

THE GLEANER.

E. S. PARKER, Editor.

GRAHAM, N. C., SEPT. 28, 1875.

[These columns are open to the discussion of all matters of public interest. The GLEANER is not responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.]

THE POPULAR MAJORITY IN THE STATE.

The following editorial from the able pen of Mr. J. N. Stafford, editor of the *Weekly Record*, so fully meets our views that we reproduce it:

The Radicals have claimed that the people of the State declared against a Convention by from ten to twenty thousand majority. The true figures show this to be entirely too large; about five thousand is the utmost that can be claimed. This by no means shows that the people declared against amendments to the present Constitution. It shows two things:

First, That there were some Democrats all over the State, who were frightened by the false statements of the opposition, who really were fearful that their homesteads would be lost, and a great deal of mischief was done by the party if it got in power. Some, too, were afraid of trouble with the Federal Government, and the false cry of war and secession alarmed them and kept them from voting; others really thought the Democratic leaders were divided, and that in voting for the Republican candidates they were voting against Convention and sustaining some Democrats who opposed the measure of calling the Convention in the beginning.

Second, The people were not fully aroused—the canvass was too short. If it could have been commenced sooner, or the election could have been deferred two weeks, we would have had a large majority in the Convention, and the State by several thousands. Many Democrats stayed at home through mere indifference, and many others in the Democratic counties with the idea and declaration, "It makes no difference if I do not vote; our candidates will be elected any way." There being no general election to bring them out, and soliciting themselves with such reasoning they stayed at home, and Democrats in the many Republican counties argued, "We can do no good by voting; they will beat us anyhow," stayed at home, there being nothing of a general character to draw them out. Of course, these reasons would have been insufficient if the canvass could have been kept up a little longer. Everything was getting warm and interest was constantly increasing, and every Democrat would in a little while have become enthused and then would have voted with the party.

We have argued this matter without reference to the frauds which it is claimed were committed by the Radicals. We believe there can be no reasonable doubt that large frauds were perpetrated, especially in Wayne, Wake and Mecklenburg, and probably elsewhere. But without this consideration we would have carried the State if the canvass had continued two weeks longer. The recent result of the election in Orange to supply the place of Gov. Graham, shows that what we have said is true. Major Patterson gains over two hundred votes over Graham. Why? Because he is more popular than Graham was? By no means. Simply and entirely because the people had become interested and went to the polls. Had the same interest prevailed in August, then Graham and Turner would have carried Orange by six hundred instead 379. If the same increase of interest could have been infused throughout the State, especially in those counties showing lukewarmness, (and they were many,) that we would have carried the Convention and State (popular vote) by a handsome majority, there can be no doubt.

There is no room then for despondency. When the work of the Convention is done and submitted, we will sweep the State. The people will see that the Radicals made false statements and false issues as to the purposes of the Democrats, and that no one desired to avoid the restrictions but themselves. The amendments will commend themselves to the people. (No others will be adopted.) It will be seen that great economy will be the result of their ratification; that crime will be adequately punished; that thieves cannot hold office and vote, and that the white people are not left under the domination of the blacks, while even handed justice is dealt out to all, and no right of any interfered with. All these measures will be very popular, and there will be a tidal wave bearing all opposition away and a tremendous popular majority in favor of the work, and North Carolina will be Democratic for all time to come. So may it be.

Charles Francis Adams don't want to be President. He's got too much work to attend to in writing up some of the history already made, which he thinks of more importance than making history himself. He don't see anything very inviting in the Presidency now either.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

Mr. Stroud presented a memorial from the State Grange, asking adequate protection of agricultural interests. The memorial asks that a department of agriculture may be organized in the State Government.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on the Legislative Department.

Various other ordinances were introduced and appropriately referred. They will be noticed when acted upon.

The ordinance authorizing the Legislature to create such Courts inferior to the Superior Court as it may deem fit was taken up on its third reading. Mr. French moved an amendment limiting the Legislature to criminal Courts, saying that under the present language old County Courts could be revived. After some discussion by Messrs. Alberson and Barringer, Mr. Tourgee moved to recommit the whole matter to the Committee on the Judicial Department.

