

THE MORNING STAR.

Published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays. Price per copy, 10 cents.

Subscription rates: One year, \$1.00; Six months, \$0.60; Three months, \$0.35.

Advertisements: One square, one day, 10 cents; one square, three days, 25 cents.

Advertisements: One square, one day, 10 cents; one square, three days, 25 cents.

Advertisements: One square, one day, 10 cents; one square, three days, 25 cents.

Advertisements: One square, one day, 10 cents; one square, three days, 25 cents.

Advertisements: One square, one day, 10 cents; one square, three days, 25 cents.

Advertisements: One square, one day, 10 cents; one square, three days, 25 cents.

Advertisements: One square, one day, 10 cents; one square, three days, 25 cents.

Advertisements: One square, one day, 10 cents; one square, three days, 25 cents.

Advertisements: One square, one day, 10 cents; one square, three days, 25 cents.

Advertisements: One square, one day, 10 cents; one square, three days, 25 cents.

Advertisements: One square, one day, 10 cents; one square, three days, 25 cents.

Advertisements: One square, one day, 10 cents; one square, three days, 25 cents.

Advertisements: One square, one day, 10 cents; one square, three days, 25 cents.

Advertisements: One square, one day, 10 cents; one square, three days, 25 cents.

Advertisements: One square, one day, 10 cents; one square, three days, 25 cents.

Advertisements: One square, one day, 10 cents; one square, three days, 25 cents.

Advertisements: One square, one day, 10 cents; one square, three days, 25 cents.

Advertisements: One square, one day, 10 cents; one square, three days, 25 cents.

Advertisements: One square, one day, 10 cents; one square, three days, 25 cents.

Advertisements: One square, one day, 10 cents; one square, three days, 25 cents.

Advertisements: One square, one day, 10 cents; one square, three days, 25 cents.

his opponent, Mr. Reid, because he voted for Prohibition. But this is not all of Mr. Edwards' record as to Prohibition and temperance.

"A bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors, in a certain locality, was before the Senate on its second reading."

"Bill to be entitled an act to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors and for other purposes—The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact."

He ought not to refer remotely to Mr. Reid's vote in favor of Prohibition. If he is wise he will give that topic the go-by.

Third, he was so hostile to the negroes that in 1866, when a candidate for the House of Representatives, he said in an address to the voters of his District:

"Fellow citizens, I am unalterably opposed to negro suffrage, not from any ill will towards the negro but because I believe him wholly incompetent to his intelligent exercise."

Now Edwards was right in 1866. But in 1884, when the negro is still "wholly incompetent to the intelligent exercise" of the franchise he is canvassing and nine-tenths of the votes he hopes to receive must come from these very "incompetent," ignorant negroes.

It is for him to reconcile his two positions. But Mr. Edwards was not satisfied with disfranchising the negro. He was for sending him out of the State—sending him out of the South. Here is what he said:

"If upon consultation and deliberation it shall appear practicable, I shall favor the colonization of the negro by the general government, so as to rid the people of the South from the evil which has so suddenly turned loose upon them."

Fourth, he is much censured because of his course in regard to the Homestead Law. But we do not press this. We know that good Democratic lawyers think well of his action in the matter.

Fifth, Mr. Edwards has often been a Democratic candidate, and we know that he has always warmly espoused the Democratic cause after accepting the nomination.

Sixth, in 1882 he sought the Democratic nomination for the Judgeship in that District. He was defeated by Judge Gilmer. How did Mr. Edwards then act? He was nominated by the Radicals, he accepted the nomination and was badly beaten, as he ought to have been.

Seventh, he denounced in severe and proper terms the infamous Canby-Bayonet-Radical Constitution, under which we all were living in 1874. In a letter published in the Journal, of this city, he emphatically urged the calling of a State Convention, as "the best interests of the people of North Carolina required their Constitution to be materially and speedily amended."

"There are many bold and bad men in the State, but no man has, as yet, been found with enough of that bad courage which braves public odium to stand forth in defence of this most mischievous and wicked Constitution."

"Manly words! But where stands Mr. Edwards to-day? He is now cheek-by-jowl with the very set he then so warmly denounced who had fastened the "most mischievous and wicked Constitution" upon the white people of the State.

