The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, March 25, ...1880.

LOCAL RECORDS:

☞Our thanks are tendered Senator Merritt for Legislative documents sent the RECORD; and by the way he is the only member who has ever sent them.

☞When you go to buy a SEWING MACHINE, remember the "DOMESTIC" is the BEST that is made—do not compare it with your cheap machines; you can find them at London's cheap store. Also all kinds of Machine Needles.

☞If you need a SHIRT, now is the time to buy, before the price is cut up. W. L. London has a few left—bought last Fall, and can give you a bargain now. Everybody knows the price of Cotton and Linen Goods has gone up.

Also Cocoanuts, Lemons, Raisins, Currants, &c., CHEAP, and just received at London's cheap store.

Seed, Seed!

A full line of Garden Seed, Clover, Orchard Grass, and Herd Grass Seed. Also a variety of Plows and Plow Castings, at Bynum & Headen's New Cheap Store.

Horse Killed.

Last Monday Mr. John B. Harris, who lives near here, had a valuable horse killed. His wagon had just delivered a load of wood in front of the old "Long" store, when the horses became frightened and suddenly turning ran against one of the pillars that supports the piazza of the store which caused the piazza to fall down and caught one of the horses under it, crushing him so badly as to cause his death.

Easter-Monday.

Next Monday being Easter-Monday will, as usual, be generally observed as a holiday. We suppose there will be any number of fishing parties and picnics, and all the young folks (and many of the old ones too) will doubtless have a good time. We hear that the young ladies of this place will give a "Leap-Year" hop on the night of that day.

While so many will be joyously celebrating Easter-Monday, but few will think of the glorious event commemorated on the day preceding.

The Gruber Family.

We had the pleasure of attending an entertainment given a few nights ago by the Gruber family. The youngest, a little girl barely three years old, sang several songs as correctly as one much older could have done, and displayed a musical talent truly wonderful in one so young. The other two children, a boy nine years old and a girl five years of age, sang remarkably well and showed that they also possessed great musical talent. Mrs. Gruber has a very superior voice and her singing was remarkably good. But the "prodigy" is Mr. Gruber, who seems chock full of music, and not only plays upon any number of instruments but with his voice or throat can mimic any kind of sound. His performance upon the violin was indeed wonderful and greatly astonished our local fiddlers, who opened wide their eyes to see a violin handled in so many ways. It really seemed that if he but touched the old fiddle music would pour out in sweetest strains. He played as well with a common walking-stick as we have ever heard our best fiddlers with a rosined bow. But he capped the climax when he performed upon four or five instruments at the same time, and seemed to be a regular musical machine!

Important to Administrators and Executors.

We would call the attention of Administrators and Executors to a very important matter connected with their duties. By reference to the law, as contained in sections 45 and 46 of chapter 45 of Battle's Revisal, it will be seen that it is the duty of all administrators and executors to give notice to all persons holding claims against their estates to exhibit them before a certain day, and such notice must be posted at the court house and at four other public places in the county, or be PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY NEWSPAPER. The reason this notice is required is to enable the administrator or executor to settle up the estate, and the claims of all creditors not presented within the time prescribed in the notice are barred. If an administrator or executor pays out any money without giving this notice he renders himself personally liable to the other creditors, and even if he gives notice he still must PROVE IT, and if these notices are posted up at four places (instead of being published in the county paper) the law says he must prove it by "a witness stating the times and places when and where he saw such notice posted." Now, we ask how many administrators are able to furnish such proof of their compliance with the law? In this connection we copy the following from the Milton Chronicle: "We know of a case, in which the Administrator would have had $4000 to pay had he not advertised in a newspaper, which he was able to show by producing the editor's files. How many Administrators five, ten or twenty years back—who were too parsimonious to advertise in a paper—could to day show that they advertised according to law? Not one out of five hundred. And the legatees and creditors can, if so disposed, go back on all unable to make the showing."

So that, if administrators and executors wish to be on the safe side they had better publish their notices in the county paper, for they can so easily prove such publication and fully protect themselves from any future trouble. And besides it is fairer to creditors, for who ever reads all the badly written and worse spelled notices that are stuck up at cross roads and groceries?

All From Jealousy.