Mr. Coleman opposed the motion. He could not see why the ordinance should not pass, as more of the gentleman knew what kind of Courts they wanted. Upon the call of Mr. Robbins the previous question was ordered. After the rejection of various amendments the ordinance passed its third and last reading by a vote of 48 yeas, nays 27. The bill reducing the number of Superior Court Judges to nine passed its final reading; and the bill changing the time of the convening of the Legislature to Wednesday after the first Monday in January, passed its reading.

Nothing but introduction of ordinances and bills upon second reading took place in Convention on the fourteenth day, consequently we pass it by.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

Mr. Bennett, from the Committee on Judicial Department, reported a substitute for various propositions in regard to residence of Judges, &c., and offered a substitute therefor, providing that Judges shall reside in the districts for which they are elected, but shall rotate in their circuits. Mr. Durlam from Committee on Revenue, Taxation and Public Debt made an adverse report on several ordinances, among which was one to provide that public highways shall be kept up by taxation. The following resolutions and ordinances were appropriately disposed of:

By Mr. Bennett: An ordinance to amend art. 2 by an additional section that should Congress propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States no Convention or General Assembly of this State shall act on it, except it was chosen after the presentation of said amendment.

By Mr. Sinclair: An ordinance to amend sec. 11, art. 11. This requires inmates of charitable institutions to pay their expenses when able to do so.

The per diem of the Convention was taken up as unfinished business. Mr. Withers offered a substitute giving the Convention the same per diem and mileage as that given to the Legislature by an ordinance recently adopted, viz: Four dollars per day, and ten cents mileage. The substitute was adopted, and the ordinance passed its second reading, and under a suspension of the rules passed its third reading.

By Mr. Coleman: An ordinance to amend art. 6, providing six months residence in county for voting, also that no person who, since January 1st, 1868, has been convicted of treason, perjury, larceny, or any other crime, infamous by laws of this State at the time of the commission thereof, or of corruption or of mal-practice, in office shall be eligible to office.

By the same: An ordinance to amend sec. 7, art. 14, providing that disqualification of officers from holding office or setting in the General Assembly, shall not extend to Trustees of the University or to any person holding an office or place to which no corruption is attached. The resolution to define the duties of the committee be revision was taken up and passed its third reading. The ordinance to remove the disabilities of W. W. Holden, reported adversely upon by the Judicial Committee came up as special order.

Mr. Badger, the introducer of the ordinance took the floor in advocacy of the bill, despite the unfavorable report of the committee. He continued at some length. He was followed by Mr. Reid, who did not think that under the restrictions, under which the Convention was acting this ordinance could be passed.

Mr. Manning of Chatham, in behalf of the chairman of the Committee on the Judicial Department (Mr. Bennett) said that the Committee were unanimously of the opinion that the ordinance was of legislative character and could not be passed by this Convention. He would gladly support a measure to amend the Constitution so as to give relief in such cases, such as this ordinance presents. The debate was participated in by Messrs. McCorkle, Avery, Chamberlain, King, of Lenoir and Tourgee, pending the debate, the convention adjourned.

Sixteenth and seventeenth days taken up in debating about mentioned ordinance, upon a ballot upon its second reading failed to pass by 56 yeas to 53 nays.

COMMENCEMENT AT CHAPEL HILL.

The following communication with regard to the opening exercises at Chapel Hill we clip from the *Wilmington Journal*.

Messrs. Editors:—The exercises proper, commenced with a procession which was formed in the following order, headed by the Salisbury band, and followed by the students of the University, then the citizens of the village, the visitors, the students of other institutions followed by the Alumna of the University, the Faculty, the Trustees, and the orators for the day.

The line was in charge of Mr. Hutchings of Chapel Hill as chief Marshal, aided by Mr. E. J. Hill, of Duplin; E. Caldwell of Greensboro, J. C. Taylor of Chapel Hill, and A. Arrington of Louisville. The column moved from the front of South building, down the Eastern path, filling the left, around "the monument," up the Western path to the Chapel, which they entered in reversed order. Here everything that taste could do, had been done, and flowers and evergreens, around the tables, and pillars, drooped in graceful festoons over and between the portraits of Graham, Davie, Swain, Dr. Caldwell, Mitchell, Hawks, Manly, Gaston, Ruffin, and Dr. Phillips, that in the similitude of life, looked down upon the crowded floor below, from the raising of the galleries. Seldom has a fairer array of North Carolina's proverbial beauty been gathered inside these time honored walls, in every part of which room was more to be desired than Company. The rostrum was occupied in order, by Rev. Chas. Phillips, D. D. Rev. Wm. Hooper, D. D. L. L. D., Governor Brogden, Judge Battle, Rev. Mr. Reed, Rev. Mr. Mangum, and ex-Gov. Vance. Prayer was offered by the venerable man of God; Dr. Hooper.

