

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

The Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Press Association was held last week at the historic and hospitable city of Newbern, and it was decidedly one of the pleasantest of the many meetings that it has been our privilege and pleasure to attend. There was an unusually large attendance, and nearly one-half of those in attendance were new members of the association. It was a great pleasure to meet and greet these new members, as well as to meet again those whom we had so often met before. The greatest pleasure that we enjoy at these annual reunions is the renewing of old acquaintances and the making of new acquaintances with the patriotic, public spirited and kindly editors of North Carolina. And to their credit be it known that their annual meetings are conducted more pleasantly and harmoniously than the meetings of any other body of men that we have ever seen. Yes, there is more of harmony and kindly fraternal feeling exhibited by the North Carolina Press Association at its annual meetings, than at any Church convention, conference, synod or association that we have ever seen assembled. This was especially true of this last meeting, where several interesting discussions were had, but not one word was uttered that could give offense or wound the feelings of any one present. This meeting was notable for its being more practical than its predecessors, important matters being discussed and action taken that will be of practical benefit in the newspaper business. The time and place of the next meeting were referred to the executive committee to designate.

This was our first visit to Newbern, a city of which we had always heard so much, renowned for over a century as the "Athens of North Carolina" for the culture, refinement and hospitality of its patriotic and public spirited citizens. And personal experience has now verified all that we had ever heard, and fully proven that the Newbern of today is well worthy of its ancient renown. Yes, north could welcome and entertain any body of men more cordially and delightfully than the "Elm City" did the editors who were so fortunate as to be its favored guests last week. Among the pleasures enjoyed were an excursion on the elegant steamer Neuse, a charming concert by the best musical talent of the city, a drive around the city and through the surrounding truck-farms (which were a wonderful revelation to many) and a magnificent banquet, which was a most successful sequel to so enjoyable a series of entertainments.

In Newbern the old and the new are strangely contrasted. Being an old historic town it possesses and exhibits with pardonable pride many interesting relics of Colonial and Revolutionary days. There still stands the stable built for Gov. Tryon, and one of the handsomest residences was occupied by President George Washington, when on his Southern tour. Many old and quaint looking buildings are seen on every side, full of interest to the antiquarian, and near them may be seen the more modern and attractive structures that express the latter-day progress and style of architecture. The ancient quiet of the old town is now broken by the whirl of machinery and the noise of manufacturing enterprises. The shrieking of many steam whistles and the whirr of machinery are in striking contrast to the quiet repose that so pleasantly rests upon other parts of the town. Yes, the old and the new are happily blended and the ancient town is arraying itself in modern garments, is stepping forward to the front rank in this progressive age, and is keeping pace with its younger sisters. Within the past few years a remarkable progress has been made in the material development of Newbern and the surrounding country. In proof of this we cite the fact that there are now in that city twelve steam saw-mills, which saw sixty million feet of lumber annually. And in order to show the resources of that section for the lumber business we would mention that there are, it is said, 125 varieties of woods in its forests.

The fish trade is of wonderful extent, there being seventy different kinds of fish to be found in the waters tributary to Newbern, and that city is now one of the greatest fish markets in the United States. During the year 1892 there were shipped from Newbern and Morehead City 62,000 barrels and boxes of fresh fish packed in ice, and it is said that there are nearly 2,000 per-

sons employed in this industry. A visit to the fish market at Newbern was especially interesting to the up-country editors, who had never before seen a similar sight.

But that which is rapidly becoming the leading industry of that section is the trucking interest, which has already attained immense proportions and yet is comparatively in its infancy. During last year nearly a quarter million packages of truck were shipped from Newbern and vicinity. This truck consisted of peas, beans, cabbages, tomatoes, potatoes, strawberries, &c. Until the last few years the land around Newbern was not considered very productive or its cultivation profitable, but of late years a wonderful change has taken place. A great deal of this land has recently been ditched, drained and fertilized until now it is very productive. We rode through some of these truck farms, and never before had we seen such fields of peas, potatoes, cabbages, &c. On one farm that we visited there were 200 acres in Irish potatoes, 70 acres in cabbages, 40 in beans, 40 in garden peas, 30 in cucumbers, 20 in cantaloupes, and about 30 acres in tomatoes and other vegetables. The peas were ready for picking, and the fields were filled with men, women and children busily picking peas, at which work they earned good wages, many of them making over a dollar a day. Several thousand crates or packages of peas were being shipped every day to Northern markets, each package containing five pecks, which last week were selling at \$2.

