

LEGAL ADVERTISING.

We hope that our Legislature, at its approaching session, will enact a law in regard to "legal advertising," directing the publication in some newspaper of all notices that are now directed to be posted "at the court house and three other public places." We do not understand how any man can doubt the propriety of passing such a law, who will seriously consider the matter. We presume, of course, that the object of posting notices "at the court house door and three other public places" is to give them publicity. Now, we ask which would give greater publicity to a notice, its being posted "at the court house door and three other public places" or its publication in a newspaper that is read by hundreds of persons in the county? Take this county for instance, and answer. Would more persons read a notice stuck up "at the court house door and three other public places" in this county than one published in the Record? Then if publicity is the object intended, how can it be attained? How many persons ever see any notice that is posted at the court house door? Who takes the trouble to stop and read a notice stuck by the roadside? Generally these notices are badly written and their meaning almost unintelligible. Even when legibly written and correctly spelled they are defaced by the first rain or torn down, and their being so posted is a farce. Would a merchant in this manner advertise his goods? Would any business man thus pretend to advertise? Of course not; he would be an object of ridicule. Why then should legal notices be thus advertised?

Notices of Sheriffs' sales are more frequent than any other. The law should direct the greatest possible publicity to be given to the sale of a man's property when made by a Sheriff. The object of the law is, or at least should be, to satisfy the creditor—pay his claim—at the least possible expense to the debtor. But is this object practically attained? Is it not indeed reversed? How often do we see or hear of a Sheriff's sale, where the debtor's property is sold at such a sacrifice (for the want of bidders) that the creditor's claim is not paid and the debtor's property all gone? The debtor has a right to expect and demand that the laws of his country should give the greatest possible publicity to a sale of his property when made by its officer. When a poor debtor's property is seized, it should not be sacrificed. When a man's property is taken from him by the strong hand of the law, the law should provide every proper precaution against its being sold at a sacrifice. And yet how often does the creditor "bid it in," because there are no other bidders! He "gobbles up" his debtor's land at a mere song; the land is gone—and the debt still unpaid! And all, because no one knew anything about the sale—no one had read the notices posted "at the court house door and three other public places!" Should not the Legislature, then, require every Sheriff to publish notices of his sales in the newspaper that is most generally read in the county? We know that there are in every county a few shrewd speculators who make it their business to watch for the Sheriff's notices at the court house door, and at the sale buy the poor debtor's land at half its value; but as a rule very few persons ever bear of these sales until they have taken place.

As the law now stands there is too great an opportunity for fraud upon the debtor by collusion between the Sheriff and the creditor. A debtor's land may be sold by the Sheriff, and the purchaser acquire a good title, when no notice whatever of the sale has been posted! Our Supreme Court, years ago, decided that this clause of the law was merely nugatory, and the failure of the Sheriff to comply with it did not invalidate the sale. And how would you prove that the Sheriff did not post up his notices? A negative is rather hard to prove, and it would be utterly impossible for a debtor to prove that the Sheriff did not post notices of his sale at "three public places in the county." But if the notice was directed to be published in a newspaper it could

be very easily ascertained if it was so published.

Attached to every execution and to be read by the Sheriff at his sale should be an affidavit of the Publisher of the newspaper, in which notice of the sale was inserted, certifying this fact and exhibiting a printed copy of such notice. Bidders could then know whether the Sheriff had complied with the law, and if he has not, the sale should be declared null and void.

There are many other legal notices that ought to be published in newspapers, to which we will refer hereafter. We desire just now to call attention to the matter, with the hope that it may be discussed by the press and the public generally. We are assured that the people will readily perceive the propriety, the justice, and the necessity of having such a law and will sustain our legislators in passing it.

A BANKRUPT LAW.

It is thought that Congress at its approaching session will enact a National Bankrupt Law that has been pending in that body for some time past. We have received and read a copy of the proposed law, and are pleased to observe many improvements upon our last Bankrupt Act. One very decided improvement is in the matter of costs, which under the late Bankrupt law were excessive and frequently exhausted all the assets of an estate to pay, so that the Bankrupt was deprived of his property, the creditor was defrauded of his claims, and only the Bankrupt officers were benefited.

