The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, . . May 8, ... 1879.

H. A. LONDON, Jr., Editor.

THE VETO.

The President has vetoed the Army Appropriation Bill. As some of our readers may not understand the full force and meaning of this simple sentence, we will briefly explain:

The Constitution of the United States gives to the President the power to veto, or object to, any bill passed by Congress, and such bill cannot then become a law unless Congress passes it over his veto by a two-thirds majority. Congress has recently passed the usual bill appropriating the necessary money for the support of the Army, and in this bill the presence of troops at the polls was forbidden, by repealing a clause in a law which allows it. The democrats all voted for the bill, and all the republicans against it, and when it was carried to the President he vetoed it, so that it could not then become a law without a two-thirds majority, and the democrats not being able to obtain this required majority, the bill has failed to pass. The question is now presented, shall Congress pass the usual appropriation bill without the clause forbidding the use of troops at the polls, or refuse to appropriate money for the support of the army? Upon this are conflicting opinions. Many democrats contend that they will not "back down," that they will not vote one dollar to the army; while others say, no, let us vote to make the usual appropriation and then adjourn and let the next election make a new house, and appeal to the people to decide at the ballot box if they wish the presence of troops at the polls. If Congress adjourns without voting money for the support of the army, the republicans contend that it is "revolutionary" that it is an effort on the part of the Southern "rebels" to starve the army that whipped them, and all such nonsense.

We do not believe it would be "revolutionary" in Congress refusing to support the army any longer. The Constitution expressly declares that, "The Congress shall have power to raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years." It is entirely discretionary with Congress, and with Congress alone, whether there shall be any army at all. Congress alone has the constitutional right to say how large or how small the army shall be. That was undoubtedly the intention of the framers of the Constitution, as is evidenced by "Elliott's debates." We find in "Sheppard's Constitutional Text-Book," a work of such high authority that it was studied at our State University by the Senior class, an express declaration that "Congress may disband the army." This power of Congress over the army has never been doubted, until republicans now find the army necessary for them in carrying elections, when they cry out that it is "revolutionary" for Congress to exercise this constitutional right.

While we believe this, yet we think it best that Congress should make the usual appropriations, even if they cannot succeed in the desired legislation, and this will probably be the policy pursued by the democratic party. Of course such a policy is denounced by many as "backing down" and we regret to see that some of our esteemed cotemporaries in their zeal denounce as "cowards and traitors to their party" all democrats who favor this "back down," as they call it. So that, at the risk of having our party fealty suspected and of having such epithets applied to us, we would respectfully submit our humble opinion. And we are pleased to know that the most prominent members of Congress from this State headed by the gallant Ransom (would you call him a "coward" or a "traitor?) are of our opinion. The leading democratic paper in America, the New York World says:

"Under no temptation, under no provocation let Congress now adjourn without making all the appropriations necessary to carry on the government."

We all admit that Hayes did wrong in vetoing the bill. By this veto he shows that he prefers the possible success of his party to the good of his country. By his veto, he shows that rather than have the use of troops at the polls forbidden, he is willing to withhold supplies for the army, and prevents, so far as he can, the passage of a bill making the appropriation. He has acted as a partisan in the interests of his party; now let Congress act as becomes Statesmen and Patriots in the interests of their country. No one can deny that an army is necessary for certain duties, and should be supported. Let Congress then vote the usual appropriations, and appeal to the sovereign people to condemn by their vote the fraud at President and his unscrupulous party, and let these issues be fairly and squarely made at the next elections, and we predict an overwhelming majority in favor of the democratic party and peaceful elections.

An Important Decision.

Any law or decision of our Courts in regard to the homestead exemptions is of great interest to many of our readers, and we are always pleased to give them such information as we may have on that important matter. At the late term of our Supreme Court a most important decision (as we learn from the Observer) was rendered, which makes null and void all allotments of homesteads made under executions issued on "old debts." We copy the case and decision as follows:

"Green et al vs. Sumney, from Lincoln. Reversed.

