her vote for our nominee. The great work in hand is to secure that end. To accomplish it, all minor questions must be subordinated. We must have no divisions among ourselves. Those who throw fire brands about when we should be closing up our ranks preparatory to the canvass of 1880, ought to be warned by what has happened in New York. Nor do they need to go as far as New York to see the result of unnecessary home issues. Consider what has hap pened in Virginia. The Executive Committee of the Democratic party in that State made the McCollough bill a party measure. It was a very grave error in them to jeopardize the harmony of the party by raising such an issue. It was not a political matter. It ought not to have been made a party issue.

But it was. Now, what was the result ! We find a "negro Captain" introducing to the people of Petersburg, at a grand de monstration, Gen. Wm. Mahone. That is significant. Gen. Mahone is as well known a writing or a product of authorship in Petersburg as Mr. George Davis is at Wilmington, Governor Vance at Charlotte, Judge Howard at Tarboro, Mr. Dortch at Goldsboro, General Scales at Greensboro, or General Cox at Raleigh.

Now what would be thought of any political proceeding in which "Colonel Mabson, colored," should introduce one of these gentlemen, say to the people of their joint success? Reflect; think of it. empowers Congress "to regulate commerce a "readjus ment;" there had been a realignment of parties amongst us. It would mean that the Democrats of North Carolina were split up, their organization gone, their control of State matters gone, their the negro element would hold the balance of power and dictate the policy of the State. It would mean that enough former Democrats had sold out to make North Carolina a Radical State.

We have an inkling of what is going on in Virginia. Col. Cameron has announced his new departure. He has cut loose from the Democratic ranks. He has laid down a set of principles and a course of action which are at variance with the settled policy of the Democratic party.

Nor does the matter stop there. It seems to be feared that Gen. Mahone has already made oversures looking to the triumpu Of the Radical party in Virginia. It is the first steps that costs. We repeat that we wish to give great prominence to these matters. Let not the complications that have arisen in Virginia overtake us in North Carolina. THE OBSERVER calls upon the Democrats of North Carolina to be warned in time. The results we witness in our sister State have sprung from making a political issue out of a State matter, which has nothing to do with politics, the settlement of the State debt.

In North Carolina we understand an effort is being made to make an issue out of the question of completing the Western North Carolina Railroad. It is not strictly a political matter. Democrats may favor it, or they may not favor it, and still be Democrats. Heretofore both the Democratic and Republican parties have favored the road. It is a matter of administrative detail rather than a matter of political principle. We bring forward this subject at this time that our friends who have the interest of the Democratic party at heart, may not by an inadvertence be led to give it undue prominence as an issue. All parties and all the public men in the State, or nearly all, have in times past favored the completion of the road. We suggest that it is a matter for the Legislature rather than a ma'ter for parties to divide upon. THE OBSERVER believes that nothing ought to be done or said that will jeopard ize the election of the Democratic nominee for the Presidency. As far as we are concerned we shall subordinate all else to that more important matter. We shall not ligarly throw away our chances of electing a Democratic President. We shall not lightly throw away our chances of electing and prices have recovered \(\frac{1}{4} \) and 2\(\frac{1}{4} \). The a Democratic Governor. We do not wan to see Grant again seated at Washington with Belknap and Baboock and Williams around him, and DeTrobriand with his troops in Southern State Houses disbanding Democratic Legislatures. We do not want to see what little chance we have to regain, re-establish and perpetuate the liberty of the people crushed to death in 1880 beneath the advancing legions of corruption, centralization and military despotism. In the presence of the calamities which the future threatens to bring us, we would subordinate all merely local concerns. We would avoid the danger which Virginia is running to day. We would not have it possible for North Carolina to vote for Grant and turn her back on all hopes of good government here-

after. The moral of this sermon is, that the Democrats of North Carolina ought to see be forced upon us and set us by the ears, but that we should seek to be steadfast. that is within our reach.

> November 18, appointed a committee to co-operate with other organizations in an dee, Kellogg & Co. must go it alone. spoils, the lesser lights are snarling over dee, Kellogg & Co. must go it alone. Well, they will get euchred all the same. the bones. Well, let'm at it.