THE JAMES CITY trouble has been greatly exaggerated, and in many particulars misrepresented and misunderstood. We are enabled to give the readers of the Record an accurate statement of the whole matter, as learned from the court records and from our personal inquiries while at Newbern last week, for it so happened that the troops and the editors were there at the same time. And just here we would state that there seemed to be mere alarm and excitement in the other towns of the State than in Newbern.

The question has frequently been asked, and naturally is asked, why did the owner of this property so long delay asserting his rights and claiming his property? Why did he wait 25 years after the war? The answer to this is very simple. In the first place he did not wait 25 years, but began his suit on the 4th day of October, 1869, nearly 13 years ago. On account of the large number of the defendants the case was continued from court to court and from year to year, and has been to the Supreme court two or three times. So that the owner is not to be blamed for the litigation being protracted so many years. A full report of the facts in the case can be found in the 19th volume of our State Supreme Court Reports, from page 57 to 71. And before beginning his suit, in 1859, Mr. Bryan had exhausted every effort to avoid litigation and recover possession of his property without a suit. It is beyond doubt that the occupants of the land had long and continuous notice that they had no right to it, and in justice to them we take pleasure in stating that our information from leading citizens of Newbern is, that a large majority of those occupants were willing to obey the law and abide by the court's decision, but that they were intimidated by some of their turbulent and lawless leaders. And to the credit of other colored men be it remembered that a committee of the best negroes at Newbern and also a committee of negroes from Goldsboro' went to James City and urged the inhabitants of that place to obey the law and give Mr. Bryan possession of his property.

Ought the military to have been called out? This important question will no doubt be much discussed, and yet what else could be done? When the sheriff of the county stated to the Governor that the civil authority was exhausted and called upon him for troops to enforce the mandate of the court, the Governor was compelled to call out the military, but in order to avoid bloodshed he went to the scene of trouble, went without any military escort into the very midst of those who had defied the law, and making them a speech succeeded in bringing them to terms without the shedding of one drop of blood. But if the troops had not been ready and near at hand to compel obedience to the law, it is not probable that the Governor's advice, nor that of the colored committees, would have been taken. Throughout the whole trouble Gov. Carr acted with commendable courage, prudence and good judgment, and deserves the thanks of the State and of the inhabitants of James City for his wise and peaceful settlement

of so serious and threatening a trouble. This call upon the State Guard to sustain the civil authority is a most forcible illustration of its efficiency and necessity, and teaches a lesson that will not soon be forgotten by even the most biggared legislator.

Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1893.

Hintah for the democratic administration! It has proven itself to be the master, not the servant, of Wall street, and the government stillires, and the Treasury continues and will continue to pay out gold to all who may desire it for Treasury notes. A greater financial triumph was never achieved by any administration. It marks the beginning of a new era in which the President of the United States and his Cabinet will dictate our national financial policy. Instead of having it done from Wall street, as it has been done already too long for the good of the country. The Wall street crowd invited the knock-down blow they received. Seeing that bankers all over the country were following the lead of those of the South and West in frisking the Treasury with gold from the proposition in which they agreed to deposit the Treasury with from \$34,000,000 to \$50,000,000 in gold, but the proposition had a string tied to it in the shape of a proviso that bonds should be issued for that gold. Other banks turned their gold into the Treasury without question, because of their confidence in the government, which they thought in need of the gold to tide over a temporary difficulty, but the Wall street crowd worked in their own interest in the shape of interest on the bonds to be issued before they would turn over the gold lying idle in their vaults. Federal Reserve Bank Cleveland and the Cabinet three minutes to formulate an urgent refusal, which was voted in New York. Later, another proposition, less exciting, was received, but it also was promptly rejected. It must be this time be evident to even the most obtuse observer that the fundamental motto of this administration is, "No Wall street domination."

