

### Sunday Reading.

#### From the Southern Presbyterian.

#### Confession of Christ.

"Whoever therefore shall confess me before men, him will I confess also before my Father who is in heaven. But whoever shall deny me before men, I will also deny him before my Father who is in heaven." Matt. x. 32, 33.

"Whoever shall confess me before men, I will also confess him before my Father who is in heaven. But whoever shall deny me before men, I will also deny him before my Father who is in heaven." Luke xii. 8, 9.

This is what Jesus Christ has said in the Holy Scriptures. It is not the utterance of man, but of God himself, the second Person of the adorable Trinity. Do you believe it? Will they open their ears to hear, and their hearts to receive the truth? Will they not inquire what it is to confess Christ before men, and what it is to deny him before men? It is a solemn inquiry, and it reaches eternity in its consequences.

To confess Christ is a duty enjoined, clearly and plainly stated. For the performance of this duty, Jesus Christ our Saviour pledges himself by his word to confess us before his Father in heaven and the angels of God; but for the non-performance of this duty, or denial of him before men, Christ, by the same word, pledges himself to deny us before his Father in heaven, and the angels of God.

And again, "He that denieth me before men, shall be denied before the angels of God." By confessing Christ before men, we receive the blessing; by denying him, we incur the penalty, viz. his denial of us before his Father and the angels of God. The confession or denial of Christ are therefore very grave and important matters; and hence it becomes us to inquire and understand, what it is to confess or deny Christ before men.

One may say that he believes Jesus Christ is the Son of God and the Saviour of mankind, and yet here, regarding this as a confession of Christ before men. But confession means something more, yea, a great deal more. We must not only confess him before men, but we must believe on him in our heart, receive and rest upon him alone for salvation as he is offered in the gospel, and love, serve, and obey him in all things. And with this confession alone may be sufficient under certain conceivable circumstances, without a confession to the Church, yet Christ has established his Church on the earth for the conversion of the world and for the ingathering and perfecting of his saints; and it is the duty of all believers to unite themselves with that Church; engage in its services and ordinances; and to come out from the world and confess Christ before men. This confession made sincerely and in faith, is a confession of Christ before men, and such as Christ will bless and own. Jesus Christ has established his Church on the earth, composed of his members, but himself being the Head and they its members; and it is the duty of all believers to connect themselves with it, and to make an open profession of their faith; otherwise they run the hazard of denying Christ before men, and thus they shall be denied before men, and we have a friend in the court of heaven ready to receive and welcome us into the joys of the Lord. Deny Christ before men, or be ashamed of him, and he will deny you before his Father and the angels of God; and be ashamed of you when he cometh in the glory of his Father with the holy angels. The Apostle Paul in the Epistle to the Hebrews, says: "The word is nigh thee, even in thy mouth and in thy heart: that is, the word of faith which we preach; that if thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved; for with the heart man believeth unto righteousness; and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation."

From the Presbyterian Banner.

#### Faithful to Duty.

Men not popular while they lived, whose names were long cast out as evil, because they acted according to the convictions of their minds and consciences, are now heroes in history. Like their divine Master, they were despised, rejected, and spoken against; but their truths now set them forth in their true light, and the world wonders why they were so greatly misunderstood and so strangely misrepresented while they lived. Among such stand out conspicuously Luther, Calvin, John Knox, Oliver Cromwell, and the old Puritans. The testimony of the last mentioned against a worldly Church, and habits and amusements inconsistent with Christian character, is not unconstructive reading at the present day. In some of the details they erred, but in principle they were right. In the treatment now given to these men by many who have but little sympathy with their sayings and doings, we seem to hear the voice of the Saviour again saying: "wo unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! because ye build the tombs of the prophets, and garnish the sepulchres of the righteous, and say, If we had been in the days of our fathers, we would not have been partners with them in the blood of the Prophets."

