The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1889.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

THE COMMENCEMENT exercises at our State university last week were unusually interesting, and will long be remembered by all who were so fortunate as to be present. This year being the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of that institution it was determined to celebrate its centennial by having a grand reunion of its old students, and we are pleased to state that the attempt was eminently successful. Seldom, if ever before, has there been such a reunion of the alumni of any college in the United States. They were there from every direction, from Massachusetts to Texas, and all ages were represented, from the octogenarian to the beardless youth, and all were animated with one feeling—that of love and undying devotion to their venerable alma mater. Such a gathering of distinguished men has seldom been seen in North Carolina. Among them were the Governor, the Chief Justice and two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, a United States Judge, three Judges of our superior court, three ex-Judges, the State Treasurer, Author Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary of State, two members of Congress, seven ex-members of Congress and many others whom we cannot now recall.

The whole of Wednesday, the 5th inst., was devoted to the meeting of the alumni, whose exercises were of a most interesting nature. The meeting was held in the very commodious Memorial Hall, and was called to order at 11 a. m. by Hon. Walter L. Steele, the president of the alumni association. The editors of the *Carolina Journal* and *State Chronicle* were elected secretaries. The roll of classes for the several years was then called, and the first to be responded to being represented was the class of 1824. Dr. Armand J. DeRosset, of Wilmington, the sole survivor, being present. Responsive to the call he arose and announced his presence, and, on motion, he was at once unanimously elected honorary president of the association. Although he graduated sixty-five years ago Dr. DeRosset is still remarkably well preserved and bids fair to live many more years.

The next response was from the class of 1827 which was represented by Paul Cameron, Esq. The next was the class of 1831, represented by Giles Mebane, Esq., who made quite an appropriate speech. The class of 1832 was represented by Hon. T. L. Clingman and Messrs. R. H. Smith and Thomas W. Harris of Halifax county. Mr. Harris made a most eloquent and pathetic speech, and as he stood on the rostrum, in the presence of that vast audience, grasping the hands of his venerable classmates and most pathetically recalling their old college days, it was a most impressive scene and touched the hearts of all who witnessed it.

Other classes were represented as follows, viz: 1836 by Dr. W. S. Stamps of Caswell county; 1840 by Hon. W. M. Snipp and Col. William Johnston, of Charlotte; 1841 by Stephen A. and Chauncey W. Graham, of Duplin county; 1842 by Gen. Rufus Barringer, of Charlotte, and Dr. W. W. Harris, of Wilmington; 1843 by Judge R. P. Dick, of Greensboro, and Dr. John L. Williamson, of Mecklenburg county; 1844 by Hon. W. L. Steele, of Rockingham, James H. Horner, of Oxford, and Adolphus G. Jones, of Cary; 1845 by Hon. J. H. Batchelor, of Raleigh, and Dr. L. C. Taylor, of Oxford; and 1846 by Col. W. A. Faison, of Duplin county.

The regular call of the roll of classes was here suspended in order to give place for the special exercises of the class of 1879, which was the first to graduate after the resuscitation of the university. When this class graduated, in 1879, the members agreed to hold a reunion in 1889 and to present a silver cup to the first son that might be born to any of them. Accordingly a handsome silver cup was now presented to the four-year old son of Mr. Robert W. Winston, and the little fellow "brought down the house" by his timely speech of acceptance. The members of the class present were Rev. Robert Strange, Doctors John M. Manning, K. P. Battle, Jr., and R. B. Henderson, and Messrs. James S. Manning, R. W. Winston, F. D. Winston, W. J. Peele and Isaac M. Taylor.

The class of 1868 was also given special time, that being the last class to graduate under Gov. Swain's administration. A history of the class was read by Col. Burgwyn. The members of that class present were Dr. George G. Thomas, and Messrs. W. H. S. Burgwyn, A. W. Graham, Isaac R. Strayhorne and Thomas Watson.