Dr. Charles Phillips then briefly, but feelingly welcomed the gathered hundreds, and gracefully introduced to them Gov. Brogden.

I cannot undertake to give you even a resume of this or any of the addresses made. Suffice it to say, that the Governor was fully himself, and unqualified pledged himself to a support of the new institution by every means in his power, reserving a saving clause as to pupils, and bespoke for it the aid of all who would promote extended and varied education. Many of the Governor's points were well taken and met with repeated and hearty applause. It is to be regretted that more of the Governor's political friends were not present to profit by his good example and precept.

Gov. Vance then arose, and was at once greeted with that hearty applause which bespeaks the favorite. We never saw the Governor speak under more unassumed emotion; and unmistakable tears stood in his eyes as he recalled his *Alma Mater* in her primitive glory—her subsequent degradation, and her present prospect of success. But Vance must have his joke and the tears became smiles, by the time he closed one of the happiest efforts of his life, and introduced Judge Battle.

Even here, the Judge was still a lawyer, and the College pedigree was first detailed to establish its legitimacy, then he indulged in a short review of the successive faculties, and closed his well-prepared address by a few reminiscences of a personal character.

In the evening the two societies, the Philanthropic and Dialectic, met for the first time in seven years. By great good fortune the archives of both Societies have escaped destruction, and were duly and formally returned to the custody of their respective societies. For this the Dialectic society was indebted to Hon. W. H. Battle, and the Philanthropic to Colonel W. L. Saunders. There were twenty-eight students initiated into the Philanthropic society, and twenty-one into the Dialectic. Judge Battle presided in the Dialectic, and Col. Saunders in the Philanthropic society. The societies exchanged congratulations upon the happy occasion, and adjourned amid the greatest good feeling and enthusiasm.

At night, there was a dance, at which the young people enjoyed themselves very much, if we could judge from appearances; and by the way, Messrs. Editors I may be permitted to say that the many hearty and emphatic comments upon the beauty of the fair damsels who graced the occasion were well deserved.

Everything passed off well, and the feeling was general that the University had a good "send-off."

R.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Several horses at the driving park are affected by a disease similar to the Epizootic. It seems to concentrate in the throat, causing much distress. Reports from the interior state that the disease has broken out in several towns.

A SWEET LOT.

The *Wilmington Journal*, of the 21st, contains a long account of the trials and tribulations through which the University at Chapel Hill has had to pass under Radical rule. Here is a brief extract:

In July, 1868, President Swain and his illustrious co-laborers were turned adrift, and the institution that was at once the pride, and the glory, and the blessing of our State, became its shame and disgrace. Who the men were that accomplished this foul deed is easily told, John Pool, a son of the University, and then a Federal Senator, was a member of the Board of Trustees, and his brother Solomon Pool was made President. And that too, after the passage of a resolution declaring that no man should be made President who did not possess a national reputation. Of this man, it is sufficient to say that he converted insignificance into infamy by insulting grossly and wantonly and groundlessly one of Carolina's most and most gifted daughters. David S. Patrick, the kinsman of another Trustee Judge Thomas Settle, was made Professor in the place of that cradled linguist theologian, Fordyce M. Hubbard. Had Mr. Patrick been as familiar with the classic, either modern or ancient, as he is reported to have been with the art, and mystery of banjo playing, the appointment would doubtless have been far more appropriate. S. S. Ashley, a Massachusetts carpetbagger, then superintendent of public instruction and a man believed to have negro blood in his veins, was another Trustee, and his brother-in-law, one Martling, was also made Professor. Another carpet-bagger. Fisk P. Brewer, a negro lover, preacher and teacher, was taken from a negro school in Raleigh and made the successor of that most accomplished Greek scholar, Manuel Fetter. A harmless old Englishman, D. Eckson, by name, the man who it is said specially reserved hickory and gum trees for rail timber, because they were so tall and straight, was put in charge of the agricultural department. Alexander McIVER was made a Professor of mathematics. With such a motley crew one may be pardoned for crediting the statement of Rufolf, the New York wife murderer, who asserted that he had been offered a Professorship in the University of North Carolina, and he had declined it. What an ornament he would have been had he not declined the honor, and had not the gallows put a timely end to his life.

