The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1883.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

THE PUBLICATION of such a book as "The Woods and Timbers of North Carolina" must prove of great value to the State, and we hope will prove of much pecuniary value to its publisher. The wonderful resources of our State have long enough been hidden from the knowledge of the public, and we are truly glad that Mr. Hale has shown us something of her forests.

THE STAR ROUTE trial increased in interest last week by Rerdell, one of the defendants, voluntarily turning State's evidence. This testimony was very damaging to the other defendants, and ought to make their conviction certain. He fully proved the conspiracy between Dorsey and Brady, and exposed all its details. It is to be hoped that his evidence will hasten this interminable trial to a close. This will no doubt be the most expensive trial ever held in this country, but the people will not regret the expense if it results in the proper punishment of all the thieves.

THE FLOODS in the Ohio river have destroyed a vast amount of property and many lives. The great cities of Cincinnati and Louisville suffered a heavy loss, the waters having inundated whole squares and boats were used on many streets instead of wheel vehicles. The rushing waters have finally reached the Mississippi river and are breaking through the levees and submerging vast areas of land. It is feared that there may be a repetition of the scenes of last year's great flood. We should think that these inundations would deter persons from moving to the Mississippi valley, and induce them to remain where there are fewer floods.

THE LEGISLATURE has adopted a resolution to adjourn on Monday, the 5th day of March, so that if our legislators intend doing anything they must hurry up. Very little important legislation has yet been done, and all the main work of the session will be crowded into a few days. The revenue bill has not been voted on in either branch, the Code committee has not reported, the redistricting of the State must yet be done, and indeed every important measure is still to be acted on. The little local bills seem to have had the precedence. The Senate has passed its third reading the bill to sell the State's stock in the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad Company, and we are assured that it will pass the House. The bill to give the State's stock in the A. & N. C. R. R. Co. to the Midland Company will hardly pass. There will be no increase in the number of our judicial districts, and no relief afforded the crowded dockets of our large counties, nor do we think the number of the Supreme Court Judges will be increased. The Senate has passed by a very decided vote (30 to 6) the bill to reorganize the Board of Agriculture, and the House will no doubt pass it. This bill provides for the election by the Legislature of one Commissioner from each Congressional district, and these nine Commissioners are to constitute the Board of Agriculture. We fear that this is only a scheme by the "Outs" against the "Ins"—by certain persons to obtain the places of those now in office.

Several plans have been proposed for redistricting the State. We think it probable our district will be changed by taking off Granville and Vance, and attaching Alamance. It seems difficult for our legislators to agree upon any plan, because so many of them have Congressional aspirations and they wish the districts constructed in their interests.

The committee appointed to examine the new Code have not yet reported thereon, and it does strike us as bordering on the ludicrous that this committee should have set themselves up as critics and judges upon the Code Commissioners. The latter gentlemen—Messrs. Dortch, Manning and Henderson—are so far superior in legal learning and ability to the members of that committee that we hardly think the latter can improve the work of the former, especially when we remember that this work (The Code) is the result of two years of arduous and incessant study and research.

The Railroad Commission bill drags slowly along, not having yet passed either house, although the Senate has discussed it at great length. It will probably pass because so members of the Legislature wish to be appointed on the Commission.

The bill will not pass to have the school committeemen elected by the voters of the several districts. A bill has passed both houses to provide for the erection of a Governor's mansion.

THE MANNER of deciding cases of contested elections in Congress and our State Legislatures is simply outrageous, and cannot be too severely denounced. It has become the regular custom of legislative bodies to delay the decision in these cases until just before their adjournment, that is, if the successful contestant does not belong to the political party of the majority. In our State Legislature, at its present session, there were three cases of contested elections. One was decided in a week's time by the Senate—with commendable promptness—but there the successful contestant (Woodhouse) was a democrat, belonged to the party of the majority. In the next case (Moore against Williams) there was a greater delay—being decided last week—the vote being very close (49 to 48) and the democrat retained his seat. The third case (Parker against Peebles) is in much doubt, indeed the probabilities are that Parker, the republican contestant, ought to be seated, and by a singular chance that case is delayed. Such unfairness and injustice must shock all fairminded persons.