What is his record? We answer, First, he was a Secessionist and was the Secretary of a Secession meeting. He now glories in having been an Union man.

Second, Mr. Edwards was a member of a Temperance Society—a very creditable thing—but now he preaches against Prohibition.

Third, he was so hostile to the negroes that in 1866, when a candidate for the House of Representatives, he said in an address to the voters of his District:

"Fellow citizens, I am unalterably opposed to negro suffrage, not from any ill will towards the negro but because I believe him wholly incompetent to his intelligent exercise."

Now Edwards was right in 1866. But in 1884, when the negro is still "wholly incompetent to the intelligent exercise" of the franchise he is canvassing and nine-tenths of the votes he hopes to receive must come from these very "incompetent," ignorant negroes.

It is for him to reconcile his two positions. But Mr. Edwards was not satisfied with disfranchising the negro. He was for sending him out of the State—sending him out of the South. Here is what he said:

"If upon consultation and deliberation it shall appear practicable, I shall favor the colonization of the negro by the general government, so as to rid the people of the South from the evil which has so suddenly turned loose upon them."

Fourth, he is much censured because of his course in regard to the Homestead Law. But we do not press this. We know that good Democratic lawyers think well of his action in the matter.

If he were our brother we should be constrained to expose his inconsistent and reprehensible course. He will vote for Blaine, as he declares, a man covered with corrupt sores and "tattooed" with the scars of inquiry from head to foot.

"Without honesty, wisdom is mere craft and cozenage." We want more than anything else in the chair of Washington and Lincoln a fearless, independent, honest man.

The illustrious British Premier will have a name as glorious as any that adorn the annals of his country, if great abilities, great virtues, high political principles, and vast reforms for the benefit of the people are to be deemed worthy of commemoration.

Jim Blaine has written or caused to be written a long address to the people of the South. It is dated "Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 1, 1884."

The specimens of aquatic birds and animals is exquisite, and the taxidermy notably fine. There are a beaver (from Halifax county) muskrat, raccoon, etc., while of birds there are swan, goose, red head, canvas-back, bald-pate or American widgeon, ruffle head, ruddy duck, redbreasted morganzer, cool, hairy crown, black head, bald head eagle, clapper rail, grebe, black duck, green winged teal, blue heron, king fisher, pelican, gull, tern, etc.

There are many bold and bad men in the State, but no man has, as yet, been found with enough of that bad courage which braves public odium to stand forth in defence of this most mischievous and wicked Constitution."

"Manly words! But where stands Mr. Edwards to-day? He is now cheek-by-jowl with the very set he then so warmly denounced who had fastened the "most mischievous and wicked Constitution" upon the white people of the State.

What is his record? We answer, First, he was a Secessionist and was the Secretary of a Secession meeting. He now glories in having been an Union man.

Second, Mr. Edwards was a member of a Temperance Society—a very creditable thing—but now he preaches against Prohibition.

Third, he was so hostile to the negroes that in 1866, when a candidate for the House of Representatives, he said in an address to the voters of his District:

"Fellow citizens, I am unalterably opposed to negro suffrage, not from any ill will towards the negro but because I believe him wholly incompetent to his intelligent exercise."

Now Edwards was right in 1866. But in 1884, when the negro is still "wholly incompetent to the intelligent exercise" of the franchise he is canvassing and nine-tenths of the votes he hopes to receive must come from these very "incompetent," ignorant negroes.

It is for him to reconcile his two positions. But Mr. Edwards was not satisfied with disfranchising the negro. He was for sending him out of the State—sending him out of the South. Here is what he said:

"If upon consultation and deliberation it shall appear practicable, I shall favor the colonization of the negro by the general government, so as to rid the people of the South from the evil which has so suddenly turned loose upon them."

Fourth, he is much censured because of his course in regard to the Homestead Law. But we do not press this. We know that good Democratic lawyers think well of his action in the matter.

Fifth, Mr. Edwards has often been a Democratic candidate, and we know that he has always warmly espoused the Democratic cause after accepting the nomination.

Sixth, in 1882 he sought the Democratic nomination for the Judgeship in that District. He was defeated by Judge Gilmer. How did Mr. Edwards then act? He was nominated by the Radicals, he accepted the nomination and was badly beaten, as he ought to have been.