We are informed by Mr. J. C. Gilmore that last Sunday a negro woman, in Moore county a few miles below Egypt, waylaid another negro woman and struck her a violent blow upon the head, which may prove fatal. The cause of the trouble was jealousy.

Exciting Capture.

For a sometime past warrants have been issued for the arrest of James Jordan, of this county upon the charges of rape and larceny, but the officers had not succeeded in capturing him until last Saturday night, when he was arrested under the following circumstances: That afternoon, deputy sheriffs J. J. Knight and Spence Taylor left here and arriving after dark in the vicinity of the place (about 20 miles west of here) where Jordan was supposed to be lurking, summoned a posse of men to assist them, and dividing into two squads, one in charge of each of the officers, they proceeded to two different houses, about half a mile apart. Officer Knight with Messrs. Worthy and Edward Gilliland (who had been summoned) proceeded to the house where Jordan's mother lived. Upon approaching it, one of the squad was sent in rear of the house (a common log cabin) while the other two went to the front. The officer knocked at the door, which aroused the inmates, who were in bed, and the old woman poked her head out of the door demanding what they wanted, whereupon Mr Knight pushed open the door, rushed in, saw Jordan dash out the back door, and suddenly found himself hedged by two women, whom he threw off and hastily followed Jordan who overtook him desperately resisting the two Gilliland's who had him down on the ground. The women (four in number) rushed out of the house making the night hideous with their noise and being joined by two brothers of Jordan they started to the rescue, when the officer drew his pistol and kept them off by threatening to shoot. In a short time the other squad came up, and they carried off their prisoner, followed by volleys of curses from "his sisters, cousins and his aunts," and next day lodged him in jail at this place.

Court Items.

Our Superior Court is still in session, and we will proceed to mention the cases that have thus far been tried. As mentioned in our last issue, at the time of going to press the trial of the cotton thieves was progressing. The trial was concluded that night the jury at a late hour returning a verdict of guilty as to both defendants, Hardison Holland and Jasper Fuller. They and Stephen Stone were arrested about a month ago for stealing a bale of cotton from Mr. Sidney Hobbs, and at the preliminary trial before the Magistrate Holland turned State's evidence and they were bound over to this court, but when he was carried before the Grand Jury to testify he pretended not to know anything about the larceny, hoping this would enable them all to escape punishment. The Solicitor, however, on the next day sent Stone before the Grand Jury, allowing him to be the State's witness, and upon his evidence an indictment was found, and the two other prisoners convicted, so that Holland was rather frustrated in his shrewd plan. Fuller was sentenced to three years imprisonment, and Holland to six, but the latter has appealed to the Supreme Court. Sentences in cases tried last week were pronounced as follows, viz.—Nathan Johnson, one year; Jim Lee, two years; and Henry Walker, three years; so that the force at work on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad will be considerably recruited.

Garra Brower, indicted for cutting William Branson with a knife, submitted and was sentenced to sixty days imprisonment in the county jail.

Three young men, J. H. Hearne, J. D. Thomas, and W. A. Mims, were convicted of entering in the night time the store of Mr. T. L. Lester at Merry Oaks, and sentence was suspended upon payment of costs. It is generally thought that if they had been ignorant negroes they would at once have been sent to the penitentiary, and we would fail in our duty as a journalist did we not give public expression to this feeling.

The civil issue docket was taken up Thursday afternoon and the first case tried was that of W. J. Sloan against Calvin Vestal, which occupied the remainder of the week, not being finished until late Saturday afternoon. This was an action brought by Sloan against Vestal to recover $5,000 damages to his character, because the latter had repeatedly spoken slanderous words of him, accusing him of having sworn to lies in the trial of a former case between them. Vestal admitted having spoken the slanderous words, but pleaded justification, that is, that the alleged slanderous words were true and offered to prove that Sloan had committed perjury. Much evidence was introduced and the case was ably argued and was decided by the jury in favor of Vestal, thus sustaining his plea of justification. If Sloan estimated that his character was damaged $5,000 because Vestal charged him with perjury, how much is he damaged now when a jury has sustained the charge?

