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The Hillsborough Recorder.

J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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New Series—Vol. 6, No. 13—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., MARCH 6, 1878.

—Old Series, Vol. 58.

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Dr. Pigeon in the highly authoritative London *Lancet* says: "I have had wonderful success in my treatment of scarlet fever. All cases were marked, and the epidemics on the arms came off like the skin of a snake. The following is the exact treatment: Thoroughly anoint the patient with sulphur ointment twice a day; give five to ten grains of sulphur in a little jam three times a day. Sufficient sulphur was burned twice daily (on coals or a shovel) to fill the room with the fumes, and of course was inhaled by the patient. Under this treatment each case improved immediately and none were over eight days in making a complete recovery. It prevents disease from spreading. The worse case yields to it. It is a specific."

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SCARLET FEVER.

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THE TAX.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Leaf* writes that paper as follows:

Turned Wm. M. Robbins of North Carolina, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, to-day, and knowing that he had the true inwardness of the tobacco business, proceeded to interview him. He was very pleasant and polite, and courteously allowed me to pry him with questions, and as cordially responded. Mr. Robbins was the first to introduce a bill proposing a reduction of the tobacco tax; but as he did not couple with the reduction provision a drawback clause, his bill was not generally received by the great body of manufacturers and dealers, independent of a few monopolists. He fully sets forth in the interview his reasons for not wishing to incorporate the drawback provision in his bill, which now seems more plausible than they did some weeks ago. I subjoin the interview I had with Mr. Robbins substantially as it occurred. Upon introducing myself, he kindly remarked that he was very glad to see me. I at once began the pumping process.

"You are a member of the Ways and Means Committee?"

"Yes, sir."

"And I understand you are in favor of a reduction of the tobacco tax?"

"I am, sir; have a bill pending before that committee providing for a reduction of 2 cents a pound."

"I should be very much pleased to have you give me your reason for asking this reduction?"

"A conclusive proof that the tobacco tax is too high lies in one single statement. When the tax was raised to 24 cents it was increased one-fifth; but the aggregate revenue received at 24 cents was about one-nineteenth more than it was when the tax was 20 cents. You see, therefore, that by increasing the tax one-fifth you only increase the revenue one-nineteenth. This shows that when we have gone beyond the proper maximum of the tobacco tax, we have gone to a point where you oppress the industry more than you benefit the revenue. Therefore a reduction is manifestly proper, and the only question is, how much that reduction should be."

"What is your own judgment on this point?"

"My bills call for a reduction of one-half, that is, to 12 cents a pound. But if we cannot get this, I shall have to agree to whatever reduction they will give us. It we cannot get what we want, of course we will have to put up with the next best thing. The sub-committee is going to report 16 cents, and I think the Ways and Means Committee will endorse the report and make it to the House."

"What other reasons have you for desiring the reduction?"

"Another reason why I think the tobacco tax should be reduced is this: By a reduction you increase the number of factories; and the more factories, the greater the benefit to the masses interested; whereas, as it is now, you find that the trade is in the hands of a few. The tax now is in the interest of monopolies. It cannot be the purpose of the Government to legislate in favor of monopolies, but rather in favor of the greatest number of people. Another reason in favor of reduction is this: The tax comes partly from the producer, partly from the manufacturer and partly from the consumer. By a high tax you diminish the quantity of tobacco produced, and the profits to the producer is lowered. Leaf tobacco in the tobacco region is reduced to a figure that does not pay for the cost of handling, much less the cost of raising it; and unless the tax is reduced, the production of leaf will, in a good many places, cease for regular manufacture and consumption. By the breaking down of the production of tobacco, the revenue is diminished. The manufacturers being injured by the high prices which they have to pay for tobacco, caused by this excessive taxation, are compelled to suspend. A great many consumers fall back upon the common twisted leaf for their use—twisted by hand—and of course pay no revenue. In that way the range of consumption is greatly diminished, which causes a great loss to all who pursue the regular trade, whether they be producers, manufacturers or traders. A great many poor people are using tobacco raised and prepared in this way—not regularly manufactured and not tax-paying. Yet those people would prefer to chew the plug tobacco if they could get it at anything like a reasonable figure. In these hard times, owing to the scarcity of money, they are not able to buy even the cheapest manufactured tobacco. All these evils would be greatly remedied by a diminution of the tax and the consequent lowering of the price of manufactured tobacco. There are many other reasons why I think the tax should be reduced, but I have not the time to give them now. I hope those reasons will convince Congress and induce them to concur in the proposed reduction."