Seventh, he denounced in severe and proper terms the infamous Canby-Bayonet-Radical Constitution, under which we all were living in 1874. In a letter published in the Journal, of this city, he emphatically urged the calling of a State Convention, as "the best interests of the people of North Carolina required their Constitution to be materially and speedily amended."

"There are many bold and bad men in the State, but no man has, as yet, been found with enough of that bad courage which braves public odium to stand forth in defence of this most mischievous and wicked Constitution."

"Manly words! But where stands Mr. Edwards to-day? He is now cheek-by-jowl with the very set he then so warmly denounced who had fastened the "most mischievous and wicked Constitution" upon the white people of the State.

What is his record? We answer, First, he was a Secessionist and was the Secretary of a Secession meeting. He now glories in having been an Union man.

Second, Mr. Edwards was a member of a Temperance Society—a very creditable thing—but now he preaches against Prohibition.

Third, he was so hostile to the negroes that in 1866, when a candidate for the House of Representatives, he said in an address to the voters of his District:

National Committee for circulation among the Quakers, the Dunkards and other peace loving people, giving the history of Mr. Blaine's action when Secretary of State, in the interest of a Peace Congress to be held in this country."

"The extraordinary assertion made by Henry B. Harrison, Republican candidate for Governor, in his recent speech in this city, that he considered Mr. Blaine's record 'is absolutely without spot, stain, blemish or shadow,' excites much comment in political circles."

"Without honesty, wisdom is mere craft and cozenage." We want more than anything else in the chair of Washington and Lincoln a fearless, independent, honest man.

The illustrious British Premier will have a name as glorious as any that adorn the annals of his country, if great abilities, great virtues, high political principles, and vast reforms for the benefit of the people are to be deemed worthy of commemoration.

Jim Blaine has written or caused to be written a long address to the people of the South. It is dated "Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 1, 1884."

The specimens of aquatic birds and animals is exquisite, and the taxidermy notably fine. There are a beaver (from Halifax county) muskrat, raccoon, etc., while of birds there are swan, goose, red head, canvas-back, bald-pate or American widgeon, ruffle head, ruddy duck, redbreasted morganzer, cool, hairy crown, black head, bald head eagle, clapper rail, grebe, black duck, green winged teal, blue heron, king fisher, pelican, gull, tern, etc.

There are many bold and bad men in the State, but no man has, as yet, been found with enough of that bad courage which braves public odium to stand forth in defence of this most mischievous and wicked Constitution."

"Manly words! But where stands Mr. Edwards to-day? He is now cheek-by-jowl with the very set he then so warmly denounced who had fastened the "most mischievous and wicked Constitution" upon the white people of the State.

What is his record? We answer, First, he was a Secessionist and was the Secretary of a Secession meeting. He now glories in having been an Union man.

Second, Mr. Edwards was a member of a Temperance Society—a very creditable thing—but now he preaches against Prohibition.

Third, he was so hostile to the negroes that in 1866, when a candidate for the House of Representatives, he said in an address to the voters of his District:

"Fellow citizens, I am unalterably opposed to negro suffrage, not from any ill will towards the negro but because I believe him wholly incompetent to his intelligent exercise."

Now Edwards was right in 1866. But in 1884, when the negro is still "wholly incompetent to the intelligent exercise" of the franchise he is canvassing and nine-tenths of the votes he hopes to receive must come from these very "incompetent," ignorant negroes.

It is for him to reconcile his two positions. But Mr. Edwards was not satisfied with disfranchising the negro. He was for sending him out of the State—sending him out of the South. Here is what he said:

"If upon consultation and deliberation it shall appear practicable, I shall favor the colonization of the negro by the general government, so as to rid the people of the South from the evil which has so suddenly turned loose upon them."

Fourth, he is much censured because of his course in regard to the Homestead Law. But we do not press this. We know that good Democratic lawyers think well of his action in the matter.

Fifth, Mr. Edwards has often been a Democratic candidate, and we know that he has always warmly espoused the Democratic cause after accepting the nomination.

Sixth, in 1882 he sought the Democratic nomination for the Judgeship in that District. He was defeated by Judge Gilmer. How did Mr. Edwards then act? He was nominated by the Radicals, he accepted the nomination and was badly beaten, as he ought to have been.