But while our democratic Legislature has been guilty of unreasonable delays, yet our republican Congress has been guilty of still greater. Congress was in session for nearly nine months last year and for three months at its second session, and has not yet decided the case of Cook against Cutts, from Iowa. The committee decided only last week to report in favor of the contestant, who is a Greenbacker, and the House will hardly act on the report until next week, and the man who was elected will be seated only a few days before the adjournment of Congress! Now does any one think that there would have been such a disgraceful delay in this case, if the contestant had been a republican? This is no worse than some previous cases of past Congresses.

Another very extraordinary coincidence connected with cases of contested elections is, that they are almost always decided by a strict party vote. What would be thought of an ordinary jury in our courts deciding a case by a party vote? [illegible] And yet members of legislative bodies act as jurors when they pass judgment in cases of contested elections. It is a sad commentary upon the [illegible] political prejudices. [illegible] we have [illegible] of human nature when political [illegible] oaths.

Our Raleigh Letter.

The following letter was written for last week's [illegible] arrive in time [illegible]

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb 14, 1883.

[illegible] The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad bill, with certain amendments, passed its second reading today in the Senate and was made a special order for tomorrow on its third reading. The Senate is evidently in favor of the bill and [illegible] the House [illegible] friends in the western part of the county [illegible] picture of the road. Then Matthews X Roads will in all probability be the business emporium of the county, and if the [illegible] of the shipments to Raleigh [illegible] be shipped from the emporium than blackberries from Winston, which [illegible] Hudson Bay Fur Company. Your famous old county will then be rendered doubly more famous by appeasing the appetites of the world than its honored namesake was made famous by his eloquence. But seriously there is every prospect of the road being built, unless our western brethren tack on so many amendments [illegible] built to the Pacific ocean and Atlantic [illegible] as to get a few dollars in advance of the abilities of the syndicate. It is feared the amendments already adopted will compel the syndicate to abandon the whole affair.

The sub-committee on redistricting the State will report a bill to the full committee this afternoon which takes Granville and Johnston out of the Fourth and adds Alamance, Wayne and a part of Wilson. With this district the Fourth it will be in point of population, as in other respects, the metropolitan district.

Nearly all of the time of the session to day was occupied by speech making on the subject of the railroad commission. Big speeches have been made by Payne, Pouix, Boykin, Clarke and others. The fight seems to be as to the kind of a commission, for no one has been found who is willing to oppose a commission, while every one admits that a commission will not amount to a fig in controlling railroads chartered prior to 1868.

There seems to be a mania on the subject of graded schools. Nearly every little town in the State wants a graded school. The committee on education will report a general bill for graded schools and if your most excellent private schools should ever fail you you may be able to have a graded school in your little town. The principles of Mr. Dortch's bill published in your last issue will probably be incorporated in this bill.

A delegation of about twenty members visited Beaufort last Saturday and returned on Monday morning. They express themselves as having had a most delightful visit. They were entertained by the board of trade of Newberne on their way down. Scott of Rockingham replied to an address of welcome by the mayor and expressed himself in the course of his brief remarks as thoroughly disgusted with the manner an old negro on the wharf was depleting the Neuse river of its supply of eels, and insisted upon his [illegible] he would favor a repeal of the charter of the town.

The gentleman who hails from the county in which the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. will have its most northern terminus [illegible] a widower and went sailing with a most charming young widow. You may imagine his discomfiture when his fright was so great when off Fort Macon that he offered the boatman "all the money he had just to be put on the shore once more" and then to have his lady love prevent the boatman from returning to shore. He is now sicker than he was when he was riding the waves. Q. Z.

Our Washington Letter.

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb 17, 1883.

