The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1884

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

TERRIFIC CYCLONE!

PEOPLE KILLED!!

HOUSES DESTROYED!!!

By special telegram we hear, just as we go to press, of the most fatal and destructive cyclone on Tuesday night ever known in this State. Near Rockingham about 25 persons were killed and many more wounded: at Lilesville 5 were killed, and at other points on the C. C. R. R. people were killed and houses destroyed. Hail stones fell 2½ inches in diameter. In Wake the house of George Peebles was blown down, killing him and putting out his brother's eyes.

DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS.

Every citizen who pays his taxes is interested in making all other citizens pay their taxes. If only a portion of the citizens of a county pay their taxes and others do not, then a great injustice is done. In every county there is every year a large number of persons who do not pay any taxes and are denominated "insolvents." All tax payers are interested in reducing that number as much as possible, and the last legislature enacted a stringent law to enforce the collection of taxes, to which we will refer. In order that everybody in a county may know who these "insolvents" are, the law directs the sheriff to make publication at the court-house door of a complete list of all the "insolvents" in his county with the amount of tax due from each: and also to publish in each township a list of the delinquents of said township. And to give greater publicity, the county commissioners are authorized to publish the same list in some newspaper printed in their county. And the law goes on to say that any person returned as an "insolvent", who fails to pay his taxes within [illegible] after the return of the [illegible] county commissioners [illegible] ed guilty of a misdemeanor [illegible] be fined double the amount of the taxes due, and may be committed to prison for failure to pay the fine. It is made the duty of the chairman of the board of county commissioners [illegible] as [illegible] counties [illegible] put at work on the public roads any man who is committed to jail for failure to pay his fine. If this law is enforced against all the delinquent tax payers in every county in North Carolina our public roads will be greatly improved. We do not know what other counties may do, but we are assured that this law will be rigidly enforced in Chatham this year, and we mention it so as to warn our readers not to be numbered in the list of insolvents.

WAR RECORDS.

In 1874 Congress made an appropriation to begin the publication of the official records of the late war, both of the Union and Confederate armies, and subsequent appropriations have been made from time to time for the continuance of this work. This compilation is the first general publication of the military records of the war and is intended to embrace all official documents that appear to be of any historical value, such as reports of battles, letters, and orders of officers in both armies. The work is being done under the direction of the Secretary of War and thus far ten volumes have been published. It is an immense undertaking, and several years will elapse before it is finished. Every Representative is entitled to twenty-one copies of each volume, and we are indebted to Hon. J. J. Davis for the volumes issued while he was in Congress, and to Hon W. R. Cox for the remaining volumes sent us. Of course it is too voluminous a publication to be closely read, but it is very valuable for reference, and every portion of every volume is of special interest to those persons who participated in the events therein described. For instance, the greater part of the ninth volume is devoted to the operations in Eastern North Carolina from January 11th to August 20th, 1862, and this is of much interest to many citizens of this State. That period was one of the most exciting in our history, for it embraces the capture of Roanoke Island (Feb 8th, 1862), the capture of Newberne (March 14th, 1862,) and the overrunning by the federal forces of all the Eastern portion of the State. It is amusing to read the reports made of the same battle by the officers of the contending armies—each side praising the bravery of its men and disparaging that of the other side. The federal officers report the superior numbers of the enemy, and the Confederates do the same, and both greatly exaggerate the losses inflicted upon the other.

LEGAL WEIGHTS.

Nearly all the papers of this State have recently published what they term the "new" law regulating the weight of a bushel of grain, as contained in section 3850 of The Code, and as an erroneous impression seems to prevail concerning it we take the liberty of correcting it. The section referred to is not a new law, but is a part of section 1 of chapter 38 enacted by the Legislature in 1857—twenty seven years ago—and this was enacted in conformity to section 1 of chapter 117 of the old Revised Code which reads as follows:

"No trader or other person shall buy or sell, or otherwise use in trading, any other weights or measures, than are made and used according to the standard prescribed by the Congress of the United States."

This section was amended by said Act of 1857 by adding the following:

"Provided, that this shall not prevent the citizens of this State from buying and selling grain by measure, as may be agreed upon between the parties."

