The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1883.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

LYNCH LAW has once more been resorted to in North Carolina, and the life of a human being has been violently and unlawfully taken by a mob, an account of which we publish in another column. This recourse to lynch law has of late years become too frequent, and must be viewed with alarm. While the circumstances of this case were so aggravated as to justly arouse the intense indignation of all citizens, and the criminal deserved his fate, yet it would have been better to have permitted the laws of the land to punish him. We do not believe in any man or set of men taking the law into their hands, and summarily taking the life of another without judge or jury, and in this State we cannot think that there is any need for such violent proceedings. We have laws sufficient to properly punish all criminals. Our juries are composed usually of good citizens, and our judges are incorruptible. Why not then allow the supremacy and majesty of the law to be vindicated by its sworn officers? In contrast with the action of the mob in this case we commend the course recently pursued in the county of Alamance in a similar case. There the criminal was arrested, carried to jail, regularly tried by judge and jury according to law, and was hanged by the sheriff in five weeks time from the commission of the offence. Such a course must have better effect than the hasty and violent action of a lawless and excited mob. In the one case the supremacy of the law is asserted, and in the other it is trampled under foot. One resort to violence encourages another, and when people become accustomed to executing lynch law for the punishment of one class of crimes they are tempted to go beyond that, and in certain cases include another and yet another, until we reach a state of lawless anarchy.

In all instances of the execution of lynch law the parties concerned are satisfied of the criminal's guilt and fear that he may escape by some of the technicalities of the law, and urge this as an excuse for their action. But the judgment of these mobs is not always correct and more than one innocent man has been executed by lynch law. Not quite two years ago two men were taken from a jail in this State by an armed mob and put to death, of whose guilt there were grave doubts, and indeed we have heard it asserted by persons acquainted with the facts that the lynched men were not guilty of the crime for which they were hanged. It is too dangerous to accept as conclusive the hastily formed judgment of an enraged mob. Better let the law take its course!

AN INFLUENCE practice prevails in criminal proceedings in the State of New York, which the Legislature of that State will probably abolish at its present session. We allude to the detention and imprisonment of witnesses in criminal cases so as to secure their attendance at the trial of persons charged with violations of the law. A bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure in this respect has been reported favorably by the judiciary committees of the Senate and House. The present system is disgraceful to civilization and is so manifestly unjust. According to the existing law innocent witnesses are frequently locked up and kept away from their business, while the men concerning whose guilt they are expected to testify are allowed to go free on bail. This system not only works a great hardship, but it sometimes defeats the ends of justice, for instances are known in which persons have carefully concealed their knowledge of infractions of the law in order to avoid the punishment inflicted upon them as witnesses.

In a recent issue of the New York Herald we noticed the case of a witness who was imprisoned for six months, at the end of which time the prosecution was abandoned. In this case the District Attorney gave the man $5 and told him to go. Five dollars for six months' time! The worst part of the system is that witnesses, as a rule, are poor, and have none one dependent upon them. When they are locked up they are unable to earn a living either for themselves or others. Often they are honest, hardworking people, which increases the outrage. The system does no good, but a great deal of harm, and is simply an infamy, and we refer to it to show how justice (?) is administered in the great Empire State. If such an abridgment of the liberties of freemen was attempted in this State, it would create a revolution.

AN EXPOSITION is to be held at the city of Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, beginning on the first day of August next and continuing for one hundred days, and is called the "Grand Southern Exposition." It will doubtless be quite a success, and, like the Atlanta exposition, will attract attention to the products and resources of the South, which need only to be known in order to induce immigrants and capitalists to come among us. The city of Louisville has made and is making extensive preparations for the exposition, the citizens of that city having subscribed the sum of three hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting suitable buildings. The main building is much larger than that at Atlanta, and only a little smaller than the immense structure at the Philadelphia Centennial. The most convenient route, by which persons from this State can visit the exposition, will be via the Warm Springs on the Western North Carolina railroad, and by going this route they can see the beautiful mountain scenery of our State. We presume the railroad companies will issue tickets at reduced rates, and thus induce a large attendance of visitors.