The homestead of the defendant was in 1870 laid off to him under executions on debts due the plaintiff, and contracted before 1868. Due return was made by the appraisers of their proceedings, and the defendant appealed therefrom to the Board of Township Trustees, who laid off and assigned to him a homestead, &c. The excess was levied upon and sold by the Sheriff. In 1878 new executions were issued on the judgments, and the Sheriff having levied upon the homestead so laid off and advertised it for sale, the defendant applied for an injunction restraining the sheriff from selling, on the ground that the proceedings of the Board of Township Trustees in laying off the homestead, &c., were res adjudicata and worked an estoppel of record against the plaintiffs. His Honor below granted the injunction and plaintiffs appealed.

Held, The case of Kearsey vs. Edwards in the U. S. Supreme Court (using decided that sec. 2 art. 10, of the Constitution of this State is void as against debts contracted before its adoption, the act of our Legislature which was enacted for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of that section, is also void as against the same class of debts. Therefore neither the appraisers authorized by that act, nor the Township Board of Trustees on appeal have any jurisdiction in regard to such debts, and their acts are absolutely void, they having no more authority to decide the matter than any other body of citizens who might choose to exercise the power. In order to be conclusive the judgment relied on as res adjudicata must have been one of a legally constituted court, and a judgment to constitute an estoppel must proceed from a court of competent jurisdiction. The Township Board of Trustees having no authority to lay off and allot to the defendant his homestead as against plaintiffs' debt, there is no estoppel upon the plaintiff.

In the case of Spoon vs. Reid, 78 N. C. 244, relied upon by defendant, the record does not show whether the debt sought to be enforced was contracted before or after Constitution of 1868; but on the doctrine "omnia presumuntur," &c, it must be taken for granted that it was subsequent to April, 1868, otherwise the decision would be erroneous."

Juror's Test Oath.

In a case just decided in the Supreme Court of the United States, in regard to the test oath being required of federal jurors, Judge Field used the following language:

"I do not think that the act of Congress which, by requiring a test oath as to past conduct, excluded a great majority of the citizens of half the country from the jury box is valid. In my judgment the act is not only oppressive and odious, repugnant to the spirit of our institutions, but is clearly unconstitutional and void. As a war measure, to be enforced in the insurgent States when dominated by the national forces the act could be sustained, but after the war was over, and the insurgent States were restored to their normal and constitutional relations to the Union it was as much out of place and inoperative as would be a law quartering a soldier in every Southern man's house."

And yet the republicans in Congress refuse to repeal this unjust and unconstitutional law!

Davis's Speech.

It affords us pleasure to call the attention of our readers to the following extracts from the speech of our most excellent Representative, recently delivered in Congress and which has the ring of the true metal:

"What is it that we propose? Gentlemen on the other side, launched upon the stormy sea of passion and guided by partisan fears and partisan hatreds, have gone so far from reason's shore as to lose sight of the real issue, and, mistaking the rot[illegible]n of the Republican party on [illegible]cy are embarked for the old [illegible] state which carries, and will s[illegible] carry, the fortunes of a restored Union held together by the s[illegible]ng bonds of a common interest, of mutual respect and fraternal esteem, and by just and impartial laws for each and every part of that Union—bonds of union which Democrats North and Democrats South intend to cement, and which they will not permit to be severed by any sectional party or parties—mistaking, I say, their rotten hull for this noble old ship, and feeling that the coming wave of another popular election will carry them to the bottom or wreck them on some political shore where they can no longer feed upon the spoils of office and plunder the public Treasury, they raise the howl of "revolution" and the despairing cry of "starvation," and these are the arguments and the only arguments which they address to this House or to the country.

Now, sir, let us bring our republican friends back from this stormy sea for a moment and see what it is that we propose and what it is that they, in their insane or pretended fears, call "revolution", and "starvation?"

First. We say that we will pass the appropriation bill for the Army, that the Army shall be fed and clothed and supplied with everything necessary for it, but it shall not be used at the polls, unless "on the application of the Legislature or the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened," and then only to protect the State against "domestic violence," as is provided by the Constitution. We say the army shall not be used simply at the call of a Deputy Marshal for mere police duty; no such use is warranted by the Constitution, no such use is demanded or can safely be permitted in a country of freedom and law where the military power should be subordinate to the civil authority, and we will not vote one cent of the public money for any such use.

