BY THE NEWS AND OBSERVER CO

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1886

VERY great forbearance was exercised in dealing with the London mob, certainly, but that the course pursued by the authorities was the wisest is doubtful. We are rather inclined to think the "Little Corporal's" methods of treating such difficulties the best in the

THE newspapers of the State, for the past week, furnish abundant evidence that if a North Carolinian wants to be well advertised, he has only to call his old mother "a laughing stock among the States." It is a high price to pay for the advertising, however.

FRANK HURD, the brilliant Ohioan seems to have a clear case in the matter of his contest for the seat in Congress held by Romeis. He claimed that Romeis obtained his apparent majority by the importation of votes and the use of money at the polls, and he has made his claim good. We shall be glad to see him back in the House. Democracy has no more faithful champion than he

THE death is reported of John G. Thompson, until recently one of the most active leaders of the Ohio democracy. He was perhaps the ablest lieutenant of that veteran in the people's service, Allen G. Thurman, and aided in planning many of the latter's campaigns. He was elected Sergeant-atsentatives in 1875 and lagain in 1877. He died at Seattle, W. T., where he

THE next American Cardinal will certainly, it appears, be Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, who will be remembered by our people as at one time vicar apostolic of North Carolina. The announcement has been made by cable from Rome in accordance with custom, up illiterate or without instruction that the rule being to make known the na of any new cardinal who may be chosen just before the meeting of the consistory in the course of which he is created a prince of the church by the Supreme Pontiff. The next consistory will be held on or about March 15th and an ablegate and papal guard will then, we suppose, be sent to Baltimore to present the beretta to the Archbishop. Later the new Cardinal will go to Rome and be invested with the remaining insignia of his office.

THE Republican majority in the Sen ate retired in disorder from the position it assumed with regard to removals from office by the President, and the latter remains master of the situation. Senator Sherman, speaking for the republicans, had to concede the right of the President to suspend an official at his discretion without giving his reasons therefor to the Senate, and thus he ac-President Cleveland's course in declining to furnish the "information" that was demanded. It is manifest to a student of the constitution that the "consent" which the President asks is to an appointment, and our democratic executive has signified his willingness to supply the Senate with all the information in his possession bearing upon nominations. With removals the Senate has nothing to do.

WE transfer to our columns an article on the part borne by North Carolina troops and especially the Third Infantry in the battle of Gettysburg, contributed to the Wilmington Review by an ex-Confederate officer. It will be found most interesting. This State has never begun to receive its meed of praise for the important part it played in the war between the States. Too much cannot therefore be said of that part. Too much indeed could not be said of it. It was in keeping with the North Carolina character-modest and unassuming, without fuss and feathers, but firm, unfaltering, to the utmost of the State's ability, always showing a readiness and willingness to do or dare, always to be of each movement on that hotly conrelied upon implicitly. It was the admiration and support of the Confederate commanders It is now the wonder of the impartial student of history. It will long remain the precious heritage of those whose fathers made it possible.

Today all that is mortal of the distinguished soldier, courteous, kindly gentleman and patriotic citizen of the republic, Winfield Scott Hancock, will be returned to the dust from which it came, and the sympathy of the country will flow in fullest measure to the widow. who within a comparatively short period has been bereaved of all who were nearest and dearest to her. She might reasonably have been expected to survive Third North Carolina, Maryland bather parents as she has, but in addition talion, Twenty-third, Thirty-seventh before. Too much praise cannot be to these she lost some eighteen months and Tenth Virginia, and First North given to the officers and men of my comago her only daughter, a most lovely Carolina, mentioned in the order of batyoung woman, and within a year her tle, the Third regiment on the right, only son, whose character gave promise of all a mother's heart could wish. Now her idolized sushand is gone, and the Maryland battalion was a fine body of men, composed largely of the best of poor lady is left alone in the world, the Southern element of Maryland, comthough two little grandchildren are manded by Lieut. Col Herbert, Gen.