THE TRADE-MARK LAW GONE

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, sweeping away the trade-mark law, and retiring it to the list of acts of Congress that the Court have solemnly declared unfit for service, was as much a surprise to the bar as it was to the commercial community.

pirating are gone. Infringements of trademarks may doubtless be restrained by application to the courts, both State and Federal, but the penalties of fine and imprisonment, which the statutes of 1870, revised in 1878 and re-enacted in 1876 created, no longer hang over those who are disposed to counterfeit patented rights and privileges, or to deal in these countercountry that North Carolina should cast

Unless there is some state law to that effect punishment by indictment will be impossible and parties complaining of damage done their business will be left to seek redress in the civil courts. This tedious and uncertain and will require preof of ownership of the trade mark in each particular case, as we understand it, whereas under the law just pronounced unconstitutional, proof of registration of the trade mark was sufficient.

The decision of Judge Dyer of Wisconsin, concurred in by Judge Harlan, of the Supreme Court, in November last had the effect of unsettling the law. Its sound ness was questioned by able and distinguished lawyers, but the law is finally settled now by the decision of the Supreme Court, recently rendered in the cases certifled and sent up from the United States Circuit Courts, of New York and Ohlo Mr. Justice Miller writes the opinion :

The court holds that a trade mark is not an invention or a discovery within the scope of the patent laws, and that it is not within the province of copyright legislation. Hence trade marks are not embraced within the meaning of that clause of the Constitution which empowers Congress to legislate for the protection of nventors and suthors. While it was necessary for the court to consider this constitutional provision in determining the power of Congress to pass a trade mark law, it is tolerably clear that such authority, if it exist at all, must be found elsewhere in the Constitution. The some grand demonstration in honor of the decision of the question is that which What would such a strange spectacle several States." But this constitutional mean? It would mean that there had been grant of power to Congress is restricted to international and inter-State commerce. It does not authorize that body to regulate the internal or domestic commerce of a State, which is wholly a matter of local legisla-The real difficulty in the case o trade-marks is that they are a feature of vote in the Electoral College gone; and both inter State and intra-State commerce. Legislation, then, for the protection of trade marks must regulate, or relate to, not only commerce emong the States. also commerce within the Such legislation, the Su-States.

Court now decides to beyond the constitutional powers Congress. In answer to the argument that the law should be held constitutional the court ruled that there was nothing to show that the trade marks in controversy were of that kind, and furthermore that "it is not within the judicial province to give the words used by Congress a narrower meaning than they are manifestly intended to bear. To do so, would be only partial in its operation.

The value put upon the statute by the mercantile community, says the Times, is shown by the fact that, notwithstanding the large fee for registration, about 8,000 trade marks have been registered since the law was passed in 1870. Hereafter there that which may be provided by the several States. But State laws for this purpose cannot prove otherwise than unsatisfac-

THE "LAMBS" LEARN A THING OR TWO.

The New York Post's financial article of the 19th, says that the large and increasing numbers of outsiders who now throng Wall street, having come from all parts of the country to seek to become suddenly rich by speculation, and who are known as "The Lambs," have to-day been shown by the professional speculators that prices can go down as well as up. To many of them it is their first lesson. and they have undoubtedly paid full tuition rates. During the first two hours of the stock market on the 19th, there was great excitement, and prices fell } to 47. the latter Wabash, which sold as low as 524; C. C. & I. C. fell from 264 to 22; I. C. & L. fell from 153 to 113; Union Pacific from 90 to 87; Pacific Mail, from 857 to 831; Jersey Central, from 861 to 843; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, from 89 to 87%; Delaware and Hudson, from 86 to 841; Erie, from 47 to 45; the preferred, from 74 to 784; Lake Shore, from 1081 to 102; Lake Erie and Western, from 26 to 23; and Western Union Telegraph from 1062 to 1054; a little before noon the down ward tendency was checked, the Ban Francisco and St. Louis shares, as but now comes one Mr. John J. Griffin. stocks which had been sold at the higher to take a certificate of election to the Virhas at the decline the support of good he was not chosen to the position. When buying, although it is not unlikely that it politics fail into the hands of such nervewill be feverish for several days, whatever less purists as these, where are its profits? the ultimate course of affairs.

Republicans of the North should make speeches in the canvass in Louisiana will have to be abandoned, as none of those who were wanted can go. Senator Conk. ling is suffering with material fever and the face. Arthur wants Cornell to resign Senator Blaine, who promised to go, must remain in Augusta to get the fruits, if possi ble, of the frauds he and his party committed there at the last election. Sherman has dreams of Eliza Pinckston, like snakes to it that no outside matter is allowed to before his tormented vision, and the other invited guests say, "Oh, it would never do," for they know if they should canvass strong, united, and thus attain the victory Louislana the State would go Republican, and that would be an end of the "solid South," and the boom they are running to The Boston Merchants' Association fire the Northern heart would fall stillborn. And therefore it is that Don Par- and leaders are quarreling over the bigger

"GOING TO INDIANY TO VOTE."