Second Judges of the Federal courts can require jurors to take what is called the test oath. This oath excludes from the jury box every soldier who served in the Confederate army, (and everybody knows that almost the entire white male population of the South was in that army,) and it excludes all who in any way gave aid and comfort to any one engaged in that army. Under this power Federal judges and district attorneys (some of whom claimed themselves take the oath which, in the interest of party and in trials for political offences, they require of jurors) can pack juries and pollute the very fountains of justice; and this has been done under the forms of law. The test, as is stated in the public prints, has been applied to Democratic jurors, while Republican [illegible] challenged. I am glad to [illegible] this complaint does not appl[illegible] judges or attorneys of my State.

We say to our Republican friends we will vote money to sustain the judiciary, but none of it shall be used to pay packed juries. Let the fountains of justice be pure and unpolluted—let us have fair courts and honest juries. The right to be tried "by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed" is guaranteed by the Constitution, and we ask that this guarantee of a most sacred right of freemen shall be observed. But our Republican friends say: No. If you do not leave it in the power of Federal Courts to pack juries, by applying the test oath, we, the minority, will see that no money is allowed the Courts, and justice shall die." If their argument does not mean this, it means nothing, and is nonsense.

Third. We say the Department of Justice shall have the money necessary for all legitimate purposes, but we will not vote money to pay Deputy United States Marshals (all or nearly all of whom are partisan Republicans and appointed—notoriously and unblushingly appointed—for partisan purposes) to control elections and destroy freedom at the polls. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been paid to these Deputy Marshals, and this has been a corruption fund in the interest of the Republican party. Our Republican friends say, "No, unless you give us money and permit us to employ Deputy Marshals at the polls, we, the minority, will see to it that this appropriation shall fail."

Fourth. We say the supervisors shall not have power to arrest citizens without warrant, and they shall not interfere with a free ballot.

In 1876, 4,863 supervisors and 11,612 deputy marshals were employed at a cost of $285,312, and in 1878, 4,881 supervisors and 4,725 deputy marshals were employed at a cost of $222,714, making over 26,000 in all, at a cost of more than $500,000; and I suppose no one on the Republican side will be so wanting in candor as to deny that the bulk of this money was spent in the interest of the Republican party and not in the interest of free elections. For three-quarters of a century this Government had fair elections without the aid of deputy marshals and supervisors, and since their use there have been more frauds and villainies perpetrated by their aid than at all the elections from the foundation of the Government down to the day of their first appointment.

Correspondence.

☞ WE WILL BE PLEASED TO RECEIVE COMMUNICATIONS ON ANY SUBJECT THAT MAY BE OF INTEREST, BUT WE MUST INSIST ON A RESPONSIBLE NAME ACCOMPANYING EVERY ARTICLE, AND ALSO THAT IT BE WRITTEN PLAINLY AND ONLY ON ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER. THE EDITOR IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE VIEWS AND OPINIONS OF CORRESPONDENTS. ☜

FOR THE RECORD

OAKLAND TOWNSHIP,
April 19th, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I would have written before this had it not been I was kept at court so long that I got a little behind with my spring work and have been so busy repairing my fences, for I, like others of your correspondents, no doubt, especially those who are in favor of the no-fence law, have been living under that law for some time, but I have new x-ed and built until I am under the fence law now.

Mr. Editor, I must say, that I am highly pleased with the RECORD—I would not be without it for anything, and recommend it to others, which I hope will increase your list of subscribers from this township. In looking over the last Record, I found a communication from "Excelsior," who has aimed a direct shot at myself, "Tom," and Col. Rives, but it did not take effect, therefore we are unhurt. From his name, of course his article must be superior, and the cause he has espoused succeed. But Mr. Excelsior, we shall differ with you, at least, in some of your views, while we agree with you in others. You say, after farming on my plan, and find our land still poor, a change is needed. I agree with you, in that particular, but not from bad to worse, as you would have us, but we want a change for the better, and we can't believe the adoption of the no-fence law would be any improvement for the better. A great many of us have tried that enough to find it nothing but vanity and vexation of spirit. You say adopt the no-fence law, and fence off a portion of our farm, make it rich, stock it with grass and clover, and it will keep all the stock necessary, etc. Now if all the farmers were rich, and could buy all the fertilizers that are being imported into this State, we could do that, but with the limited means that most farmers can now command I would like for Mr. Excelsior to inform us what to do with the stock while the few farms are being made rich to bring this abundance of grass and clover? Now if we do not have to dispose of them in some way, tell me what will become of them? Again, Mr. Excelsior makes a great ado about water, and says when he was a boy, he learned from geography that the earth was composed of land and water; if that was the geography you learned from, Mr. Excelsior, it must have been a geography of another planet, and not of this terrestrial ball that we inhabit, at least Chatham must have been excluded, and as to natural springs, we know that many abound in portions of the county, but they are very scarce in this part of the county, and as to building all these troughs and pipes to convey water as far as some would have to do to water their stock, would incur an expense that not many would be willing to shoulder, and in the hot season the water would evaporate before it got to the end of its journey.