THE SOUTH AND EDUCATION. The New York Evening Post holds

that Federal aid to common schools in

the South would be a positive injury to this section, and in support of its position cites the experience of Connecticut with the school fund derived from the sale of public lands and given to her by the general government. This fund vielded, at one time, it says, about \$1.58 for each person of school age, and the testimony of the secretary of the State board of education is that it tended to the deterioration of the schools, from the fact that many of the districts came to depend upon it, and reduced the length of the terms to the time 'which the national bounty would pay for.' But the cases of the South and of Connecticut are not parallel by any means, and the Post ought to be able to see it. The ability of Connecticut and the other northern States to provide for the education of their people has grown at a rate equal to that of the increase of population. But the emancipation of the negroes, against which the Southern people could not have been expected to provide, added more than a third to the school population of the former slave States and that too after two-thirds of the property of the South had been destroyed by war. It therefore seemed physically impossible for the Southern people to undertake the education of this mass of ignorance, yet they did assume that burden and for years now have been taxing themselves to give educational advantages to the blacks equal to those enjoyed by the whites. Rev. A. D Mayo, who is high authority on this aubject says "there are now, in sixteen

Southern States, 4,000,000 white and 2,000,000 colored children and you'h of school age, of whom not one-third can be said to be in any effective school." It appears further that seventy per cent of the negroes over ten years of age remain illiterate, and that the ratio of illiteracy for blacks and whites alike is increasing. And this in spite of the fact, to which Mr. Mayo bears testimony, that "no people in human history has made an effort so remarkable, all circumstances considered, as the peoarms of the Federal House of Repre- ple of the South have done during the past fifteen years, in what they have already done for the schooling of the children." Last year, it is shown, the was acting as Special Land Agent of the Southern people raised and expended for school purposes \$17,000,000, nearly a third of which went to educate the children of their former slaves. In many of the Southern States the school-tax rate is higher than in Northern States maintaining school systems supposed to be the best in existence, yet more than one-half the Southern children of school age are growing

> There is no doubt about the fact that, n general, self-dependence is the basis of efficient popular education, that a people should not look abroad for aid in this matter if they desire to develop strength, but the situation of the South is abnormal. A burden has been laid upon this section by the whole country. Every disposition has been shown to bear it manfully, but thus far the effort has been only partially successful. There is no reason in the world why the country as a whole should not apply a common income that is not now needed for any other purpose to the work of lessening the burden. The whole country seems indeed in duty bound to assist us, and hence the Blair bill, now before the Senate, which is certainly carefully enough guarded in its provisions that no State shall receive in any year more than it raised in the year previous by local taxation, and that the aid shall gradually diminish, and cease at the end

is at all worthy to be called such.

of ten years. That bill will stimulate rather than hinder the cause of common school eduknowledged the perfect propriety of cation in the South, whatever the experience of Connecticut may have been, and we hope therefore that it may become a law.

THE news of the gradual passing away of that father in the Democratic Israel, Horatio Seymour, will be heard with sorrow by the people of the South. great and good man, a true patriot, a faithful servant of the people, will take

The Third North Carol na Begiment in Recent papers in the Southern Bivouse (December, January and February) bring to mind some incidents in the battle of Gettysburg. The narrator is W. H. Swallow (there is nothing to indicate what rank he bore in the army) and he has written with great care and must have had much personal knowledge of the events he describes. As often as the story of this famous battle has been told, by different writers, none of them have succeeded in presenting the events in such just perspective as to convey to the general reader a true knowledge of the actual force and value tested field. From the Southern standpoint the reader turns from the great disaster of the battle to the glories won by individual bodies of the troops; and by far the greater number of readers well with fondness upon the gallantry displayed in Pickett's memorable assault on Cemetery Hill, not knowing of the perilous achievements of other com-

The writer of this would detrict nothing from the hard-earned fame of Pickett's men on that eventful third day of July, but would invite the attention of those who believe they have carefully studied this battle to a movement which was successful so far as the brigade concerned in it could make it. I refer to the assault made by Gen. George H.

gade. They, it seems, were not so was noticed by all, too much cannot be proud of their new assignment, their said. My loss in killed and wounded complaint being their objection to being | was heavy, as will be seen by my list of | ble. brigaded with North Carolinians. These | casualties | Respectfully submitted, brave Marylanders had seen but little hard service, and were somewhat spoiled by the constant attentions which had been showered upon them by the people of the South. They were therefore choice about their company. Subsequent events disabused their minds in regard to the soldierly qualities of the Carolinians. The afternoon of the first of July Steuart's brigade reached Gettysburg, just after the successful engagement of Gen. A. P. Hill with the enemy about Gettysburg. The brigade took a very circuitous route, passing en route the fatal railroad cut where so stretched in death. It was late in the night when the brigade reached its position facing Culp's Hill, on the ex-

flounder through a small creek. ton, numbering about 300 muskets. The regiment had been greatly reduced by severe fighting at Chancellorsville, and had had no chance to recruit its ranks since. But the men who were present for duty were tried veterans, although many of them were but boys. The Major himself, only 22 or 23 years old, had been in every engagement from the Seven Days' battles to Gettysburg. He Gaston Meares, and as promotion fol-