The present condition of the Treasury is, under the circumstances, satisfactory, and the offer of gold to come to be as freely made as they have been for the past week it is believed that there will be no possibility for the issue of bonds, and even if the demand for gold still continue to increase, the Treasury, had it present intent, will be in a position to meet it until it becomes certain that it will be exhausted, before Cleveland will be issued. President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle are both fully determined that no bonds shall be issued until it shall have been fully demonstrated that the Treasury will furnish the gold needed, and it is very likely that it will be shown in an extra session, before the issue of bonds is decided.

Secretary Howe Smith is the only member of the Cabinet in the city, and he has just returned from New York, where the entire Cabinet and the President took part in the grand naval review yesterday. The President and the other members of the Cabinet, except Secretary Lindout, who is compelled by private business to remain there for several days, will go direct from New York to Chicago, to take part in the opening of the World's Fair. Secretary Smith had to miss the trip to the World's Fair because of some pressing Indian business that demands his immediate attention.

The second chapter in the investigation of the Weather Bureau opened with a stormy row between those two good republicans, Prof. Heringford, chief of the bureau, who is being investigated, and Assistant Attorney General Conley, who is conducting the investigation. The evidence taken up to this time fully bears out one of the charges—that incompetent employees were retained after the chief of the bureau knew they were incompetent.

Nearly all of the prominent officials went over to New York this week, to see the international naval review, the largest affair of its kind that has ever taken place in American waters, and they are all glad they went, for they saw what none of them will probably ever see again.

A Child Roasted.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 25.—Fanny Kelly, seven years old, who lived with her parents in this city, was roasted to death today.

A heavy fall of rain bowered the earth and rocks on the side of the hill. About 5:30 o'clock tonight, 100 tons of the hills fell in to the Kelly house, where Solomon Kelly and his wife and four children. The avalanche of rock hit the house and crushed it as if it had been a past-board box. The five-month-old baby was seated near the door in its cradle. The cradle was forced through the open doorway into the alley and the infant miraculously escaped. Mr. Kelly and his wife were buried and badly crushed about the limbs. They suffered internal injuries from which they will hardly recover. The two boys were also bruised and mangled but were taken out alive.

The little girl Fanny was pinned to the floor and the stove overturned on her. Her screams were heartrending. The neighbors had a blockway heard the child, but could not reach her. It was over an hour before her body could be taken out. Part of her head was burned away, and the body presented a horrible appearance.

Another house alongside was crushed. The neighbors say the residents got out of this house, but they cannot be found.

Opening of the Exposition.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Greater Cleveland, President of the United States, surrounded by members of his Cabinet, by high officials of various States, by numerous and distinguished representatives of lands across the sea, and by a mighty throng of American citizens, today pressed the electric button which set in motion miles of shafting, innumerable engines and mechanisms, and the labyrinth of belts and gearing which make up the machinery of the World's Columbian Exposition. At the same time the national salute pealed forth from the guns of the revenue cutter Andrew Johnson, lying off the Exposition grounds in Lake Michigan. Seven hundred flags at a concerted signal swung loose and streamed out under the sky in scarlet, yellow and blue.

By half past eight the distinguished people who were to accompany the President in the procession to Jackson Park had gathered at the President's quarters at the Lexington. The first to arrive was the Duke of Veragua and his attendants. While handshaking was in progress, Vice-President Stevenson and his party put in an appearance. Literally taking the hotel by storm came the members of the National Commission and Fair directors who were to act as hosts and escorts to the distinguished guests on this memorable day. Promptly at 9 o'clock the procession was formed.

Through a continued ovation from the multitudes on the streets, the procession reached the grounds. From the centre of the platform proper, there radiated a special stand, and upon this were chairs for President Cleveland, Vice-President Stevenson, Duke of Veragua and his party, and the higher national and local officers of the Fair.

It was an inspiring scene that met the vision of the Chief Executive of the nation as he was escorted to his seat. Before him was such a throng as he had never faced before.

All was now in readiness for inauguration exercises proper. The blind Chaplain of the United States Senate, Rev. Dr. W. H. Milburn, was led forward to front of the platform by his adopted daughter, Miss Clara Gimley, who has been his constant and faithful attendant for many years. Many of those about him joined in "Amen" with which the man of God concluded his invocation. After the reading of a poem written for the occasion and an address by Dr. Victor G. Wood Davis, President Cleveland arose and made a short address.

