The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, June 12, ...1879.

R. A. LONDON, Jr., Editor.

THE UNIVERSITY.

We have ever felt a tender regard and warm affection for the State University at Chapel Hill, our venerated "Alma Mater," and its long list of illustrious graduates in the past and the high rank that years ago it took among the Colleges of our country, had established a reputation of which her alumni might well feel proud. All this made us feel proud of her PAST history, but last week's Commencement made us feel justly proud of and pleased at her PRESENT condition. Just four years ago, with doubts and fears, and under the most adverse disadvantages, the doors of our University (which had been closed by the withering blight of Radical rule) were once again opened for the instruction of our youth, and its venerable walls once again resounded with the busy hum of study and instruction. As four years constitute the regular collegiate course, and that time expired last week, the graduating class of this Commencement was the first, whose members had entered at the beginning of the present management. This class was, on that account therefore, the more closely watched and criticized, as by them would be judged the new standard of instruction, and the new compared with the old regime. And it is with peculiar feelings of pride and pleasure that we can truly state, that we have never known a graduating class (and we have attended thirteen Commencements) whose members all displayed a higher standard of instruction, deeper thought, better disciplined minds, and reflected greater honor on themselves and instructors, than did the graduating class of 1879. The speeches of these young gentlemen were all of an unusually high order of excellence, evincing much originality of thought, a remarkable degree of sound, practical common sense, and extensive and thorough information. The vast audience [illegible] a grand and proud day to all friends of the University. We were especially pleased and proud; for as an Alumnus we were proud to know that our beloved Alma Mater could still give to her country such worthy sons; as a North Carolinian we were proud that our State possessed such an Institution and such future statesmen; and as a Chathamite we were especially proud that the best scholar in this class was one of our Chatham boys,—James S. Manning.

The very great degree of success that has attended the resuscitation of our University is undoubtedly due to the indomitable energy and intelligent management of its accomplished and popular President, Hon. Kemp P. Battle, whose election to that position by the Trustees has reflected honor on themselves and redounded to the glory of the University and the good of the State. We are pleased to know that quite a number of new students have already entered for the next session, and the prospects for the future are of a most encouraging nature.

It is gratifying to know that this Institution is becoming more popular with the masses of our people, and that it is no longer regarded as a place where only "rich men's sons" are taught. No young man is now denied admission because he cannot pay his tuition, but a willing hand is extended to all, and our University is bestowing her blessings upon many worthy young men without money and without price, and is thus accomplishing an incalculable amount of good.

Congressional.

It is thought that Congress will adjourn before the first of July. The Warner Silver Bill, which had been passed by the House, will not be acted upon by the Senate during this session, having been postponed until December by the finance committee of that body. The democrats have resolved to make the usual appropriations for the support of the Army Bill, but with this section in the Bill:

"That no money appropriated by this Act is appropriated or shall be paid for the subsistence, equipment, transportation or compensation of any part of the Army of the United States to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held within any State."

So that while the Army will be paid for the performance of its proper duties, yet no money shall be paid for intimidating the peaceful citizen at the ballot-box. We think the democrats have acted wisely and patriotically in refusing to withhold supplies for the Army as was charged, by the republicans, was their intention. The appropriations for all the departments of the Government will be made, except that no compensation will be made for supervisors and deputy marshals at elections. The democrats are determined that, as they cannot repeal the law employing these officers, they will not grant them any pay for their services.

The Negro Exodus.

While hundreds of negroes in Louisiana and Mississipi have been emigrating to Kansas, we have heard of none in this State being guilty of such folly. The matter has been talked of somewhat, however, and a few reckless spirits seem desirous of a change. Stewart Ellison, one of the most respectable colored men in Raleigh, has recently published a letter to his friends calling upon them to remain where they are and not join in this emigration movement. We would call attention to the following sensible words contained in his letter:

"There is much being said about the negro emigration from the South. I think there are some causes for this movement in many of the Southern States, on account of the treatment of the oppressor towards the colored man. In many of our Southern States they have dealt out to the negroes what Balaam wished he could have done to the ass. But notwithstanding this, thank God, we are a forgiving people; and I say to colored people our forefathers cleared these lands; let us stay in the South, work and be industrious, that we may enjoy the fruits thereof. Being a North Carolina negro, I speak for North Carolina. There has been a wide difference between the treatment of the negro in this State and that in some other States. There has existed a better feeling between the two races here than any other Southern State. And now I call on my colored brethren in the South to say to the Southern whites as Ruth said to Naomi, "where thou goest I will go, thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; where thou diest I will die, and there will I be buried; only death shall part thee and me."

