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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1886.

Lincoln is making sad inroads upon the cabinet. Mr. Manning is getting better, but Attorney-General Garland is now reported seriously threatened with pneumonia.

The Brazilian prince whose coming was officially announced by Minister Jarvis has arrived at New Orleans and as he is the only real live American prince he is being made the most of by the society of the Crescent City.

All the principals in the recent labor troubles began life at the bottom. General Master Workman Powderly was originally a switch-tender, Mr. Hoxie was at one time a hostler in an Iowa hotel, and Jay Gould himself earned his first money as a peddler of maps.

Elsewhere may be found a letter to a gentleman of Raleigh on the "bugs" that recently dropped in on us, written by the entomologist of the United States department of agriculture, Prof. Riley, the highest authority on bug-ology in the land.

OLIVER'S case on appeal from the judgment of the hustings court of Richmond sentencing him to be hanged was called in the supreme court of appeals Monday afternoon and the rest of the day was devoted to the opening speech of counsel for the plaintiff in error. The claim made by counsel was that of want of jurisdiction on the part of the lower court.

Tax San Francisco Alta California has this to say of a native of North Carolina: "No man ever had such an array of endowments as had Dr. Meares, of this city, for the position of superintendent of the Stockton insane asylum. He deserved more than endorsement, for the State needed him in the place, though the trustees preferred youth and beauty." Dr. Meares' friends in this State will be surprised to hear of any man's being preferred to him on the score of "beauty." As remembered here, Dr. Meares was as fine a specimen of manly beauty as could be found on the continent, and with advancing age he has made a reputation for ability in his profession such as few enjoy. He has long been port physician of Frisco.

The prospects of the educational bill are now favorable, and the friends of education generally will be gratified at the attainment of this result. We have never doubted that the measure would be favorably received if it could be gotten before the House, and we have now an assurance that it will be brought to a vote. It will in all probability escape the snares and pitfalls of its enemies and be made a law as it should be. Every effort has been made to place it in the light of unconstitutionality, but without avail. It is dangerous in no respect whatever. It is merely a measure of relief, temporary in its operation and framed with every proper regard for the rights of the States. No one of unbiased mind can read the bill without perceiving the fallacy of those arguments intended to make it appear unconstitutional. We congratulate the people of North Carolina who have struggled severely for years to educate not only their own children, but the children of thousands among them made citizens by a stroke of Lincoln's pen, on the likelihood that their expressed wishes are to be carried out, that the Blair bill or a measure similar to that in all respects will pass the House and at a reasonably early day be enacted into law.

The great labor difficulties seem to be in a fair way of settlement. Jay Gould has rather whipped the devil around the stump in transferring the burden of making terms from his own shoulders to those of his lieutenant, Mr. Hoxie, but the Knights seem to be satisfied with the performance and ready to agree to any reasonable proposition that may be made. They doubtless, for the most part, realize at length, not only the great loss which they have entailed upon the corporations they have fought, but the loss they have caused the business interests of the country generally and that they themselves and those they hold dearer than themselves have suffered. We are glad for their sake no less than for the sake of the great interests they have injured—the interests of society, of trade, of commerce and of capital—that there is to be a speedy settlement, and we trust there will be no recurrence of the troubles. The strike has been a tremendous one. It affected almost the entire system of railroads south and west of St. Louis. That city has been almost cut off from the rest of the world, the only entrance into it having been by way of the great bridge across the river. About eight thousand miles of road was made useless for the time being and some twelve or fourteen thousand men were engaged in the movement. When the thousands of men and women who were thrown out of work by the closing of mills and factories brought about by the failure to run trains are taken also into view, the extent of the disaster—for it was a business and social disaster—is such in all its vastness that the country may be spared more of such strains upon the social fabric every good citizen will earnestly hope.

THE STATE BOUNDARY LINES.