There has been an intolerable amount of grumbling by government clerks over the proposition pending in congress to increase their hours to 8, instead of seven. The departments are now open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and most of the clerks work from five to six hours, an hour or so being taken at noon for lunch and loafing, and half an hour being wasted both morning and evening in getting ready to begin and preparing to quit. The idea of adding one to these hours makes the average clerk frantic. These clerks are continually [illegible] that their lot is not a happy one, but they entirely forget that they spent their time and money freely in getting their places and that not one in ten would go back to his native place if there he could get as [illegible] wages as he gets here. To those familiar with the personnel of the departments these complaints provoke a smile. When one takes [illegible] the families of [illegible] the people who are paid [illegible] those who got [illegible] they thought it was [illegible] [illegible] Not long ago [illegible] the men who are [illegible] spending [illegible] in the [illegible] of a young and [illegible] tucked away in a [illegible] sitting on a [illegible] to work—and the employes belong to these [illegible] universal [illegible] Many of the [illegible] places where $900 a year is [illegible]. They come to Washington and in six months their ideas change. They find living in a city on $900 to be one of the exact sciences. But they would rather die than go back home.

Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Morrison and others are "lighting into" the tariff bill in a manner very amusing to the galleries, but exceedingly doleful for the ways and means committee. But when the [illegible] Mr. John Randolph Tucker it will meet with its John L. Sullivan. He has been loading up for it for weeks, and when "them protection fellers" strike upon Tucker they will find that they are fooling with forked lightning. He is an immensely hard working man. Although wiser than most monstrous members of congress he allows himself one day of rest and does not work or visit on Sunday. The only dissipation he allows himself is a Sunday night sermon from a Presbyterian divine. Nothing on earth would induce Mr. Tucker to forego that rigid and seasoned discourse. He arrives early and marches into church armed with a large hymn book, and when the clergyman appears he fixes his eyes upon him and thinks solemnly at him while that excellent Blue Light discusses the manner in which the Chaldeans expounded certain genealogical texts of scripture a few thousand years ago. Meanwhile Deacon Tucker enjoys himself hugely and has followed with unflagging attention. Next day, however, he forgets all about the Chaldeans until the next Sunday, and tans the hide of the republicans in congress. Mr. Tucker is wise first and witty afterwards.

The republicans are incubating over the reorganization of the senate. They want the offices now held by democrats and a new president pro tem., but don't know just how to go about getting them without a special session. Mahone seems to be giving them some uneasiness just now. He wants a good deal for his support and wants things fixed beforehand. The such Hazen who runs the weather bureau is getting his hide rubbed a little and some of his questionable methods are being exposed. The weather office was never so nearly worthless in its results as it has been lately, and it has never had a poorer man at its head. It is said that an item of $3000 has been put in the sundry civil appropriation bill to pay for the services of the jurors who tried the Guiteau case. They have been paid $2 per day for their services, but put in a claim for extra compensation in consideration of the long time they were compelled to remain on the jury. Had it not been for the objection of Mr. Holman, who came in just as the bill was passing, the house would have passed a bill requiring all proclamations and government advertisements to appear in two newspapers printed in this city. It is said the bill would net $50,000 to the two papers selected annually. Shortly after the war and for several years, the administration newspaper in this city made over $100,000 a year out of government advertising under just such a law. Advertisements and sales of condemned government property in Texas or the far west were clipped out of exchanges and inserted after the sales had taken place, but the bills were allowed and often amounted to more than the property came to. Mr. Assistant Postmaster General Hatton wants to revive this sort of pay for his administration organ. PROSA.

Value of Fertilizers.

N. C. AGRICULTURAL STATION.
BULLETIN No. 1. (Continued.)

1294. Etiwan Acid Phosphate. Wm. C. Bee & Co., General Agents, Charleston, S. C., sampled at Concord, contained available phos. acid 10.5% per cent., [illegible] Relative commercial value $22.26.

1305. Ammoniated [illegible] John Merryman & Co., Baltimore, Md., sampled at Shelby, contains available phos. acid 9.81, ammonia 2.46, potash 0.55 per cent. Relative commercial value $31.35.

1306. Pacific Guano Company's Soluble Pacific Guano, John S. Reese & Co., agents, 10 South street, Baltimore, Md., sampled at Shelby, contains available phos. acid 8.24, ammonia 2.98, potash 3.66 per cent. Relative commercial value $34.32.

1309. Standard Acid Phosphate, dissolved S. C. bone, Allison & Addison, Richmond, Va., sampled at Shelby, contains available phos. acid 11.8, potash 1.21 per cent. Relative commercial value $25.64.