The above quoted paragraphs now constitute section 3857 of The Code, which must be considered in connection with section 3850—the "new" law referred to—which prescribes the following weights:

"The bushel of wheat shall be sixty pounds, of rice forty four pounds, of rye fifty six pounds, of Indian corn fifty-four pounds, of buckwheat fifty pounds of barley, forty eight pounds of [illegible] pounds of flax seed, fifty-five pounds, of clover seed, sixty four pounds, of peas, fifty pounds; of corn meal, forty six pounds."

So that we may conclude, that while the above weights are and have been for many years the weights prescribed by law, yet the "custom of the country" has prescribed other and different weights which will doubtless in the future, as in the past, "be agreed upon between the parties" and regulate their trading.

IMPORTANT OPINION.

We mentioned last week that the directors of the State Exposition had requested the Attorney General to give his opinion as to the power of [illegible] Wilmington [illegible] which we give the following extract:

"The movement to have an exhibit [illegible] at the [illegible] State at large. [illegible] the power by appropriating money to enable the county to make a proper exhibit of its resources at the ensuing Exposition, if they shall determine that the same is necessary for the good of the county and the interests of its inhabitants. Indeed such action and the aid thus given would be in harmony with the spirit of the constitution, which requires the legislature to establish and maintain a department of agriculture, and also with the spirit of The Code, which directs an annual appropriation to be made to the State and to county agricultural societies (sections 2221—2222), and empowers county commissioners to appoint fairs in their respective counties" for the encouragement of industry, and to regulate the same by a system of by-laws."

Illiterate Voters.

A Washington despatch says: Representative Willis expects to have his bill, providing for Federal aid to education, favorably reported this week from the committee on Education. He has a prepared table embodied in the report of the sub-committee, that has recommended the passage of the bill, which shows that illiteracy holds the balance of power in fourteen Northern, and in all of the Southern States. The report says that in the thirty-eight States there are 1,871,247 illiterate voters. Only one voter in [illegible] can write his name. In South Carolina the illiterate voters are more than one-half; in Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, one in two; while Missouri has one in nine. In the Presidential election of 1876, New York, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana, California, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, Wisconsin, Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan and Pennsylvania were ranged on the side of illiteracy. In the last Presidential contest thirty of the States of the Union, with 208 electoral votes, were again within the dominion of the sovereigns who could not read the very charter of their liberties. The majorities which they gave could have been overthrown by the combined vote of their illiterate voters, even if those majorities had been five times as great as they were. In 1880 fifty-eight of our 76 Senators and 292 of our 325 Representatives were in States where illiterate voters held the balance of power.

Mr. James Albright has resumed the publication of the Greensboro' Bugle.

The disfiguring eruptions on the face, the sunken eye, the pallid complexion, indicate that there is something wrong going on within. Expel the lurking foe to health. Ayer's Sarsaparilla was devised for that purpose; and does it.

Our Washington Letter.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18, 1884.

It is understood that Senator Logan will make a speech against the Fitz John Porter bill in the Senate, but that he will not pursue the matter as savagely as heretofore. A count of noses from the best information attainable concerning the position of Senators renders it certain that Porter will be restored to the regular army with the rank of colonel, which he held when cashiered, and be placed on the retired list with two-thirds pay, but without arrears of pay. This will meet the hearty approval of a majority of the people of the United States, and the tacit acquiescence of nearly all the remainder. The truth is, it is not the action of Fitz John Porter that has been at stake, but that of Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. Stanton, enraged because his favorite Pope could not defeat the Confederates, made Porter a scapegoat, and organized a court-martial for his conviction, and, if possible, his execution. Garfield, who was a member of the court, Grant, and other Union officers, became convinced, when no longer under Stanton's influence, that a great wrong had been inflicted on Porter, and they determined to vindicate his public record and private reputation. This is the beginning of a series of reversals of the acts of Stanton.