On Monday of the second week of the term, the case of the American Iron and Steel Company against the heirs of Silas Burns was taken up, and was not finished until yesterday. This was an action brought to recover a small lot of land at Cocksville, and for damages to their water-power. It is the same case that was tried last court and a new trial granted. The jury returned a verdict for $9, in favor of the plaintiff. The costs in this case will be not less than $200, exclusive of lawyers' fees. This shows how costly it is to get a chasing.

Quite a number of persons have attended court this week, though not as many as last week. The weather has been in pleasant contrast to that of last week, and the roads are getting dry and in better condition.

Court will be in session until Friday, when the Judge will leave for his next court. All cases after No. 31 on the docket have been continued, which leaves 31 cases not disposed of.

STATE NEWS:

Useful Dog.

Mr. Jordan Womble, Jr., has a Newfoundland dog which is a veritable treasure. The intelligent animal carries wood into the house as fast as it can be cut, taking the sticks in his teeth.—Observer.

Fatally Burned.

Mrs. Susan Goss an invalid and very aged woman was burned at Union Factory last Saturday. She had been left alone in the house and when found her clothes were in flames, her fingers and arms were burned to a crisp, from which fatal injuries she soon expired.—Ashboro' Courier.

Cut His Father.

Last Tuesday morning, Mr. Horace Leach, of Clayton, Johnston county, was in the kitchen expostulating with his wife about having a late breakfast. Suddenly and without any provocation his son rushed in the kitchen and struck him with an axe on the back of the neck cutting a terrible and perhaps a fatal gash.—Raleigh Visitor.

Disgraceful.

A ten year old white lad was yesterday one of the sights of Fayetteville street. A very pitiful sight, too, for the poor little fellow was in a beastly state of intoxication, and lay moaning and half undressed, in an ox cart. Presently, after he had been gazed at by the usual crowd, along came his grandfather, and leave the cart off to his home in the country. Shame upon the liquor or who would poison one so young with liquor.—Observer.

Unnatural Mother.

Near the Randolph county line in this county and immediately on the public road, lives a woman named Becky Peal, with three well grown children. It has been our custom to pass this way at intervals for the past six years and those children, in a manner naked, have never had enough to eat or wear as they could see, so far as we know, the treatment is a perfect mystery to us. The children are poor little creatures, and we do not know what the poor creatures do in the winter. The mother is never at home and leaves the children, we are told, two and three days at a time wholly unprovided for.—Moore Index.

A Narrow Escape.

The Goldsboro Messenger says that on Wednesday evening of last week, as train No. 47, Capt. Swan conductor in charge of the down mail train, was turning a sharp curve four miles east of Raleigh, he discovered a man seated on the railroad track with his head hanging down as if asleep. Capt. Swan promptly applied the air brake, and fortunately succeeded in stopping the train within less than three feet of the individual, who was so stupified with liquor that even the shrill whistle of the engine by his side failed to arouse him and he had to be dragged from his position ere the train could proceed.

Caught and Jailed.

A correspondent of the Observer writing from Greensboro' says that two detectives from Richmond, who have been there some two weeks, have succeeded in capturing the parties who, it is believed, shot into the cars some time ago, near High Point. They were arrested last Saturday, and brought here and tried before Justice Cyrus P. Mendenhall, who held them in a bond of $500 and $1,000 each. Failing to give bond they were committed to jail. There are two of them, both white—Arthur Mendenhall and William M. Allerton, young men of decent and respectable appearance, living in the vicinity of High Point. The evidence was very conclusive, showing that Mendenhall shot five times, and that Allerton threw several rocks. Mendenhall, in cross examining a witness, virtually acknowledged the shooting, asking if he was sure he shot five times, saying he didn't think he fired but two or three times. This wicked and dangerous practice has been going on, near High Point, for some time, and it is to be hoped these young men will be dealt with in such a manner as to forever put a quietus to such proceedings.

Freshet.

We are informed that when the steamer North State left Fayetteville at 8 o'clock yesterday morning the river had risen quite 30 feet, with the water still rising though slowly. All the lowlands between here and Fayetteville are overflowed.—Wilmington Review 18th.

White Clay.

On the plantations of Dr. T. B. Wilkerson, near Young's X Roads, Granville county, there is a mine of beautiful white clay, intermingled with a sufficient quantity of fine sand to make it easily worked as mortar. All the log huts near and some of the framed buildings are whitewashed with this dirt. One frame house was plastered with it more than forty years ago, and it is still nice and white. The wonder is that some American or English capitalist does not visit the place with the view of erecting a porcelain factory.—Hillsboro' Mail.