On occasion he could be a boy, and enter a wrestling match in camp with all the zest of a rehool boy, but woe to the officer who presumed upon this to take official liberties! The attack made by Steuart's brigade was late in the evening, (7.30 o'elock) and by 9.30 o'clock the Third regiment and the Maryland battalion had charged up the steep acclivity of Culp's Hill and took possession of the enemy's works. The stream of wounded from this charge was very great. In about two hours' fighting more men were wounded than the utmost work of surgical assistants could manage. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the wounded as they were borne to the surgical rendezvous. The Marylanders were loud in their praises of the Third regiment, and the Maryland battalion and that regiment were ever company, was killed outright, and the they could back into Virginia. lamentations for him were all but uniand gained the works of the enemy, but their ranks were decimated, their am-

munition gone. The official report of Maj. Parsley, read in the light of the thorough study which has been given to the battle of Gettysburg since, is worthy of repreducing, and to be transmitted to the posterity of the brave men of New Hanover, Pender, Duplin, Cumberland, Onslow and Bladen counties :

REPORT OF MAJOR WM. M. PARSLEY, COM-MANDING THE THIRD N. C. REGIMENT. CAPT. WILLIAMSON, ASS'T ADJ'T GEN

"I have the honor to submit the folowing report of the participation of my regiment in the battles of the 2nd and 3rd July, at Gettysburg, Pa. After a very long and tiresome march, on the 1st of July I arrived at Gettysburg about 7.30 o'clock, and filed to the left, nearly encircling the town.

Here we lay in line of battle until the evening of the 2nd, when about 7 o'clock we were ordered forward. I was on the right of the brigade and ordered to connect my right with the left of Nichols' (La.) brigade, and at the same time by wheel to the right to properly prolong their lines. I did so, thereby in some degree disconnecting my regiment from the rest of the brigade. I continued to the front, driving the enemy's skirmishers before us without trouble, and with very little loss, until I met their line of battle, at their first line of breastworks They were, however, driven from those, and soon thereafter I received a front and oblique fire from behis departure when the Sage of Deer- hind their second line of breastworks, to of Ewell's corps, had gained for the latwhich they had fallen back. They were soon driven from the portion from which I received the oblique fire, and that from the front seemed even more terrific. A steady firing was kept up until 10 o'clock, (p. m.) when, as by common consent. it ceased, reopening at 4:30 o'elock next morning. I here found my ammunition almost entirely exhausted, some men not having more than two rounds. I partially refilled the boxes wounded, of whom there were a great number, and held this position that night and the next morning, exposed to a terrific fire until about 10:30 o'clock, when I was ordered to move by the left flank along the line of [captured] breastworks, and cross them to form line with the rest of the brigade to charge the enetheir right flank.

my's works on what was supposed to be "I formed the few men then remaining in my regiment on the right of the brigade and was very soon thereafter ordered forward; the line advanced beautifully under the heaviest fire until I found my regim nt alone moving to the front and unsupported, when I ordered my officers and men to withdraw, which was done slowly and without confusion, my regiment being now reduced to scarcely a dozen men (one company-Capt. John Cowan's-ard part of another being detached to fill up a space between my regiment and the Louisiana rigade). 1 outsined permission from my brigade commander to withdraw my drawn, but the orders to do so came few men who had strayed off the night livered at the point of the bayonet. mand for their coolness and bravery, for the promptness with which they obeyed

ing seal generally. To my adjutant, T. C. James, (who was severely wounded) for his coolners spared to cheer and comfort her with the sweet prattle and unstudied endearments of their age.

manded by kieut. Col Herbert, Gen. and bravery, for the prompt manner with the Steuart was a Marylander, an officer of with which he delivered my orders, I importance. Its capture was an open the regular army, and took great pride in adding the Maryland men to his best of their age. in adding the Maryland men to his bri- | Lyon, of company H, whose gallantry | through which troops might have been |

WM. M. PARSLEY, Major

Comd'g Third N. C. Inf Troops.