Most of the opposition to Mr. Morrison's tariff bill thus far is evidently of the kind that would find any possible bill for the reduction of the tariff "grotesque," "chaotic," "unharmonious," "a bungle," "abominable," etc., as the divorced Mr. Porter [illegible] it in an intemperate letter to the Philadelphia Press. But it must not be forgotten that back of the [illegible] manufacturers whom Mr. Porter represents is the great mass of the American people demanding a reduction of taxation, and that in the Treasury a great surplus is piling itself up at the rate of almost a hundred millions a year. Congress should calmly proceed with the reduction of taxes according to its best wisdom, without much regard to the violent outcry of a small class of interested rich men, which is like that of a few crickets in a field.

Ex-Senator Dorsey has been in Washington and while here resumes his old haunts and habits. I saw him with Tom Keogh, Sumner Bowman and a few other cronies [illegible] around a table in a [illegible] restaurant, and it is [illegible] pretty regularly and [illegible] high stakes. Dorsey has been talking about not only the star route trial, but other family secrets of the party. Nobody doubts that he tells a good deal of truth as far as the corrupt methods employed [illegible] takes a good deal too much credit to himself. That the election of Garfield was actually bought in Indiana and New York City, is now generally admitted, but Dorsey assumes too much when he claims to have made the President. He was merely the tool of his party associates to do certain dirty work, and a very bad one he proves to have been.

Somebody who signs himself "T. P." is sending bundles of printed circulars to Senators in which objections are made to the forfeiture of the Texas Pacific land grant. It gives the usual arguments which were made by the attorneys of the Texas Pacific before the House Committee on Public Lands, and adds the new and astonishing argument that the land is worthless. The circular recites that "if the United States were to give all these lands for nothing to actual settlers, it is doubtful whether anybody could be found with tenacity enough to accept them." Notwithstanding the worthlessness of these lands, this advocate of the railroad insists that the road must have them, and reiterates C. P. Huntington's threat that if Congress declares the grant forfeited the constitutionality of the act must be decided by the Supreme Court. The gentlemen who are supposed to be prominent in the movement to take these "worthless" lands from the Texas Pacific are accused in this circular of simply seeking political capital. The writer says: "These men see in the noisy discussion of such bills and the apparent warfare which they wage with the railroads, something to catch the ears of the groundlings of those who are opposed to anything which tends to build up the great West." Too bad, isn't it?

Senator Lapham greatly horrified his grave and dignified colleagues the other day by whistling for a page. Some fifty pairs of reproving eyes turned toward the juvenile Senator admonished him that there was no precedent for his course. In palliation of his awful offense against the dignity of the Senate it may be stated that the Senator was absent-mindedly thinking of the gay old days when the boys of Tioga county called him "Fighting Tige." FRANK.

The latest craze among the swell young men of New York is to have their lady loves' profiles engraved on their thumb nails.

A bill has been introduced into Congress for the admission of Dakota into the Union on equal footing with the original States.

The great flood in the Ohio river is subsiding, but thousands of persons have been rendered destitute and millions of dollars worth of property have been destroyed.

At a meeting of the citizens of Lenoir county, held on the 16th, in Kinston, the board of commissioners was requested to appropriate $1,000, or if necessary, to make an appropriate county exhibit at the exposition next fall.

Statesville Landmark: A Dutchman in this county reported last week that the winter had broken for good. He knew it, because his chickens had been fighting for a week, and for fifteen years he had noticed that the chickens never fought until winter had broken. —Mr. A. M. Vannoy has lately returned from a trip over a considerable part of Wilkes. On Reddies' River, he saw a boy, John Tucker, who at eight years of age, weighed 125 lbs., at nine, 133, and now, at ten, weighs 143½ lbs. —A highly esteemed lady of [illegible] county (we will not be particular about location) undertook to get dinner for her family, her cook being absent, and not being much acquainted with the art of cooking she sent to a store for ten pounds of rice and undertook to cook all of the ten pounds for dinner. Anybody who knows how rice can swell while cooking can imagine the result. She could not find vessels to hold it and probably has not eaten all of it yet.