The boundary lines of the State seem to be in an uncertain condition—to have fallen somewhat into a state of "innocuous desuetude." We have a controversy with the South Carolinians, who, it seems, got the better of us originally, and likewise with the Tennesseans, who also profited by the desire of our commissioners to turn their faces homeward. In like manner the line between us and Virginia is now again in dispute. It is this last line that has given us most trouble. The Virginians of ye olden time were very lordly and claimed the greater part of the earth. The sandhills of Currituck they longed for and they practiced all the arts of statesmanship to have their desire. If claims had prevailed they would have taken in a good slice of Carolina, but the Carolinians were themselves a stiff-necked generation, and besides, they were not to be outwitted by our friends across the border. There was always trouble about the starting point, and then the Virginians either had bad instruments or did not know how to use them, so that the commissioners and surveyors could never agree. Besides our neighbors appear to have had no particular information in regard to the variations of the compass, always proposing to run a line due west according to the needle; a proposition utterly rejected by the more learned surveyors and commissioners of Carolina. But eventually, after many fruitless attempts to adjust differences, a fair basis was agreed upon and the line was run, much to the discomfiture of our magnificent friends with their big claims and to the great satisfaction of the Carolina commissioners. This was particularly evident on emerging from the Dismal swamp, through which young Sam Swann, afterwards the great lawyer and compiler of "Yellow Jacket," made his way and carried the line, the Virginians going around.

The present dispute relates, we believe, chiefly to that portion of the line near the sound, and as it may be interesting to travel along with the party which went over the ground more than 150 years ago, we reproduce elsewhere some extracts from their journal. The careful reader will observe that there were magnificent Virginians even in those early days, but the more modest and unpretending Carolinians got away with the land!

The blind chaplain of the House, Dr. Millburn, capped the climax of his recent Lenten sermons, which have attracted general attention, by praying Saturday that we might all be awakened "to see the danger that threatened the civilized world, a revolution more tremendous than any of which history tells, in which the scenes of a reign of terror may be enacted in every capital of Europe and America." "For long," he continued, "the few have mastered the many because they understood the open secret—tools to them that can use them; but now many have learned the secret of organization, drill and dynamite. Rouse the rich of the world, he asked, to understand that the time has come for grinding selfish monopoly to cease; that corporations may get souls in them with justice, honor, conscience and human kindness. Teach the rich men of this country that great fortunes are lent them for other purposes than to build and decorate palaces, to found private collections of art, to stock wine-cellar, to keep racing studs and yachts and find better company than hostlers, groomers and jockeys, pool sellers and book-makers. Teach them that it is God who has given them power to get these fortunes, that it is to prevent them, to know what is in their hearts, whether they will keep His commandments or not, and that these commandments are: 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself;' that if the rich men of our land keep these commandments the poor will follow the example, and we at least will be saved from days of tribulation that are fast coming on all the world. It was moved that the prayer be printed in the Record, but objection was made on the ground that it was an incendiary speech. It was certainly onside.

Mr. OBERLY, the new civil service commissioner, has given his views on civil service reform to a correspondent of the New York Evening Post. As superintendent of Indian schools he says, he has, in accordance with instructions, made no removals for political reasons only; that in making appointments, as between a republican and a democrat equally fit he has always preferred the democrat; but that a competent republican has always been chosen rather than an unworthy or incompetent democrat; and this principle, he thinks, is that which should govern the application of the law which he is now to aid in executing. Certainly the law was never intended to exclude fit and capable democrats from the public offices as it has been made to do heretofore. As to his record, Mr. Oberly says he has never sought an office and has never been nominated by the democratic party to one he desired to obtain. The President was convinced, he thinks, that he would faithfully execute the letter and spirit of the civil service law, and that, he concludes, he shall most certainly try to do. From all accounts he seems to be the right man in the right place.

Musling the Line. Extract from minutes of the North Carolina commissioners to run the dividing line between North Carolina and Virginia in 1779. The boundaries betwixt the two governments having been long contested, it being uncertain what was meant by Currituck River or Gullet in the King's charter; and more disputed which was Wyanoke Creek, the line being to begin at the north end of Currituck River or Gullet, but there was no River known by that name, Currituck being a large bay extending Northerly and Southerly of the Inlet and the North end of it above a dozen miles to the Northward of the Inlet, where the line ought to have begun if by the River or Gullet was meant the Bay; but that not having been duly insisted on the Inlet in time