The dinner hour having now arrived an adjournment was taken, and all the alumni then assembled in the old chapel in which a sumptuous banquet had been prepared. And just here we would state, lest any of our readers might think that the university authorities had squandered any of the State's money on a banquet, that the alumni themselves paid every expense of it. The dinner itself was much enjoyed, and still greater was the pleasure of old class-mates seated once more around the festive board and talking over the scenes and incidents of their college days. Men there met who had not seen each other in many long years. For instance, near us sat an old college mate whom we had not seen in exactly twenty-five years. After the appetite had been satisfied a number of speeches were made in response to previously prepared toasts. And in this connection we are pleased to state that not a drop of any kind of spirituous, vinous or malt liquor was drank—nothing stronger than coffee. The speeches were the best that we have ever heard at a banquet, many of them thrillingly eloquent and pathetic, and reflected honor on the institution which graduated such orators. In addition to the speeches made by the old students, there were speeches also by distinguished representatives from other colleges. Among these were Prof. Charles S. Venable, of the university of Virginia, Rev. Charles E. Taylor, president of Wake Forest, Prof. Henry E. Shepherd, of Charleston College, and Prof. Crawford Toy, of Harvard university.

The alumni met again at night in Memorial Hall and the roll-call of classes was continued. The following classes were represented as follows, and an appropriate response was made by some one from each class: 1847, Rev. Tom. E. Skinner. Thos. Webb and Dr. R. Winborne; 1848, N. A. Ramsey; 1849, Kemp P. Battle, Dr. P. E. Hines, W. E. Hill and Dr. Bryan Whitfield; 1850, Hon. John Manning and J. W. Lewis; 1851, Peter E. Static; 1852, Dr. R. L. Beall, George A. Brett, John R. Hutchens and Dr. R. H. Lewis; 1853, R. A. Capehart, D. G. Worth, Alex McIver, H. B. Shorter, John D. Taylor and John L. Morehead; 1854, R. H. Battle, Rev. W. R. Wetmore, D. S. Cowan and John D. Shaw; 1855, Rev. S. P. Watters and three others; 1856, A. H. Merritt, Hon. Chas. Dowd, B. R. Moore, W. H. Burwell and W. F. Alderman; 1857, Thomas S. Kenan, John W. Graham, A. C. Avery and Robert Gingham; 1858, Thomas M. Mason, Judge John A. Gilmer, J. D. Carrie, Rev. R. H. Marsh, A. C. McAlister, Lewis Hilliard and Alvis Walker; 1859, Mills L. Eure, J. P. Taylor, M. H. Pinnix, E. B. Withers and John Fleming; 1860, F. J. Hardin and six others; the next class (1861) had eleven members present, whose spokesman was Hon. Thomas D. Johnston; 1862 was represented by Hon. Thomas G. Skinner and five others; 1863, Rev. J. L. Carroll, W. N. Mebane and Warner Watkins; 1864, W. A. Guthrie, Judge Walter Clark, A. M. Brazer, W. R. Kenan and Oct. A. Wiggins; and the only representative of the class of 1865 was H. A. London. The further call of the roll was here suspended, on account of the lateness of the hour, and thus ended a day and a reunion that will ever be fondly remembered by all who participated therein.

A curious coincidence was mentioned by Hon. Kemp P. Battle, when responding for his class (1849). He stated that his first son, and the first son of his class mate, Mr. W. E. Hill (who was present), had been class mates; that their second sons had been class mates; that their third sons had been class mates, and now their fourth sons were class mates!

It was not only pleasant, but also amusing, to see the old college mates meeting again after the lapse of so many years. It made us realize more than ever before that men are only grown up boys. Old gray-haired men were joking and quizzing one another just like school boys, and, throwing aside their accustomed dignity, indulged in their old boyish pranks and sports.

One of the pleasantest incidents of the reunion was the visit made by the class of 1853 to Mrs. C. S. Spencer, whose father (James Phillips) and whose brother (Charles Phillips) had been professors of mathematics at the university for more than half a century. She had gone through the regular college curriculum—had studied the same books—with the class of 1853, and while of course not a matriculate of the university yet she always regarded the members of that class as her class mates, and they expressed their appreciation of her by calling in a body to pay their respects to her.

THE CALAMITY at Johnstown, an account of which we published last week, was the most terrible that has ever befallen any portion of the United States. It was simply appalling and is beyond description. By it more human lives were lost than by any one misfortune that has ever happened in this country. It is now thought that its victims number at least ten thousand human beings, and the value of the property destroyed is estimated as high as fifty million dollars. Don't it seem almost incredible?