Hickory Press: From the quantity brought to this market, there seems to be a great deal more of leaf tobacco in this section than was thought had been grown last season by reason of the drouth; and we are glad to learn that preparations are being made by the farmers all over the country to engage in the culture of tobacco this year on a larger scale than ever. The excellent and satisfactory prices obtained this season is a sufficient guarantee that it is the money crop of this section. So large a quantity of seed as is now being sowed was never planted at any previous year. We are truly glad to see our farmers becoming so enthusiastic in the cultivation of this valuable product, as there is nothing that can be so successfully grown in this section as tobacco. The home demand requires an unlimited quantity, and since it has been shown that the round sum of $183 can be realized per acre, our advice to every farmer who has fifty acres of land is to plant at least five of them in tobacco.

Asheville Citizen: Mr. W. C. Hunter, of Flat Creek township, this county, sold his tobacco raised on one and one-fourth acres for $599 cash, at the barn. No fertilizer was used. This is the success of another of our young farmers. What county can beat this? —Men coming to Jackson is taking a new start. Several new mines promising to be profitable are now being opened up. Last Saturday Levi McMahan [illegible] Riley Meddleton of Jackson county [illegible] A joint stock company has been formed to build a warehouse, and Capt. Alden Howell proposes to build another. Haywood is booming up as [illegible] Haywood tobacco is very superior.

Hillsboro Observer: We venture the assertion that there is not a township in Orange, or any of the adjoining counties, that has made more money and solid progress since the war by dint of hard labor, than Cedar Grove. A few years ago, from where H. L. McDade now lives so comfortably on his nice farm, to near Prospect Hill, was akin to a waste howling wilderness and valued at $1 per acre. Now, it blossoms as the rose. From the hamlet of Cedar Grove to Prospect Hill, you will see as much evidence of thrift and prosperity as you will find in any agricultural community. Neat and commodious dwellings, painted and tastefully enclosed, large and convenient out-buildings with well filled barns on well tilled farms, owned by men of brains, energy and pluck. Now all this change has been wrought, not by loafing and standing around the country tavern with hands up to the elbows in breeches pockets in the vain search for a "nick" with which to buy a "short" of "chain lightning," but it has been brought about by laying off the coat, rolling up the sleeves and "wading in" for fine Yellow Tobacco.

Moore Gazette: Messrs. Jack and David Gilmore came in to see us Wednesday last, and informed us of an accident occurring near them, that of a negro boy fooling with a pistol which was accidentally discharged, shooting himself through the bowels. He was shot about 10 o'clock in the morning and died before dark. —A brute by the name of Green Macon from Randolph county came here on the first Monday of court; he was riding a horse back and as he came in town some one proposed a horse trade to him. He accepted and soon an exchange had been made. He then ties the mule he had swapped for and goes off and gets drunk, and being in that condition all the week, the mule was left uncared for and actually perished to death. —We were informed that Mr. J. R. Blake, of Winder, has in his possession Lafayette's Flag of the Revolutionary War. From what we can learn his grand father was flagman in Lafayette's company, and after hostilities between the British and Americans had ceased he still retained the flag, and it has thus descended through the family to the present owner. Mr. Blake has at different times been offered $500 for it, but refused to take it. He intends sending it to the State Exposition this Fall.

Raleigh News and Observer: Wentworth township, one of the largest and most influential in Rockingham county, has adopted the stock law by a majority of 100. —A gentleman of this city owns a dragoon pistol which was carried by a member of the famous Second Dragoons, U. S. A., in the campaign in Utah, just before the war. Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston then commanded that regiment. —A gentleman of this city has an antique gold watch, which figured prominently in battles during the war of the revolution, the war with Mexico, and the late war. At the battle of Lundy's Lane, during the war of the revolution, it was used by an engineer officer of prominence, an ancestor of its present owner. —There are few papers in North Carolina which have not favorably mentioned the State exposition, and nearly all of these have the project at heart, so to speak. County after county has fallen in line, made appropriations or taken steps looking towards that end. Mass meetings of citizens are called at a number of places. In fact it appears that over half the counties in the State will be directly represented, by special exhibits, at the exposition.

Swept into the Stream.

One Thousand Acres of Land and "Right Smart of Bears."