The National Republican chronicles the going to Indiana to vote. The Republican says with some show of surprise, that they are clean and intelligent looking people. We will thank the Republican to under-The most wholesome restraints against stand that whenever North Carolina sends ber darkies to Indiana for voting purposes, they start. If they should look somewhat sootty when they reach their destination it will be perhaps only natural under the circumstances. They, however, seem to have stuck at Washington, and may not reach Indiana before election day. The Republican says the leader of the party proceeded to the office of the Emigrant Aid Society, at No. 934 F street, and requested assistance in continuing their journey westward. Some of the emigrants had been able at the time of their departure from home to purchase through tickets to their destination, but by far the larger number of them lacked sufficient means to continue their journey from this place.
The society's funds at the present time are quite limited, but the emigrants were made comfortable at the Baltimore and Ohio depot for the night.

Well now, if our Radical friends Washington can't do any better for our strolling voters than that penning them up in the Baltimore and Ohio depot-like the ponies down at the banks, we suggest that they be returned to us and sent out as an exhibit to our Colored Industrial Fair, new in progress at Raleigh.

Af this is done, while they may not learn so much about voting, they will learn how industry is rewarded in North Carolina, and how our colored people are improving in all that constitutes real happiness in life. Bus at All and I a

BAT SALT OYSTERS.

Dr. George W. Lawrence, of Hot Springs, Arkansas, urges consumptives, asthmatics and all persons suffering with broachial and pulmonary ills to est raw oysters. He states that sait oysters, especially when raw, or fresh direct from the shell, surely excite the secretory to the whole respiratory track, and tends to relieve irritative action. The delicate bivalves that contain the greatest amount of phosphates and saline properties blended are most active in awakening the secretions. Good salt oysters may be obtained along the margin of the Western Atlantic coast, from New York, Delaware and Galvestou bays. In a low state of vitality, when the lungs are threatened, formative neoplastic deposits-tubercles from engorged mucus and parenchymatous structure-when "phthisis pulmonalis" is portending, the agreeable "valvular husks" are prompt in nutrition and desirable food. As a regimen, oysters supply material for brain and nerve matter, and are good diet for those suffering with pervous affections. Some temperaments are much more susceptible to the stimulus or impress than others, and muco-laryngeal, muco-tracheal and muco-bronchial secretions are soon aroused after free indulgence in eating ejetere. Otutiotice, is thinks, will support the statement that the mortality from comeumption is less in the percentage in proportion to the population in cities where salt oysters are abundant and freely used.

For our part, we do not know any food more palatable than the salt oysters that can be no statutory protection excepting are found along the coast of this State, called raccoon eysters, whose flavor is very high and delicate. If anything could prevent a consumptive from shufflering off this mortal coil it is these North Carolina oysters. Massachusetts ought to move down to our sounds.

A PRECEDENT.

A friend hands us a slip to the effect That the last work of the North Carolina Congress of 1776, held at Halifax, on November and December, 1776, being the Congress that adopted our State Constitution, was the passage of of the followng resolution:

"Resolved; Cornelius Harnett, Esq. Ace-President of this Congress, be auhorized to sign the journals thereof, and all ordinances not already signed, when the same shall be engrossed; and all such rdinance shall be as valid and effectual as if signed in Congress."

From the above resolution it appears that the Congress deemed it necessary for the ordinances to be signed in Congress in order to be valid, and that in the absence of any resolution to the contrary, that they would not be valid if signed out of Congress. Those old folks knew what they were about.

3 JA 3 WHAT'S UP!

Not only has Beaman, of Michigan, relatter, Wabash, the only stocks which fused the appointment of United States have ruled higher than yesterday, are the Senator, tendered him by Gov. Crosswell, the purpose of the break was to buy of Norfolk county, Virginia, who declines

AND ALL is not lovely in the Radical The proposition that some of the leading camp. There are said to be factions springing up that will render their chances for success in New York State more hopeless than they are already, with the Democratic majority of 38,000 staring them in from the national committee so that he can get on, and be chairman. This Cornell flatly refuses to do. Cornell on the other hand is smacking his lips over the possible chance of his succeeding Governor Kernan in the Senate, where he can sit by and sustain his maker, Conkling. But Arthur holds up his hands in well feigned horror, and declares this governorship of New York quite good enough for a fellow like Cornell, and that he wants the senstorial plum himself. And while the heads

NEW YORK.