THE TYRANNY of Trades Unions has recently been very forcibly illustrated in a strike of the workmen in certain iron mills in the State of Illinois. In all the Northern States nearly all mechanics and laborers are banded together in what are called "Trades Unions" and those who do not join these organizations are persecuted by the members of the "Unions." They exercise such a tyranny over their members that no one dares to disobey their orders, and when a "strike" is ordered all must obey and quit work. Not only that, but if other laborers attempt to fill the places of the "strikers," they are driven from their work by armed mobs. The case to which we now refer occurred in Illinois, and a late despatch gives the following information concerning it:

"Assaults on the men who have taken the places of the strikers are of daily occurrence and many have been badly beaten. Yesterday a party of two or three left the mill for a walk into the country. They were followed by a gang of the strikers, and when about two miles distant they were beaten and thrown off a bridge. Two of the number have not returned and are said to be very seriously injured. Physicians left last night to attend them, but becoming alarmed, returned without reaching the spot.

The crowning infamy in the series of outrages heaped upon the workmen was perpetrated last night. A party of them was leaving the mill about half past seven o'clock. They had hardly got outside the enclosure when a gang of the strikers opened fire on them with rifles, shotguns and pistols, and it is said that quite fifty shots were fired. John Wallace, a young man, who recently arrived from Pittsburg, fell dead, and it was subsequently found that thirty four buckshot had penetrated his side, breast, throat and face. Brainard Malkarn was shot in the chest and arm. His wounds are serious, but it is thought he will survive. Samuel Brittan received a slight wound in the lip.

Great excitement prevails, but no arrests have yet been made as the murderers, who fired from an ambush, are unknown. The working men are armed and express their determination to run the mill."

Killing A Desperado.

From the Greensboro Patriot.

A hair lifting report reaches here of the shooting and killing of a desperado by the name of William Pritchard, near Bakersville, Thursday. Pritchard was a notorious outlaw, and for five years has been operating in the wildest part of North Carolina, in the lofty mountains of the Blue Ridge. He shot seven men, killing one, and has stolen horses and rattle and counterfeited money. Three years ago he was outlawed, but escaped capture by slipping from county to county, living like a beast of prey. He has repeatedly been sought for by United States and State officers. Yesterday two brothers, James and E. Burleson, both constables, found Pritchard at the house of his brother-in-law, named Reese Blalock. They had warrants for both Pritchard and Ruth Carpenter, his mistress, who was also in the house. Pritchard, who is a powerful man and armed, made no attempt at resistance, but said the woman was too sick to be taken from the house, and asked E. Burleson to go for a doctor who lives half a mile away. Scarcely had Burleson gone when Pritchard seized a gun and snapped it at James Burleson. Quick as thought the latter fired and shot him in the breast with his heavy revolver. The noise of the firing brought back Edward Burleson, and both brothers opened fire upon Pritchard. He fought like a demon, attempting to club out the brains of the constables with the gun. The woman aided in the fight. Pritchard was shot twice in the head, twice in the breast, and died on the floor. Both constables and the woman were painfully injured.

IT is said that an English vessel with a large cargo of dynamite has sailed from Antwerp for England, and that the police are cognizant of its movements.

A Chathamite In New York.

We copy the following from the New York Herald, which should serve as a warning to all who wish to get rich too quickly:

"A lean looking countryman, about six feet high, broad shouldered and with a disproportionately small head, stepped up to Policeman Frazier yesterday, and, catching him by the arm, said:—

"Do you know a place where a man can blow his brains out?"

"Yes, sir," promptly answered the policeman, who felt convinced that he had caught a "crank." "Do you want to be accommodated?"

"I do," said the stranger. "Just show me the place and give me five minutes to write a letter and I'm ready to die."

"All right, sir. Just come along and we will fix you up nicely." The policeman walked the stranger to the Jefferson Market Police Court and presented him to Justice Duffy. The prisoner talked rationally enough and did not appear to be under the influence of liquor. In answer to the magistrate's questions he said that his name was Michager Rosser, that he was a farmer by occupation and had just come on from Chatham county, N. C. Upon being searched a loaded revolver and $105 in cash were found in his pockets.

"How is it you want to die with so much money in your clothes?" asked the Justice.

"Well I think a man has a right to die when he pleases, money or no money," answered the prisoner in a doleful tone.

"What brought you to this city?"

"I came on a pleasure trip."