Seventh, he denounced in severe and proper terms the infamous Canby-Bayonet-Radical Constitution, under which we all were living in 1874. In a letter published in the Journal, of this city, he emphatically urged the calling of a State Convention, as "the best interests of the people of North Carolina required their Constitution to be materially and speedily amended."

"There are many bold and bad men in the State, but no man has, as yet, been found with enough of that bad courage which braves public odium to stand forth in defence of this most mischievous and wicked Constitution."

"Manly words! But where stands Mr. Edwards to-day? He is now cheek-by-jowl with the very set he then so warmly denounced who had fastened the "most mischievous and wicked Constitution" upon the white people of the State.

What is his record? We answer, First, he was a Secessionist and was the Secretary of a Secession meeting. He now glories in having been an Union man.

Second, Mr. Edwards was a member of a Temperance Society—a very creditable thing—but now he preaches against Prohibition.

Blaine's indiscreet defender. Offer made to the Republican gubernatorial candidate in Connecticut. N. Y. Herald.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 2, 1884. The extraordinary assertion made by Henry B. Harrison, Republican candidate for Governor, in his recent speech in this city, that he considered Mr. Blaine's record 'is absolutely without spot, stain, blemish or shadow,' excites much comment in political circles."

"Without honesty, wisdom is mere craft and cozenage." We want more than anything else in the chair of Washington and Lincoln a fearless, independent, honest man.

The illustrious British Premier will have a name as glorious as any that adorn the annals of his country, if great abilities, great virtues, high political principles, and vast reforms for the benefit of the people are to be deemed worthy of commemoration.

Jim Blaine has written or caused to be written a long address to the people of the South. It is dated "Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 1, 1884."

The specimens of aquatic birds and animals is exquisite, and the taxidermy notably fine. There are a beaver (from Halifax county) muskrat, raccoon, etc., while of birds there are swan, goose, red head, canvas-back, bald-pate or American widgeon, ruffle head, ruddy duck, redbreasted morganzer, cool, hairy crown, black head, bald head eagle, clapper rail, grebe, black duck, green winged teal, blue heron, king fisher, pelican, gull, tern, etc.

There are many bold and bad men in the State, but no man has, as yet, been found with enough of that bad courage which braves public odium to stand forth in defence of this most mischievous and wicked Constitution."

"Manly words! But where stands Mr. Edwards to-day? He is now cheek-by-jowl with the very set he then so warmly denounced who had fastened the "most mischievous and wicked Constitution" upon the white people of the State.

What is his record? We answer, First, he was a Secessionist and was the Secretary of a Secession meeting. He now glories in having been an Union man.

Second, Mr. Edwards was a member of a Temperance Society—a very creditable thing—but now he preaches against Prohibition.

Third, he was so hostile to the negroes that in 1866, when a candidate for the House of Representatives, he said in an address to the voters of his District:

"Fellow citizens, I am unalterably opposed to negro suffrage, not from any ill will towards the negro but because I believe him wholly incompetent to his intelligent exercise."

Now Edwards was right in 1866. But in 1884, when the negro is still "wholly incompetent to the intelligent exercise" of the franchise he is canvassing and nine-tenths of the votes he hopes to receive must come from these very "incompetent," ignorant negroes.

It is for him to reconcile his two positions. But Mr. Edwards was not satisfied with disfranchising the negro. He was for sending him out of the State—sending him out of the South. Here is what he said:

"If upon consultation and deliberation it shall appear practicable, I shall favor the colonization of the negro by the general government, so as to rid the people of the South from the evil which has so suddenly turned loose upon them."

Fourth, he is much censured because of his course in regard to the Homestead Law. But we do not press this. We know that good Democratic lawyers think well of his action in the matter.

Fifth, Mr. Edwards has often been a Democratic candidate, and we know that he has always warmly espoused the Democratic cause after accepting the nomination.

Sixth, in 1882 he sought the Democratic nomination for the Judgeship in that District. He was defeated by Judge Gilmer. How did Mr. Edwards then act? He was nominated by the Radicals, he accepted the nomination and was badly beaten, as he ought to have been.

Seventh, he denounced in severe and proper terms the infamous Canby-Bayonet-Radical Constitution, under which we all were living in 1874. In a letter published in the Journal, of this city, he emphatically urged the calling of a State Convention, as "the best interests of the people of North Carolina required their Constitution to be materially and speedily amended."