1310. Zell's Cotton Acid Phosphate, P. Zell & Sons, Baltimore, Md., sampled at Concord, contains available phos. acid 11.95, potash 1.47 per cent. Relative commercial value $25.43.

1314. Wando Acid Phosphate, soluble Bone Phosphate, Wando Phosphate Company, Charleston, S. C., sampled at Concord, contains available phos. acid 10.81, potash 1.24 per cent. Relative commercial value $24.05.

1319. Special Corn and Plaster [illegible] and Alkaline, G. Ober & Sons, Baltimore, Md., sampled at Shelby, contains available phos. acid 8.71, ammonia 2.80, potash 1.18 per cent. Relative commercial value $31.85.

1321. John Merryman & Co's High Grade Acid Phosphate, John Merryman & Co., Baltimore, Md., sampled at Shelby, contains available phos. acid 11.80 per cent. Relative commercial value $23.60.

1325. Pacific Guano Co's Dissolved Bone Phosphate of Lime, John S. Reese & Co., Agents, 10 South St., Baltimore, Md., contains available phos. acid 10.55, potash 1.07 per cent. Relative commercial value $22.38.

CHAS. W. DABNEY, Jr., Director.

Increase of Southern Orchards.

(From the New York Herald.)

One of the most noticeable results shown by the agricultural returns given in the compendium of the census just published is the great increase in the value of Southern orchard products during the ten years between 1870 and 1880. The increase has been marked in the South generally, but in four or five States it has been enormous. Thus the value of products in Alabama was $47,599 in 1870; in 1880 it was $862,268. In Florida it was $55,[illegible] in 1870 and $778,225 in 1880. The value rose in Mississippi from $71,018 in 1870 to $378,145 in 1880, and in Texas from $69,173 to $876,841.

The aggregate value of all orchard products in the United States in 1880 was $50,876,154; in 1870 it was $47,335,189. This slight increase in the country at large is due to the fact that the crop of 1880 in most of the great fruit growing States of the North was considerably below the average. New York stands at the head of the fruit growing States, and Pennsylvania comes next. The orchard products of the former, as returned by the census of 1880, reached a value of $8,409,791, and those of the latter $1,862,826.

A Tax Collector Robbed.

A despatch from Montgomery, Ala., dated the 16th, says: The tax collector of Lawrence county, S. D. Houston, left Courtland yesterday to go to Moulton, the county seat, with $4,300, which he was carrying to the county superintendent of education. About six miles from town, in a lonely part of the road, a masked man stopped him, presented a revolver and robbed him of $3,300; $1,000 was in Houston's boots, and the robber failed to discover it. The robber then took Houston's horse and rode off. There is no clue to the identity of the highwayman.

Drowned in a Mine.

A despatch from Braidwood, Illinois, dated 17th, says: The city is filled with lamentation owing to the terrible disaster of yesterday, which resulted in the death of seventy persons. A number of those killed leave large families. The accident occurred in southeast shaft No. 2, of the Wilmington Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company's mine. The shaft in which the accident occurred has been worked for the past eight years, is situated at Diamond, a little village about four miles from Wilmington and two miles from Braidwood. The country thereabout is as level as a floor, with perhaps a slight inclination toward the mines. The sudden thaw and heavy rainfall transformed the prairie into a lake, and for a mile about Diamond the water stands from six inches to three feet in depth. With scarcely any warning there suddenly appeared an opening from the surface of the earth into the mine, and the surface being covered with water, it took only a short time for the water to permeate the entire mine, drowning all who were unable to get out before the rising water caught them. There was little time to give an alarm, for in less than an hour from the time the break occurred every avenue of escape was cut off and every occupant of the mine at the time must have been drowned. The galleries were low and narrow, and only by painfully slow crawling could the victims escape. No noise accompanied the rising of the water, and the first indication had of their danger by many of the doomed was the chilling sensation of cold water trickling along the pathway in which they lay at work. There was an air shaft offering an additional avenue of escape, of which many availed themselves, but the water came in too rapidly to allow all to reach it. The mine was not considered especially dangerous, though a break had occurred once before at about the same place. There is no chance of escape, but in order to reach the bodies of the dead the general manager has gone to the scene of the disaster with two steam pumps. It is said that an effort will be made to reach the mine from shaft No. 1, but there is not the remotest possibility of finding any of the men alive. Only drowned or suffocated remains can be recovered. The majority of the workers under ground are foreigners—English, Scotch and Irish.