Grape Culture.

Mr. B. F. Clayton, editor of the Grape Growers' Journal, of New York, was in the city a day or so since, and is now on a visit to the Tokay vineyard, near Fayetteville. Mr. Clayton is making a tour through our Southern country to ascertain the adaptability for the culture of grapes. He finds it, as might have been expected, admirably adapted. He will return here in a few days. He has under consideration, it is said, a plan to secure immigration to this State of skilled wine growers from the North and Europe, and thinks that they can be secured. Considerable attention is being given to the market adaptability of a large portion of this State to the culture of the finer varieties of the grape, and it is hoped that good may result therefrom.—Observer.

Old Apple Tree.

Mr. McKamie Milligan, who lives two miles from Amity church, on the Iredell and Alexander line, has on his place an apple tree which he knows to be 115 years old. It was planted by his grandfather, Mr. Andrew Milligan, and still bears fruit. It has put forth blooms this spring. Much of its natural vitality has departed, however, and it is going into a decline, becoming hollow and rotten.—Statesville Landmark.

Destruction of Sheep.

A gentleman owning a large and valuable farm near this city, and who is giving much attention to sheep raising, had twenty-two sheep killed by dogs last Sunday. Some protection ought to be given farmers from sheep-killing dogs, by destruction or taxation, or by some proper means. Cannot the Legislature, or the proper committee thereof, devise some means to put a stop to this destruction of sheep by dogs.—Observer.

Ran Over by Cars.

A man by the name of Pharr, of Cabarrus county, N. C., intending to take passage on the Charlotte Central R. R. from the place to Polkton on last Friday, and arriving at the depot after the departure of the train, concluded to walk. On arriving at the trestle near Bagent's Cut, and while attempting to cross the same the 6 P. M. train made its appearance, and he made an effort to get off of the trestle, but in doing so he stumbled and fell—his arm falling across the track, and the train ran over it and severed his arm from his body.—Wadesboro' Herald.

Hawk Fighting a Girl.

Near Leesburg in Caswell county, a large hawk made for a hen, but was "shooed" away by a little girl nine years of age. He then perched in a little tree near by. The girl vowed vengeance for his repeated attempts on her poultry and went around and threw a rock at him. He flew down and made for her, and as it they went. She soon overcame him by gathering his legs in one hand and his neck in the other, but not till he had given quite lacerated and ugly, the sleeve being torn to pieces. The hawk was killed by her father and measured 47½ inches from tip to tip.—Greensboro' Patriot.

Tracked Him.

A poor unprincipled negro man, named Peter Adams in Greene county, has gotten himself into trouble, for stealing corn. He took it upon a rainy night, expecting his tracks to be washed out. But the rain stopped too soon to render him that little service. When he got home with the corn the change of weather alarmed him, and he said to his wife: "Old woman—looks like a bad chance for a poor fellow this time. If it don't rain again 'fore mornin' there's gwine to be trouble here, sure." And so it proved. The corn was easily traced by the fresh tracks, and Adams confessed. He is in jail.—Goldsboro' Messenger.

Prolific Cow.

Mr. Liphet Nicholas of Tarrenburg township, this county, is the owner of a cow which has heretofore twice given birth to twin calves, but which has recently beaten herself by giving birth to triplets. Where is there a more prolific cow? She will earn a pension yet before she dies, if, indeed, she has not already done so.

But speaking of calves we learn that a Mr. Richardson, of Davie county, is the owner of a real curiosity in that line. It has no legs and no places for these useful appendages. Its ribs go all around its body like hoops around a barrel, and yet it is a healthy beast and promises to live the full term of a natural life.—Statesville Landmark.

Helping the Farmers.

A bill is now pending in Congress authorizing national banks to make loans upon mortgages of real estate. The bill was referred to a committee, and has been reported upon favorably, the Report being made by our Representative, Hon. J. J. Davis, who has kindly sent us a copy. The matter is of so much importance to our farmers that we copy from the Report the following:

"Under existing laws the national banks can loan money only on personal security. While they may take mortgages by way of security for debts previously contracted, they cannot lend a dollar on real estate, however ample the security. This bill proposes to make a change in this respect, and as modified by the committee, to authorize banks to make loans to the amount of one-fourth of their capital and surplus upon the pledge or mortgage of real estate as a security therefor.