As the President was concluding his final sentence, his eye wandered to the table that was close at his left hand. Upon this was the bottom, the possession of which was to await the machinery and make the opening of the exposition an accomplished fact. It was an ordinary form of Victor telegraph key, such as is in most telegraph offices, except that it was of gold instead of steel and the bottom of ivory instead of rubber. It rested upon a pedestal upholstered in navy blue and golden yellow plush, and on the sides of the lower tier in silver letters, were the significant dates "1792" and "1893."

As the last words fell from the President's lips, he pressed his finger upon the button. This was the signal for a demonstration in fact, but of imagination and sentiment more so of deception. At one and the same instant the audience burst into a thundering shout, the orchestra pealed forth the strains of the Hallelujah Chorus, the wheels of the great Alca engine in Machinery Hall, commenced to revolve, the electric fountains in the lagoons threw their torrents toward the sky, a flood of water gushed forth from the McManis fountain and rolled back again into its basin, the thunder of artillery came from the vessels on the lake, the chimies in Manufacturers' Hall and the German building rang out their merry peal and overhead, flags at the tops of poles in front of the platform, flared apart and revealed two guided models of the ships in which Columbus first sailed to American shores. At the same moment also, hundreds of flags of all nations and all colors were unfurled within sight of the platform.

It was a wonderful scene of transformation and amid it all the cannon continued to thunder and the crowd to cheer. It was fully ten minutes before the demonstration subsided. Then the band played "America" and the exercises were at end. The Columbian Exposition was open to the nations of the world.

It was precisely the hour of noon when Grover Cleveland touched the button and thus declared the opening an accomplished fact. The crowd in attendance was enormous and was variously estimated at from 150,000 to 175,000.

Before the ceremonies were half over, twenty women and half as many men had been removed unconscious to the hospital, where a corps of physicians was in waiting. Most of those helpless ones had simply fainted but a number are suffering from more serious injuries received in the jam.

A Cure For Consumption. New York, April 26.—The Recorder's \$1,000 prize for a cure for consumption is awarded to W. R. Amick, M. D., for seventeen years professor in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. The Recorder invites physicians everywhere to verify this result of its three months investigation and save the medicine for this purpose will be sent free of cost to those who write direct to Dr. Amick, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Texas Town Destroyed.

Four Waco, Tex., April 29.—The town of Waco was wiped out of existence by a cyclone last night. Seven people are known to have been killed, and it is feared the death toll will aggregate over a score. The telegraph wires are down and no communication can be had with the town.

Waco, Tex., April 29.—Twenty persons were killed and 200 were wounded by the terrible tornado that visited this place last night. Many of those wounded will die from their injuries.

Waco, Tex., was a prosperous and happy little town of 2,000 population yesterday, but today it is in ruins. The tornado which came from the southwest was accompanied by hail and floods of rain.

There were fifty business houses in the city, but today only one remains intact. Out of the four hundred residences only one escaped the fury of the terrible gale.

Buildings are scattered in every direction and are heaped in shapeless masses. Mortar and brick flying in every direction caused more real suffering than did the storm itself.

The Cisco Roller Mills, the two depots, all the churches and school buildings of the city and all the hotels but that of one are destroyed. A Texas Central freight train, consisting of fourteen loaded cars, engine and tender, was hurled from the track, some of the cars being carried eighty feet and broken into splinters.

The brakeman was killed outright and the conductor has since died of his injuries. The storm lasted about thirty minutes, and then the streets were filled with frantic men, shrieking women and the wails of the wounded and dying resounding above the storm.

To add horror to the wild scene of destruction flames broke out in many business houses and residences. The people are without beds and shelter, and many are in tents and under planes hastily constructed. The destruction and suffering is indescribable.

All through the long hours of the night the cries and groans of helpless men and women and children pained beyond words and numbers could be heard calling for relief. The Texas and Pacific section bands and bridge crews, as well as those of the Texas Central, furnished aid. Hospitals were hastily improvised from houses that were not total wrecked and all possible assistance rendered to the sufferers.

Destructive Cyclones.