A correspondent of the World, writing fact that sixty North Carolina negroes from Utica, sets up a plea for harmony and urges the Democrats of New York to bury the hatchet, and cultivate amicable relations. He says that there is no doubt about the result there in 1880, if we be united. Among other things, he makes the following remarks:

"Thousands, who like myself, voted for result, especially when we saw the high band with which matters were carried at Syracuse. Although urged and begged for by some of the best men out of Tam many, the Syracuse Convention would many and all the rings," was the reply in effect, when the convention was asked to drop one man and save the party. Without approving the undemocratic advance declaration of Tammany, that it would not vote for Governor Robinson if he were nominated, the execution of the threat was what might have been expected, and was feared by men with cool heads, in view of the intemperate and over zealous acts of some of the men and papers claim ing to be par excellence the friends of Governor Robinson and Mr. Tilden. It is very much in accordance with human nature and experience that individuals and parties do just that which they are dared to do under a threat. The D mocratic party had an easy job in defeating Mr. Conkling's ticket if the Syracuse Convention had not persisted in ignoring the old motto, "Everything for the party; nothing for men." It is no sufficient reply that the Kelly men throughout intended to get Mr. Tilden out of the way. That was just what most of them intended, for one

The 77,000 votes for Mr. Kelly do not show the whole of the defection. Large numbers of Democrats, scattered over the State, offended at what they considered the obstinacy of the Syracuse Convention in not dropping Governor Robinson and taking up some other man, refused to vote, or, if very angry, voted the Republican ticket. If this class had voted with their party, the balance of the State ticket would have been elected. When the Democratic party is united in a determi nation to carry this State it can do so, but when a clique, or a spirit of cussedness at-tempts to rule, or there is a determination on the part of a portion of the party, to ride rough shod over the minority, we shall be beaten."

Our dispatches from Ireland indicate that the horrible condition of the tenantry there, a full description of whose suffer prefer to believe that he talks in one way ings we lately published, has at length brought about its natural consequence.

The leaders having broken the law, and being arrested, the people will probably engage in an emeut-and be driven by harsh measures to deeds of desperation.

There are times when it is criminal to be tender in dealing with lawless folks; but in this instance it would be criminal to be over-nice in judging them. Their sufferings distract them.

The nex! National Democratic Convention must be composed of our wisest as well as our most patriotic citizens. They laugh in their sleeves while he is dispenmust be men who comprehend the situa- sing to Southerners such "taffy" as is contion-men who are quick to sink out of sight self and all selfish considerations—to bury all personal predilections for the one grand, important purpose of the hour-the success of the Democratic party. Never in the annals of nations -never, certainly, in the past of the American Republic, has so weighty a responsibility rested upon that, in a few months more, must meet to name the leaders who are to bear the banner of the Democracy in the great struggle of

Surely no unprejudiced person -no sincere patriot who, for several years past, has been vigilant of events, and who s es the political situation as developed by the any well-informed person. Mr. Sherman recent elections can longer doubt as to the Mr. Blaine, Mr. Conkling or any other issues involved in the mighty struggle representative Republican might go from upon which the two great parties of the the Potomac to the Gulf and back again country are soon to enter. That struggle, without any other perils than those which beyond all doubt, must end either in a lie in the path of any traveler, whether his glorious triumph for civil liberty and the errand were commercial or political. Long preservation of the government of the before the rebels had accepted the results fathers, and for peace and good will among of the war, while they were still mourning all sections, or else it must end in the over Appomattox, and were suffering a l blackness of the darkness of Radicalism the worse than Egyptian plagues of the in the midst of whose night of despair will wave forever the bloody shirt of sec. Butler, Horace Greeley, Matt Carpenter tional hate, and along whose mournful borders the only light that can give its of Republican sentiment, made the Southpoor comfort to a blinded and burdened ern tour, and everywhere they went people will be the miserable mockery that