Now the sheep; Mr. Excelsior is right in saying, that all the worthless curs are getting fat on sheep, but we can get the wool, or some of it, whereas, if you confine them to pastures, you will neither get wool nor sheep.

I have neither time nor space here to say any more in reply to Mr. Excelsior, but only to inform him that if he wants the no-fence law, we are willing for him to have it; we do not want it, neither do we intend to have it. More anon. Yours truly,

W.

FOR THE RECORD

CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C.,
April 29th, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—As Chatham has so many advantages in regard to the minerals and other natural resources, it is not at all unnatural to expect her to contain some individuals who are doing honor to themselves as well as their county, by giving their whole attention to education; and among the many of that class, there is none more deserving of praise than Mr. Henry C. Teague, Principal of Oakdale High School. This School is situated in Alamance county, about one mile and a half from the Chatham line. Consequently it is largely patronized by the county. The School first opened three years ago, and has been growing larger every session. The annual exercises will take place on the 22d, of May. The young men and ladies of the institution are preparing to entertain the public with declamations, etc. J. R. Boyd, Esq., of Graham, N. C., will deliver the annual address. At night, there will be a social gathering, where all can be jolly, talk to friends, and have a general good time. PIN

FOR THE RECORD

RIVES CHAPEL, N. C.,
May 2nd, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I was [illegible] privilege to attend a meeting of Hope Temperance Society, on last Sabbath, at Love's Creek Church, in this county, which Society is an outgrowth of the Pleasant Hill Temperance Society, organized about fifty years ago in the North-Western portion of Chatham county, which has continuously kept up its organization to the present time, and has not lost any of its spirit which actuated its founders, numbering about 1000 names on its list of members.

In 1875, at Hope Academy, Southeast of Mt. Vernon Springs, some members of Pleasant Hill Society, at the request of some friends in the vicinity of Hope Academy, organized the Hope Temperance Society, adopting the pledge, constitution, and by-laws of Pleasant Hill Society. The list of members now number some over 200 names; it is not local in its operations; its meetings are held wherever requested.

The Sandy Creek Baptist Association, at its last session, by resolution requested all the pastors of its churches to preach a sermon on temperance, during the year. Also, by request of the church at Love's Creek, her pastor, Elder S. Gilmore preached a very forcible and impressive sermon, setting forth the Gospel teaching on the subject which, in practice, is total abstinence.

After a short intermission, the society met for further discussion on the subject, and was called to order by its principal, Mr. Sidney Tally, of Oro Hill. Our brother, William Duncan, President of Pleasant Hill Society, was called for, who briefly set forth some of the blessings arising from "total abstinence," both pecuniarily and morally, by contracting the condition of those, under his observation, who used or abstained from the use of ardent spirits. He gave some very striking illustrations.

Mr. O. S. Hanner was called, who declined, much to the regret of many friends.

The writer was called for, and stated some facts in regard to the extension, prevalence, and increase of drunkenness.

In a very large proportion of cases drunkenness may be traced as to its origin, to hereditary predisposition; to the law "Like begets alike." "Visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me."

These views are held by many in England and Scotland, regard it as a species of insanity, and have built asylums for the cure of this unfortunate class of persons and named them "Inebriate asylums" significant of the cause of its inmates, as well as the purposes for which they are established. There are fifteen such institutions if I am correctly informed in the United States—founded by individual philanthropists—which are doing a great work in the cure and care of this class of men and women.

Mr. Editor, I wish to impress the faith which no intelligent gentleman will deny or can controvert that drunkenness is a disease—either acquired by the use of ardent spirits, or is propagated from parent to child, as consumption or insanity, not with the view, as England, Scotland, and others, to urge our people to erect asylums, for the cure of this class of persons, accepting the adage "an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure," but would urge them to demand a law suppressing the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors.

