I would notify them that my cards will be prepared to do first-class work by June 20th. Wool shipped to me at Fremont will be promptly attended to. J. SOUTHARD,

Richardson's Store,
jun1-2mo Johnson Co., N. C.