A CURIOUS HISTORY.

The Stewart Palace (says the New York correspondent of the *Utah Herald*) has thus far rather a strange history. The lot was purchased by Townsend, the sarsaparilla man, who made a fortune out of that nostrum and built what was then (1854) the finest business block in the city. Such was its beauty that it was exhibited before the family took possession at twenty-five cents admission, for the benefit of a charity. Townsend afterwards failed, and Stewart bought the property at Sheriff's sale. He pulled down the house and planned the present palace. This was done before the war, when prices were low, and the inflation so increased the cost of labor and material that the contract became a heavy loss. Stewart held the contractor to the letter, and the unfortunate man suffered to almost a ruinous degree. It is seldom that a building constructed under such circumstances avails much to the owner. Stewart was eleven years preparing a palatial home for his old age, but he died soon after taking possession. The grandest palace in America is now occupied by a childless old woman and her servants. The gorgeous parlors, the picture gallery, and the luxurious interior are now a silent waste. The lofty ceilings render the staircase a labor, and the mistress, being lame from a fall, is unable to meet a difficulty. A person in such a condition must be contented with the limits of a bedroom, and hence the largest part of the palace is useless. Such is the condition of an establishment which cost a round million and on which the taxes alone are \$7,000 a year.

THE FIRST MARRIAGE.

We like to see short courtships, and in this Adam acted like a sensible man. He fell asleep a bachelor and woke a married man. He appeared to have popped the question almost immediately after Mid' Eve's appearance, and she, without any flirtation or shyness, gave him a kiss and herself. Of his first marriage in this world we have, however, our thoughts; and sometimes in a poetical mood have wished that we had been in Adam's place. But the deed is done. The chaste was Adam's and he improved it. We like the notion of getting married in a garden. It is good taste. We like a private wedding. This was private. No envious beaux were there; no coaxing old maids; no chattering aunts and grumbling grandmothers. The birds of heaven were the minstrels, and the glad sun flung its light upon the scene. One thing about the wedding brings queer thoughts to us, spite of scriptural truth. Adam and his wife were very young to be married—two or three days old, according to the sagacious speculations of theologians—mere babies—larger, but no older without a house, without a pot or kettle; nothing but love in Eden.

"THE VERITABLE 'MARY'S LITTLE LAMB.'—The veritable Mary, who had the little lamb whose fleece was white as snow, visited the Old South spinning bee yesterday afternoon, and told the ladies present the story of the lamb. When she was nine years old, and was living on a farm, one morning she went out into the barn, where she found two little lambs, one of them nearly dead. So she took it into the house and sat up all night nursing it with catnip-tea. The next morning the lamb could stand on its feet and grew stronger every day. Owing to her loving care the lamb became as attached to Mary that it followed her about, and one day to school, where she hid it under her desk so that none of the children knew it was in school until Mary was called up to recite. Then the lamb came out from its hiding place and made the children laugh and about so that the teacher was obliged to turn it out. The poem was written by a friend of Mary's soon after the lamb's visit to the school-room. Mary was married many years since, and lives near Boston. She says she will come again to the spinning, see some afternoon. Yesterday she brought in some of the first fleece of her little lamb, which is now for sale at the spinning bee, which will be open every afternoon and Saturday evening of this week.—Boston Transcript.

INJURIOUSNESS OF HIGH-HEELED SHOES.