Perhaps I am trespassing upon your columns, but would say, we should not cease our efforts in every legitimate way to save the drunkard.

W.

FOR THE RECORD

BLACKSTOCK, S. C., April 21st, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—

DEAR SIR:—The "cross" on the last issue warns me that soon the weekly visits of the RECORD will cease, unless more money is received. Not feeling willing to have the visits of this sprightly journal stopped, I herewith enclose one dollar. Please "move up my figures," and continue the RECORD. It is quite a sine qua non with me. Would that thousands so regard it. The RECORD certainly merits the hearty patronage and support of the citizens of Chatham; and whether they are doing themselves justice (to say nothing of their obligations as citizens, to support such an enterprise) or not, I think they will gradually be brought to the error of their ways and will after a time, see that it is to their interest to patronize the paper. A worthy object, conducted by the proper person, will receive support. Such, I think is the design of the Deity.

Very Respectfully,

A. J. CLARK.

BELLEVOIR, N. C.,
May 24, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I have just interviewed Mr. G. W. Poythress, one of the best tobacco growers in North Carolina. I knew that Mr. Poythress was growing tobacco on the farm of Mr. W. F. Strowd, member of the late State Convention, and by the way, a very clever gentleman—and wishing to know the difference in growing cotton and tobacco, I interviewed him. *He* informed me that the difference in the two crops was more than two to one in favor of tobacco, while the labor in growing was less than half in favor of tobacco, and that the most of the work could be done and not interfere with the other crops. On four acres of land, he raised 3,000 pounds of tobacco, which sold Durham at the following prices:

234 lbs. at 28 dollars per 100,
374 lbs. at 27 dollars per 100,
210 lbs. at 25 dollars per 100,

and the remainder 2062 pounds at 13 dollars per hundred. These amounts footed up, make over $500, an average of over $125 per acre.

Mr. Poythress says, that owing to the wet weather, he lost near one-fifth of the crop on the hill. This crop of tobacco, it is said, was the finest ever sold in Durham. A large manufacturer from Richmond, Va., remarked that it was the best lot of tobacco that he had seen in five years, in Virginia or North Carolina. Three cheers for old Chatham!

Those who wish to know all about growing tobacco, call on G. W. Poythress; you will find him an intelligent gentleman, ready and willing to communicate.

JUPITER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT
—TO—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS.

Having done a largely increased and extended business during the past season, we will offer for the

Spring and Summer Trade

A LARGE AND MORE VARIED STOCK

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

HATS,
SHOES,
TRUNKS,
NOTIONS,
&c., &c.,

THAN EVER BEFORE

OUR MR. YEARGAN,

So favorably known as a practical business man and judicious buyer, has been for some time and will be several days yet in New York making our purchases.

We have already received a splendid assortment, and have on the way and to arrive, many additions, including a handsome line of

Trimmed and Ready-Made Suits FOR LADIES.

We buy direct from the Manufacturers, Importers and Agents, and are prepared to sell for

THE LOWEST PRICES!

L. H. YEARGAN,
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T. H. BRIGGS & SONS,

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HARDWARE!

WAGON AND BUGGY MATERIAL,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, PAINTS, OILS, COLORS, PUTTY, WINDOW-GLASS,

Steam-Engines, Belting,

LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER AND

MILL SUPPLIES.

Correspondence solicited.

dec1-6m

H. MAHLER,

MANUFACTURING

JEWELER and ENGRAVER

AND DEALER IN

Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry,

Silver and Plated Ware.

Keeps a full line of all articles found in a first-class Jewelry store.

PLAIN and FANCY RINGS

Made to order on the shortest Notice. (Send for Patent Ring Size.)

Hair Jewelry, College Badges, Medals and Seals,

A SPECIALTY.

Orders from a distance solicited. Goods sent on approval to any part of the State on satisfactory references.

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PESCUD, LEE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

COR. MARTIN & FAYETTEVILLE STREETS, Opposite Post Office,

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DRUGS!

New Store! New Goods!

For the better accommodation of our Customers, we have opened another Drug Store, Corner Martin and Fayetteville Streets and are prepared to furnish Farmers Physicians, Country Merchants, and the Public generally with a choice and Fresh Stock of DRUGS, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, [illegible] Goods, Garden and Grass Seeds, [illegible] Segars, Mineral Water, etc. Give us a call—we can please you in Goods and Prices. dec19-6m

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FOR THE SPRING TRADE!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

Respectfully announce to their friends and customers that they have just received a full stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

which they offer to the trade at prices suited to the times for all.