The Charlotte *Observer*, of Sept. 22, tells of this gratifying recognition of the abilities of one of the "old North State's favorite sons."

"Ex-Gov. Vance has received an invitation from the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Ohio inviting him to that state to take the stump in behalf of William Allen, the Democratic candidate for governor. He is also in receipt of a similar invitation from the chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee of Mississippi, but cannot accept either, for the reason that his fall courts are just coming on, and he cannot possibly afford to miss them. He regrets this very much, and especially as to Ohio. He replied to the letter from this state, on yesterday announcing his inability to accept the invitation."

URUCA, Sept. 15.—At the re-union of the Army of the Cumberland in the Opera House to-night, after Senator Conkling's speech of welcome, loud calls were made for President Grant and he responded as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen of Urica, Commanders of the Army of the Cumberland.—It affords me very great pleasure to be here with you this evening, and if there was any one thing in the world to say more than another upon this occasion, I would like to do so now. I came not expecting to say much, and so I say only a few words. Now I would like to write all I think about this and have you read it. But you all know that speech making is not one of my gifts. If I have anything to say, it would be better for me to write it than to stand up here and make a speech. I could take two or three of you in a private room and say anything necessary. But others will follow me on the present occasion who are not troubled with my difficulties.

JUDICIAL JUGGLERY.

Keeping up three district balls with two lands, Judge Buxton, radical member of the Convention, is said to have abandoned his district to go into constitution-cobbling. He arranged with Judge Seymour Rad., of the adjoining district, to hold his court in his absence. Last week, in order to play peg in this vacant hole, Judge Seymour postponed nearly every case that came up in his regular term of court in Greene county thus retarding the course of justice for six months. And that's the way two Radical Judges fill three positions and draw three salaries in the "Old North State."

SAD AFFAIR.—The Durham *Tobacco Plant* of the 22nd, says: Last Friday evening about 4 o'clock a large number of our citizens gathered on the lawn near the Railroad depot for the purpose of firing a cannon in honor of the Democratic victory achieved the day previous in the election of Maj. Patterson. They had been firing some little time when the crowd became so enthusiastic they fired one round after another in rapid succession without taking time to sponge the piece. A number of rounds had been fired in this way when the piece was so hot that it was impossible for any man to serve the vent with safety, P. W. Austin and J. B. Morris were engaged in loading when a premature explosion occurred. Mr. Morris was standing as far to one side as was possible for him to work the rammer with force. His left hand was badly torn to pieces, his arm broken just above the wrist and also between the elbow and shoulder. A considerable quantity of the wadding struck him in the face bruising it terribly and breaking the skin in several places. His right hand and arm was painfully burned but sustained no permanent injury. The left arm has been amputated just above the break of the wrist and at this writing he is doing well.

Austin, poor fellow, was more in front of the cannon and nearer the mouth. Both hands were blown off and he received severe injuries of the body. During the night his arms were amputated but it was evident to all that he would breathe his last. He died about 3 o'clock and was thus hurried to an untimely grave. He was a native of New York, he was quite young and a painter by trade.

All necessary arrangements for a decent burial were made. His funeral was preached in the Methodist church at 3 o'clock Saturday evening by Rev. J. J. Rann, and we are told by those who heard the sermon that it was a most powerful discourse. We are satisfied that much good has and will be accomplished by it. After the funeral all that was left of P. W. Austin was taken to the new cemetery on Chapel Hill road, followed by a large concourse of sorrowing friends, and deposited. The base ball club of which he was a member assisted in his burial.

Dr. Carr assisted by Drs. Ballance, Thomas and Smith amputated the arm of Austin, and Dr. Ballance assisted by Drs. Blacknall, Smith, Thomas and Carr amputated Mr. Morris' arm.

This was the saddest occurrence in the history of the town, and we hope never to witness such another scene. The greatest excitement prevailed during the evening and almost the entire night. Strong men wept like children.