began to be reputed the Bounds; and the Northwest river, and Channel up to it, was acquiesced in as natural bounds, which left all Nott's Island in Virginia to the Southward of the Inlet. But the Governor of Virginia afterwards granted patents to the Southward of the said River where they thought it to the Northward of a west line from the line from the Inlet, viz: towards the head of the River up to the Dismal or the great Perceon, on the Westerly of which Perceon the bounds remained unfix'd; and Great Debates were about Wyanoke Creek, to which the line was to run, the Government of Virginia pretending it was a Creek, since called Wicoons, and Carolina claiming it to be a place called Nottoway. Commissioners were appointed by both governments to settle the matter and Depositions taken on both sides concerning the Wyanoke Indians who at different times lived at both places, but no satisfaction being that way obtained and the observations made to find the latitude differing as widely, the Virginia Commis's marking the latitude of Wicoons to be 37° 47' and Nottoway to be 37° or 37° 10, this egregious error (as it since is demonstrated to be) broke off the conference, not without some warmth and undue reflections made on it by Virginia. And sometime after the two Govern'rs vizt. Col. Spotswood, Lt. Governor of Va, and Col. Eden Govo of Carolina had an interview upon it, meeting at Nansemond, and agreed as certain Proposals about the Bounds, which was interchangeably signed and submitted to his Majesty for his Royal approbation and the True and Absolute Lords Proprietors for their assent, which being only considered of by the Lords Proprietors was approved and ordered sent over by them in the year 1728 to the Governor of Carolina to proceed and run the line pursuant to the said Proposals of which notice being given to the Government of Virginia, they returned for answer that they had not received the King's instructions till the year 1727, when the Honorable Sir Richard Everard, Bart, Governor of Carolina, received a letter from the Governor of Virginia, acquainting him that he had received orders from the King to have the line run between the two governments.

The line was to be run according to the Proposal of the two Govern'rs, of which the following is an extract: "Inasmuch as the disputes between the said two governments about their true limits continue still, notwithstanding the several meetings of the commissioners and all the proceedings of many years past, in order to adjust that affair, and seeing no speedy determinations like to ensue unless some medium be found out in which both parties may incline to acquiesce, &c., &c., propose as follows: "That from the mouth of Currituck River or Inlet and setting the compass on the north shore thereof a due west line be run and fairly marked, and if it happen to cut Chowan River between the mouths of Nottoway and Wicoons creek then shall the same direct course be continued towards the Mountains, and be ever deemed the dividing line between Virginia and Carolina."

The Governor of Carolina on the receipt hereof was pleased to nominate Christopher Gale, chief justice; John Lovrick, Esq., sec'y; Ed. Mosely, Esq., surveyor-general, and Wm. Little, Esq., receiver-general, to be commissioners on the part of the government of North Carolina, &c., &c. (And the Governor of Virginia appointed Col. Wm. Byrd, Richard Fitzwilliam and Wm. Dandridge to be commissioners on the part of that government.) In the preliminary correspondence the North Carolina commissioners asked for a conference with the Virginia commissioners refused. But instead the Virginia commissioners wrote: We think it very proper to acquaint you in what manner we intend to come provided, so that you, being appointed in the same station, may if you please do the same honor to your country. We shall bring with us about twenty men furnished with thirty days provisions. We shall have with us a tent and marques for the convenience of ourselves and our servants. We bring enough wine and rum as will enable us and our men to drink every night to the good success of the following day. And because we understand there are many Gentiles on the frontier who never had opportunity of being Baptized we shall have a chaplain with us to make them Christians and for this purpose we intend to rest in our camp every Sunday that there may be leisure for so good a work and whoever in that neighborhood is desirous of novelty may come and hear a sermon, &c., &c.

To this letter the North Carolina Commis. made proper and courteous reply: saying: "We shall also be glad to know what instruments you intend to use to observe the latitude and find the variation of the compass with in order to fix a due west line, for we are told that the last time the commissioners met their instruments varied several minutes which we hope will not happen again, nor any other difficulty that may occasion any Disappointment or delay after we have been at the trouble of meeting in so remote a place and with such attendance and equipage as you inform us you intend on your part, though we are at a loss, Gentlemen, whether to thank you for the particulars you give us of your tent, stores and the manner you design to meet us. Had you been silent about it we had not wanted an excuse for not meeting you in the same manner, but now you force us to expose the nakedness of our country and to tell you we can't possibly meet you in the manner our great respect to you would make us glad to do, whom we are not unmindful of outdoing unless in care and diligence in the affair we come to meet you about. So all we can answer to that article is that we will endeavor to provide as well as the circumstances of things will admit us and what we may want in necessities we hope will be made up in the spiritual comfort we expect from your chaplain of whom we shall give notice as you desire to all lovers of novelty and doubt not of a great many boundary christians."