"Since the enactment of the law creating national banks nearly all other banks of issue (by reason of the heavy taxes imposed upon them) have gone out of existence, and the national banks have become almost the exclusive agencies of banking business and the principal media through which loans are negotiated. * * * While the restrictions which the present bill proposes to remove may work no injury to commercial and manufacturing interests, which are chiefly carried on in or near cities, where bills of exchange, checks and drafts are made to answer the purposes of money in the payment of debts and transactions of business, and where loans are made and desired only for short time to meet the wants of active trade and traffic, it is felt as a great hardship and a needless and injurious restriction upon banks in the agricultural portions of the Union, where the chief wealth consists in lands, and where money is needed to aid in their cultivation and improvement. In those localities where there has been an aggregation of stocks, commercial and other securities, which have been chiefly utilized in banking, and where the vast bulk of the money and wealth of the country, consisting of railroad, manufacturing and commercial securities, have, by the laws of trade, been attracted and concentrated, neither the banks nor the people have felt this restriction to any very great extent. In such localities the banks do not depend for their business upon, nor are they so necessary to, the agricultural classes. But this is not the case in the extensive sections where agriculture is the chief or leading occupation of the people, and this, in point of area and numbers engaged in it, is larger than any other interest in the country and nearly equal to all others combined. The interests of the Great West are principally agricultural and those of the South almost entirely so. The people in these sections, with their products of wheat, corn, and other grains, their tobacco, cotton, and rice constitute the capital and chief wealth of the people. For the improvement of these lands and the production of crops money is needed by enterprising men, and the interests of the banks and of the people alike demand a change in the law, that will enable the banks to find a safe security and the people reasonable accommodation in loans.

It is a singular fact that in a country largely agricultural the wants of that interest are entirely ignored in our banking system, or, if not ignored, recognized only by prohibitory discriminations, which exclude the agriculturist from all benefits under the law. The farmer, though owning valued lands, is denied by law all accommodations at the bank unless he can give "personal security", while the holder of bonds or stocks finds no difficulty in borrowing. A, whose wealth consists in bonds of railroad or manufacturing or mining stocks, can borrow money at the bank to enable him to enlarge his operations and increase his wealth, while B, with a like amount of wealth in land, cannot borrow a dollar on it at the bank, because the law does not allow the loan to be made. It is not to be wondered that this is being felt as an injustice and that complaints are being made. It has been well said that "it seems to have been the theory that agriculture took care of itself, and that commerce and the moneyed interests are alone entitled to the special consideration of the Federal Government. The bank act forbids the making of any loan on real estate securities, and thousands of hitherto farmers, who have only fertile fields to mortgage as security for their loans, are deprived of all accommodation at the national banks. Such a provision seems utterly repugnant to the genius of our people. Today it down as an inflexible rule that agriculture should be excluded from derriving whatever benefit might accrue to it from the possession of banking privileges is to strike a blow not only at the honor and interests of a large class of our citizens, but at the general welfare of the whole country."

If this restriction shall be removed and the farming classes shall be permitted to borrow upon real estate, which is their capital, it will eventually result in a reduction of the rate of interest, benefitting the people and the banks at the same time; for it may be safely said that increased business, with facilities for procuring money on safe securities, will produce reduced rates of interest. There can be no safer basis for loans than real estate in agricultural sections. Remove this restriction, and you at once open a field for the safe and profitable use of their money, and at the same time extend to the farming interests, especially of the South and West, the aid they so much need for the development of their great agricultural resources, and this will promote every other interest, for it will be conceded from the cultivation of the soil all are supported, and without agriculture every other interest would decline and die, and yet there is hardly any other class of industry in the country that has not received more of the fostering care and attention of the government, national and State, than this, in which so many millions of our people are engaged. Many of the farmers of the South are forced to pay the money necessary to pay for labor and supplies to carry on their operations through brokers and merchants at a cost of 25 per cent, and frequently more, above the ordinary cost and interest for the advances made, and these advances are secured by liens and mortgages on their crops, personal property, or lands. Thus have thousands of farmers, thousands of farmers. But it is hard, why cannot the farmer who has land give personal security? The answer is, that this cannot always be done, and if you allow him to give his land as security, it costs him nothing, and put him under no obligations to any one."