Genoa, O. T., April 28.—News continue to come in from different parts of the Territory of the damage and death wrought by the fearful storm of Tuesday night. It is now known that there were seven separate and distinct cyclones, and the number of killed is believed to exceed seventy-five. The greatest damage was done near Norman in the southern part of the Territory and near Perkins and Stillwater in the northwestern part. At Norman, twenty-eight persons were killed in one night, and a dozen more were killed at various points within a radius of twenty miles. East of Norman near the line of Polk and Comanche counties, 600 head of cattle were found yesterday. Another east in Polk county eight or ten are reported killed and as many wounded. Thirty miles east of here in Payne county the killed aggregate eighteen or twenty. A family of two women and a baby perished in one house and a man and five children in another.

Poisoned by Sponge-Cake.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 25.—A family named Sauter, residing at West Liberty, a few miles out of Pittsburg, were poisoned yesterday by eating cake. One boy is dead, another child cannot speak and the remaining members of the family, seven in number, are in a critical condition.

Sauter keeps a dairy and raises pigs and poultry for market. On Thursday he gathered in a large haul of sops and refused from stores and houses with which he does business. Among the stuff were found several stale sponge-cakes.

Part of the cakes were given to his family to eat and the rest were fed to the chickens. Soon after all of his children were dead. This, however, did not warn him that the cakes contained poison, and his five children ate the remainder. The children were seized with convulsions. A doctor was summoned but after a year-old boy was dead before he arrived.

An Indian Outbreak.

DENVER, Col., April 28.—The long threatened war of the Navajo Indians against the settlers in the vicinity of their lands has come at last, and with it the death of eight settlers.

Such was the startling news received this morning by Adjt. Gen. Kennedy in a telegram from Lieut. Plummer, Indian Agent of the Navajos. Lieut. Plummer asked that the troops be called out to prevent further bloodshed, adding that the people below Durango were in a wild state of excitement, and grave fears were entertained that the Indians should continue their warfare along the valley.

The Davis Funeral Train.

Richmond, Va., April 28.—The funeral train of Hon. Jefferson Davis will be brought to Raleigh May 30th and will lie in state in the rotunda of the Capitol at least two hours. Governor Carr sometime ago made inquiries of Col. A. B. Andrews as to whether arrangements could not be made to have the remains brought by here. Col. Andrews specially referred the matter to Capt. W. B. Green and today a telegram was received stating that the latter had arranged for the train to come here. This morning Governor Carr sent the following telegram to Mayor J. Taylor Ellyson, of Richmond, president of the Davis Movement association: "A telegram received here states that the Richmond and Danville railway will handle the Jefferson Davis train via Raleigh, reaching here at 12 o'clock May 30th, and leaving not later than 3 o'clock p. m., and has made arrangements with you. I hope this is satisfactory. North Carolina will co-operate with you in accordance with your plans."

The Governor will have a conference with the mayor of the city, the major general commanding the Confederate Veterans, the Judges' Memorial association and the adjutant general, regarding the ceremonies here on the 30th. Of course there will be a great assemblage of people, and perhaps more veterans than were ever seen together in the State since the war. The people here are deeply gratified at the news that the remains will stop at Raleigh and great honor will be paid them.

An Old Dining Table.

At Bellair, one of the closest post-offices at Newbern, Mr. Daniel Lane, one of our most worthy and industrious farmers, has a dining table, the history of which may interest some of our readers.

It is a plain walnut table, was made in 1780 on the north side of Newbern river 8 miles above New Lethe by a carpenter named Mitchell, who also the same year erected the house which still stands on the Lane farm.

The frame of this table has sixteen mortises and tenons, which fit as neatly as if just made, and is as solid and steady as ever.

This table has for more than one hundred years been in use as dining table most of the time for a large family.

Mr. Lane has later from it for more than fifty years, and its extraordinary history for the period before he knew it, justifies the conclusion that it has stood for, at least, an average of six persons for one hundred and twelve years.

Based on these facts Mr. Lane has made the following curious estimate of the amount of food that has been served on it:

"Eighteen meals a day for this period would aggregate 421,200 meals,—what an amount of food—more than 250,000 served on one table not less than twenty thousand dollars each, for the three generations that have feasted from it."

A Colored Woman Doctor.

ROANOKE, Va., April 28.—The first female to obtain a certificate to practice medicine being awarded in this State, a colored woman, the members of the board were surprised when they made the discovery that the young woman, whose name is Sarah G. Jones, and who had undergone such a successful examination, was a colored girl. In the class of '85 she stood ninth in surgery and ranked high in every thing except anatomy.