In this letter, continues the report, the Comrs of Carolina took care to mention the allowance for the vari-

tions of the compass as a thing taken for granted and not disputable though it was much feared it would be and was one reason for desiring the previous conference to agree about, without which the line would have been run to the southward of a due west line and 20 to the loss of Carolina and was a point of too much consequence to leave wholly till the commissioners met on the spot, and the latter had its desired effect for brought on the matter to be debated by the Government of Virginia and finding Carolina to take it as not disputable they thought it too unreasonable to deny and ordered the commission to be made accordingly."

In the last of February 1727 the commissioners set off and met the Virginia commissioners at Currituck the Fifth day of March at the Inlet, but some being prevented by the weather nothing was done on that day, but at night the Variation was taken by the North Star: namely when the North Star and the 4th in the Great Bear come on the meridian together or on a perpendicular, which was done by a line hanging perpendicular at the end of a pole and a moveable light at some distance on the ground to range at at the same time in the line and afterwards that light remaining fixed and the perpendicular line set by the compass and the variance of that from the needle is the variation, which was found about 8°; and the sun's amplitude the next morning made it much the same; and so again when the North star was observed the second night so that was agreed on to be the variation of the compass. The latitude too was observed and found to be about 36° and 31m.

The next morning all the commissioners being present the commission was duly opened. There was a debate about the first station to set off at, the place being a little altered since the proposals were made. So depositions were taken of the neighboring people. Thursday March 7th. A cedar post was fixed in the sand on the north side of the inlet for the first station and a due west line set out, viz: by the compass No. 87 W., and that day the line was run as far as Nott's Island, about 20 rods to the Northward of Wicker's House, and so cross the Island to the Marsh, leaving about 350 acres upland of the Island in Virginia and two families; the rest of the Island taken into Carolina, which is about 5 miles long; and also Jones' Island joining to it, which contains about 2,000 acres and about half a score of families thereby taken into Carolina that were before in Virginia.

March 8. This day the line was run from Nott's Island through the Marsh and a part of Back Bay to the main, leaving a little of the Marsh to the Northward, but the greatest part taken into Carolina, of which, though some acres, little surveyed as could be learned, only some by Capt. White and about 540 acres by Mr. Morse. The main here is a point of land made by Back Bay and North River, being about a mile and a half over, and the way out by the line near two miles from the end of the point, leaving about 5 or six families to the Southward that had been reputed Virginians.

Saturday, March 9. The line was continued across the point of Princess Anne county, striking North river to the northward of Richard E. Lami's house, crossed the river and a great body of marsh to the upland, near three miles to the northward of the mouth of Northwest river, which had been the reputed bounds.

Sunday, March 10. Rested at our camp at Marchand's plantation. Monday, March 11. The line was this day continued to Northwest river at the mouth of a small creek running easterly toward Northern's house, being about a mile to the northward of Moxook's creek, taking into Carolina between North river, and when it cut Northwest river about 5 or 6,000 acres of land taken up, besides quantities of marsh and other land, including 3,100 acres, formerly belonging to Governor Gibbs, now said to belong to the Hon. Mr. Bladen, one of the Lords of Trade; there being 506 families in that space taken from Virginia.

Tuesday, March 12.—The line was run from Northwest River 213 chains to a stooping red oak by a path side that leads from John Monks to Henry Brights being about 20 miles from the Inlet, the line running about three-quarters of a mile to the southward of the Bridge over Northwest River leaving about four or five poor families and small tracts of land in Virginia that before were reputed in Carolina, this being the first land that Virginia gained.

Wednesday, March 12. This day the line was continued to the edge of the Great Swamp of Dismal two hundred and seventy-eight chains, being about 25 miles and a half from the sea, the line this day running a few rods to the southward of Richard Balamy, Sen'r, leaving Henry Everedge to the southward, William Bellany to the northward and Richard Lenton to the southward; and only three Carolinians were this day left into Virginia though they all had but one tract or 640 acres of land among them.