We sincerely hope the bill will be passed, and feel assured that our people will duly appreciate the efforts made by Mr. Davis in their behalf.

DIED.

Marriage and death notices published free—but obituaries charged accordingly.

DOZIER.—In this county, on the 19th inst., Easton C. Dozier, in the 23d year of his age.

Special Notices.

Wanted.

A GOOD DRIVING HORSE, for cash. He must be safe and sound, and between 5 and 8 years old.—Apply to J. H. WISSLER Lockville N. C.

Barber's Notice.

I have opened a first-class barber shop in a room in the "Broom Building," where I am prepared to do work in the best manner. Will call at residences when desired. WM. ROBT. JR.

mar 25

Rags, Rags.

The readers of the RECORD can make from $700 to $1,000 a day, buying Cotton and Woolen Rags, Newspapers, Books, Rubber and Rubber Shoes, and Fur, for Houston & Bro., Wholesale Produce Buyers and Grocers, Greensboro', N. C. Write for particulars.

Tombstones for Sale.

The citizens of Chatham are respectfully informed that I keep the largest and best stock of Tombstones, &c., in the State, and am selling at greatly reduced prices. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Write for price lists and drawings before ordering elsewhere. W. H. WILSON, Durham N. C.

THE MARKETS.

Reported for the RECORD by

H. T. HORNER & CO.,

GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Raleigh, N. C., March 24, 1880.

COTTON MARKET.

Middling,	12¼
Strict Low Middling,	12 ¼
Low Middling,	12¼

Town of Market—steady.

WHOLESALE CITY MARKETS.

Flour, N. C.,	to $7 00 $7 25
Corn,	75 to 80
Corn Meal,	70 to 75
Bacon, N. C., Hog Round,	9 to 10
Bacon, N. C., Hams,	12 to 13
Bacon, Cincinnati Shoulders,	7½ to 8
Bacon, Shoulders,	7
North Carolina Pork,	6
Coffee,	16 to 17
Sugar House Syrup,	35 to 40
Cuba Molasses,	35 to 40
Liverpool Salt,	1 25
Sugar,	10 11
Cotton Bagging,	11 to 13
Cotton Ties—New,	$1 75 to $1 00
Cotton Ties—Second hand,	$1 00
Irish Potatoes,	75c. to $1 00
Sweet Potatoes,	50 to 55
Oats—Bushel,	60 to 65
Peanuts—Bushel,	8
Peanuts—Unpeeled,	7
Apples,	2 to 3
Peaches per Bushel,	80 to 1 00
Eggs,	15
Butter,	15 to 20
Rags,	1½

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale.

A GOOD MILL SITE IN 1 MILE OF THE C. F. & Y. V. R. R. [illegible] A. H. BENBURY. [illegible] Chatham Co., N. C.

FARMERS, REMEMBER

W. L. London

KEEPS THE LARGEST STOCK OF PLOWS and PLOW-CASTINGS IN THE COUNTY.

Oliver Chilled Plows—ONE AND TWO HORSE; Farmers' Friend Plows—THREE SIZES; AVERY'S PLOWS, Louisville Plows—No. 6 and 2; George Moore Plows; Livingston—Two Horse; COOK—TWO HORSE; —AND— Richmond's Kentucky Plows—THE BEST MADE; DOUBLE SHOVEL; Remington Plows—Watt's Plows and Points, Bars, Slides, and Mould Boards for all.

Ball-Tongues, Shovels, Sweeps, Bolts, Rings, &c.

—ALL KINDS OF—

Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Mattocks, Axes, Iron, &c.

Span Cotton, Sheeting, and Checks, at Factory Prices.

Home-Made WOOL HATS—extra Bargains.

Seed! Seed!! Seed!!!

of all sorts. Cabbage Seed; all kinds of Garden Seed; Onion Sets and Bermuda Clover Seed, Orchard Grass, and Herd Grass.