The object of a Bankrupt law is two-fold. First, to place all the creditors of a debtor upon an equal footing, and not permit him to pay one in preference to another; and second, to allow a debtor to make a full surrender of his property (except such as the law exempts) and be discharged from his debts, and thus begin business again. The old English Bankrupt laws (for Bankrupt laws have been in force in England more than three hundred years) applied only to "traders"—to those engaged in the business of buying and selling. The reason for this was that trade could not be carried on without mutual credit, the contracting of debts was necessary, and if by any misfortune or by the fluctuations of the market, a trader became insolvent, the interests of trade demanded that upon a fair surrender of his property he be discharged from his debts. The Bankrupt laws of later days, however, apply to all classes of debtors and any one (owing a certain amount) can take advantage of them.

While the intention and object of Bankrupt laws are just and merciful, yet their practical operation is so tainted with fraud that they have fallen into disrepute, and many honest debtors are deterred from taking advantage of their provisions because they are looked upon with suspicion.

PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

Science and scientific men are often derided by "practical" men, but for all that the latter are continually enjoying the benefits conferred by the former. If only a few years ago, it had been asserted that the weather could be predicted as it now is, the idea would have been hooted at. The daily predictions of the weather by the signal officers at Washington, which are nearly always verified, are truly astonishing, and are also of great benefit to the country.

The changes in the temperature are foretold with wonderful accuracy, and telegraphed all over the country. The sugar planters of Louisiana have recently realized in a practical manner the value of "old Probabilities." They were informed by a telegram from Washington City of the approach of the cold wave in time to guard against its blighting frosts, and in consequence thereof very little damage was done to their sugar crops.

Radical Intimidation.

It is well known that several prominent white Radicals informed the negroes, as it were officially, that the name of every negro voting the Democratic ticket would be sent on to Washington city for the purpose of holding him to account for doing the same. This threat was held over the entire body of the Granville negroes and there can be no doubt that it prevented many colored voters from freely exercising the right of suffrage. They were told that they would be punished by the United States Government if they voted the Democratic ticket, and that, too, by men in the service of the United States government, whom the negroes presumed spoke by authority.

Beside this threat many were kept from voting as they wished through fear of present personal violence at the hands of certain leading negroes, instigated thereto by certain leading white Rad officials. In fact some were, with actual force, prevented from voting the Democratic ticket. These things can be easily proven by the testimony of unimpeachable witnesses, and still the other side have the impudence to charge that the election was illegally conducted by the Democrats.—Granville Free Lance.

Interesting Letter from Ex-Governor Holden.

[Correspondence of the Charlotte Democrat.] RALEIGH, N. C., November 15, 1880. Snow on the ground and on the houses this (Monday) morning, in this "City of Oaks," being the third Monday of November. Forty-four years ago, to-day, there was snow in Raleigh; not a light snow like this, but a heavy snow "shoe deep." I remember it well. I was a lad not quite eighteen, and was foreman and reporter in the old Star office, of which paper that good man, Thomas J. Lemay, was editor. The old State house having been consumed by fire in 1823, the convention of 1835 held its session in the Presbyterian church; and the Legislature, which assembled on the third Monday in November, sat in the Governor's mansion, or "Palace." The Senate assembled in the hall on the left hand in the mansion, as you approach it from the north, and the Commons in the hall on the right.

Mr. Lemay directed me to attend the opening of the two houses, and report the proceedings for the Star. I saw that day, for the first time, William H. Haywood, Jr., one of the Commissioners from Wake. He was richly dressed and was a very handsome young man. He was chosen speaker of the Commons by the Democrats. Hugh Waddell of Orange, Whig, was chosen speaker of the Senate over William D. Moseley of Lenoir, (afterwards Governor of the Territory of Florida) by, I believe, one majority. I reported the proceedings to the Star and the article was copied into the National Intelligencer.

Mr. Haywood's colleagues for that session were Weston R. Gales and Nathaniel R. Rand. Mr. Gales died in 1848, and Mr. Haywood in 1852, but Col. Rand still lives at a very advanced age, universally respected and beloved.