2,000 yards Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, at 8 1-3, 10, 12 1-2 and 15 cents.
Dress goods at 17 1-2, 20, 25, 30 and 35 cents.
Pacific Lawns, 10 and 12 1-2 cents.
Union Lawns, fast colors, 8 1-3 cents.
5,000 yards Grass Cloths, 7 1-2 and 8 1-3 cents.
Piques, 5 and 7 1-2 cents.
Cheek Muslins, 10 cents.
Bleached and Unbleached Domestics cheap as the cheapest.
Alamance plaids, Bed Ticking, Hickory Shirtings.

Domestic Ginghams!

5,000 yards Prints, 5, 6 1-4 and 7 cents.
Hamburg Edgings from 2 1-2 cents per yard to 20 and 25 cents.
Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 5, 7 1-2, 8 1-3, 10 to 25 cents.
Ladies' Collars and Cuffs, Embroidered, 20 cents a set.
Ladies Linen Collars and Cuffs, 15 cents a set.
Reelings, 10, 15, 20 and 25 cents per yard.
Ruffs, 20 25 and 50 cents per dozen.
5 pairs of Ladies' Hose for 25 cents.
Ladies' Colored Hose, 10 cents per pair.

Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels, TOWELINGS, Parasols and Umbrellas,

AT LOW PRICES.

Gloves Hosiery, Ladies' 2 Button Kid Gloves, 50 cents per pair. Ladies' Misses and Children's Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers. Gottonades, Tweeds, Linen Drills, Cassimeres, for Men and Boys' Wear.
Four pair Half Hose, 25 cents.

Trunks and Valises.

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☞ We solicit particular attention to the above as specialties and bargains.

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A car load of New Crop CUBA MOLASSES just received.
Highest market prices paid for BEEVES.
Sole Agents for Raleigh No. 4 Plow.
Special Inducements offered to Merchants.
Consignments of Cotton and Produce Solicited.

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GROCERS and

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Raleigh, N. C.

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

Patapsco Guano and Orange Mixture, Stonewall Cotton Plow, Atlas Plow, Planet, Jr., Horse Hoe and Iron age Cultivator.

We have in store and to arrive—
100 Bushels White Bolted Meal,
25,000 Lbs. Bulk Clear Rib Sides,
1,000 Bushels White and Mixed Corn,
500 Bushels Best seed Oats,
500 Sacks and Barrels Family and Extra Flour,
40 Barrels Sugar—White and Yellow,
25 Bags Coffee,
3 Car Loads Molasses—New Crop Cuba, New Orleans and Sugar House Syrup,
100 Sacks Marshalls Liverpool Fine Salt,
25 Barrels Early Rose Potatoes,
1000 Bags Patapsco Guano,
50 Boxes Soap,
100 Kegs Nails,
And other goods necessary to make up a full stock.

All of the above goods we will sell cheap for cash, or on time, with satisfactory arrangements. Soliciting orders,

We are Respectfully,

M. T. NORRIS & CO.
dec12-3m

W. C. McMACKIN,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

East end Citizens National Bank,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Consignments of all kinds of Merchandise and Produce solicited. Satisfactory sales guaranteed and prompt returns invariably made, for moderate commissions.

☞ **Cotton Received also on Storage at Moderate Rates.** ☜

Raleigh Daily Cotton Market Reports and the latest changes in New York and Liverpool Markets forwarded every day to patrons.

Refers to Raleigh National Bank and the business public of the city.

ON HAND:

A large invoice of MILBURN WAGONS for sale at $75 each; substantial work and warranted.

OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES at $80 to $100 each; workmanship and material guaranteed.

Flour, Corn, Oats, Fodder, Hay Meal, Chops, Brown Stuff, North Carolina Hams, Sides and Shoulders in fact all kinds of Produce always in store. sep19-3m

Dr. West Harris,

HAVING PRACTISED DENTISTRY in Chatham and surrounding counties for 30 years, and received a liberal patronage, returns thanks and solicits a continuance of the same, promising to give satisfaction in work and prices. apl 10-6m

Pittsboro, N. C.