In the progress of the Church, every age has its peculiar trials to faithful ministers of the gospel. Not only was proclamation made of the glad news of salvation, but the people are to be warned of the temptations to which they are liable on account of the sins and snares set for them. Now, as formerly, the world is always endeavoring to make inroads upon the Church, and to efface the line

which separates the two parties. In time past the Church never accepted the advances of the world without suffering loss, and its exasperation. Our divine Master has declared the necessity of a sacrifice to the world to his cause. Hence it is often necessary for the watchful and conscientious pastor to warn the people who he serves against habits of life, amusements, and worldly indulgences, inconsistent with membership in the family of Christ. It is dangerous to the spiritual interests of his flock, according to his reading of the word of God. Often he would gladly shrink from this duty but necessity is laid upon him; he has taken vows to which he must be faithful. He believes the flock of Christ is endangered, and that the honor of his divine Master is at stake. He knows that if he said to the watchman in old time: "If thou dost not speak to warn the wicked from his way, that wicked man shall die in his iniquity; but his blood will I require at thy hand." In his ears the voice of the Lord Jesus Christ is still sounding. He that is an hireling, and not the shepherd, whose own sheep he doth not, seeth the wolf coming, and leaveth the sheep and fleeth; and the wolf catcheth them and scattereth the sheep." His sacred commission says: "Preach the word; be instant in season, out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort, with all long-suffering and doctrine." At best the pastor has a most difficult work; the hearts and inclinations of the people are naturally averse to the gospel, and after having been brought to confess Christ, they are easily checked in their Christian growth; and it is not difficult to lead them astray. Therefore it is necessary for the pastor to be on the alert against whatever will tend to separate away from the gospel or bring reproach upon the Church. As a matter of course regard must be had to time and place for warning and reproof, and also the manner in which they are given. Ministers of the gospel are not to censure and rebuke because it is agreeable to them to do so, but because they are constrained to do so by love to their Lord and Master and to the souls of their people. Instead of being abused for their fidelity, they ought to be commended. Those pastors who remain silent while amusements and practices are introduced which are detrimental to the interests of the church and will in the end lower the standard of morality and blunt the Christian conscience, are the ones to be blamed. They are giving away to what will in the end injure the Church and the community, and cause many to reproach their leaders for their inactivity. When resistance would have been successful, and in the end the pastor will be honored for his fidelity to what he believes to be duty. It was a sad day to Jonathan Edwards when he was required to leave Northampton on account of his infirmities in raising his voice against conformity to the world and its unchristian vices. But if he had not been compelled to leave that place, the great Jonathan Edwards of history would have been a much less man. Even now thoughtful people must honor the man who seeks to protect the flock, whilst in their hearts they are inclined to little respect for the preacher who has no intense anxiety for the souls committed to his care. And above all other things the minister, who feeds the flock and watches against everything that would hinder the growth of the word or give occasion for any backsliding, is to be honored. We do not want a government which can only be sustained by bayonets, and we fear if Hayes is inaugurated he will use the troops to sustain Packard and Chamberlain, and the Democrats are filibustering to defeat the count through that fear.

Judge Matthews applied to Mr. Ellis by saying that he was an intimate personal friend of Governor Hayes; that he was thoroughly acquainted with his views on the Southern question, and that Governor Hayes believed the time had gone by when States should be upheld by military force. Mr. Ellis inquired if Governor Hayes believed the time had gone by when States should be upheld by military force, and Mr. Hayes said that he believed the time had gone by when States should be upheld by military force, and Mr. Hayes said that he believed the time had gone by when States should be upheld by military force.

Mr. Ellis replied that the views expressed by Judge Matthews were gratifying, but that the practical difficulty that suggested itself was this: "The same Packard, and the same who had voted for Nicholas had voted for Tilden, and that the same returning board that assumed to give the election to Hayes had also declared Packard elected, and in that view the Southern Democrats were at a loss to see how they could vote for Hayes." First, I would object that if Nicholas had been inaugurated, it would have been a government which could only be sustained by bayonets, and we fear if Hayes is inaugurated he will use the troops to sustain Packard and Chamberlain, and the Democrats are filibustering to defeat the count through that fear.

From the Savannah News.

#### The Pledge to the South.

#### A Full Account of the Famous Meeting at Wormley's Hotel.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The publication of the letters of Messrs Stanley Matthews and Foster to-day has removed from the injunction of secrecy the details of the important conference held on the 27th of February at Wormley's Hotel, between the friends of Hayes, who suggested it, and the Southern Democrats. After a brief interchange of views on the object of the conference, Mr. Ellis said he would make a statement as to the position of the Southern members on the electoral count, in the course of which he said: "We in Louisiana want peace, home rule and an honest government. We do not want a government which can only be sustained by bayonets, and we fear if Hayes is inaugurated he will use the troops to sustain Packard and Chamberlain, and the Democrats are filibustering to defeat the count through that fear."