We forbear from publishing the long descriptions, with which the Northern papers are filled, of the thrilling and heart rending scenes—how whole families were swept away and destroyed by the rushing flood, and how here and there one member of a family would providentially escape and become crazed at the loss of all the others. No mind can conceive or imagination picture the horrors and agonies of that occasion. It is too terrible to think of.

From all over the country contributions are pouring in for the relief of the heart-broken and helpless survivors. Thousands of men have been busy in the hopeless task of recovering the dead bodies, which becoming decomposed are breeding a pestilence among the survivors. A coroner's jury has rendered a verdict censuring the Fishing Club which constructed the dam, and reservoir the breaking of which caused the disaster. But in the face of such destruction of lives and property this seems a cruel mockery.

A Destructive Fire.

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 7.—Following is a copy of the San Francisco Examiner's report of a great fire in Seattle, Washington Territory:

The entire business portion of Seattle is now nothing but smoking ruins. About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon some turpentine caught fire in the basement of a two-story frame building on the southwest corner of Front and Madison streets. An alarm was instantly turned in, and the fire department responded promptly, but it was impossible to make any headway against the flames. The buildings, like most of the others of it kind in the business centre, was not detached, but was a corner one of a row of frame buildings, all joined together and of various heights. Valiantly did the fire department fight the fire, but without avail, for the buildings of timber were easy prey to what within a minutes from the time it started developed into a conflagration.

It is now estimated that the total loss by fire to the city in buildings alone is ten millions and all the personal losses will probably reach twenty millions. It is thought many persons must have perished in the flames.

Giant powder was used to blow up buildings, in the hope of staying the progress of the flames, but to no effect.

It is reported that two men have been lynched for stealing.

From its mind point the fire spread north and south, a distance of one mile. Every newspaper, hotel, telegraph office, railroad depot and wharf in the city was totally destroyed. The entire water front, including all wharves and docks, coal bunkers and railway tracks, wholesale quarter, and everything south of Union street and west of Second street, and reaching around to the gas works, and above Fourth street, as Jack-n was completely burned. Whether there is much loss of life cannot yet be ascertained. There is great privation felt among the poorer classes, as nearly every restaurant and grocery in the city was consumed by fire.

The burned district is sixty-four acres. It presents the aspect of a huge furnace of burning coals, and threatens even further destruction. The firemen, reinforced by Tacoma and Snohomish, are on the alert. The streets all through the night were crowded with people, wandering about penniless and homeless. Militia and extra police are to be seen at every corner, guarding the property against thieves and vandals. One hundred arrests have already been made. All of the daily newspapers will publish tomorrow.

Words fail to describe the awful picture of fire and desolation. It is like the Chicago fire, and like Chicago, Seattle will be rebuilt. Everybody seems in good spirits, as it is hard to realize the dreadful fullness of this sudden calamity. When Tobin, Singermann & Co's building fell about thirty people were near it, and many of them were crushed. Similar accidents befell most of the large buildings.

Attempt to Blow up a Church.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—A dispatch from Pomeroy, Ohio, says: Monday night while services were being held in the Free Methodist church, near this city, an attempt was made to blow up the building. A lot of powder had been placed under the church, to which a fuse was attached and lighted, but it missed fire. Fully half a peck of blazing powder was taken from under the building after the attempt was discovered by the congregation. At least one hundred people would have been killed had the powder been ignited.

A Noted Robber Arrested.

CHICAGO, June 8.—A Dispatch from El Paso, Texas, says: Jack Williams, the supposed leader of the gang of robbers who held up United States paymaster Wham several weeks ago, was arrested here yesterday. Thirty-five hundred dollars were found on his person.

Our Washington Letter.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1889.