The session of 1836 was characterized chiefly by a discussion of a proposition submitted by the Legislature of South Carolina, to grant the right of way through this State, with banking privileges, to the Louisville Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company. The Hon. C. G. Manning, afterwards Confederate Secretary of the Treasury, represented the Legislature of South Carolina, and was heard at length by the two houses in advocacy of the scheme. The champions for and against the measure on the floor of the House were Michael Hoke, of Lincoln, and William H. Haywood, Jr., of Wake. Col. Hoke was first a member of the Commons from old Lincoln in 1834. At this session his colleagues in the House were Henry Casler, C. W. Holland and Thomas Ward. The main objection urged to the measure was the granting of banking privileges to the corporation. Col. Hoke spoke at length in favor of the measure, and Mr. Haywood left the speaker's chair and spoke for nearly one whole day in opposition to the measure. I had the pleasure of hearing both the speeches. The measure was defeated.

The Legislature met in 1838 in what was then known as the Ben Smith building, which is still standing. Weldon N. Edwards was the speaker of the Senate and William A. Graham speaker of the House. Col. Hoke was a member of the House at this session, with Kenneth Rayner, of Hertford, Green W. Caldwell, of your county, William B. Shepard, of Pasquotank, and other rising young men. In 1840 the Legislature met for the first time in the present State house. Col. Hoke was also a member at this session. Gov. Graham, as I have just stated, was speaker of the House in 1838. I remember the exceedingly appropriate speech he delivered when he assumed the chair, and to show that I have a little memory left; I give you a part of the last sentence of his speech: "Of that people to whom our highest loyalty and best service are due." I was then learning to make sentences, and this struck me as a good one.

The contest for Governor in 1844 between Hoke and Graham is well remembered by the elders among us. They were both natives of old Lincoln, both graduates of our University, and both members of the bar. The discussions between them were dignified and very able. The issues were Oregon, Texas and the tariff. Two finer looking men, physically, never appeared before the people. Col. Hoke died soon after of a congestive chill, occasioned, doubtless by his exposure and fatigues of the campaign. Gov. Graham survived him many years. No brighter names adorn our history than those of Hoke and Graham.

I am glad to see that our mutual friend, Edward J. Hale, Sr., is writing weekly letters for the Democrat from New York. I always read his letters with pleasure, whether I agree with him politically or not. He is ripe in experience and knowledge. As is said by Halleck of Burns, he has "kept his honesty and truth, His independent tongue and pen."

Mr. Hale brings forth from his capacious treasury of the past "things both new and old." I trust he will continue to write for the edification and instruction especially of the rising generation. I observe that in his last letter, in his notice of J. G. A. Williamson, of Person, he calls him James instead of John. My recollection is that his name was John Gustavus Adolphus Williamson, son of a Scotch merchant in Person county. After his defeat for Congress, in 1833, in the district composed of the counties of Person, Orange and Wake, he was appointed by President Jackson Minister to Venezuela, in which country he died of yellow fever. His brother, James M. Williamson, was a member of the Commons from Person in 1836. He afterward removed to Tennessee, and rose to be speaker of the House of Representatives of that State. I remember that when an Orange

lad I heard the discussion, in the court house in Hillsboro, between Mr. Williamson and Gen. Daniel L. Barringer of Wake, opposing candidates for Congress. I was much impressed with the appearance and manner of Mr. Williamson. Mr. Hale may well say that he was "pronounced the handsomest man in New York" when he visited that city. The debate between these two distinguished men was very animated. Gen. Barringer was evidently leaving Gen. Jackson, I presume on account, among other things, of his diversion of the public moneys from the bank of the United States to the State banks, and Mr. Williamson was an ardent and eloquent supporter of Old Hickory. Gen. Barringer was elected for the last time to Congress. The vote of Wake secured his re-election. If Mr. Williamson had canvassed Wake he would most probably have been elected.

Gen. Barringer removed afterwards to Tennessee, where like Mr. James M. Williamson, he became speaker of the House of Representatives of that State.

Mr. Hale and myself have seen the day when we would have devoted a column each as to whether it was James or John. But those days of both of us have happily passed, never to return. We two will never have any more controversies. I honor him in his absence from his native State, which, for so many years, he served so well. My only regret is that he is not with us to aid in developing our natural resources and in rebuilding and improving our waste places. Truly yours, W. W. HOLDEN.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

New York, Nov. 22, 1880.

ERROR RECORD: While we are enjoying remarkably pleasant weather for this season of the year and have had no snow or severe cold in this locality, the telegraph brings news of snow storms North, West and South as far as Virginia. We hear of 15 degrees below zero in Denver, Colorado, and an equally low temperature in Cheyenne and other points west of the Missouri. People generally, are quite willing to put off winter as long as possible; but boys and dealers in poultry are anxiously hoping for snow; as a snow-storm about Thanksgiving day makes it more enjoyable for the young people and is sure to send up the price of turkeys.