Mr. Foster then exhibited a letter from Governor Hayes, dated February 20, in which he thanked Foster for his speech and hinted that if inaugurated he (Hayes) would carry out the Southern policy indicated in Foster's speech.

Mr. Ellis replied that the views expressed by Judge Matthews were gratifying, but that the practical difficulty that suggested itself was this: "The same Packard, and the same who had voted for Nicholas had voted for Tilden, and that the same returning board that assumed to give the election to Hayes had also declared Packard elected, and in that view the Southern Democrats were at a loss to see how they could vote for Hayes." First, I would object that if Nicholas had been inaugurated, it would have been a government which could only be sustained by bayonets, and we fear if Hayes is inaugurated he will use the troops to sustain Packard and Chamberlain, and the Democrats are filibustering to defeat the count through that fear.

the taxes to his government, and in that way his government would become strong and perfectly established. Packard, on the contrary, could levy no taxes. His authority would be disregarded and his Government would die from pure lack of means to support it. It is the occasion should arise when the President would have to recognize the government in Louisiana, you would find only the Nicholls government completely established, and, without inquiring into the legality of its original title, would accept the facts and recognize it as the legitimate government of the State.

Mr. Ellis then said: "This would be entirely satisfactory to us. We ask no recognition. We only ask that the troops be withdrawn. Then peace can be promised, and we can safely keep the promise that peace will be preserved, that the laws will be administered equally and impartially for all. We have had to suffer many wrongs at the hands of these people who have been ruling and robbing us for years, yet we do not desire to prosecute or harm them, but only desire that they shall cease to be dishonest and become good citizens."

Judge Matthews then said: "With the guarantees you propose, the plan I have indicated is the easiest and best, and while I do not propose to commit Governor Hayes by my promise, yet I have good reason to believe that such will be his policy." Governor Dennison indorsed all that Mr. Matthews had said. Mr. Foster then said that he was for the withdrawal of the troops, and in favor of the let-alone policy. He had every reason to know that Governor Hayes would follow out the line of conduct indicated by Judge Matthews, although he did not speak directly from him, the gentlemen present from Ohio were the very men. Mr. Ellis then turned to Senator Sherman, who up to this time had said nothing, and remarked: "Senator you are well known to be very close to Governor Hayes. It is said that you are to be in his Cabinet. I must be frank with you and say that I do not believe you considered your bette nor, and I desire to hear from you upon this question." Senator Sherman then arose and said: "I have listened with great care to the statements which have been made and the line of policy set forth by Judge Matthews, and I can only say that I approve and indorse what he has said." Mr. Ellis said: "We of the South can certainly ask nothing more for the people of South Carolina and Louisiana than the guarantees you have given at this interview. For my part, feeling that there is no longer a shadow of hope for Tilden, and that it would be unwise for us to attempt to force their impede the consummation of the electoral count, I will use my influence and vote against every dilatory proposition from this time forth. I will notify my colleagues of the results of this interview. I will tell those gentlemen on the House who are filibustering to defeat Hayes, that it would be best for us to consummate the count."

Col Burke gave an account of affairs in Louisiana, and after a general conversation the conference dissolved. The next morning the letters published to day were written by Messrs Foster and Matthews, and the Southern members commenced at once to prevent further filibustering, and on the second day were successful. The details of this conference complete the history of Hayes' Southern pledges. The following letter passed from Mr. Lamar to Mr. Ellis, and is a copy of the Matthews and Foster letters:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—My Dear Ellis: I have just learned from an unquestionable authority, which I will give you if you wish it, that Foster said to a gentleman (my informant) that the speech he made to-day, which so significantly and indirectly hints at Hayes' Southern policy, that he made it after consultation with Mr. Matthews, Mr. Hayes' brother-in-law, and Mr. Matthews told him and urged him to say squarely that Hayes would have nothing to do with or say to Packard. Foster said he would, but he was afraid to take too much on himself to say that, but Mr. Matthews reiterated his desire that Foster should say so plainly, and further said: "If I were to speak I should say it, because it is the truth." Foster further said that he did not see the mode by which Hayes could accomplish the practical recognition of Nicholas as Governor, to which my informant said: "I will ask Nicholas if I withdraw the army and the gunboats will you assure me that you will not establish your government by bloodshed and bloody retaliations, and if Nicholas makes the pledge, let him withdraw them. Now, Ellis, this is the first thing I have consulted with you about, Hayes, directly or indirectly, that is worth acting upon by any Southern man. We do not want offices, but we do want to get our States and our people free from the carpet-bag governments. Ought you not, if an available opportunity offers you, to serve your people, to spring forward at once, and see if you cannot free your State? I think you should at once see Mr. Stanley Matthews and ask him if Governor Hayes will give you some assurance Hayes will not maintain Packard in his dominion of your people. Your friend, J. Q. LAMAR.