may gleam from its gory bayonets. Whether Grant be nominated or not, will be all the same. An insane hatred of | terness of heart against the Republican the South-a fanatical hostility to the party. They went and came unscathed. rights of the States-a wild worship of a "strong government"-corruptions in elections and frauds in counting in-these are but some of the horrible traits of the party whose leaders are bent on getting control of the government in 1880. As a stepping stone thereto they have recently succeed in carrying a number of Northern States. Never we repeat was a graver responsibility reserved for any body of men as that which is in store for the next National Democratic Convention. It must make no mistake. It is conceded every-New York can and must be carried. It is unquestionably a Democratic State. Noth ing but inexcusable blundering will lose the Empire State to the Democratic party. We cannot afford to take any risks as to. New York. Thank heaven there is no need to take risks. There are men who those who think they have anything to can carry it, beyond a peradventure-men whom the country would delight to honor. and whose occupancy of the chief magistracy would be an honor to the country statesmanship-men whose splendid fame no s ain has ever touched no cloud bas keeping the South solid, for that insures a ever dimmed. On our outside is printed to day an arti-

cle which presents to the country the name prices by leading speculators; the market ginia Senate, because he is convinced that of Horatio Seymour, of New York. It is have learned to respect and delight to honor. This presentation of Mr. Seymour for a unanimous nomination by the Democratic Convention comes from the city of Utica, Mr. Seymour's own home. It is well known that he does not seek the nomination; that he wishes to spend the remainder of his days in the quietude of his own blessed and beautiful home. But loving his blessed country as he does, true to duty as he is, he could not refuse his name and his services if they should be called for by a unanimous voice of the Representatives of his party. As is well known, he carried New York in 1868 for Governor by a large majority, when the war and the war spirit was at its height. He again carried it in 1868 for President against Grant, when the Republican party was wilder than ever with the delirium which its power had provoked. As he carried it before he could carry it again. Before him the Kellyites would ground their arms and around him the Tildenites would rally. Tammany and anti-Tammany, Tilden and anti-Tilden and indeed patrio's from all parties and all factions would set aside their prejudices and forget

illustrious at home and abroad-unques tioned and unquestionable We do not say, for we do not believe that Mr. Seymour is the only man who can carry New York. But we do not hesitate to assert as our profound faith, in view of all the surroundings, that such a view of all the surroundings, that such a ticket as Seymour, of New York, and McDonald, of Indians, would certainly save both those States to the Democratic

We do not advocate that ticket. We are for the success of the party. But we give it as our solemn and settled opinion that either this ticket or one like it, is such an one as must be nominated if the country is to be saved from the dangers that enrivon it, and the wretchedness and ruin that stare it in the face. Let the country weigh well the situation. Let its represen alives that shall go up to the convention to name the leaders for the Democratic party consider long and well. The responsibility is momentous. There must be no mistake. For once let the hour and the man meet

> Sherman and the Solid South. (From the Philadelphia Times.)

Secretary Sherman's letter declining an nvitation to participate in the Republican canvass of Louisiana, under guarantees of welcome rom both political parties, is characteristically shrewd, and at the same time insincere. He goes to the point of confession of Republican misrepresenta-tion of the South when he declares that the same class of men who in the South are Democrats are Republicans in the North, and that if Republican principles were fairly presented to the people of Louisiana and other Southern States much prejudice that exists against that party would disappear. There is no doubt of the truth of this assertion, but it is not so that Sherman and other Republicans have preached, in addressi g Northern audiences through the press and from the stump. They have told their fellow-citizens of this section, and too often persuaded them to believe, that the Southern Democrats are bulldozers and shot-gun politicians, intolerant of opposing opinions, and at heart enemies of the Union. Are these fellows the same class of men who are Republicans in the North? If he says Mr. Sherman insults the whole body of Republicans in this section, collectively and individually, for the Northern Republicans are peaceable, law-abiding people, who are accustomed to look to the bench and the ballot-box, and to them alone for the redress of wrongs and the settlement of political differences. To escape the imputation of this gratuious insult and to relieve Mr. Sherman from the logical tendency of his assertion in the Louisiana letter we

another way to the people of the South; in one way when a campaign is going on and votes must be had at any cost of words. and in another and quite a different way when a campaign is over and it is necesary to readjust the alignment of forces for the next. Charity, therefore, requires the acceptance of this part of the letter as the confession of a demagogue-however the confessor may have intended to limit i's scope. The fact is that Mr. Sherman. more than any other avowed candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, is bidding for Southern support. To secure it he will do as much as he can to conciliate the South without impairing his standing with the stalwarts, and these stal warts who are backing his claim to the nomination will look the other way and tained in this letter. He is allowed to tell the truth about the solid South to a Southern audience, but when it comes to addressing a Northern audience another view of the situation must be presented.

and the picture must be highly colored in

order that the heart of the nation may be

As to the main question treated in this

fired to a fighting pitch.