"Cheap John" Wanamaker is treading on dangerous ground. He wants to abolish Sunday work in the post offices, and in order to get some foundation to work on he has sent a circular letter to the postmasters of one hundred of the largest cities asking for suggestions as to how Sunday work may be stopped, etc. Of course all good men believe that the Sabbath should be observed in as general a manner as possible, but at the same time all sensible men know that a certain amount of work must be performed by somebody even on that day, and the carrying and rapid handling of the mails is a work too important to be stopped at any time, for any cause. In fact the efficiency of the Post Office department is more in need of being increased than decreased in this very matter of Sunday handling of mails and if Wanamaker isn't very careful he will raise a tempest in the business world that will be strong enough to sweep him out of the place that cost him so much money. And there is another view of the subject that should not be lost sight of. In the more than one hundred years of its existence no attempt has ever been made to have this government officially recognize any religious institution or sect, and the precedent would be a dangerous one to establish. Suppose for instance that Wanamaker, who is a Presbyterian, should succeed in having all work stopped in our post offices on Sundays during his administration of the post office department. So far all right, but now suppose that in the unexpected upheaval of politics he should be succeeded by a Hebrew or a Seventh Day Adventist, both of which sects regard Saturday as the Sabbath day, and that he should insist on having all post office work stopped on his Sabbath. Then what a row we should have. Church and State both have important functions to perform in this as well as every other country, but let us keep them separate and distinct, for history teaches anything it is the utter futility of successfully mixing the two.

Politicians this week have been pushed to the wall by that one topic of nature that makes the whole world kin. Democrats and republicans have vied with each other to provide succor for the thousands of people made homeless by the great flood in Pennsylvania. Washington has shown the world that however heartless she seems to be in her dealings with political and social doings, she is reality has a great big human heart, throbbing just now in sympathetic accord with her suffering brothers and sisters of the Conemaugh Valley, upon whom such a terrible calamity has fallen. A public meeting was held to provide organized methods of collecting money and clothing. It was attended by an immense crowd and was presided over by the President who made a strong appeal for subscriptions. About $6,000 in cash has been raised besides an enormous quantity of blankets, clothing, and contributions etc. Everybody seemed disposed to give something, poor people who were unable to give money gave a blanket or a cast off garment, least blacks and newsboys hunted in their nickles alongside the millionaires' thousand dollar checks, and the children emptied the pennies out of their little banks in order to turn them over to the Committee. For the first half of the week nothing was talked about or seemingly thought about but the awful news from Johnstown. Washington's flood last June was a damage to property public and private of several millions of dollars but that was entirely forgotten in the face of the great loss of life by the Pennsylvania horror.

Already the republican acting Commissioner of the General Land office has begun to undo the good work of the democratic administration. He has given notice that he intends abolishing the Board of Review and the Division of Contests both established under Mr. Cleveland's administration and both recognized as being in the interests of the homestead and against the land grabber. But as the last named class have for many years, with the exception of from 85 to 90, controlled that army the change can hardly be surprising.

The Civil Service Commission is busily engaged in discovering "mare's nests". It has just reported a large [illegible] in the New York custom house, and is now in Troy, N. Y. hoping to find one in the post office. Next week it is to start west on a grand tour of discovery which will embrace a dozen cities.

Belgian Marchioness Murdered.

BRUSSELS, June 6.—Marchioness Hastello, an old lady belonging to a noble Belgian family, has been found murdered in her bed in Chattau Moulbaux at Mons. The crime has caused great excitement. The latest dispatches from Mons show that Marchioness Hastello was shot through the heart. The ballet was fired through the bed room window. The assassin is supposed to be some former tenant of the Marchioness who had become enraged because his request for reduction of rent had been refused.

Thousands Butchered.

LONDON, June 6.—Missionary letters to the Anti Slavery Society say that the Mahdists have made Western Abyssinia a desert.

Whole flocks and herds have been destroyed, thousands of Christians have been thrown into slavery, thousands of others have been butchered and hundreds of the noblest inhabitants have been taken to Mecca as slaves in violation of treaties.

The Weather and Crops.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The weather crop bulletin for the week ending on Saturday says that the week was generally favorable for all crops in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and the corn is rapidly recovering from the effects of the recent frost, considerable being replanted. More rain is needed in Northern Minnesota and Dakota.

In the States in the Ohio Valley weather conditions favored wheat, oats, grass and tobacco, but the weather was too cold and wet for corn.

In Kentucky and Tennessee the weather has improved the tobacco crop much more than was anticipated, but previous injury will doubtless prevent a full crop.

In Texas all crops were benefited excepting cotton, the growth of which was retarded by cool weather.