We would advise every colored man in the South to remain where kind Providence has placed them. Like as one family, seek to promote the best interests and your material prosperity by adhering strictly to truth, honesty and industry."

Compound Interest.

The accelerated velocity, with which compound interest runs, is wonderfully startling, and to one who has not thought of it, is simply incredible. The unfortunate debtor no doubt thinks that his debt increases sufficiently rapidly at simple interest, but it is absolutely nothing when compared with the rapid strides of compound interest. Most remarkable instances of its growth have been given, but the following is of such vast magnitude that the mind cannot comprehend its immensity, and we copy it as a curiosity in calculation:

"The simple interest of 1 cent at 6 per cent. per annum from the commencement of the Christian era to the close of the year 1863 would be but the trifling sum of $15; but if the same principal, at the same rate and time, had been allowed to accumulate at compound interest, it would require the enormous number of 84,840,000,000,000 of globes of solid gold, each equal to the earth in magnitude, to pay the interest; and if the sum were equally divided among the inhabitants of the earth, estimated at 1,000,000,000, every man, woman, and child would receive $4,840 golden worlds for an inheritance. Were all these globes placed side by side in a direct line, it would take lightning itself, which can girdle the earth in the wink of an eye, 73,000 years to travel from end to end. And if a Parrot gun were discharged at one extremity, while a man was stationed at the other—light travelling 192,000 miles in a second, the initial velocity of a cannon ball being 1,500 feet per second, and sound moving through the atmosphere 1,120 in a second—he would see the flash after waiting 110,000 years; the ball would reach him in 74,000,000 years; but he would not hear the report till the end of 1,000,000,000 of centuries."

Never promise more than can be done. Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills have been successfully run on this principle. For sale by all druggists. Price 25cts.

An Old Hero.

There has recently died one of the most famous citizens of this country, General James Shields, who was eminently distinguished both as a soldier and politician. He was an impulsive, brave Irishman, who most faithfully served his adopted country both on the field of battle and in the council chamber. He was a Senator in the Congress of the United States from three different States, an honor never conferred on any other man, the last State he represented being Missouri. He was a hero in two wars, the Mexican and the late civil war, serving as a General in each. In the Mexican war he was distinguished for his reckless bravery, an instance of which we copy from a recent sketch of his life:

"Early in the morning Shields' brigade had orders to advance across rugged, broken ground, attack the Mexican reserve under Santa Anna and seize the Jalapa road in order to cut off his retreat to the capital. The attack was so sudden and unexpected that Santa Anna had hardly time to escape into the woods, leaving his carriage, baggage, money and plate in the hands of the volunteers, and the whole medical staff of the Mexican army was surrounded and captured. A few minutes later Shields was struck down while leading his troops, a large grape-shot passing through his lungs. His soldiers halted to attend to their idolized commander, but he said to them, "Men, I am no further use to my country; you are. Lay me down and let me die. I might as well die here as be taken off to die. You are all strong, able-bodied men, able to do your country some service. For God's sake lay me down and go to your duty!" But he was not fated to die then. One of the captured Mexican surgeons drew a silk handkerchief through the wound—the silk went in at the breast and came out at the back—and cleansed it of clotted gore, and thanks to a splendid constitution and careful nursing Shields recovered. He was brevetted Major General of Volunteers, and both Twiggs and Scott eulogized him in their reports, the latter as a commander of activity, zeal and talent." Four months later he was in the field, and August 20, 1847, fought at Contreras and Churubusco, leading in the latter bloody encounter the famous charge of the Palmetto and New York regiments, 400 against 3,000, fighting until Worth came up with reinforcements. General Quitman, Shields' division commander, highly eulogized him for his "distinguished conduct."

Soldiers in Congress.

In proof of the continued disloyalty of the South the Republicans point to the fact that so large a number of the Southern Representatives and Senators were in the Confederate army. In reply to this charge we copy the following extract from Wade Hampton's late speech in the Senate:

"Needs every man in the South who could bear arms was in the armies and she can scarcely be reproached with justice for trusting and honoring in peace the men who risked their fortunes and their lives for her in war. And when the fact is cited that while the South sends so many of her old soldiers to represent her in this august assembly the North sends but four, I submit that the reproach, if reproach rests anywhere, belongs rather to the North than to the South. I feel that I but speak the sentiments of every man here who was in the confederate service when I express my deep regret that there are not in this Chamber more of the men who met us in battle, for if opposed to us politically they would, if true soldiers and gentlemen, treat us with the respect that brave men never fail to accord to each other. And, sir, had these great opposing armies which for four years confronted each other in a death grapple been left to make and enforce the terms of peace, not only would the country have been spared much of the suffering and the humiliation it has experienced, but it would have enjoyed a peace honorable alike to conquerors and conquered. We should long ere this have seen a union reestablished on the basis of fraternal reconciliation and a whole people bound together by the indissoluble bonds of mutual respect, common interests, and a common destiny. The men who served in the opposing armies are now the strongest advocates of a true reconciliation. We learned in a common school how to respect our enemies; we learned that personal courage and honor and truth were better guarantees of patriotism than constitutional learning or eloquent speech; we learned at last that in spite of differences, even unto death, there was a common country which we could better serve in friendship, than in hatred, and were our antagonists of the late war here to-day, in the contests on this floor as in fiercer battles of yore, whoever might be the victor, we should be assured of a fair field and an honest surrender."

The Stock Law is a great blessing to any community and all classes of people. Since the adoption of the Stock Law in Mecklenburg county, beef and butter has been nearly twice as plentiful, cheaper, and of a superior quality than when cattle were allowed the range.

Correspondence.

☞ WE WILL BE PLEASED TO RECEIVE COMMUNICATIONS ON ANY SUBJECTS 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.

Solid South vs. Solid North.

CAPE FEAR TOWNSHIP

The southern people are solid in the opinion that they have a right to self government, and that every voter (without regard to color or previous condition) can vote for a democrat if he thinks proper, without molestation or intermeddling of Revenue or military officials whether it pleases the loathsome "carpet bagger" or native thief who follows in their wake after public plunder, or the Blaines, Camerons, Chandlers and other body snatchers of the north. The people of the South have for the past 11 years only labored to repair the waste created by these same grave robbers of the north (that is the most salubrious name for the Grant Party,) for they have nearly Bankrupted the whole country and stolen everything at the South movable, except our good name, robbed the United States of a President honestly elected, and as they see the honest masses black and white have united in the effort to hurl them from office in the South, and have unfriended them in the present Congress, they in their desperation have capped the climax by adding baby snatching to their catalogue of infamy. This may seem strong language to some, but Ellison with all his inventive genius could not with the aid of every author of the land invent words or language sufficiently strong to properly condemn and execrate the vile wretches who have not the first qualification to fit them for public place, except the ability and zeal with which they work to poison and fire the minds (if that was necessary) of the Ballot-box stuffers of the north or grant party, consisting of all the public and private rogues, body snatchers, etc. If this party of rottenness and lawlessness come out under their nine essays in form would run some what in this style:

At the great nonsense only spring at the rear at meeting held in Philadelphia or some other radical hole, every section being fully represented by revenue thieves, body snatchers and other rogues, up in the first hole Uncle Sam's red white and blueberries. Grant nominated for ever as president of these United States, and the following preamble and resolutions unanimously adopted to wit: Whereas the great Republican State party have been very much in fear and trembling, but while true with the help of their present standard bearer and I with the Palace stable and Supreme Court one R. B. Hayes to steal the White House and all its emoluments for four years: And whereas the aforesaid Hayes has forsaken the faith and actually allows the Southern people including the nigger to hold free elections and vote as they please, which has deprived our party of the civil officers of over half of the States, and if the aforesaid sterling had not been accomplished, he would not have been president and over 80,000 of the faithful of our party would now be without a federal office: Therefore be it Resolved,

1st, that the only way for our party to remain in Power is to elect Grant forever—knowing that a President cannot will create as many offices as he and that he always retains in office those friends that all the time worked for his interest.

2nd, Resolved that the office holders are under many and lasting obligations to Sherman and his friends for counting in the great fraud which enabled them to hold power until our standard bearer can be reelected.

Resolved, 3d, that in the opinion of the Revenue thieves, body snatchers, and bank robbers in general convention assembled, that our only hope of success of our party in the next election is the turning of the man and brother back to the loyal fold and forcing by every means a solid north against a solid south.

Resolved, 4th, That our standard bearer must wave the bloody shirt very high throughout the solid north in order to scare Sambo and solidify the Grave Robbers.

Resolved 5th, that we must have more offices.

Resolved, 6, That we must have more waving of shirts.

Resolved 7th, That with Grant and 50,000 or 75,000 more officers, we could defy all opposition hereafter, including the returning board.

Resolved, 8th, that more paying offices are sadly needed in order to keep our members out of other peoples graves.

Resolved, 9th, Hurrah for U. S. Grant and Bloody shirts—long may they wave, over the home of Radical thieves, and the graves, of the wealthy of our land in the Solid North.