THE
WOODS AND TIMBERS
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

1 vol. 12mo., Cloth, $1.25.

[illegible]

E. J. HALE & SON,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
NEW YORK;
OR
P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N.C.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—[illegible]
T. Y. MIMS,
J. S. STONE.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—HAV- [illegible] A. J. WILSON.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS,
CHATHAM COUNTY,
Feb. 5, 1883.

Sealed proposals will be received up to 12 M. March the 6th, for the building of a bridge across Haw River at Moore's mills. Specifications can be seen at this office any time after the 15th inst. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

L. R. EXLINE,
Clerk of the Board.

Feb'y 8, 1883. 4ts.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ON 5 YEARS' TIME
A VALUABLE FARM,

five miles south-west of Pittsboro', N. C., and eight miles distant from the R. & A. A-L. and the C. F. & Y. V. railroads. [illegible] Fine facilities for making compost manure.

The buildings consist of a comfortable dwelling, large barn, and other suitable outhouses.

A bargain can be had.

For further information apply to
DR. J. B. BURNS,
Pittsboro', N. C.

Dec. 7th, 1882. 6ms.

R. & A. A-L. RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

To take effect 10:00 a. m. Sunday, May 13, 1881.

No. 1—Leave		No. 2—Leave	
Raleigh,	7.45 p m	Hamlet	2.30 a m
Cary	8.16 p m	Hoffman	3.18 a m
Apex	8.32 p m	Keyser	3.36 a m
New Hill	8.5[illegible] p m	Blue's	3.54 a m
Merry Oaks	9.17 p m	Manly	4.1[illegible] a m
Moncure	9.3[illegible] p m	Cameron	4.[illegible] a m
Osgood	9.[illegible] p m	Sanford	5.[illegible] a m
Sanford	10.[illegible] p m	Osgood	6.02 a m
Cameron	11.1[illegible] p m	Moncure	6.2[illegible] a m
Manly	11.[illegible] p m	Merry Oaks	6.42 a m
Blue's	12.0[illegible] a m	New Hill	7.00 a m
Keyser	12.[illegible] a m	Apex	7.22 a m
Hoffman	1.0[illegible] a m	Cary	7.4[illegible] a m
Arrive Hamlet,	1.4[illegible] a m	Arrive Raleigh,	8.[illegible] a m

Train number 1 connects at Hamlet with C. C. Railway for Charlotte and all points south. Train number 2 connects at Raleigh with the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad for all points north.

The Local Freight train, with passenger coach attached, leaves Raleigh at 5.30 a. m. and arrives at 2.00 p. m.

JOHN C. WINDER, Superintendent.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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Our RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL and MISCELLANEOUS CHARTS are the best and most saleable ever issued and we have a larger and more varied assortment than any other firm in America. Each [illegible] inches in size, exquisitely colored, varnished, mounted on Rollers, and ready for hanging up. Every one will buy them. For full particulars and instructions, address:

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Feb. 15, 1883. 3t

Important Notice to Farmers of North Carolina!

In order that all may be able to use

Baugh's Special Fertilizer for Tobacco and Grain,

we are now selling it direct to farmers of North Carolina, at the following

Reduced Wholesale Prices for Cash:

Price per Single Ton	$ 35.00
Three (3) Tons for	100.00
Five (5) Tons or over	33.00

Per Ton of 2000 lbs. in good bags of 200 lbs. each on board cars or vessel at our works.

We Guarantee the following analysis:

AMMONIA	5 to 6 Per cent.
AVAILABLE BONE PHOSPHATE	10 to 12 " "
SULPHATE OF POTASH	4 to 5 " "

This article has been used for years in North Carolina with excellent results, and we think it will pay all Tobacco Growers to use it liberally.

Address all orders and inquiries to

BAUGH & SONS,
103 South Street, Baltimore, Md.

January 4, 1883. 3m.

"BOS"

AMMONIATED SUPERPHOSPHATE.

ANALYSIS.

Commercial Fertilizer 393. RALEIGH, N. C., April 24th, 1882.