The excitement incident to the memorable 4th of November has about subsided. There is yet some angry growling on the part of the Democrats at the way the Republicans managed to carry the election. The many charges of fraud and intimidation of voters by Republican employers seem to be pretty well sustained, and there is some talk of bringing the matter before Congress with the view of having New York "counted out," but it is not generally approved of and will probably amount to nothing.

Becher is in trouble again. This time, he has been bobbing with the arch heretic, Bob Ingersoll. At a Republican mass-meeting held in the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, just before the election, Mr. Becher, in introducing Col. Ingersoll to the audience, was very flattering in his remarks; among other things characterizing Ingersoll as "a man of the broadest humanity and the most brilliant speaker of the English tongue in any land on the surface of the globe." As he said this he advanced to the foot-lights, holding Ingersoll by the hand in the most cordial manner, while the audience fairly shook the theatre with tremendous cheering. Ingersoll responded in a like strain, eulogizing Mr. Becher as "the most liberal, and at the same time the most intellectual preacher in America."

Christian people think that Mr. Becher was a little too demonstrative in his friendship for the man of all others who is doing his best to undermine and destroy Christianity; and the religious press throughout the country are commenting with some severity on his action in the matter. They seem to think that, if Mr. Becher will dabble in politics, he should at least choose a Christian—not an infidel for a fellow. The opinion of the "World's People" is that Becher is of really the same belief as Ingersoll, but not so bold and honest in proclaiming it. If, as some people believe, Bob Ingersoll is the Devil's chosen attorney on earth, every one who has heard him, will admit that his Satanic Majesty could not have selected a more able advocate. In person, he is of medium height, rather stout in form, but solid and erect, and looks like a well fed, well-to-do country parson. He has a clean shaven face, a big, round head and a manner when speaking, earnest and forcible. He wins his way more by the audacity of his attack than by any elaborate system of reasoning. The facility with which he changes from passages of fiery invective to sentences of melting pathos, and again to ludicrous buffoonry, is as remarkable as it is original. One moment with hands clenched and eyes flashing, he hurls invectives like thunderbolts, one after another, and the next instant will perhaps spring off a witticism so skillfully as to convulse his audience from centre to circumference. His home is in Peoria, Ill., and though formerly a colonel in the army is now a lawyer by profession. How it is, that people calling themselves Christians, will flock to fill his lecture room to suffocation, is one of the things impossible to comprehend, but nevertheless true.

New York, not to be behind other localities, now has a first class "ghost story." The particular ghost now exciting the ghost-fearing part of the community, holds forth in a house on Leroy street. The first indication of his presence was the sound of footsteps going up and down stairs in the dead hours of the night, more

particularly about twelve o'clock a favorite hour, it would seem, for disembodied spirits to disturb the slumbers of mortals in the flesh. Mrs. Barre the lady of the house was aroused by the noises and suspecting burglars, called in the Police, but after a thorough search no burglars could be found. No sooner, however, than the Police had withdrawn, the disturbances commenced anew. Foot steps were heard again—this time in the kitchen. There was rattling of pans and crockery as if some one were washing the dishes. Another search was instituted, but with no better success than before.

This state of affairs continued, chiefly in the still hours of the night, but after the ghost had practiced awhile in the dark, he commenced like operations in the day time. The chairs and tables seemed to be possessed with an uncontrollable desire to dance jigs and the fire-tongs took a notion to walk round the room as if endowed with a will of their own. A few days and nights of such unaccountable carryings on was enough to thoroughly frighten Mrs. Barre and family, and they called in the neighbors, who having witnessed the manifestations got frightened also. They held a hurried consultation and most of them being good Catholics, they made haste to send for a Priest to expell the evil spirit, or whatever it might be.

Father A. Aclitus of St Anthony's R. C. Church having been informed, repaired to the scene of excitement, armed with the church's "formula for the exorcism of evil spirits," some crucifixes and a supply of holy-water. The rooms haunted by the ghost having been duly sprinkled and certain other ceremonies, made and provided for in such cases, gone through with, it was supposed that his ghostship would succumb and w.e.t. But he did not. In fact, the chairs and furniture danced round worse than ever. A hoop from a flour barrel flew off and hung itself round Father Aclitus' neck, while a large tin dishpan leaped down from its shelf and banged itself on his head—at which the Holy Father gathered up his implements and "made tracks" from the bewitched locality.