Dr. Curlially says: "In descending stairs of deep declivity while wearing high-heeled shoes, which throw the weight of the body upon the front part of the foot, the extra effort made for the purpose of retaining the body within the centre of gravity produces a direct strain upon those tendons, causing rupture of stretching of the annular ligaments sufficient to allow them to be displaced. It is no wonder, then, that fashionable women waddle in a most ungraceful manner when they attempt to walk. They destroy their comfort to follow a ridiculous fashion, and acquire an awkward and undignified movement. People do things to follow fashion that their good sense would cause them to be ashamed of under any other circumstances. Ladies wearing such shoes are often obliged to sit, to go down stairs backward; and they can be seen every day descending the steps of our fashionable residences in this manner, making pretence of talking to some imaginary person in the front door as an excuse to hide their awkward movements."

HE WANTED TO JINE.

"You want to jine the band, do you?" said an old negro preacher to a young convert.

"Yes, sar, I want to jine."

"Well, sar, do you believe Gerfish, a pokeniminy little shaver, siewed a great big man called David, that was longer than de Cigger Market, wid a pebble dat was no bigger dan a huckleberry?"

"No! I don't believe nothin' like dat," was the reply.

"Den you can't jine."

"Well, den, I believe it. On wid de katekese."

"Do you believe, continued the deacon, 'dat dar man called Jomer whose allowt of a whale and kept it down a awful long time before he spit it out?"

"No sar; can't make no believe dat, was the response."

"Den you can't jine."

"Well, now, by jingo, I believe dat too. Go on wid de katekese."

"Do you believe dat dar was a man named Dullin, and dat a woman called Samson got down in de cellar of a big house what weighed more'n de Centennial, and lifted it deslay clean out of de world?"

"Don't believe nothin' of de kind," was the indignant reply.

"Den you can't jine."

"Don't want to jine. I don't believe dat fish story, you just told me, either."

"There was no further 'katekese.'

An old bachelor was courting a widow, and both sought the aid of art to give their fading hair a darker shade. "That's going to be an affectionate couple," said a wag. "How so?" asked a friend. "Why, don't you see that they are dying for each other already."

"I told her I'd never smoke another cigar," he said, softly, "and I would. A pipe's plenty good enough for me," and he gratefully drew a match over the largest part of his trousers.

Winter honeymoons at Newport are getting to be quite the tone.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

As the late Dr. J. S. Brower had been, for seventeen years a consistent member, and, for more than a year, an efficient ruling elder of our church, we deem it right and proper that we should give some public expression of our sentiments and feelings with regard to his sad death. With this end in view a meeting was held on the 2nd Saturday in Feb., and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas it has pleased an All-wise God, by his mysterious Providence, to remove from this life Dr. J. L. Brower, a beloved member and officer-bearer in our church; therefore we resolve—

1st. That his death is a cause for mourning and sorrow, especially on account of its sudden and untimely nature, being drowned as he was, while in the prime of his manhood when among strangers, without an opportunity of saying a parting word to those whom he loved.

2d. That Dr. Brower will be sorely missed by all, especially by those who knew him best. That his kindness and consideration for the good of others had endeared him to many hearts; and that his piety and zealous efforts for the cause of Christ, were good evidences of the truth of his professions.

3d. That we sympathize with his relatives in their sore affliction, but rejoice with them in the well-grounded hope that the trials and troubles of our friend and brother are now over, and that his spirit is where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest.

4th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also to the Hillsboro Recorder, and North Carolina Presbyterian for publication.

SESSION OF LITTLE RIVER CHURCH.

The session of the Little River Church, held at Hillsboro, N. C., on the 2nd and 3rd inst., was a most successful one.

THE MARCH OF IMPROVEMENTS.

The inventions and improvements that have been made during the present century in this country as well as in all parts of the world will remain for all time a marked epoch in the world's history. Nearly all of the inventions and important improvements that now save the labor of millions of hands, that now make a journey around the world a mere pleasure trip, that annihilates space, that records on its mirror the events of every day life, are almost wholly the results of human intellect of the nineteenth century when we look back upon what has been accomplished, we stand in amazement at the rapid and gigantic strides that have been taken in all directions to enlighten and benefit the world. Not only have great agents been discovered, or better utilized, but the most and indispensable details of every day life have been simplified, so that our mothers, our wives, our sisters and our daughters are not bound to that household slavery that made them carry the real burden of domestic life. Now scarcely a day passes but some new and valuable invention is added to the endless list of articles to lighten the labor of the household.