"Did you drink any liquor while in this city?"

"No sir, I have not tasted a drop."

After a little further parley the stranger admitted that he had come North in answer to a circular that promised to make him rich, provided he could command a capital of $100. He had scraped together the requisite amount and started out expecting to go back with plenty of wealth. Upon reaching the city he learned that the ladies would have to be acquired by dealing in counterfeit money. The farmer was almost tempted to deal in the spurious notes and called at the appointed place for that purpose, but the fear of the consequences deterred him. Finally, getting disgusted, he concluded that there was nothing to live for. He said he could not face his friends again and he made a laughing stock of.

"How much money did you have when you left home?" asked the Justice.

"About $130," replied the farmer.

"Then you have spent but one, and can easily return."

"That is exactly what you to say has for me to do."

"It is almost remarkable for to me that you escaped the sharpers," said the Justice.

"Oh, I've been six thousand for them and don't you forget it," said the Tycoon. "Three of them are fellows followed me from the Tremont House, where I am a stopping, and tried last night to get my money, but I was too cute for them."

Justice Duffy was greatly puzzled to find out for the man's strange conduct.

He was partly of the opinion that he had been drugged, and decided to hold him up for further examination.

(Mr Rosser is a farmer of the county, residing near Pittsboro, and we hear that some of his friends have gone to New York for him, a telegram having been received stating that he was sick.—ED. RECORD.)

Too Much Politics.

From the Charlotte Observer.

From one half the time, labor, anxiety, and expense which the people of this country expend on party politics should be devoted by them to the different pursuits of ultimate business the country would be better governed and richer than it is. Politics is the national disease. Such is chronic and displays a most malignant form. It not only strangulates the public purse when the season for the election of a constable and a justice of the Peace comes on. It accelerates it when legislatures and Judges are to be chosen, and when a congressional or presidential election confronts the people it assumes the form of a violent fever, which heats a tatoo in the veins, scorches the blood and crazes the mind of the voting population. This is one of the inevitable results of a universal election system based on unrestricted suffrage; and, while it is deprecated and deplored by thoughtful and conservative citizens who, at the same time admit their inability to suggest a practical cure for the evil, there are others who, with more or less sincerity, affect to regard it as both a natural and healthy state of the body politic in this country. If frequent elections always meant "a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles"—which was prescribed as the sine qua non of the perpetuation of Republican institutions by the fathers—there would be no difference of opinion among sensible people on the subject; for the fundamental principles, and the only fundamental principle involved in these constantly recurring political contests is the desire of the "outs" to get in and of the "ins" to stay in.

The Prince of Wales' new railway carriage is a marvel of aesthetic decoration. It is fifty feet long, and contains saloon, study, two bedrooms, two dressing rooms and a bathroom. The Prince's bedroom is hung with old gold silk, and the furniture is upholstered to match. Mirrors are let into the door panels, and the whole suit can be lighted either by candles or by electricity.

A Ball of Fire.

A dispatch from Williams' ranch, Brown county, Texas, says: About 2 o'clock Sunday morning a great meteor fell in the outskirts of the town, killing several head of cattle and destroying the dwelling house of Martinez Garcia, a Mexican herdsman, who with his family, consisting of his wife and five children, are buried beneath the ruins. In its descent the meteor resembled a massive ball of fire, and the shock was similar to that of an earthquake. It is still hot and steaming. It is embedded in the earth probably 100 feet, and towers above the surface about seventy, and will cover about one acre of ground. The concussion was terrific, nearly every window in town being shattered. People were jarred violently from their beds and goods in the store houses were thrown from the shelves. No lives were lost as far as known except a Mexican herdsman and his family, although several buildings fell to the ground. The cattle died in terror in every direction and the air was filled with sulphurous gas. The wildest confusion prevailed, as it was a long time before any one could even conjecture what it was. This is the largest meteor that has ever fallen and it has already been visited by many people and will doubtless attract great attention for months to come. It has occasioned great excitement not only here but all over the surrounding country.

[Our readers can believe as much of the above as they please. We think the author of the telegram is entitled to the leather medal as being the boss liar.—ED. RECORD.]

A Supreme Court Decision.