On the deck of a big Mississippi steamboat stood an aged [illegible] planter. Indicating by [illegible] of his arm the waters the boat was passing [illegible] he said to a passenger [illegible] was twelve years old [illegible] my first [illegible] new plantation my father was then cutting [illegible] a forest that grew directly over the waters of that bend. That was a mighty good plantation, and there was right smart of bears there, too. But that one thousand acres of land went into the Mississippi years ago."

[illegible]

The most effective and inexpensive remedy for disease is PARKER'S TONIC. [illegible]

IT LEADS ALL.

No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so completely meets the wants of physicians and the general public as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lurking taint of Scrofula about you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA will dislodge it and expel it from your system.

SCROFULA

For constitutional or scrofulous Catarrh, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is the true remedy. It has cured numberless cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin.

CATARRH

"Hutto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882.

ULCEROUS SORES

SORE EYES

[illegible]

Yours truly, B. F. JOHNSON."

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

TO BUYERS OF DRY GOODS!!

JOHN W. SCOTT, Assignee of YEARGAN, PETTY & CO.

[illegible]

February [illegible], 1884.

BEAR IT IN MIND

That you can buy Staple and Fancy Groceries as low as they can be bought in the United States, —of—

W. C. & A. B. STRONACH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Grocers and Coffee Roasters,

RALEIGH, N. C.

HEADQUARTERS

No. 219 Fayetteville Street (Fisher building)

BRANCH STORES

[illegible] Fayetteville Street, 5 Martin Street and 8 Market Square.

BEAR IT IN MIND That we buy for cash and are therefore able to offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

BEAR IT IN MIND That we carry at all times the LARGEST STOCK AND GREATEST VARIETY OF STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES AT LOWEST PRICES.

Bear it in mind that we have the Largest, Best Arranged and Best Lighted House and Better Facilities for handling goods than any House in our line in the city.

Bear it in mind that we always guarantee protection to our trade on prices, &c.

Bear it in mind that we have anything and everything advertised by houses in our line and a thousand and one things besides.

100 half barrels and kits fine herring.

[illegible] packages No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel.

[illegible]

February 7, 1884.

THE BANK OF DURHAM,

DURHAM, N. C.,

W. T. BLACKWELL, President. P. A. WILEY, Cashier.

Receives Deposits, payable on DEMAND or OTHERWISE as may be agreed. Will buy and sell stocks and bonds on the most favorable terms. Will buy and sell Exchange on the North or Europe at current rates. Correspondence solicited.

JOHN M. MORING,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DURHAM, N. C.,

PRACTISES in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Chatham, and in the State and Federal Courts.

January 31, 1884. 1y.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

THE ALL RIGHT Cooking Stove.

The undersigned, Sole Agents for this celebrated Stove, announce to the public that over

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND

of these Stoves have been sold, and that in each instance they have given

Entire Satisfaction.

PRICES VERY LOW.

Write for Descriptive Catalogue and List of Furniture.

HARDWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,

Largest Stock in North Carolina.

JULIUS LEWIS & CO.,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN HORSE SHOE,

221 Fayetteville St., opposite the Market.

January 10, 1884. RALEIGH, N. C.

A GRAND MARK DOWN!

AT

SAMPLE S. BROWN'S

Mammoth Double Store,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

The continued mild weather having made the Fall and Winter season of 1883 unusually short, I find I have too many goods on hand in some lines and in order to reduce stock have made a

SWEEPING REDUCTION

in prices of Ready-made Clothing, Overcoats, heavy Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Cloaks, Dolmans, Jersey Jackets, Shawls, piece goods, Blankets, Quilts, Mens Underwear, &c., &c., &c.

I now offer

Heavy Overcoats at $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00;
Good Overcoats at $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00;
Fine Overcoats at $9.00, $11.00 and $14.00;
Heavy Suits at $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00;
Good Business Suits at $5.00, $7.00 and $8.00;
Fine Dress Suits at $11.00, $12.50 and $14.00.

This is no humbug and no joke, but a genuine markdown in prices to reduce stock.

I offer special bargains in Boots and Shoes of all kinds. Mens and Boys' Hats, and Ladies Cloaks and Shawls.

