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Mortality. How do the roses die? Do their leaves fall together, Thrown down and scattered by the sky Of angry weather?

Some Extraordinary Escapes. We propose to offer to our readers a few instances of hairbreadth escapes, by which numerous human beings have been saved from death.

Colonel Gilmer relating the story of a fight in which he figured, says in his "Four Years in the Saddle": "Turning half-round in my saddle to call on my men, I received a sudden shock and felt deadly sick, and at the same instant saw a man trail his gun and run off."

Major Dumesnil touches for the truth of the following tale: In 1837 the Christiano general, Escalera, was murdered at Miraflores by the mutineering regiment of Segovia.

Dr. Brydon, the sole English survivor of the retreat from Cabul, during the last Afghan war, was quite aware of the narrowness of his escape, but never could understand how it came about.

Among the Communists tried at Versailles was Jean Baptiste Pigerre, charged with commanding the fringe-party who shot the hostages at La Roquette.

That's the man. Only one voice was raised in Pigerre's behalf, that of the Communist judge, Genton.

Of all the wonderful canons or gorges of Colorado, the grand canon of the Arkansas, with almost perpendicular walls, in some places several thousand feet high, is the most wonderful.

gorro was ordered to stand forward. "That's not the man who commanded," said Jarrand. "Oh, no! the leader of the band was Sicard."

On the 14th of October, 1877, Miss Lizzie Wise made her twentieth balloon ascent at St. Louis. She had no companion, and soon after starting found it inadvisable to throw out ballast.

Another remarkable escape of that terrible time was that of M. de Chateaubrun, for he was not only condemned, but actually waited his turn at the guillotine, standing sixteenth in a line of twenty.

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Man does not refuse to use insects as food. Even we, highly civilized as we are, do not reject the lobster, the crab or the shrimp, which, though not strictly insects, are only articulate animals, and until recently were classed as insects by our best entomologists.

Locusts are an article of food in many parts of the world. The Ethiopians were called locust-eaters on this account by the Romans. The Arabs make them into bread, first grinding or pounding them, and then mixing them with their flour.

Handfuls were highly relished among the ancient Greeks, and the Parthians use them freely for food. American red Indians are fond of them, as are the natives of New South Wales.

Emigration into the United States. The chief of the bureau of statistics at Washington, furnishes the following summary of the official returns of emigration into the United States, last year: During the calendar year 1878, there arrived at the several ports of the United States 209,254 passengers, of whom 153,207 were emigrants.

An Unprofitable Boarder. Mine host is not usually, like Armand, ill at reckoning, but he does sometimes meet his master. A soft-looking stranger inquired at a Portland hotel what he charged for board, and was told that he would be lodged and boarded for \$10 a week.

A philosopher says that women do not like to remember, remarks the Bookland Observer. He is wrong. They take exquisite delight in remembering where their husbands leave their slippers, and in taunting the poor creatures as they go rooting under the bed after the truant feet-coverings.

A War Reminiscence. It was during the winter of 1864-5 which will long be remembered by the soldiers who took part in the campaign in the valley in Virginia as one which tried men's souls and their heels also, that the thrilling scene occurred which I am about to describe.

The old Fourth cavalry was on a forced march down the valley to meet a column of the enemy, which was advancing, and after a day's ride went into bivouac just at nightfall on the roadside.

We did not have the "cigars and cognac," as the old song says, with which "to bivouac," so after a "hasty bite of something to eat," and picketing and feeling horses, we soon rolled ourselves, head and ears, in our blankets, and lay prone upon the frozen ground.

While preparing for rest we had been notified of a coming snow storm, not only by the black clouds which hung heavily in the northeast, but by heralds in the shape of cutting snowflakes propelled by the wintry blast.

It was fearfully cold; so bitter was it, indeed, it was thought expedient to dispense with the usual camp guard, so as to enable all to obtain whatever of comfort was possible under the circumstances.

The regiment at that time numbered between six and seven hundred men, who, soldier-like, caring only for the present, and unmindful of the morrow, slept very soundly and, I may add, rapidly.

I had slept, as I had supposed, only a few minutes, when I suddenly awoke to consciousness, being made aware of an immense pressure upon me, accompanied with intolerable heat.

With a vigorous push I threw my blanket off, and a most curious spectacle presented itself to my astonished gaze. The black clouds had passed away, and the bright morning moon shone down upon the ground covered with a white mantle of eight inches of snow.