A despatch from Washington, dated 16th inst., says:

A decision was rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States today, in the case of J. B. Wall, brought here upon petition for mandamus from the U. S. District Court for the southern district of Florida. Wall, the petitioner, was disbarred and forbidden to practice in the U. S. Courts of the district above mentioned for having taken part in hanging a prisoner named John——, who was in jail at Tampa, Fla., awaiting trial on the charge of rape. The petition asks for a writ of mandamus to compel the U. S. District Judge to restore to him the rights and privileges of an attorney in said court, on the ground that his disbarment without due trial and conviction for the crime was unconstitutional and void. This court, in an elaborate opinion by Justice Bradley, holds that while there is no settled and definite rule for the regulation of procedure in cases of this kind in Federal Courts may, in their discretion, disbar an attorney who has been guilty of conduct of such a nature as to bring disgrace and scandal upon the court, since he has been duly tried under the criminal laws of the State or not. The petition for a mandamus is therefore denied. Justice Field read a dissenting opinion.

The Forests of North Carolina.

From the Charlotte Observer.

For variety and luxuriance of growth there are no forests in North America to compare with those of North Carolina. The State despite the ravages of the wasteful turpentine industry, still contains nearly 20,000 square miles of woodland, in which are to be found about all the trees of the country. The white pine and hemlock of the North are found side by side with the palmetto and magnolia. Nineteen of the twenty two species of oaks found east of the Rocky Mountains grow in North Carolina, and the State contains twenty as many arborescent species as the entire continent of Europe. There are all the magnolias, seven in number, and the five maples. All the North American pines, except those of the Pacific slope, are found here. For arboriculture it is probably the most favored spot on the globe. All trees, moreover, grow with a rapidity and vigor that indicates unusual vitality. Hickories, beeches and chestnuts attain to huge dimensions, while in the same localities may be found poplar trees over one hundred feet high and measuring thirty feet around. In some exceptionally favored sections there are wild cherry and sassafras trees which have reached a diameter of six feet. The people of this country have not yet begun to comprehend the treasures that are still fast locked in North Carolina's almost untrodden forests.

Lynch Law.

A correspondent of the Raleigh News and Observer, writing from Windsor in Bertie county under date of the 11th inst., says:

On Friday, 6th inst., in the evening, the sixteen year old daughter of one of our most prominent citizens, a gentleman who has large family connections in North Carolina, was brutally assaulted by a negro lumberman. In company with two younger sisters the young lady in question was walking in the suburbs of Windsor when the negro sprang upon her and attempted to outrage her. Her screams brought to her assistance a negro who was plowing in a field near by. He drove away the assailant before he had accomplished his purpose, but not before he had badly clubbed and villainously bruised the young lady. The brute was promptly arrested and lodged in jail here. Last night some two hundred white men and negroes went to the jail, seized him and taking him to a spot about one and a half miles from town hanged him to an oak tree. This morning his carcass dangles from a limb. A merited fate for such a scoundrel, is the opinion of all.

Value of Fertilizers.

The following analyses have been completed since the last publication was made:

Analysis No. 2,015, Acid Phosphate, Edisto Phosphate Co., Charleston, S. C. sampled at Wadesboro, contained: Available phosphoric acid 9.28, potash 1.73 per cent. Commercial value per ton (2,000 lbs.) $20.63.

Analysis No. 2,031, Ammoniated Guano, Lorentz & Rittler, 10 South street, Baltimore, Md., sampled at Washington, contained: Available phosphoric acid 9.56, ammonia 1.56, potash 2.05 per cent. Commercial value per ton (2,000 lbs.) $28.69.

Analysis No. 2,022, Cotton Food, Maryland Fertilizing Co., 4 South Holiday St., Baltimore, Md., sampled at Franklinton, contained: Available phos. acid 9.11, ammonia 1.70, potash 2.37 per cent (2,000 lbs.) $28.71.

Analysis No. 2,024, Equitable, Ammoniated Soluble Bone Phosphate of Lime, Equitable Fertilizer Co., Box 666, Baltimore, Md., sampled at Franklinton, contained: Available phos. acid 9.28, ammonia 1.82, potash 2.18 per cent. Commercial value per ton (2,000 lbs.) $29.26.