We failed to mention that Capt. J. F. Freeland who was serving the vent received quite a painful wound in his right hand, and it was thought at first he would lose his thumb, but we are glad to learn that it has improved very much.

The Philadelphians are making every effort to furnish accommodations for the Centennial visitors next year. A Philadelphia contemporary says hotels have been enlarged and several large ones have been erected, besides which small hosteleries throughout the city have sprung into being within the past few months, accommodating from twenty-five to a hundred people each. The *Press* thinks the mistake was at the outset that a grand and permanent hotel was not erected at some central point but this it is impossible now to remedy before the Centennial.—*Exchange.*

IMPORTANT SALE.

Intending to change my business I shall proceed on the 27th day of October, 1875 at my residence in Alamance, to sell to the highest bidder for cash all of my household and kitchen-furniture consisting of Beds and furniture, and everything kept, or necessary about a house. Also my stock of Horses, Cattle and Hog, consisting of one splendid family Horse, seven or eight head of Cattle, among this number one extra No. 1 Milch Cow, fine for milk and butter, the others are fine stock and in excellent condition. One set of Blacksmith tools, Farming tools of every description that is usually kept upon an improved and highly cultivated farm.

Persons wanting to purchase any of the above named articles would do well to attend this sale.

Sept. 20th 1875. PHILIP CRAWFORD.

Carriage and Cabinet MAKING.

I have moved my Shops from Big Falls to my residence, two miles north; where I am prepared to do all carriage and buggy work, in a workman-like manner. I also

MAKE OR REPAIR FURNITURE

of all styles. Any style of coffin made to order upon the shortest notice. My prices are moderate. I am obliged for past patronage, and ask a continuance thereof.

J. YOUNGER,
Big Falls, North Carolina.

SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE!

Raleigh, N. C.

The only illustrated weekly in the South. Eight pages. Forty columns. Containing more reading matter than any weekly published in the Southern States.

The first number of the SOUTHERN ILLUSTRATED AGE will be issued on

Saturday, 26th day of June, 1875.

The publisher intends making it an illustrated record of the times. It will treat of every topic. Political, historical, literary and Scientific, which is of current interest, and give the best illustrations that can be obtained, original or foreign.

The Southern Illustrated Age will be printed on new type, and heavy book paper.

On its list of contributors will be found the names of many of the best writers in the South. Serial and short stories, poems and sketches, and well conducted editorial departments, giving the latest personal, literary, Scientific, political, religious and commercial intelligence, will furnish every week an amount of reading matter unsurpassed by other papers, in excellence and variety. It is intended to make the Southern Illustrated Age a journal for the free people; several columns will be specially devoted to all subjects pertaining to domestic and social life.

No family should be without it.

Subscription price only \$2 per annum. Postage free.

R. T. FULGHUM, Editor.
Raleigh, N. C.

COMMERCIAL.

Graham Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY SCOTT & DONNELL.

Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1875.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Apples, dried, per bushel | 86@10 |
| green, per bushel | 1.00 |
| Butter, per lb. | 75 |
| Beeswax, per lb. | 20@25 |
| Bacon, sides, per lb. | 15@16 |
| shoulders, per lb. | 10@12 |
| hams, per lb. | 15@18 |
| Beef, per lb. | 5@6 |
| Blackberries, dried, per lb. | 5@6 |
| Bark, sasaparilla roots, per lb. | 20a25 |
| Castings, old, per lb. | 1 |
| Cloth, tow and cotton, per yd. | 20a25 |
| Corn, per bushel | 1.00@1.05 |
| Chickens, each, 12 1/2@15 | 12@13 |
| Cotton, lint, per lb. | 12 1/2 |
| in seed, per lb. | 4 |
| Clover seed, per bushel | 8.00@9.00 |
| Ducks, per pair | 30@50 |
| Eggs, per doz. | 10a12 1/2 |
| Flour, family, per bushel | 6.00@6.50 |
| supr, per bushel | 6.50@6.75 |
| Feathers, per lb. | 30@50 |
| Hay, per 100 lb. | 50@60 |
| Hides, green, per lb. | 05@06 |
| Lard, per lb. | 12@15 |
| Meat, corn, per lb. | 2 1/2@3 |
| Oats, seed, per bushel | 40@50 |
| Onions, per bushel | 40@50 |
| Peas, sets, per quart | 06@10 |
| Potatoes, Irish, per bushel | 10@7 |
| sweet, per bushel | 75@1.00 |
| Pork, per lb. | 08@10 |
| Peaches, dried, peeled, per bushel | 75@80 |
| unpeeled, per bushel | 06@08 |
| Rags, per lb. | 09@2 1/2 |
| Shingles, per thousand | 2.50@5.00 |
| Tallow, per lb. | 08@10 |
| Wood, per cord | 2.00@2.50 |

Company Shops Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY J. O. HANCOCK & CO.