While I was wrapt in the contemplation of so wonderful a scene, the bugle at headquarters, a quarter of a mile off, sounded the reveille, and lo, what a change! In an instant the quiet scenery was alive—all the men arose at once from their snow graves, and what was the stillness of death but a moment before was now bustle and activity.

Rosewood has always been considered an aristocratic wood. It is used for fine furniture and pianos by all civilized nations. We have no record of its first introduction into use, but it is fair to presume that it was soon after the discovery of South America, as old writers speak of rosewood cabinets and other articles of furniture.

A lad of eighteen, confined in prison at Paris for theft, has recently constructed a watch which runs three hours, his only material being two needles, a pin, a little straw and some thread. Efforts are being made to procure his release, in hopes that he will, as a mechanic, be a useful member of society.

The Business Men's Society of Moderation, a newly-formed New York temperance organization, offers its members a choice between three pledges, known as the red, white and blue. The first enjoins total abstinence during a certain number of months, the second during the business hours of each day, and the third prohibits the habit of "venting."

Speaking of pedestrian matches a Boston paper says: "The average American never, that is to say hardly ever, walks if he can ride. This is scarcely less true of men than of women. A walk of five miles is looked upon as an almost insuperable obstacle to any enjoyment that may be had at the end of it; and the idea of enjoying the walk is regarded as absurd. There is a noticeable change going on in this particular, however. There are more good walkers, both men and women, in the land, and a every grade of society, than there used to be, and, if the present rage for walking on sawdust round and round a ring is followed by a more general venturing on the roads and over the fields and hills of the country as the open weather comes on, there will be good reason to rejoice that anything has brought about a result so promising for enjoyment, health and beauty."

History of Tobacco. 1490—Romeus Ponce, a Spanish monk, whom Columbus on his second voyage left in America, published the first account of tobacco under the name of "Cohoba." 1525—The negroes on the plantations in the West Indies began to use it.

1559—Jean Nicot, envoy from France to Portugal, sent some of the seeds to Paris, and from him it acquired the name "Nicotiana." When it was first used in France it was called herbe de Grande Priere of the house of Lorraine, who was very fond of it. It was also called herbe de St. Croix, from Cardinal St. Croix, who first introduced it into Italy.

1570—At this date in Holland tobacco was smoked in conical tubes made of palm leaves plaited together. 1575—First appeared a print of the plant in Andrew Thevet's "Cosmographie." 1585—The English first saw the Indians of Virginia use clay pipes, from which time they began to be used in Europe.

1604—James I. of England, sought to abolish the use of tobacco by heavy imposts upon it. 1610—The smoking of tobacco was prohibited in Constantinople. To render the custom ridiculous, a Turk, detected thus using the plant, was led through the streets with a pipe thrust through his nose. 1615—The cultivation of tobacco was begun in Holland.

1619—James I. ordered that no plauter cultivate more than 100 pounds. 1620—Smoking first introduced into Germany. 1631—First introduced into Austria by Swedish troops. 1634—The use of tobacco forbidden in Russia under penalty of having the nose cut off. 1653—First used in Switzerland, where the magistrates first punished those found smoking, but the custom soon became too general to be suppressed. 1690—Pope Innocent XII. excommunicated all who should take snuff or use tobacco while at church. 1724—Pope Benedict removed the above bull, as he himself used tobacco immoderately. Wine and Women. It was a law among the Thesalians that women should not drink wine, but of whatever age they might be they should have only water. Theophrastus affirms that a similar law prevailed among the Milesians. In the early ages of Rome it is certain that the use of it was altogether interdicted to the female sex. When any of them infringed this rule their husbands or nearest relatives were authorized to chastise them; and in the time of Romulus, there was even a law that subjected them to capital punishment if found in a state of intoxication. While the women were thus wholly excluded from the pleasures of wine, the men themselves indulged in them but moderately; but when, in later times, drinking to excess became the vice and the boast of the male sex, they could not in consistency refuse to the partners of their joys some little share of participation in the dear excess. The laws on the subject, being once relaxed, fell quickly into desuetude; and at length we find the ladies of Rome boldly rivaling their husbands in their bacchanalian orgies. Seneca represents them as passing whole nights at table, and with charged goblets in their hands, not only vying with, but surpassing the most robust debauchees.—Boston Courier.