Recent rains and freshets in the Middle States and North Carolina have greatly damaged growing crops, and in localities escaping the freshets the weather was so cool as to prove injurious.

In New England the conditions were generally favorable for all crops excepting corn, which was slightly injured by low temperature.

Reports are especially favorable from Arkansas and Kansas, where the wheat harvest is in progress and corn well advanced.

Harvesting is also progressing favorably in Tennessee, but some damage occurred from hail in the northern and middle sections on Monday.

Heavy Rains in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 10.—The advices from all parts of the State indicate great damage from the rains of the past week both to the growing crops and to the property situated along the water courses. The river here is out of its banks and has done great damage to the fencing all along its course. Fields of corn, wheat and oats have been entirely washed out, and others have been greatly damaged along the Sangamon river. In Whitewater there are the bottoms are all covered with water, and hundreds of acres of the growing crops are submerged. Many families have fled to highlands for safety. Clay county has suffered greatly, many of the farm houses being partly under the water.

Several of the farm houses and mines are flooded, and a portion of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad is washed out. A gentleman who returned yesterday from the Ohio river reports that the stream is very high and rising rapidly, and that a large amount of the wreckage from Johnstown is being brought down. He saw the bodies of several dead animals and a few parts of the houses that must have belonged to the unfortunate city.

A Man with an Appetite.

From the Charlotte Observer.

Clarke county has always been noted for having a man that could eat more than other one man in the United States. His name is Col. Chauncey, and he lives living five or six miles west of Athens. A quarter of mutton barbecued would hardly furnish a breakfast for him. Five pounds of cheese and three pounds of crackers would be kept from throwing out his tobacco and take a snack. To satisfy old fashioned gourmands this would not whet up his appetite. But this is not what he is famous for. He was lately discovered. A peck of fresh potatoes with two pounds of salt seems to get him in condition for a good breakfast. A half bushel of onions have been known to disappear when sitting in front of his store. Spring salad is a favorite post time, and two bushels would easily make him a lunch. Raw potatoes, green peas, cucumbers, with an occasional cow and chicken in, strawberries, melons, cabbages, pickles, all serve to make the big eater of Athens ready for business and give him a relish for his meals.

A Terrible Wind Storm.

UTICA, N. Y., June 10.—Word was received here this morning that a terrible wind storm passed through Port Leyden, Lewis county, and the lower portion of Oneida county about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, uprooting houses, overturning trees, fences and buildings, doing much damage. The steeple of the Catholic church at Port Leyden was blown down, and the one on the Methodist church moved in such a manner as to make it dangerous. One house was picked up and carried about 1[illegible] feet, and [illegible] many the timbers [illegible]. Most of the damage was done in a path about [illegible] wide, though crops and fences were overturned in a wide territory. The wires are all down, and particulars cannot now be obtained.

A Shooting Editor.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 6.—J. A. Benjamin, editor of the DeLand News, shot and instantly killed Capt. J. W. Douglass, at New Smyrna last night. Capt. Douglass is a prominent citizen of Dayton and a well known Democratic politician. The shooting was the result of an old feud, renewed by Benjamin in the columns of his newspaper. Douglass assaulted Benjamin, knocking him off the pier into the marsh, and jumping on him, choking him and holding his head under the water. Benjamin managed to get hold of his revolver, and placing it against Douglass' body, fired. The ball entered his heart and Douglass died almost instantly. There is much excitement.

88,200 barrels of flour is the report of a recent one week's work for the mills at Minneapolis. Is there any other place in the world where such a large production is realized?

The dwelling of E. A. Allen, of Wake county, with all its contents was burned on last Saturday. The fire originated from the stove pipe in the kitchen. There was no insurance.

WORTH LISTENING TO.

Indeed it is. The story is being told about the completeness and cheapness of our

BEAUTIFUL SPRING STOCK

Enthusiasm over it knows no bounds. It pleases everybody.

ECSTATIC EXCLAMATIONS GREET THE FAR

And all are equal to proclaim the fact that the

QUALITY, STYLES and PRICES

Have no equal. We are well and not proud of it. To that end we have filled our rooms, and the result is [illegible] satisfactory. Call and [illegible] for yourselves.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES

Of anything in our line. We know that we can suit everyone. We

WILL GREET YOU CORDIALLY,

And permit you to make a comparison of goods and prices before buying.