This report is very condensed, and very modest. No reference is made to ing the great advantage they had the action of the rest of the brigade, gained." This is certainly true. Gen. except that when the Third regiment advanced the commander found he was of the position gained during the make. unsupported, and withdrew in perfect or that energetic commander would ungood order, although he had but a small | doubtedly have passed Rhodes' divis on and bleeding fragment of his regiment. | through the gap that Steuart had opened It will be seen by an extract taken from the for him. Gen. Meade was, however. Southern Bivouac that the enemy was fully aware of the danger that menaced driven back to the Baltimore turnpike his army, and during the entire night in this charge, and we now understand the Confederates could hear the rumthat it was Steuart's right wing, i. e , the bling of the enemy's guns and the many of Iverson's North Carolinians lay | Third North Carolina regiment, which moving of great masses of infantry, came so near inflicting a critical blow which were concentrating in front of on the enemy's extreme right flank. Johnson's division. The first dawn of Had this gallant movement been sup- day revealed to Ewell his fatal mistake. treme left of our line I remember that ported, the charge of Pickett would not But it was in perfect keeping with in getting, into position we had to have been necessary the next day. A nearly all the haphazard blunders of the most unfortunate blunder took place in campaign. The Third regiment was commanded this night charge. As I look over the by Major W. M. Parsley, of Wilming- list of the wounded I can recall several Steuart's advance at the first streaks of of them who were wounded in the back daylight, to which he had no means of by one of our unsteady regiments in the replying, as his guns could not be carrear of the Third. The list, as reported | ricd up the steep and sugged ascent. At by the assistant surgeon of the regi- sunrise a whole column of the enemy's ment, enumerates 34 killed and 127 infantry attacked Steuart's advance, in wounded. This list was made up on order to rout him from his line before the field, and was as accurate as it could Ewell could reinforce him. They be made at the time, but enough names | drove in Ewell's skirmishers on his main were added to it to swell it considerably line, but could not dislodge his gallant Only a few days ago one of the men troops from the entrenchments they had was of small stature, but had always a wounded in the famous second day's taken. During the whole merning. soldierly bearing. His training as a charge showed me his wounded thigh, against desperate odds, Steuart held soldier had been under the eye of Col. and related how he crawled away under the works until 9 o'clock, when his amthe most trying circumstances. His munition failed, which was supplied by lowed promotion, Col. Parsley was al- name does not appear on the list. Poor his soldiers, who went to the rear and ways a disciplinarian of the progressive fellow! Since the above was written carried ammunition for small arms to he has just died of a lingering disease, the front in blankets, At 9:30 Gen. surrounded by his wife and numerous Ewell issued an order for Johnson's dikinspeople. The killed and wounded were estimated at 180 afterwards and upon good data. What fearful slaugh- Steuart's line, and supported Johnson ter! A regiment of 300 guns reduced by David's brigade. in a few short hours by the killing and wounding of 180 men! When the regiment was mustered after the battle 77 line of battle, except the position held by muskets were all that could be got into the left advance under Steuart, and the the ranks. This proud regiment, that latter command had to change front, went into the field over a thousand forming a right angle with the position strong in the Seven Days battle was so last held. much reduced after the Gettysburg battle that the major at the head of the and for an hour there followed one of column and assistant surgeon at the foot, the severest battles of the conflict. It could carry on a conversation without was a perfect slaughter-pen. Every ateffort. Maj. Parsley, Capt. Cowan, tempt made to carry the crest of Culp's Capt. Armstrong and Lieut Lyon, and Hill was repulsed. The brigade of Gen. perhaps others I do not now remember. Steuart charged the enemy at the point came out of the battle without a scratch. of the bayonet and drove him to the but at least 80 men were left at Gettys- Baltimore pike. At length the division after bound together by the strongest burg, too badly wounded to be removed, fell back to the foot of the hill, leaving ties. Poor Murray, captain of the right | while others picked their way as best | the ground covered with the dead and

last charge was a cruel thing for the lost nearly half of his command. protection of the works they had captured from the enemy, by reason of to think that the principal part of the their position, other regiments of the brigade happening, by the fortunes of the battle, to have them in their front. Every officer in Parsely's old company,

the Cape Fear Riflemen, was killed. The part borne by Adjutant T C. James, which elicited much hearty praise very remarkable. He was well known in the brigade as a daring officer, who besides this had military sagacity and day was due to the unflagging impetuosity of this officer. He was always relied upon at critical times to undertake any duty which required dash. He was

the pride of his regiment. I have said more than I intended to introduce the extract of the narrative of Steuart's brigade at Gettysburg from the Southern Bivouac, but as regiments are often swallowed up in divisions, and the composition of the brigades at this late day having passed from the memory of all but the old soldiers, it seemed