You are cordially invited to examine these goods and prices and you can save money by doing so.

Respectfully yours,

SAMPLE S. BROWN.

November 15, 1883.

M. T. NORRIS, Late of Norris, Wyatt & Taylor. | W. J. NORRIS, Late of Norris, Morris & Gottlin.

M. T. Norris & Bro.

Who succeed Norris, Wyatt & Taylor at their old stand,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 16 Exchange and No. 15 East Martin Streets,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE CARRY A LARGE STOCK which we offer to the trade at very low prices.

We give SPECIAL ATTENTION to the sale of

COTTON.

Make sales at highest prices and returns at once.

Produce sold on commission at small charges.

Liberal advances made on cotton stored with us.

Agents for Patapsco Guano.

Agents for Pocomoke Super Phosphate.

Agents for Fish Hawk Guano.

Agents for the celebrated Stonewall Cotton Plow, the King of the Cotton Field.

January 17, 1884.

1865. 1884.

THOS. H. BRIGGS & SONS,

220

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

LEADERS IN

HARDWARE

of every description.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES,
PAINTS,
STOVES,
GUNS,
AMMUNITION,
and the largest stock of

SPORTING GOODS

ever in Raleigh, at bottom prices.

Call and examine our stock and prices.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Write for Descriptive Circulars.

Don't forget the place,

220 FAYETTEVILLE ST

LAND FOR SALE.

I will sell or rent a valuable tract of land situate in [illegible] township, Chatham county, [illegible] miles of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., containing [illegible] acres, nearly all being well timbered in original forest. For further information apply to

OLIVER LAMB, Lambsville, N. C.

January 30th, 1884. 3m.

FIRE! FIRE!!

YOUR DWELLING

Is in danger of being BURNT any day or night. It costs but little to insure it

—IN THE—

NORTH CAROLINA

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

All classes of buildings insured at reasonable rates, and all losses promptly paid. Be prudent and insure in time!

Be warned by the burnt buildings of your neighbors!

H. A. LONDON, Agent,

PITTSBORO', N. C.

November 29, 1883. 3m.

To the FARMERS of NORTH CAROLINA!

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY USING

BAUGH'S SPECIAL SUBSTITUTE

FOR PERUVIAN GUANO!

Baugh's New Process

TEN PER CENT. GUANO,

A perfect substitute for Peruvian. Guaranteed to contain ten per cent. of Ammonia. Wholesale Price $55 per 2,000 lbs. in Baltimore.

BAUGH'S SPECIAL SUBSTITUTE FOR 6 PER CT. PERUVIAN GUANO.

Guaranteed Analysis:—Ammonia, 5 to 6 per cent. Available Bone Phosphate, 10 to 12 per cent. Sulphate of Potash, 4 to 5 per cent. Wholesale Price, $35 per 2,000 lbs. in Baltimore.

For the convenience of our customers we have [illegible] at Norfolk, Va. All orders sent [illegible] promptly from Norfolk [illegible] from Baltimore.

We make a SPECIALTY of Pure Dissolved Raw Bones and High Grade Chemicals for Farmers making Home-Made Fertilizers, and can furnish the BEST GOODS in quantities to suit buyers, at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Send for our pamphlet giving full description and wholesale prices of our Standard brands of Bone Fertilizers and approved formulas. Address all inquiries and orders to

BAUGH & SONS

103 SOUTH ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

The BYNUM MANUFACTURING CO.

Will take in exchange for

SHEETINGS AND GOODS,

at their Store, Flour, Oats, Corn, Wheat, Bacon and Lard, at market prices.

The attention of Farmers and Millers is called, especially to their make of "S" SHEETING for flour sacks.

A good line of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
MEDICINES, &C., &C.,

always on hand.

Their motto: Fair prices and honest dealing.

January 17, 1884. 6ms.

FRANKLINSVILLE CHAIRS.

I am Agent for the sale of the celebrated FRANKLINSVILLE CHAIRS made by Makepeace & Son, and which cannot be excelled for DURABILITY and GOOD WORKMANSHIP. A new lot of them just received.

W. L. LONDON.

Dec. 6, 1883.