If newspaper reporters and the neighbors who claim to have witnessed the occurrences are to be believed, there must have been some foundation for the extraordinary stories of which the above is a condensed report. Mrs. Barre, a lady of intelligence and hitherto an avowed disbeliever in the supernatural, is fully convinced of the spiritual origin of the disturbances—so much so, that she has moved out and left the ghost in possession of the premises. The building is "to let" at a moderate rental, but so far no one has had the hardihood to dispute the ghost's title. Superstitious people will probably take the story with several grains of salt.

J. G. D.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1880.

Only two weeks remain before the assembling of Congress, and a great deal of interest centers upon the event. The session, though short, will undoubtedly be an important one, as the closeness of the next Congress and the probable division of power between the two houses thereof, will create some strife over matters to be acted upon this winter. The probability of an extra session after the 4th of March is already discussed. Should the Democratic majority of the present Congress decide to pay the Marshals employed by the Republican party in the late election, an extra session is not likely to be called. But there is grave doubt whether any appropriation for that purpose will be passed. Congress endeavor to modify the laws authorizing these Marshals, so as to make them a partisan and fair, and Gen. Garfield himself agreed with them for a time, but the stalwart wing of the party built him out of the position and in used Hayes to veto the amendments. This left the Democrats no other resort but to effect any appropriation for Marshals, and it is to be hoped they have sound enough in their brains to stick to it. Alexander H. Stephens, however, says he shall vote to back down, and he thinks some others will.

One other subject of controversy will, no doubt, be the Kellogg case in the Senate. It was left unsettled last session, though the indications were that the Democrats would vote solidly to unseat "old bridle Bill." If justice and right prevailed he would be turned out, as he was never elected, but precedent and policy and a few other considerations are often sufficient to deter men from a bold assertion of right. Gov. Wiltz has appointed the Hon. T. C. Manning to the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Spofford, the Senator elect, and as one seat is of more importance after the 4th of March than it has been heretofore, perhaps action may be taken. Nobody doubts for a moment that if the situation were reversed the Republicans would declare the seat vacant, or admit the contestant, in a hurry. If the present situation as to the Presidency were reversed and the Republicans had both houses of Congress, there would be a high old time over counting the electoral vote, and the face of the returns would go for naught. It may be that the Democrats are a little too law abiding for the game of politics. Quietly submitting to wrong and waiting for public approval, rather than make a disturbance, don't seem to work very well. A little less tenderness of public opinion, and a little more arbitrary assertion of rights might work better.

The Ohio Senatorial complication will be apt to give the Republicans a great deal of trouble before they are through with it. The case attracts much attention among lawyers here,

and their views of its legal aspects are very diverse. In speaking of the matter to day, Senator Thurman said that the Democrats would not exert themselves to help the Republicans out of the difficulty. He said that no matter who was chosen, or how or when it was done, before the 4th of March the case would have to go before the Senate Committee of Privileges and Elections, composed of a majority of Democrats, and many of them would have remarks to offer on the subject before the applicant was admitted. Democrats are counting on controlling the organization, and the longer they can argue the Ohio case, and keep the Senator waiting in the cold corridors of the Capitol, the better they will be satisfied. A Senator credited with saying that the case is so peculiar under the statutes that there is a solid month of good talk in it. The pre-occupation of legal opinion is that Gen. Garfield having been elected to succeed Senator Thurman, no vacancy can occur until after March 4th, when the term begins, and that, therefore, no election can take place before that time.

To this embarrassment another is added in the contest for the position and the war against the "ring" or mutual admiration society that runs republican politics in Ohio. Somebody said this could be stopped if Mr. Hayes would appoint Stanley Matthews to the Supreme bench. The fact that Ohio already has two members of the Supreme bench need be no obstacle. If the necessities of Ohio politics become urgent things could probably be fixed to appoint all the Judges from that State. General Garfield is expected to arrive here Tuesday night, and will remain quietly at his home, on Thirteenth street. It is generally believed that upon his visit he will see Secretary Sherman, and the two will come to a frank understanding about the Treasury portfolio. The belief here is that General Garfield will tender Mr. Sherman the Secretaryship, and that Mr. Sherman will accept. Of this, however, nothing positive is known.