#### Landlord and Tenant Act.

The amended act is as follows: Crops grown on leased or rented lands shall be held to be in possession of the lessor until the rents are paid, and all stipulations of the lease performed, unless otherwise specially agreed between the parties. The lien also lies until all advances made and expenses incurred in making and sowing the crop shall be paid, and the lessor or cropper shall not remove the crop until such claims are paid, without the consent of the owner. When the landlord gets the crop made on his land by a tenant into his possession, and refuses, after five days' notice, to have a settlement and return to the renter his part thereof, the renter shall be entitled to the remedies given in action upon a claim for the delivery of personal property, but he shall not be entitled to the remedies given by law. In controversies between the parties, and neither party avails himself of the provisions of the

first and second sections of this Act, either party may proceed at once to have the matter determined before a Justice of the Peace, if the amount claimed does not exceed \$200, and in the Superior Court where it exceeds that amount. In case of appeal from the Justice of the Peace, or a continuance, the lessee shall retain possession of the property, by giving bond for double the sum claimed, if such claim does not amount to more than the value of the crop; if it does, then the bond to double the value of the property or crop. If the lessor or cropper fail to give the bond as above, in case of continuance or appeal, then the property shall be delivered into the possession of the lessor, leaving the adverse party a bond for double the amount of the value of the property, conditioned upon the forthcoming of the same in case judgment in his favor against him. In case neither party give the bond, then it shall be the duty of the Justice, or the Clerk of the Superior Court, as the case may be, to issue an order to the Constable or Sheriff directing him to take the property, or so much as is necessary to satisfy the demand of the claimant, into his possession and to keep the same under the rules and regulations for sales under execution, and keep the proceeds subject to the issue of the suit. In all cases arising under this Act, in the Superior Court, the return term shall be the trial term. Any renter or other person who enters into possession of any part of it, from the land, without the consent of the landlord, and without giving five days' notice of such intended removal, and before satisfying the claims on said crop, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. The provisions of this Act and that of which it is amendatory shall apply to leases of land, and the parties thereto subject to all the provisions and penalties of this Act. The Act repeals sections 13, 14 and 15, chapter 64, Battle's Revision, and chapter 209, laws of 1874-75.

APPOINTMENT OF REGISTRARS.—In accordance with the stock law the County Commissioners at their regular meeting on Monday appointed the following named persons as Registrars for the various townships named, whose duty it shall be to keep a list of all stock impounded in the townships, with list shall be open for inspection at all times except Sundays: Charlotte Township, E. K. F. Oxbury; Berryhill, R. D. Collins; Steele Creek, M. B. Swan; Sharon, O. Alexander; Providence, A. G. Reid; Clear Creek, C. P. Mungo; Crab Orchard, J. B. Baker; Mallard Creek, Z. Taylor Smith; Lowes, D. F. Waddington; Rowley, R. E. Byrd; Long Creek, A. M. Barry; Paw Creek, M. E. Kistler; Morning Star, D. M. Fesperman; Pineville, John A. Younts.

#### North Carolina News.

Statesville Landmark: A reorganization of the Blues took place last week. Col W. A. Elison was elected Captain, P. O. Carlton, 1st Lieut.; A. W. Barksdale, 2nd Lieut.; J. M. Leland, 3rd Lieut., and J. S. McGorie, Secretary and Treasurer. The organization of this company has not been perfected in consequence of the absence of Capt. Elison. The organization will be perfected in time to participate in the election of Battalion officers at Shelby on the 10th of April. The company numbers 65. The letters "O. B." (old blues) signify the members who belonged to the old company.