"There are many bold and bad men in the State, but no man has, as yet, been found with enough of that bad courage which braves public odium to stand forth in defence of this most mischievous and wicked Constitution."

"Manly words! But where stands Mr. Edwards to-day? He is now cheek-by-jowl with the very set he then so warmly denounced who had fastened the "most mischievous and wicked Constitution" upon the white people of the State.

What is his record? We answer, First, he was a Secessionist and was the Secretary of a Secession meeting. He now glories in having been an Union man.

Second, Mr. Edwards was a member of a Temperance Society—a very creditable thing—but now he preaches against Prohibition.

THE LATEST NEWS. FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. FOREIGN.

Excitement in Brussels over the Expulsion of a French Editor—The Position of France Relative to Foreigners in China.

PARIS, October 4.—A large crowd escorted M. Dittie, the French editor of the Nationaliste, who was expelled from the country, to the depot, with shouts of 'Vive la République.' Troops were necessary to guard the railway, and the mob made demonstrations at the Palace and before the office of the Patrie.

NEW ORLEANS. Fast Time of a Steamer from Liverpool—Railroad Bridge Completed.

NEW ORLEANS, October 4.—The British steamer Texas, which arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, made the voyage in sixteen days and ten hours, the fastest time on record.

FINANCIAL. New York Stock Market—Quiet but Strong.

NEW YORK, Wall Street, October 4, 11 A. M.—Stocks are quiet but decidedly strong this morning, prices advanced 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent. Pacific Mail, Northwest, St. Paul, Union Pacific and Lake Shore were the features.

ONTARIO. Fall of a Balcony Crowded with People—Many Persons Badly Crushed.

ALMATE, Oct. 4.—The balcony on the eastern side of the Lanark Agricultural Society building here, fell yesterday with a crash, owing to the large crowd standing upon it. An exciting stampede immediately occurred, in which many persons were badly crushed.

COTTON. A Summary of the Crop to Date.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Receipts of cotton for all interior towns, 188,832 bales; receipts from plantations, 182,083 bales; total visible supply of cotton for the world, 1,491,710 bales, of which 900,801 bales are American, against 1,685,727 and 1,125,627 respectively last year; crop in sight (Oct. 3) 498,318 bales.

White Meal Yeast. A VERY VALUABLE PURE YEAST POWDER.

Having been thoroughly tested by a great many of the ladies of Wilmington, I feel no hesitation in commending it to the public. It is elegant for bread, rolls or biscuits.

Buffalo Lithia Water. FOR RHEUMATISM AND POISONING.

Dr. Wm. T. Howard, of Baltimore. Professor of Diseases of Women and Children in the Baltimore Medical College.

Benj. W. Davis, (FORMERLY WITH W. B. DAVIS & SON, WILMINGTON, N. C.)

214 Washington St., New York. GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, DEALING IN COUNTRY PRODUCE, APPLES, FISH, GAME, TERRAPINS, EGGS AND CHICKENS.

Seasonable Goods. WE NOW OFFER TO THE TRADE—COTTON BAGGING AND TIES, MACKEREL, SEED RYE, SHOT, POWDER AND CAPS, ALL GRADES FAMILY FLOUR, FRESH ARRIVALS AND LOW PRICES.

HALL & PEARSALL. 215 N. 2d St. BOSTON POST.

THE OLD, INVINCIBLE AND THOROUGHLY TRUE BLUE DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER. Containing the most complete news of any paper in New England.

THE LINCOLN PRESS. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT LINCOLN.

THE PRESS is acknowledged, by those who have tried it to be one of the best advertising mediums in Western North Carolina. It has a large and steady circulation in Lincoln, Burke and Gaston counties, and is published weekly in the following places: Lincoln, Burke and Gaston counties, and is published weekly in the following places: Lincoln, Burke and Gaston counties.

THE PRESS is acknowledged, by those who have tried it to be one of the best advertising mediums in Western North Carolina. It has a large and steady circulation in Lincoln, Burke and Gaston counties, and is published weekly in the following places: Lincoln, Burke and Gaston counties.

WILMINGTON MARKET. STAR OFFICE, Oct. 4, 11 A. M.

SPRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 27 1/2 cents per gallon, with no sales reported.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at \$1.00 for Hard and \$1.60 for Virgin and Yellow.

COTTON—The market was quoted firm. Sales reported of 30 bales on a basis of 9 1/2 cents per lb. for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary..... 7 1/2-8 cents
Good Ordinary..... 8 1/2-9
Low Middling..... 9 1/2-10
Middling..... 9 1/2-10
Good Middling..... 9 1/2-10

DOMESTIC MARKETS. Cotton quiet, sales to-day of 320 bales, middling upland, Orleans 10 1/2c.

NEW YORK, October 4, Noon.—Money strong and higher at 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange 48 1/2 @ 49 1/2 and 48 3/4 @ 49 1/4. State bonds quiet. Governments steady.

BALTIMORE, October 4.—Flour firm; Howard street and western superfine \$2 25 @ 23 @ 65; extra \$2 75 @ 65; family \$3 75 @ 75; city mill \$3 00 @ 65; Rio brands \$3 00 @ 65; Wheat—southern steady; western lower and inactive; southern red \$1 00 @ 65; No. 3 western winter red on spot \$1 00 @ 65; No. 4 southern winter nominal; western nominal; southern white \$1 00 @ 65 for old; yellow 50c.

LIVERPOOL, October 4, Noon.—Cotton steady with a fair demand; middling upland 5 1/2; do Orleans 5 1/2; sales to-day were 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export; receipts 2,000 bales, 2,500 of which were American.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Receipts of cotton for all interior towns, 188,832 bales; receipts from plantations, 182,083 bales; total visible supply of cotton for the world, 1,491,710 bales, of which 900,801 bales are American, against 1,685,727 and 1,125,627 respectively last year; crop in sight (Oct. 3) 498,318 bales.

Our correspondent at Washington notes the evil tidings which reach the supporters of the ticket there from various States. The same tone pervades the most trustworthy information which the mails and wires bring to this city.

Information has been received at the headquarters in this city from a source considered perfectly reliable that employees of the Pension Office are now in Ohio under the control and pay of Commissioners of that State.

Benj. W. Davis, (FORMERLY WITH W. B. DAVIS & SON, WILMINGTON, N. C.) 214 Washington St., New York.

Seasonable Goods. WE NOW OFFER TO THE TRADE—COTTON BAGGING AND TIES, MACKEREL, SEED RYE, SHOT, POWDER AND CAPS, ALL GRADES FAMILY FLOUR, FRESH ARRIVALS AND LOW PRICES.

HALL & PEARSALL. 215 N. 2d St. BOSTON POST.

THE OLD, INVINCIBLE AND THOROUGHLY TRUE BLUE DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER. Containing the most complete news of any paper in New England.

THE LINCOLN PRESS. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT LINCOLN.

THE PRESS is acknowledged, by those who have tried it to be one of the best advertising mediums in Western North Carolina. It has a large and steady circulation in Lincoln, Burke and Gaston counties, and is published weekly in the following places: Lincoln, Burke and Gaston counties.

THE PRESS is acknowledged, by those who have tried it to be one of the best advertising mediums in Western North Carolina. It has a large and steady circulation in Lincoln, Burke and Gaston counties, and is published weekly in the following places: Lincoln, Burke and Gaston counties.

THE PRESS is acknowledged, by those who have tried it to be one of the best advertising mediums in Western North Carolina. It has a large and steady circulation in Lincoln, Burke and Gaston counties, and is published weekly in the following places: Lincoln, Burke and Gaston counties.

THE PRESS is acknowledged, by those who have tried it to be one of the best advertising mediums in Western North Carolina. It has a large and steady circulation in Lincoln, Burke and Gaston counties, and is published weekly in the following places: Lincoln, Burke and Gaston counties.

THE PRESS is acknowledged, by those who have tried it to be one of the best advertising mediums in Western North Carolina. It has a large and steady circulation in Lincoln, Burke and Gaston counties, and is published weekly in the following places: Lincoln, Burke and Gaston counties.

THE PRESS is acknowledged, by those who have tried it to be one of the best advertising mediums in Western North Carolina. It has a large and steady circulation in Lincoln, Burke and Gaston counties, and is published weekly in the following places: Lincoln, Burke and Gaston counties.