The National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, has just held its annual session in this city, all the States of the Union being represented. There were forty or fifty members present, many of them accompanied by their wives, who are also members of the order. When the Grange was called to order by the Mast R. Prof. J. J. Woodman, of Michigan, Mr. Saunders of the Agricultural Department, delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to on behalf of the Grange by Col. Putnam Darden, of Mississippi. Prof. Woodman then delivered his annual address, reviewing the work done and the progress made during the past year. He referred to the importance of agriculturalists protecting their interests by means of organization and co-operation. Photo.

The Cumberland Fair.

The exceedingly inclement weather last week interfered greatly with the annual fair of our neighbors in Cumberland, but still they prevented its being a failure. We copy from the News and Observer the following relative thereto:

"The gloomy weather of Thursday and Friday, though enough to dampen the ardor of the most inveterate seeker of amusements, was, luckily, not able to materially injure the fair or diminish the attendance. To those who attend the State fairs the exhibition of course appears comparatively small, but it is for a local fair praiseworthy. Particularly in their social aspects are these Fayetteville fairs delightful, bringing the people together and inducing strangers to visit this Cape Fear section, the home of hospitality and good cheer. The antiquity of the town, the rare flavor of old age which lingers around it, are attractions to those who come from never places, which by comparison, have risen in a day. Whether the sleeping town, which now rather contracts than expands, may not, like other places, badly rise up and become again a seat of trade, a problematical, but it should be the pride and pleasure of the people of the other sections of the State to desire such a change.

Visitors find the old town, with its quaint buildings and irregular streets a place in which half a day may be well spent in peering and gazing and sight seeing. The person who is here a day becomes to all intents and purposes a native, for in no place is it possible to feel and to be more at home. But so much in kind remembrance has been written and said about the place and its people, that but little is left to be said, except to endorse and re-affirm the statements of other and earlier visitors.

The fair here is looked forward to as a feature and the social event of the year, and the people take a lively interest in it. As was said in prefacing this letter, the bad weather could not break up this year's exhibition and the closing days, Thursday and Friday, were enjoyed. The ladies, of course, as at all fairs, were prominent as exhibitors, and the chief attraction as visitors.

The fair closed on Friday. We give in brief the features of the fair, in the various departments.

FARMERS' HALL.

The exhibit in this department, though not extensive, certainly has the merit of excellence. The corn and cotton deserve special mention, as well showing the fine quality of these staple products of the section. Messrs. McKethan & Son, the well known carriage and harness makers, exhibit capital harness, saddles and buggies, while William Overby exhibits well made harness. The display of turnips, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, and beets is meritorious. In the way of small grains, wheat, rye, oats and rice, of good quality, are shown.

Pumpkins and watermelons are shown, the latter well preserved.

CONDIMENT HALL. This is the name given to the department devoted to the efforts of the ladies in the way of cookery and housekeeping. This display is the feature of the fair, and its excellence and extensive variety attest the ability of the ladies of the Cape Fear section as house keepers. Very large and excellent is the exhibit of jellys, pickles, sweet and sour, vinegar, preserves, all varieties, such as pear, peach, apple, quince, citron, &c.

Certainly the young people, and not a few of the elderly, thought the ball the event of the week, as it certainly was. It was given at Williams Hall Friday evening, and the attendance was very large. In addition to a number of Fayetteville belles, some charming young ladies from Charlotte, Wilmington, and other places were present. The costumes were effective, and the fair dancers looked their brightest and best.

The stock display is the poorest part of the exhibition, only a few horses, none worthy of note being shown. A few sheep and hogs of superior breed are shown. Sheriff Long, of Richmond, took the premium for best pair of harness-horses. The bad weather which prevailed on the two principal days did much to diminish the attendance, but nevertheless the receipts were satisfactory. The attendance on Friday, which was the "big day," was quite large, there being visitors from all the counties near by. On Friday the pupils of the Fayetteville Graded School, under the charge of the principals, Mr. Alex. Graham, visited the grounds. Music was furnished during the fair by the Jonesboro Cornet Band. The total number of entries was 907, a little falling off from last year. The display on machinery and farm implements was small.

Raleigh Business Men.

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