Received from Commissioner of Agriculture in Air tight Can, sealed:

Water at 212 degree F.	17.22 per cent.	
Soluble Phosphoric Acid,	6.32	
Reverted " "	2.20	
Total Available " "	8.52 Equal to Bone Phosphate	18.60
Insoluble " "	2.58 " " " "	5.63
Nitrogen	1.95 " Ammonia	2.37
Potash	2.17	

Commercial Value Per Ton, (2000 lbs.) $35.75.

Signed, CHARLES W. DABNEY, Jr.

HON. M. MCGEHEE,
Commissioner of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

We will sell the above First Class Fertilizer, (privilege tax paid,) at the following low prices, free on board in Baltimore, 10 ton lots $28 per ton; 5 ton lots $29; less than 5 tons $30; we also offer at lowest prices a full line of AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS, for making Home-Made Fertilizers. Send for our book about Fertilizers.

WM. DAVISON & CO.,
118 W. Lombard St., Baltimore, Md.

Jan. 11, 1883. tf.

NORRIS, WYATT & TAYLOR,
COTTON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED, HIGHEST PRICE AND PROMPT RETURNS GUARANTEED.

Fertilize Your Wheat if You Want it to Pay You.

1,500 SACKS AMMONIATED AND ACID PHOSPHATES,

The Best Fertilizer Made for Wheat and Oats, Now in Depot Ready for Shipment.

Send your orders to
NORRIS, WYATT & TAYLOR.

Raleigh, N. C., September 7, 1882.

RALEIGH MARBLE WORKS.

I. W. DURHAM,
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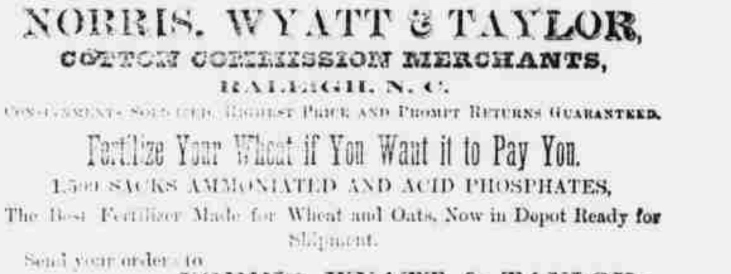

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MANUFACTURERS OF
—AND—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
—IN—
Furniture, Sash, Blinds, Doors
—AND—
Builders' Material Generally.

Factory on Mumford Street. Sales Rooms on Green and Gillespie Streets.

Nov. 16, 1882. 6m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—HAVING qualified as the executor of Squire Holt, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said decedent to exhibit them to me on or before the [illegible] day of February, 1884.

Feb'y 8, 1883. 6w. R. J. HOLT.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRtue of a mortgage executed to me by W. T. Dorsett, on the [illegible] day of April, 1879, I will sell at public auction for cash, at the court house door in Pittsboro', N. C., on SATURDAY the 10th day of March, 1883, a tract of land in Hadley township, on Dry Creek, on which is situated a mill known as Clark's mill, adjoining the lands of A. R. Chapin, J. B. [illegible] and others.

Feb. 8, 1883. 4ts. THOMAS J. CLARK.

PATENTS. ANDERSON & SMITH, Solicitors of U. S. and Foreign Patents, No. [illegible] Street, opp. U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C. Correspondence solicited. No charge for advice. No fee charged unless Patent is allowed. References, Lewis Johnson & Co. Bankers, and Postmaster, Washington, D. C. Pamphlet of instructions free.

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NORTH CAROLINA
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It is safe, and solvent, and pays promptly all liabilities. All classes of insurable property insured on reasonable terms. Now is the time to insure! For further information apply to

H. A. LONDON, Jr., Agent,
PITTSBORO, N. C.

September 7, 1882. 3m

Literary School,
PITTSBORO', N. C.

Opened December 11th, 1882, with 13 scholars, and is now and constantly increasing. The design of this school is to teach Primary branches of English. The people are sending their children from ten to fifteen miles, and it will be the largest school in the county. J. V. ROBERSON, Teacher.

REV. D. C. McCLEARNEY, Sup't.

February 8th, 1883. 4ts.