necessary. On the night of the 2d the Third brigade of Gen. Edward Johnson's division, under Gen. George H. Steuart,of Maryland, after a most desperate conflict with the enemy on the extreme lett ter command a position which, if it had been followed up, would have resulted in the most disastrous consequences to Meade's army. Steuart's command, composed of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina troops, had on the night of the 2d driven the enemy from his entrenchments, which were in rear of his front on Culp's Hill, and at right angles to the latter stronghold. Steuart's command occupied the entrenchments about from the cartridge boxes of the dead and 9.30 o'clock at night, near the Baltimore pike.

Lossing, the Federal historian, gives quite at amusing account of how Steuart captured them.

In his history of the war, vol. 3, page 691, Lossing says: "Johnson's divis-" ion moved under cover of the woods and deepening twilight, and expected an easy conquest, by which a way would be pened for Ewell's corps to pass to the Federal rear, but found a formidable antagonist in Green's brigade, assisted by part of Wardsworth's division, who fought the enemy fiercely, strewing the wooded slopes with their dead. Finally part of the enemy penetrated the works, near Spangler's Spring, from which the troops had been temporarily withdrawn.' There is no doubt that the works taken by the right of Johnson under General Steuart, were occupied by Federal troops, and that they kept up a continuous fire on our lines. After this amusement had proceeded for several hours the Federal troops were withcommand in order to get together some from Gen Steuart's men, and were de-

Gen. Lee, in his official report, notices this exploit, and says: "The troops of Johnson's division moved steadily up the steep and rugged ascent, under a all orders given them, and their untir- heavy fire, driving the enemy into his en renchments, part of which were carried by Gen. Steuart's brigade, and a number of prisoners taken.

passed in force and the enemy's stronghold on Cemetery Hill rendered untena-

The Federal General Howard, in speaking of this oversight of the Confederates, says: "Their generals evidently did not realize until in the morn Ewell did not know the vital import

The enemy's artillery opened on vision to assume the oil nsive and assail the top of Culp's Hill, on the right of

The works to be st rmed were in front of a great part of the Confederate

The division of Johnson advanced wounded. Our loss in this assault was Lyon, the bravest of brave men, then very great for the number engaged. versal in the brigade! Lt. Col. Herbert | a beardless, puny lad, showed conspicu- Among those who fell was the beloved and Maj. Goldsborough, of the Mary- ous gallantry by seizing the colors at and admired Captain W. H. Murray, of land battalion, were both wounded. a critical moment from the hands of the Second Maryland. Steuart's bri-The gallant brigade had scaled the bill the fatally wounded color-bearer. That gade, which mustered over 2,000 men, Third. They had borne the brunt of conflict was so severe before Culp's Hill the engagement, not even enjoying the that it induced Gen. Geary, who commanded a division in front of Johnson,

battle of Gettysburg was fought there. Fir several hours on this part of the line the most infernal engines of destruction known to modern warfare had been wielded with a power seldom if ever equaled. The terrible effect of the cannonade was still discernible in this from Maj. Parsely, was exceedingly part of the conflict after the lapse of hazardous. In going from one part of years. The thickly wooded ground in the line to the other he was exposed to the rear, as well as the heavy trees in the most terrific fire, and that he escaped | the neighborhood of Wolf's Hill, expewith only a flesh wound in the leg was rienced the effects of the heavy artillery fire of the Federal guns. The writer visited the battlefield in July, 1866, for the first time after the engagement. energy. No little of the success of the Even then the trees showed how they had been torn with rifled artillery and shells; the limbs were fearfully splintered, and the entire forest where the battle raged most furiously seemed to be leafless, those solid oaks, stately and mute occupants, having yielded up their lives with those whom they had overshadowed in the conflict."—Southern Bivouac, February, 1886.

> "Don't Want Belief, But Care," s the exclamation of thousands suffering from catarrh. To all such we say Catarrh can be cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It has been done in thousands of cases; why not in yours Your danger is in delay. Enclose a stamp to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for pamphlet on

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An Old Field Weed The old field mullein has been a seeming

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Choice New Orleans and Porto Rico Mouses, Syrup, Buckwheat &c. Orders carefully filled.