So far, there has been no invention that has supplied so great a want in every family as the sewing machine. With the introduction of this genuine labor saving apparatus, one of the greatest drudges of the household has been done away, and the work of furnishing the family garments with its tedious details has become a pleasure and a pastime.

It would be useless to attempt to enumerate the many improvements that have been made in sewing machines, but among the almost countless makers and styles, none have stood the test of public trial and criticism better or even as well as the Victor Sewing Machine, now in use in every climate, at home and abroad. Being the original pioneer from the very start, under the name of the Finkle and Lyon, the manufacturers have kept pace with the march of improvement, and have made such alterations and adjustments as time and the severest trials have shown to be for the best, until it now stands the same of excellence, in finish, durability and all that makes a sewing machine desirable. The manufacturers, to meet the times, have placed their best machine within the reach of every family of whatever condition in life, thus benefiting the millions of this day & generation as well as future generations to come. See hand-ome and attractive advertisement which appears in our columns to day for particulars.

NOW FOR CHEAP DRY GOODS.

BARAINS FOR EVERYBODY.

Intending to have our store thoroughly renovated and beautified before the opening of the Spring Trade, and making an important change in our business, necessitates the selling of our stock. We have, therefore, marked down the prices of many articles in order to accomplish our object. We offer great inducements in Black Silks at 65, 75, 80, 85c, \$1, and up to \$2 per yard; also of fine 16, 60, 75c per yard to the purchaser.

Extraordinary bargains in Striped and Checked Silks. We give the lowest prices ever known in this country.

Colored Silks at all prices.—we call special attention to the light shades for evening dresses at only 25 per yard.

Extraordinary bargains in Striped and Checked Silks. We give the lowest prices ever known in this country.

Black and Blue Colored Cashmeres at 60, 65, 70, 75c, \$1, and up to \$1.50 per yard.—also 20 per cent. less on regular prices.

Black Alpaca, double width, at 25, 30, 35, 40c, and upwards, all worth 50 per cent. more; Calicoes at 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

1846. THIRTY-THIRD YEAR 1878.

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IMPROVED IN QUALITY.

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THE HOME JOURNAL, takes the earliest selection of the most interesting and important news of the day, and returns it to its subscribers at the lowest rates before the war, two dollars a year. This was its price during nearly the entire period of the editorship of N. P. W. HALL and W. P. MILLER. The present reduction is doubly for the advantage of the subscriber, for while the rate is the same as years ago, the size of the paper has been increased fully a third, a variety of new literary attractions have been added, with a full review of the day's events, and the paper is published almost weekly, making what the press has almost uniformly declared to be

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This marked gain to the subscriber the publishers are enabled to do, by making a slight loss to themselves by reason of the present large circulation of the paper. In the same direction they count on still greater advantages to their subscribers, consistently increasing the value of the paper and reducing the price. This is the policy in the future as it has been in the past.

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expansion of culture in the land. The leading departments of the Journal comprise Editorials, selections of fresh interest, Brilliant Romances and Poems of American Literature, Editorial Reviews of new events in the world of News-Letters, Painting, Sculpture, Music, and the Drama, Original Essays, Ample Excerpts from the best European Writers, Spicy Letters from Correspondents in all the great Capitals of the World; copious Extracts from New Books; and rare accounts of sayings, happenings and doings in the Near World; embracing the very latest news, current in this country and in Europe, and interesting to the general public, wit and wisdom, the humor and pathos, the news and startling items of the day.

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1878. WEBB'S WAREHOUSE.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

IS THE BEST MARKET for good and Medium Fills and Waspers.

With FIVE PLUG Factories and one large Smoking Factory, wanting this year a MILLION POUNDS OF LE