The new Virginia doctress is the daughter of the editor of the True Reform, a weekly paper, published here. She was graduated from Harvard Medical College, this city.

Stealing Columbus' Ashes.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The Herald this morning has the following: An unsuccessful attempt to steal Christopher Columbus' ashes was made last evening. The glass containing them was broken, and the priceless remains lifted from their resting place by an unknown thief whose presence desecrated the sacred Convent La Rabida, at Jackson Park. The ashes were carried from a dark corner to the light of a window and carefully examined that no mistake might be made, but the delay for the examination proved disastrous to the purpose of the vandals and saved to the Exposition and posterity all that is left of the mortal remains of the great explorer and benefactor.

The South Carolina Liquor Law.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 1.—The Chester liquor case, involving the validity of the Dispensary act, came up in the Supreme court this morning and a question of fact having arisen, the court appointed T. S. Moorhead to take testimony. The testimony showed that the bill had been regularly and legally passed. Maj. Hamilton, attorney for the liquor men receded from his position that the bill was illegal. He will fight the bill on constitutional grounds. It seems certain that the Dispensary law will go into operation July 1st.

A Big Strike.

LOSOS, May 1.—The great labor struggle began today at Dundee. Mill owners at that place recently notified operatives that a reduction would have to be made in their wages. Mill hands refused to accept the terms of the masters, and today ten thousand operatives went out on strike. Several mills have been compelled to close in consequence.

Mrs. John Wike, of Jackson county, a sister of Mr. Sime Wike, of Catawba, caught fire a few days ago and was fatally burned. Her husband in trying to put out the fire was also burned to death.

Abner Adams, of Watauga county, recently sold a curled walnut tree for \$500, out of which the purchaser, L. L. Council, of Elk Park, expects to realize \$1,500.

AND SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a court order in an action entitled "The State of North Carolina vs. John C. Adams, et al." the land described in said order, situate in Albion township, in the county of Johnston, will be sold at public sale, on the 20th day of MAY, 1893, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the residence of J. C. Adams, in the county of Johnston, in the State of North Carolina, to the highest bidder, in cash, for the sum of \$1,500.00. Terms of sale, to be had of the undersigned. H. A. LONDON, Commissioner.

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EXECUTION SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of execution in an action entitled "The State of North Carolina vs. John C. Adams, et al." the land described in said order, situate in Albion township, in the county of Johnston, will be sold at public sale, on the 20th day of MAY, 1893, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the residence of J. C. Adams, in the county of Johnston, in the State of North Carolina, to the highest bidder, in cash, for the sum of \$1,500.00. Terms of sale, to be had of the undersigned. H. A. LONDON, Commissioner.

MONEY TO LOAN. Money to loan upon approved real estate security at 2 per cent. For particulars apply to A. L. McNEILL, Attorney at Law, Feb. 9, 1893. SANFORD, N. C.

Paul Norwood, Cor. Parrish and Corcoran Sts., DURHAM, N. C., Dealer in purest wines, whiskeys, beer, &c. 207 Misk wine for sacramental use, made at Medice Vineyard, April 13, 1893.

LUMBER! All kinds of LUMBER for sale at the PITTSBORO SHUTTLE MILL WEATHER-BOARDING, CEILING AND FLOORING, PLANK AND KILN DRIED, or Boron Hills sawed to order at short notice. Good Ceiling and Flooring already Dressed at only \$1.20 per 100 feet. E. NOOE, JR., Sept. 17, 1891.

READ THIS LIST! Misses' Fast Black Hosiery 10c. Brass Pins 5c. Curling Irons 20c. Corsets, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25. Bixley's Shoe Polish 9c. Southern Bell Soap 5d. Patent Clothes Pins 10c. doz. Lamp Chimneys 5, 7, 8c. Windsor Ties 15, 25c. Lincen Napkins 30, 35c. doz. Ladies Hosiery (high colors), 35, 50c. Silk Mitts (all colors), 25, 50c. Silk Gloves 25, 50, 75c. Full Dress Mitts \$1.00. Children's Lace Caps 15c. to \$1.25.

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