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Mustang Liniment is older than most men, and used more and FOR SALE OR BENT

TALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of authority conferred by a certain deed of mortgage executed on the 28th day of April, 1833, by Millard Mial, trustee, Alfred Jones and Lizzie C. Jones, his wife, to R. S Pullen and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Wake county, N. C., in book 73, at page 780, and also by authority of a certain deed of trust, executed the 20th day of August, 1883, by the same parties to A. W. Haywood, tristee for R. S. Pullen, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Wake county, N. C., in book 74, at page 591, we will saturday, February 20th, 1886, sell at public outery for cash the interest and estate of said Millard Mial, trustee, Alfred Jones and Lizzie C Jones in the tract of land described; insaid dead of mortgage and deed of trust, said truct containing 590 seres more or less and being the same tract of land whereon the said Alfred Jones and wife do now reside, reference to which deed of morngage and deed of trust is hereby made for a full description

Place of sale, door of county court-house in Raleigh, N. C. Time of sale 12 o clock m. R S. PULLEN, Mortgagee. A. W. HATWOOD, Trustee.

TALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR

By virtue of power conferred on me by a certain deed of mertgage executed by Dal. H. Crawford and wife and recorded in register's office of Wake county, in book 78, page 584, I will sell to the highest bidder for each at public auction, at the court-house door in the city of Ruleigh, Monday, March 1st, 1886, at 12 o'clock m., the property in said mortgage de-scribed, situated in the southern portion of the city of Ealeigh, near Blount street.

JOHN WATSON, Guardian.

B. F. Montague, attorney for Mortgagee. an. 31, 1896, dtd.

SALE OF LAND.

By virtue of authority given in a mort rag from Alexander Barham and wife to W. B Allen, recorded in the register's office of Wake county, in book 82, page 172, we will sell on Monday, the 22d day of February, 1886, at the court-house door in the city of Ralenth, the land conveyed in said mortgage, co-taining 251 acres more or less, situated in Lit is hiver township of said county and selj. i is g the

lands of Jasper Barl am, C. G. Mitch i, Sion Darral, E. B. Perry and others. Terms of sale cash. Time of sale 12 o'clock m. PACE & HOLDING,

CALE OF VALUABLE LAND NEAR THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

This is to give notice that under and by vir

tue of an order of the Superior court for the county of Wake, made in the civil action of R. W. Wharton, administrator of David M. Carter, deceased, and others against Moses A. Bledsoe and others, I will sell at public auction tion to the highest vidder, at the court hous-door, in the cit. of Raleigh, the 22d day of February, 1886, at 1 o'clock p. m., a certain tract of land containing about two hundrescres, which Wm. H. Stott sonveyed to sai Moses A. Biedsoe by deed dated the lath day of November, 1866, registered in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Wake, in book 25, at page 97, the 28th day of January, 1867 This land will be sold in parcels to suit Durchasers.

For plot of the same, persons who may contempiate becoming unders are referred to Col.

A. W. Shaffer.

The terms of the sale are: One-third of the

purchase money in cash, one third in twelve months and one-third in two years, with interest from the day if sale at the rate of eight per ent per annum, payable annually, and the title to said mad to be retained until the full

All persons who contemplate purchasing will please make their examinations of title betore the day of sale.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Pursuant to authority contained in a mortgage deed executed the 11th day of January, 1884, by R. K. Ferrell and Marv A. Ferrel and C. M. Busbee, trustee, to secure the payment of a debt to Geo. W. Norwood, deceased ment of a debt to Geo. W. Norwood, deceased I will sell, at the court-house door in the city of Raleigh, for cash, the 22nd day of February, 1886, a tract of land in Barten's Creek township, Wake county, adjoining the land of Wm. Lassiter, J. J. Hunter, W. G. Allen and others; it being the land whereon R. K. Ferrell and wife now live, and containing 1454 acres. The deed is registered in book 79, pages 22

GEO. NORWOOD, Executor of GEO. W. NORWOOD, dee'd T M. Ango, Attorney.

BIVIDEND SOIRE

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL OAD CO. SECRETARY AND TREASURER' OFFICE. Co. SHOPS, N. C., Jan. 30th, 1886. The directors of the orth Carolin railroad

cent. three per cent payable March 1st to stock-holders of record at 12 o'clock m. February 10th, and three per cent September 1 t to stock holders of record at 12 o'clock m. August 10th next. The stock books of the company will be closed at 13 o'clock m. February 10th until March 1st and at 1. until September 1st, 1886.
P. B. RUFFIN.

Sec'y and Treasurer.

'Now is the WINTER of our discontent Made glorious Summer."

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