Sunny-Side items: The Councils of the Friends of Temperance, in Cleveland and Gaston counties, are requested to appoint and send delegates to Patterson's Springs (4 miles South of Shelby), on Friday the 11th of May, for the purpose of organizing a Temperance Council in this District. Each council is to have five delegates. The delegates are requested to attend promptly at 10 o'clock a. m. Arrangements will be made by the resident members of the Council for the accommodation of delegates. The Council will meet at Patterson's Springs on Saturday, the 12th of May.

Messrs L. H. Harrill and J. B. Bostie will run an excursion from Shelby to Wilmington on Monday the 30th of April. The train will leave Shelby with the regular passenger train at 12 o'clock on Monday. Leave Charlotte on Tuesday morning and arrive in Wilmington on Tuesday evening. Leave Wilmington on Friday and arrive at Shelby on Saturday morning. Round trip tickets from Shelby, Lincolnton and Charlotte \$5.00. Messrs Harrill and Bostie propose to make this a pleasant trip to all who go. The crowd will be select and there will be no drinking or rowdying allowed.

Raleigh Observer: The Board of Agriculture has promptly recommended to the Board of Trustees of the University, and the latter have appointed Mr. Albert R. Ledoux, Ph. D., of the University of Gottingen, as Agricultural Chemist in charge of the university station. Mr. Ledoux comes with the highest testimonials from the great chemist Dr. Hoffman, of Berlin; Dr. H. C. Bolton, of Columbia College; New York School of Mines; of Prof. Newberry, State Geologist of Ohio; Professor of Geology in Columbia College, and arrive in Wilmington on Tuesday morning. He is a native of New Orleans, but at present resides in New York, where he is engaged in the analysis of fertilizers and theoretical and practical work in agricultural chemistry.

Lincoln Progress: April Court for this county will not open until the second week, which will fall on Monday, the 30th of April. By order of Judge Cloud, J. A. Robinson, Sheriff.

We have been informed by a number of the best citizens in our county that the stock law is badly needed, and that a petition will be sent to the next Legislature to that end.

Mr. J. C. Jenkins, one of our oldest merchants, has been compelled to close his business on account of the general depression in business circles, and the hardness of the times. It is hoped, however, that he will be able to tide over his difficulties and resume business before long.

Col Richard Rankin of Gaston county felled a water oak on his place, on Stanley Creek, from which he made 6,500 shingles, 150 rails, 50 loads of wood, and there still remains about 20 feet of the huge trunk lying where it fell. The stump measured four feet six inches in diameter, and the "ribs" marked about 100 years growth.

We were walking behind a youthful couple coming from church the other night and overheard the following conversation: "There will be no meeting of the Mutual Enjoyment Club next Friday night." "Why?" innocently asked the young man.

"Because it is Good Friday." "What does 'Good Friday' mean?" again asked the innocent. "You had better go home and read your 'Robinson Crusoe,'" was the withering reply.

Southern: Messrs H. Morris & Bros. are merchants doing a flourishing business in two towns, Tarboro and Greenville, in this State, and about the first of April, the firm will open a large store in Charlotte, N. C.

To show what plank preservation, cash system and advertising can do, we will state that the firm began business in Tarboro on the 1st of June, 1869, with a very small capital. They established the cash system and advertised copiously in the Southern, without ceasing. They are now one of the most liberal advertisers. By bringing to bear all the energy, of skill and the grace of cleverness and accommodation, they now occupy one of the finest brick stores in the State, are members of the firm of D. Liehtenstein & Co., large grocers here, and in Greenville, and, as we said, will establish, about the first of April, in Charlotte, an extensive dry goods store, with W. M. Morris at its head. They buy for cash at the lowest rates and can afford to sell goods at the lowest cash prices. Mr. Joseph Morris remains in New York all the time, for the purpose of getting the advantage of the market.

We congratulate the people of Charlotte on the advent of such reliable, clever gentlemen, as merchants to their city.