Analysis No. 2028, Esmeralda, Equitable Fertilizer Company, Box 666, Baltimore, Md., sampled at Franklinton, contained: Avail. phos. acid 6.38, ammonia 1.82, potash 1.49 per cent. Commercial value per ton (2,000 lbs.) $22.73.

NOTE.—This article contains some natural guano, the insoluble phos. acid of which though not dissolving in the citrate solution, is in a better condition to be taken up by plants than the insoluble in mineral phosphates. It is proper to say this because this insoluble has received no consideration in the valuation.

Analysis No. 2020, Eureka Fertilizer, Atlantic and Virginia Fertilizing Company, Richmond, Va., sampled at Louisburg, contained: Avail. phos. acid 8.96, ammonia 2.10 per cent. Commercial value per ton (2,000 lbs.) $27.37.

Analysis No. 2033, Georgia Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate, Kerchner & Calder, Wilmington, N. C., sampled at Whiteville, contained: Avail. phos. acid 6.55, ammonia 2.12, potash 1.35 per cent. Commercial value per ton (2,000 lbs.) $24.26.

Analysis No. 2039, Lazretto Acid Phosphate, Lazretto Chemical and Fertilizer Works, G. W. Graflin, Proprietor, Baltimore, Md., sampled at Monroe, contained: Avail. phos. acid 10.85, potash 0.97 per cent. Commercial value per ton (2,000 lbs.) $22.86.

Analysis No. 2043, Long's Prepared Chemicals, Long & Dugdal 87 S. Gay street, Baltimore, Md., sampled at Fayetteville, contained: Avail. phos. acid 12.19, potash 2.03 per cent. Commercial value per ton (2,000 lbs.) $26.81.

Analysis No. 2032, Perfected Guano, Owl Brand, Davis & Whitlby, Petersburg, Va., sampled at Goldsboro, contained Avail. phos acid 8.57, ammonia 2.08, potash 1.49 per cent. Commercial value per ton (2,000 lbs.) $25.29.

Analysis No. 2,010, Pure Dissolved S. C. Bone, Equitable Fertilizer Company, Box 666, Baltimore Md., sampled at Cameron, contained: Available phos. acid 12.93 per cent. Commercial value per ton (2,000 lbs.) $25.86.

Analysis No. 2,003, Standard Fertilizer Company, Boston Mass., D. S. Burwell, agent, Norfolk, Va., sampled at Tarboro, contained: Avail. phos. acid 8.98, potash 1.29 per cent. Commercial value per ton (2,000 lbs.) $28.17.

Analysis No. 3,045, Wilann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, plow brand, Walton, Wilann & Co., Wilmington, Del., sampled at Salisbury, contained: Available phos. acid 9.44, ammonia 2.40, potash 2.51, per cent. Commercial value per ton (2,000 pounds) $32.69.

CHAS. W. DABNEY, Jr.,
Director.

IN the United States last week there were 153 failures reported to Bradstreet's. The Southern States furnished 30, or one third of the whole number, an increase of 2. Georgia had 5, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland and West Virginia, 2 each; Tennessee, 6; Virginia, 1; Texas, 13; North Carolina, 5.

Considerable damage is reported from recent storms in the West.

GOOD COFFEE.

Everybody wants it, but very few get it, because most people do not know how to select coffee, or it is spoiled in the roasting or making. To obviate these difficulties has been our study. Thurber's package Coffees are selected by an expert who understands the art of blending various flavors. They are roasted in the most perfect manner (it is impossible to roast well in small quantities), then put in pound packages (*in the bean, not ground*), bearing our signature as a guarantee of genuineness, and each package contains the Thurber recipe for making good Coffee. We pack two kinds, Thurber's "No. 34," strong and pungent, Thurber's "No. 41," mild and rich. One or the other will suit every taste. They have the three great points, *good quality, honest quantity, reasonable price. Ask your Grocer for Thurber's roasted Coffee in pound packages, "No. 34" or "No. 41."* Do not be put off with any other kind—your own palate will tell you what is best.

Where persons desire it we also furnish the "*Ideal*" Coffee pot, the simplest, best and cheapest coffee-pot in existence. Grocers who sell our Coffee keep them. Ask for descriptive circular.

Respectfully, &c.,
H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO.,
Importers, Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Roasters, New York.