W. L. LONDON.

Pittsboro', N. C., May 23, 1889.

PARRISH'S WAREHOUSE,

DURHAM, N. C.,

Made things "hum" last Friday!

Everybody went home well pleased!

The farmers say they are going to stand by Ed. Parrish and Bud Lea. They are certainly working hard for the farmers' interest.

The buyers say they will stand by them too, and will guarantee as HIGH PRICES for all tobacco they sell as can be paid in any Warehouse in North Carolina or Virginia.

Don't listen at false reports. Don't fail to Parrish's Warehouse, PLENTY OF MONEY to pay you on all the tobacco you can bring. No farmer ever failed to get the money at Parrish's Warehouse.

Bright Smokers, Fillers, Cutters and Wrappers as high as you ever saw them.

The Common Grades always sell higher in Durham than any where else.

We have the highest price of detected for Bright Smokers, Fillers, Cutters and Wrappers.

Can place one million pounds at big prices next 30 days.

Come on to

PARRISH'S WAREHOUSE!

Sergeant Horse Power.

THEY ARE

Strong, Simple, Durable and Cheap.

For 15 to 20 years they have Run Well, Wore Well, and Gave Satisfaction. Send for Price List.

SERGEANT MFG CO., Greensboro, N. C.

WYATT BROS.,

DURHAM, N. C.,

DEALERS IN

Heavy Groceries,

SPRING FIELD SEEDS

AND

Feed Stuffs.

Our friends in the country are cordially invited to call on us when they visit Durham. Remember that our store is between the Alliance and Lockhart's warehouses.

WYATT BROS.

April 18, 1889.

DID NOT DIE!

And is at work again, and as before, will guarantee his work on Watches, Clocks and Jewelry equal to any in this State. Send to him at once and get your work done right. Send for Spectacles, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Bridle Presents. Wedding rings engraved. W. B. FARMER,

Opposite Court House, Oxford, N. C.

Oct. 2, 1888. 1y.

LAND SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF an order of the Superior Court of Chatham county I will sell for cash at the Court House door, in the town of Pittsboro, on MONDAY, the 1st day of July, 1889, a certain tract of land situate in Hickory Creek township, adjoining the Moses Cole farm, containing 37 acres, and being the same land assigned by Lucy M. Hickson to E. N. Hackney.

H. A. LONDON, Commissioner.

May 30, 1889.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE of a mortgage deed given by Noah H. Harris to A. R. Lock, [illegible] I will sell for cash at the court house door in Pittsboro, on MONDAY, the 1st day of JULY, 1889, the tract of land lying in Baldwin township, adjoining the lands of the Mountain township, adjoining the lands of H. H. Pike and others, containing 130 acres, adjoining the lands of H. H. Pike and others.

MARY E. LOCK.

March 28th, 1889.

JOHN WYATT. PHILLIP TAYLOR.

Wyatt & Taylor,

GROCERS,

General Commission Merchants and Cotton Sellers.

We have on hand a full line of HEAVY GROCERIES, FEED of every description, also BAGGING AND TIES, which we offer to the public at bottom prices.

Will make cash advances on Cotton on hand when desired.

Give us a trial and see what we can do.

WYATT & TAYLOR,

[illegible] Market and 21 Exchange Place,

RALEIGH, N. C.

CHAPIN & HEADEN,

PITTSBORO, N. C.,

DEALERS IN DRUGS,

Are sole Agents for Chatham county for Dr. Allen's Diamond Oil and Diamond Powders.

The Diamond Oil will cure all aches and pains, deafness and catarrah. The powders are for all liver and kidney trouble, rheumatism, impure blood, dyspepsia, &c., &c. One box of powders makes a pint of medicine. Take one glass full night and morning. You will get both oil and powders for $9 cents and save money and sickness.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

A full and complete line of MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

HATS! HATS!

The largest line of soft and stiff hats to be seen anywhere. Also a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

Call and see. We guarantee lowest prices.

CROSS & LINEHAN,

[illegible] Fayetteville Street, RALEIGH, N. C.

[illegible] 1889.