#### ESTABLISHED 1816.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS, 63 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, MD. Importers and Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, would call special attention to their extensive stock of Dress Goods, Linen and Cotton Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Goods for Men's and Boys' wear, Carpets, Ladies Ready made Underwear, &c.

SAMPLES SENT FREE! Also, to their Dress Making Department. Cloaks, Dresses, &c., made to order, promptly, in a superior manner, and in the latest style at moderate rates. Orders solicited. Rules for self measurement, and sample of materials, with estimate of cost, sent upon application.

All orders amounting to \$25 or over, will be sent free of freight charges by Express, but parties whose orders are not accompanied by the money, and having their goods sent C. O. L., must pay for return of the order.

**DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT.**

DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT is a most valuable medicine for the cure of all the diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Bronchial Tubes, such as Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption. It is a most valuable medicine for the cure of all the diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Bronchial Tubes, such as Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption.

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"DON'T GO TO FLORIDA."

DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT is a most valuable medicine for the cure of all the diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Bronchial Tubes, such as Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption.

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**Fall & Winter Clothing at Cost!**

EXAMINE PRICES AND CONVINCED YOURSELVES. H. FEALEY, Proprietor.

## E. G. ROGERS, Furniture Dealer,

TRADE STREET OPPOSITE MARKET.

I have opened a full stock of Furniture, comprising all grades, Common, MEDIUM AND FINE. This stock is entirely new, and bought at bottom prices. I will sell low, and all goods will be found as represented. Special care will be taken in packing. In connection with the Furniture Business

### UNDERTAKING

In all its branches will be conducted by H. P. M. BRILTON, WOOD COFFINS of all qualities.

METALIC CASES OF APPROVED PATENT.

### HOME-MADE SHOES FOR THE MILLION.

SAMPLE & WETMORE, SHOE MANUFACTURERS. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

In addition to their already large Stock of Pegged work of their Manufacture, are now offering a full line of LADIES' and MISSES' HAND SEWED, CALF, GOAT, SERGE and FOXED SHOES, which are fully equal in material and finish, to any similar work, which they are offering very low for Cash. Merchants and others desiring to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

STOP AND READ. I HAVE just received a large stock of Hoe, Steel Plow, plow moulds, shovels, spades, locks, knives and forks, and all kinds of Hardware. I have the largest stock of Stoves and Tin Ware in Western North Carolina. Call and hear my prices. H. E. BUTLER, Successor to Moore & Bauler, mo515 Near the Court House, Charlotte, N. C.

## FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENCY.

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NOW representing, London Assurance (paying all losses since 1720), Royal, Lancashire, English Companies, 'Insurance Company of North America,' 'Fireman's Friend,' 'Georgia Home,' Niagara, Howard, Lynchburg, Old North State, Connecticut Mutual Life.

D. S. MAXWELL, E. NYE HUTCHISON & SON, Agents, Office, Second Story Parks' Building, Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C.

### AUGUSTA FEMALE SEMINARY

CHAROMOS. A BEAUTIFUL LOT Just Received at VAN NESS' ART GALLERY. CALL AND SEE THEM. MAY 10-11.

### NOTICE.

ALL kinds of Sewing Machines adjusted, cleaned, repaired, and in almost as good as new, at a reasonable price. D. S. MAXWELL, General Agent Home Shuttle, Sewing Machines, Charlotte, N. C.

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Office over Hart's Crookery Store. Prompt attention given to collections, settlement of estates and partition of land and conveyancing, and to all kinds of legal business.

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### DOWD & WALKER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

CHARLOTTE, N. C. Office in Commercial National Bank Building, entrance on Fourth Street. feb5 3m

### REAL ESTATE AGENCY

GRIFFITH & DUMONT, Real Estate Agents and Attorneys, Office over South's Harness Store, Charlotte, N. C. WILL negotiate for the sale of City and County property, and handling of same. And also do a general Law practice. apr2 3m

### WE STILL TAKE THE LEAD IN LOW PRICES.

BALTIMORE BRANCH CLOTHING HOUSE, TRADE STREET, NEAR TRYON. COMPETITION DEFIED. In order to make room for my SPRING STOCK I will sell, for the next 30 days, my entire Stock of Fall & Winter Clothing at Cost! EXAMINE PRICES AND CONVINCED YOURSELVES. H. FEALEY, Proprietor. feb12 2m