☞ When you come to town, look where you can find ANY and EVERYTHING you want, at the Cheap Store of

W. L. London, Pittsboro', N. C.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Coming Canvass

WILL BE ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT AND EXCITING EVER KNOWN.

EVERY CITIZEN

ought to inform himself about the issues upon which he will Vote.

SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE

FOR THE

CHATHAM RECORD,

and learn all about

NATIONAL, STATE,

AND

YOUR COUNTY POLITICS.

BYNUM Manufacturing Co.,

MANUFACTURERS

—OF THE—

BEST YARNS and SHEETINGS,

—AND DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE!

Will Buy Cotton in the Seed or Lint!

PAY CASH or GOODS!

Farmers desiring it, can get their Cotton Ginned and Packed at the newly erected Gin near the Factory.

October 9th, 1879. tf

DO YOU EVER THINK

That YOURS may be the next house that will be burnt?

Be Wise and Insure in Time!

It is more sensible to make SURE of the property that you already have than to run the risk of losing that in trying to make more.

It costs but little to insure and fire is a fearful loss.

THE NORTH CAROLINA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF RALEIGH,

will insure your Dwelling, Furniture Store, Mill or other building, at the lowest rates, and PAY it if it burns. This Company has paid, in less than a year, for THREE buildings burnt in Chatham.

Yours may be the next! Apply for insurance to H. A. LONDON, Jr., Agent, J 29tf Pittsboro, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA—CHATHAM COUNTY.

Martin L. Nall, Mary Nall, John M. Myrick & wife Martha N., John W. Mims and wife H. Francis, W. H. Nall, Edward A. Nall, Nicholas Nall, Elizabeth Nall, Leonard L. Nall, Thomas H. Nall, and Isaac P. Nall,

Against

Martha Harper and Jesse H. Harper.

This is a special proceeding for the partition of real estate between the plaintiffs and defendants as heirs at law of Jesse H. Harper, a tenant in common, late of Chatham county, now the property, within 20 days after the expiration of this publication, or the relief demanded in said complaint will be granted. Wm. P. TOMPKINS, C. S. C.

February 25th, 1880—4w

Raleigh and Augusta Air-Line Railroad Company.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., June 5, 1879.

On and after Friday, June 6, 1879, trains on the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Railroad will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

No. 1 Leave—		No. 2 Leave—	
Raleigh	8 00 p m	Hamlet	2 30 a m
Cary	8 21 "	Hoffman	3 14 "
Apex	8 53 "	Keyser	3 37 "
New Hill	9 11 "	Blue's	3 54 "
Merry Oaks	9 36 "	Manly	4 13 "
Moncure	9 56 "	Cameron	4 56 "
Osgood	10 17 "	Sanford	5 41 "
Sanford	10 41 "	Osgood	6 12 "
Cameron	11 27 "	Moncure	6 25 "
Manly	12 00 a m	Merry Oaks	6 42 "
Blue's	12 29 "	New Hill	7 00 "
Keyser	12 48 "	Apex	7 23 "
Hoffman	1 11 "	Cary	7 59 "
Arrive at Hamlet	2 00 "	Arrive at Raleigh	8 30 "

Train No. 1 connects at Hamlet with C. C. Railway for Wilmington, Charlotte and all points South.

Train No. 2 connects at Raleigh with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad for all points North.

JOHN C. WINDER, Superintendent.

Carolina Central Railway Co., OFFICE GENERAL SUP'T.

Wilmington, N. C., May 18, 1879.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after this date, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railway:

	Passenger, Mail and Express Train.	
No. 1.	Leave Wilmington at	7 00 P M
	Arrive at Hamlet at	2 27 A M
	" at Charlotte at	8 20 A M
No. 2.	Leave Charlotte at	8 25 P M
	Arrive at Hamlet at	1 32 A M
	" at Wilmington at	9 50 A M

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains of Raleigh & Augusta Air Line Railway.

V. Q. JOHNSON, General Superintendent.

feb19 tf

TIME TABLE

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y!

To Take Effect May 9th, 1879.

Daily Except Sunday.

Leaves Fayetteville at 4 00 p m,
Arrives at Gulf at 7 55 p m.
Leaves Gulf at 6 00 a m,
Arrives at Fayetteville at 10 20 a m.

L. C. JONES, Superintendent.