Thursday, March 14. The line entered the Dismal and was to the 28th before it was finished through, being found to be about 15 miles in a direct course through and came out to northward of Corapeake swamp greatly to the disappointment of the Virginians and great satisfaction of Carolina.

and safely landed in jail before the neighbors knew of the fearful crime that had been attempted. Nothing is known here of the boy. He says his mother lives in Raleigh. Mr. Sherrill had employed him to work for him and put him to sleep in an outhouse from which he made his way to the room of the child. RELIC.

The Decorator and Furnisher. The April issue of the Decorator and Furnisher contains a number of interesting and unusual articles, the most noticeable being an illustration and description of the library of George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, showing and describing the rare pieces of brocade-brace, ornaments and valuable mementoes that Mr. Childs has accumulated. A sample copy of the magazine will be sent to any one requesting it. Published at 30 East 14th street, New York City.

Functional torpor of the liver induces many skin diseases. Kennedy—Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills. A discriminating public decide whether a remedy is good or bad. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup has stood the test, and is pronounced to be without a peer. Day's veterinary preparations are the best in use. Always keep a package of Day's Horse Powder.

The Massachusetts senate has passed a bill abolishing the poll tax. We want to sell stoves. If you want to buy, then call at the store of J. C. Brewster & Co., for we are selling HEATING STOVES at just above cost, FOR CASH, to diminish stock. Jay Gould is worth \$180,000,000.

ST. JACOBS OIL. THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS, HEADACHES, COLIC, SPRAINS, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE MUSCLES AND JOINTS. PRICE, 25 CENTS. THE GREAT RED STAR COUGH CURE. ABSOLUTELY SAFE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.

THOMSON'S PATENT GLOVE FITTING. ARE STILL TRIUMPHANT. For fifteen years they have steadily gained in favor, and with sales constantly increasing have become the most popular correct throughout the United States. The G. quality is warranted to wear twice as long as ordinary gloves. We have lately introduced the G and E H grades with Extra Long Wrist and we can furnish them when desired. Highest awards from all the World's great fairs. The last medal received is for First Degree of Merit, from the late Exposition held at New Orleans.

Norris & Carter. Rich Novelties. Fine Dress Goods. Dress Goods. We are displaying this season the richest line of high-class novelties in fine imported goods value at 80 cts. BLACK CASHMERE and BLACK GOODS A SPECIALTY. NORRIS & CARTER, 208 Fayetteville Street, RALEIGH, N. C.

Dividend Notice. A semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, on the capital stock of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company has been declared, payable on and after April 1, 1886. The transfer books will be closed from date until the 31 proximo. W. W. VASS, Treasurer and Secretary, Raleigh, March 13, 1886.

ST. JACOBS OIL. THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS, HEADACHES, COLIC, SPRAINS, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE MUSCLES AND JOINTS. PRICE, 25 CENTS. THE GREAT RED STAR COUGH CURE. ABSOLUTELY SAFE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.

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CAPITAL PRIZE \$75,000. Tickets only 55. Shares in Proportion. L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company. We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawing themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.

IMPORTANT SALE. Under and by virtue of a decree of Wake Superior court entered in the action of the Life Ins. Co of Virginia vs. Chas. Coniber, administrator, et al. I will expose to public sale at the court house door in the city of Raleigh Monday, April 19th, 1886, a certain lot or parcel of land in the city of Raleigh, on the north side of Calabrus street, west of Dawson street, adjoining Wm. Simpson on the north and Chas. Housley on the east and west, being part of lot No. 58 in the plan of said city, and fronting 50 feet on Calabrus street. Terms of sale cash. C. M. BUSHEE, Com'r. March 20, 1886, O. D.

DISOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. The co-partnership existing between F. M. Simmons, John Gatling and R. B. Raney as lessees of the Atlantic Hotel, Morehead City, N. C., for the year 1884, under the name of R. B. Raney & Co., and between J. A. Kennedy, F. M. Simmons and R. B. Raney, as lessees of said hotel for the year 1885, under the name of R. B. Raney & Co., have been dissolved by mutual consent and limitation. J. A. KENNEDY, F. M. SIMMONS, JOHN GATLING, R. B. RANEY. mch 9 4304.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—In order to give more attention to our wholesale business and to secure a better and more efficient service for our city customers, we have decided to dispose of our Retail City Trade to Messrs. Jones & Powell. From and after April 1st these gentlemen will take pleasure in quoting prices and furnishing all necessary information in regard to this branch of the business. No ice will be sold from the factory to parties living within the city limits, except as intended for shipment. Tickets in direct line bearing our stamp are good for the amount of ice due on them. RALPH H. COOKE, P. R. CRAW, CHAS. F. LINDSEY, Sec'y and Treas. mar. 26 4341 L.