P. S.—As the largest dealers in food products in the world, we consider it our interest to manufacture only pure and wholesome goods and pack them in a tidy and satisfactory manner. All goods bearing our name are guaranteed to be of superior quality, *pure and wholesome*, and dealers are authorized to refund the purchase price in any case where customers have cause for dissatisfaction. It is therefore to the interest of both dealers and consumers to use *Thurber's brands*.

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J. C. BREWSTER & CO.,
Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, Farming Implements, &c., &c.
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"KING COTTON" COOK STOVE.

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Where you can get the
Most Goods and Best Goods for the Least Money.
AGENTS for and offering cheap to MERCHANTS
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Write for prices. We give prompt attention to all communications and orders.
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AMMONIATED SUPERPHOSPHATE.
ANALYSIS.

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Water @ 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. McGEE,
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.
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Fertilize Your Wheat if You Want it to Pay You.
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Raleigh, N. C., September 1, 1882.

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E. J. HALE & SON,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
NEW YORK,
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February 22d, 1883.

R. & A. A-L. RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

No. 1—Leave		No. 2—Leave	
Raleigh,	7 45 p m	Hamlet	3 30 a m
Cary,	8 16 p m	Hoffman	3 14 a m
Apex	8 37 p m	Keyser	3 37 a m
New Hill	8 47 p m	Rinks	3 54 a m
Merry Oaks	9 17 p m	Manly	4 13 a m
Moncure	9 35 p m	Cameron	4 20 a m
Osgood	9 56 p m	Sanford	5 38 a m
Sanford	10 56 p m	Osgood	6 02 a m
Cameron	11 17 p m	Moncure	6 24 a m
Manly	11 37 p m	Merry Oaks	6 42 a m
Rinks	12 00 p m	New Hill	7 00 a m
Keyser	12 18 p m	Apex	7 22 a m
Hoffman	1 00 p m	Cary	7 44 a m
Arrive Hamlet,	1 45 a m	Arrive Raleigh,	8 30 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 5.50 a. m. and arrives at 7.10 p. m.

JOHN C. WINDER, Superintendent.

JOHN A. GRAHAM, Graham, N. C. J. T. CROCKER, Zalinsboro.
GRAHAM & CROCKER,
Attorneys at Law,
WILL practice in the courts of Chatham county. H.L. attend to business anywhere in the State or Federal Courts.
March 22, 1883. 6m

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FOR SALE ON 5 YEARS' TIME
A VALUABLE FARM.
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The buildings consist of a comfortable dwelling, large barn, and other suitable outhouses.
PS. A bargain can be had.
For further information apply to,
DR. J. B. BURNS,
Pittsboro', N. C.
Dec. 7th, 1882. 6m8.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—HAVING qualified as the executor of Thomas Hill, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said decedent to exhibit the same to me on or before the 20th day of March, 1884. WILLIAM HILL.
March 29, 1883. 6ts.

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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
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OF ALL PLANTS, FOR ALL CROPS, FOR ALL CLIMATES.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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—AND—
Builders' Material Generally.
Factory on Mumford Street. Sales Rooms on Green and Gillespie Streets.
Nov. 16, 1882. 6m.

PATENTS. ANDERSON & SMITH, Solicitors of U. S. and Foreign Patents, No. 506 Seventh Street, cor. G, 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.

ROTARY HARROW.
I have bought the county right for Chatham county for the sale of the celebrated ROTARY HARROW. These harrows are the best in use, and every farmer ought to have one. A model of it can be seen at London's store. For prices, &c., apply to JOHN S. CAMPBELL,
Pittsboro', N. C.
March 22, 1883.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—BY virtue of an order of the superior court of Chatham county I will sell at public auction, ON THE PREMISES, at 12 o'clock on SATURDAY the 28th day of April, 1883, the one-half interest of the late J. H. Mims in a tract of land lying on Lick branch, Cape Fear township, Chatham county, containing about 8 acres, on which is situated a COTTON-GIN and pond. TERMS—one-third cash, and balance secured by bond with approved security payable in 6 months.
W. A. LAWRANCE,
March 29, 1883. 4ts. Commissioner.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—HAVING qualified as Executor of James Lea, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said deceased to exhibit the same to me on or before the 5th day of April, 1884.
R. JAMES POWELL.
April 5, 1883. 4ts.