etter, and which has been much discussed of la e-as to whether it is safe for prominent Northern Republicans to canvass Louisiana or any other Southern State in the interests of their party-it is beclouded by words. To propose it is to assume a doubt which does not exist in the mind o reconstruction period, such men as Gen. and Henry Wilson, representing all shades preached devotion to the Union and detestation of secession, and arraigned the Southern people for their hardness and bit-Again and again since those days has the experiment been tried by eminent Northern Republicans and with the same result. until at last the severest test of the temper of the South was made. This was in 1876, when not only the South, but the whole county, was quivering with an excitement that threatened to break out into civil war. Sherman, Stoughton, Kasson, William E. Chandler and others, a score or more in all, believed by the South to be her worst enemies, went to Columbia and Callehassee and New Orleans, and assisted and protected the returning boards in the theft of the electoral votes of three States. If these men came home alive, where is the line beyond which a Northern politician may not pass in dealing with the Southern people at their own doors? No: it is perfectly safe; the field is open; le say to the people of Louisiana go down and say it. If there were anything to be made by it, the Republican National Committee would have sent speakers They are men of unquestioned down there long ago. The trouble is, that that there is more profit to the party in united North, which counts for mere than scattering converts in a Presidential election. The scarecrow must be kept before the people.

Mrs. Eaton knew during the last few days of her illness that life was at an end for her, and waited very quietly and calmly for death. "It is a beautiful world to leave," she said, looking out at the sunshine the day before she died. "I am not afraid to die, but it is such a beautiful world!" In answer to a suggestion of something that should be done on the morrow, she said: "Not to-morrow; I shall be here only a little while tomorrow." The nearest relative whom Mrs. Eaton leaves is her daughter, the beautiful Virginia Timberlake, now the Duchesse de Sampayo, of l'aris, and the mother-in-law of one of the Rothschilds.

INSISTING UPON A WEDDING -A telegram from Canton, N. Y., November 5th, says: David Weller and Mary Fox were to be married at the latter's house. On the appointed evening the clergyman and the guests were present and the feast spread, but the bridegroom did not appear. After waiting a reasonable length of time, Hattie Aldrich, one of the guests, who was soon to be married, said there their differences, to honor the man and would be a wedding anyway. She went to stand by the statesman whose large out and found her lover and brought him beartedness, whose love of country, whose in and they were married. Weller has not purity of character and whose wisdom are yet appeared.

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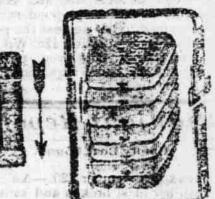
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Personal care given to the sale of Cotton, and upon any Cotton stored with the for higher prices I will make liberal cast dyances, low rate of interest and small charge for storage Consignments and correspondence sol cited. will be giad to have my friends and customers call at my office to see me when they come to Office No. 6 Wilmington street,
Cotton Platform, McKee Square & Baptist Grove,
ang 26 d&w6mes Raleigh, N. C.

Notice.

DRS. E. BURKE and HUBERT HAY WOOD having formed a copartnership, offer their professional services to the citizens of Raleigh B. BURKE HAYWOOD, M. D. HUBERT HAYWOOD, M. D.

Notice-sale of Land. DY virtue of a certain mortgage deed executed on the 14th day of June, 18.9. by Wm E. Pierce and Louisa V. Pierce, his wife, and duly recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of Wake County, in Book 54, at page 449. I will on the 20th day of December 1812, at the court house door in the city of Raleigh, proceed to sell at public aution to the highest bidder, the Lands described in the mortgage deed atoresaid, to-wit, one thousand acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of P. P. Pace, Barney Jones, Louisa Stevenson, John S. Noble and others.

Terms of sale, cash. Time of sale 12 M., December 20th, 18.9.

T. R. PURNELL,

At orney for Mortgagee.

At orney for Mortgagee. nov191tD20 Mortgagee's Sale.

Y virtue of the powers conferred upon me By virtue of the powers conferred upon me by a ded of mortgage extented on the late day of July 1878, by Chinton W. Williams and wife, a dealy regis ered in the orce of the Register of Deeds of Wake county, in book No. 35, at page 291, I will, on SATURDAY, the 20 h day of December 1974, sell for cash, at the court house door, in Raleigh, the House and Lot in Raleigh in said mortgage described, known as the Kirkham Lot.

This said is made because the bidder at the former said of said property has failed to come

former sale 14 made because the bidder at the former sale of said property has failed to comply with the terms of sale.

WILLIAM R POOLE, Mortgagee.

Raleigh, N. C., November 17, 1879.

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