Now is the WINTER of our discount. Made glorious SUMMER. BY USING The ARGAND, The ROYAL ARGAND, The CENTURY, or any of the various kinds of Heating Stoves always kept in stock and sold at the Very Lowest Prices. —BY— J. C. Brewster & Co. ADDITIONAL COMFORT. We would advise the use of Shaw's DOOR-CHECKS AND SPRINGS. They prevent the slamming of doors and keep them always shut. If your house is large, then we will heat it with STEAM OR A FURNACE. Respectfully, J. C. BREWSTER & CO. A SPLENDID MERCHANT MILL FOR SALE. I hereby offer for sale my Wheat and Corn Mill on Walnut creek and Fayetteville road one mile from Raleigh. This is the best equipped mill in this section and the best water power near here. It contains one set rollers and two sets burrs for wheat, one set rollers and two sets stones for corn, with other necessary machinery for both wheat, corn and feed. It has capacity for grinding two hundred bushels of grain per day in the year with the present power and appliances, running 24 bushels toll every day. It is splendid property, but I have matters to attend to which will require my absence from here a good part of the time and will sell the property at a bargain. Any one wishing to purchase the property as an investment can rent it at a good interest on their money. There are 36 acres of land attached, a part of it set in grape vines ready for bearing this year. The title is good and any terms can be had if desired. For further particulars address J. A. JONES, Raleigh, N. C.

G. T. STRONACH. MARKET SQUARE. —CANNED AND— FANCY GROCERIES. AT PRIME COST. SARDINES, LOBSTERS. Mackerel, Tomato Sauce, Corn, Tomatoes, Peaches, Pine Apples, Apples, Jelly, Pickled Onions, Swiss Pickled Onions, Extracts, Gelatine, Worcestershire Sauces, English Sauce, Pickles, Mustards, Peppery Viagara, Bluing Blacking, Tea, Ground Spices, Cloves, Cinnamon, etc., etc., etc. 50,000 signs. The above named goods and all goods in the Fancy Grocery line we have will be sold at prime cost. Come Quick and see for Yourself. 300 lbs Montrose Flour, 100 lbs Patapoo and Orange Flour, 300 sacks Meal, 3,000 lbs Raisins, 100 Sacks Coffee, 100 lbs Sugar, 200 lbs Prime Vinegar, 25 lbs Cuba Molasses, Lard in all sized buckets, 50 lbs Prime Butter at prices to beat this market, 50 lbs Michigan Early Rose Potatoes, 50 lbs Apples, 100 boxes Crackers, 50 Prime Cheeses, 100 lbs Cakes, 50 lbs Mackerel, Goods and prices guaranteed, 300 lbs Liquors at prices to beat Northern markets.

G. T. STRONACH. THE NORTH CAROLINA MUSIC HOUSE. Always keeps in stock the best Pianos and Organs manufactured in the United States, and sells them at the lowest prices and on the easiest terms. Also a full line of Sheet Music, Music Books and Musical Merchandise. Special attention given to ordering music that is not in stock. Read this unrivalled list of instruments: Pianos—Chickering, Mason & Hamlin, Matthews, Eske, Arion, Chickering, Chickering—Mason & Hamlin, Packard and Bay State. You cannot find a better array to select from. Call and see for yourself, or send for descriptive catalogue and price list. Pianos and Organs tuned and repaired. S. S. JACOBSON, 123 Fayetteville Street, mar 24 4341 W.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE. A 4-room house on lot 46 of 105 feet, on West street, and see for yourself, or send for descriptive catalogue and price list. JONES & POWELL, PLANT BED BURNER. PATENTED JULY 28, 1885. —BY— J. H. HORNER, OXFORD, N. C.

A pamphlet containing description of the same and its application to curing tobacco in barns. Together with a COMPILATION of the most approved methods of cultivating and curing the yellow leaf, etc. Sent to any address on receipt of twenty-five cents. Apply to J. H. HORNER, Oxford, N. C.

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