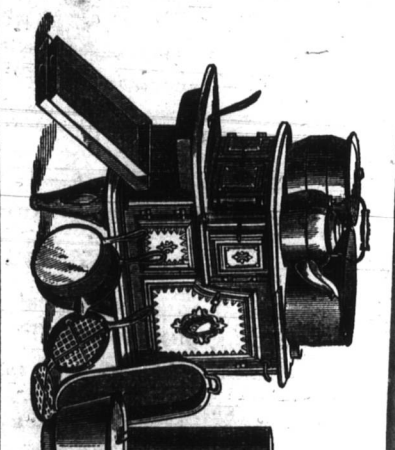
Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1875.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Apples, dried, per bushel | 76@10 |
| green, per bushel | 1.00@1.25 |
| Butter, per lb. | 90@100 |
| Beeswax, per lb. | 20@25 |
| Bacon, sides, per lb. | 12 1/2@14 |
| shoulders, per lb. | 11@12 1/2 |
| hams, per lb. | 15@17 1/2 |
| Beef, per lb. | 5@6 |
| Blackberries, per lb. | 5@6 |
| Corn, per bushel | 1.00@1.10 |
| Chickens, each | 12 1/2@15 |
| Cabbage, per head | 2@5 |
| Cotton, lint, per lb. | 12 1/2@14 |
| Clover seed, per bushel | 8.00@9.00 |
| Ducks, per pair | 30 |
| Eggs, per doz. | 10@12 1/2 |
| Flour, family, per bushel | 6.00 |
| supr, per bushel | 5.50@6.75 |
| Feathers, new, per lb. | 3@5 |
| Hides, green, per lb. | 5@6 |
| dry, per lb. | 12a15 |
| Lard, per lb. | 15a18 |
| Onions, per bushel | 30a50 |
| Oats, per bushel | 50 |
| Peas, per bushel | 90a100 |
| Potatoes, Irish, per bushel | 40a50 |
| sweet, per bushel | 75 |
| Peaches, dried, per lb. peeled | 12a30 |
| unpeeled, per lb. | 8 |

HOME ENTERPRISE.

THE "TROPIC" COOKING STOVE.

MANUFACTURED BY SERGEANT & McCAULEY, GREENSBORO, N. C.



These Stoves are vastly superior to the great majority of Stoves bought of Northern Manufacturers. The best of material is used in their manufacture, and they have never failed to give entire satisfaction. In addition to the great excellence of these Stoves, there is great advantage to those who buy, in living near the factory, from whence to replace any vessel or part notice that should be accidentally broken.

Price No. 3 \$43, No. 7 \$26.

giving the Carlists a lively time, and at the old stand of Murray & Tate, in Graham are giving all who try to understand them a lively time. Alfonso and Tate & Co. are both bound to succeed. Tate & Co. will buy at the highest prices all you have to sell, and at the lowest prices sell you all you want to buy.

King Alfonso

A. B. TATE & Co., at the old stand of Murray & Tate, in Graham are giving all who try to understand them a lively time.

The Lost Cause. A magnificent picture 14x18 inches in size, representing a Confederate soldier after war returning to his home, which he finds lonely and desolate. In front of the ruined cottage, telling a sad tale of the misery war, are two graves with rude crosses, one of which some friendly hand has hung a plant. To the right the calm river and rising moon indicate peace and rest. The stars between the trees, represent the South-Cross. It is a picture that will touch every Southern heart, and should find a place in every Southern home. Sent by mail, mounted on a roller, and post paid, on receipt of cents, or three for fifty cents.

Address Southern Picture Co., Nashville, Tenn.

JUST RECEIVED.

Two Hogsheds old fashioned Cuban lassos. New crop.

W. R. ALBRITTON.

EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & Printers & Binders,

RALEIGH, N. C.