TRUE BLUE.

FOR THE RECORD

RYAN'S FACTORY, June 7th 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—Living near Ryan's Factory I have of course read with much interest all the correspondence in relation to the bridge and even now after the contract has been awarded I must try my 'prentice hand at newspaper writing in a little friendly quarrel with "Scipio" for having and publishing such notions as he does.

Verily if one unacquainted with our noble old county, thirty miles square, with soil and climate unsurpassed, twenty thousand inhabitants, with valuable timber forests, rich in beds of minerals and unlimited water-power, were to read his lamentations he would come to the conclusion that we inhabited a narrow, barren, povertystricken, God forsaken spot, whose people were too few and too poor to bridge the streams where the principal highways cross them, or else that we had no highways but mill paths. He says if the people were able his Township would be the last to complain. Now it would appear that they are able (in his part of the county) from his boast of prompt payment of debts and taxes and if what I have heard is true, that they made money during the war when we lost all we had, they might not be so niggerly as to force us to say on or over one side of the river or swim over as some one has suggested.

I will next notice his very unkind insinuations as a out to rolling. He says he is unjust, as I think I can safely assert that there was no trickery proposed. We simply called the attention of the county Commissioners to the unsafe condition of the old bridge and they sent a committee to examine it and called a meeting of the Magistrates to receive and act upon the report of the committee, and they the magistrates with singular unanimity (only 3 of the 23 present voting against it) made the appropriation, and the principal opposition came from the nucleus of the Mass. Ryan. Mark Ryan(?) was from home, saw no bridge behind or and thought is quite enough with his thanks and good wishes to the company for building a factory and wants the next legislature to exempt his factory from taxation for ten years but he wants them to build their own bridges. Now this would indicate a depth of shrewdness on the part of "Scipio" which I think eminently qualifies him for secretaryship of the treasury or at least Treasurer of the State and I would advise the boy he took so much pains to answer last week never to soon learn how knives with him or he will certainly get hit.

His proposition is this; if you have money and wish to build a factory you must build a bridge; if you do not have bridge your factory is worthless and if you do and your factory is valuable you will give you jesse at the end of ten years, and besides the chances are you will have the advantage of a plenty of good bridges free of cost. We suspect that factory owners would rather pay their tax like other people and have the bridges built at the common expense.

There is one question Mr. Editor and I want you or the Sheriff of Siloe or some lawyer to answer, is were the people of Albright Township not only pay their taxes but pay all and pay money. Now what in the world do all the people of Chatham county expect that poor old and myself (for I pay more by two) pay their taxes with? Do they pay with old clothes, old furniture or bad eggs or dried apples and some sassafras or cups and wooden ones or what? Do pray tell me and I will pay more that way too and then Albright's Township will have to pay for the whole bridge by itself.

But enough of this, I appeal to the people of the western part of our county to be more liberal hearted and less narrow minded; let there be no more grumbling when the guardians of the county see fit to make some expenditure upon one side of it even if the other side is not directly interested in it. Do the people of the north and east make a fuss about assistance being given to build a Railroad through the south and western part of the county? No; our own Manning was the champion of the measure and he is endorsed by all of our people, nor will we grudge them any other assistance which the State or county will give them which will forward their prosperity or better their condition in any way, and I propose now that we all go into the love-kindness business to assist each other in pushing forward and developing the resources of the whole county.

R. L. S.

FOR THE RECORD

OAK HILL, N. C., June 6th, 1879.

Dear Record:—Your article on Temperance by Rev. T. J. Gattis has the ring of the right metal. If Ministers of the Gospel would raise their voices against intemperance, we would soon have temperance organizations all over our county. Rev. S. Gilmore has been doing good service in the temperance cause in this section. The Hope Temperance Society held a meeting last Sabbath at Bear Creek Church, and twenty five members were added to our list, the Hon. Joseph J. Golston being one of the above number. This runs our list up to about two hundred and fifty members.

I make the above statement that Rev. Gattis and others in the temperance cause may know that temperance is rapidly advancing in this vicinity, and to Ministers of the Gospel who are favorable to temperance organizations, to speak out on the subject. And inasmuch as the editor of the Record has been so kind to the temperance cause as to publish the article written by "W.," of Rives' Chapel and the Rev. T. J. Gattis' article, I trust, if consistent with his feelings, that he will open a Temperance Column in the Record and invite Ministers of the Gospel who favor temperance organizations to contribute to that column, and let us have one article a week on temperance. Then if we have a "temperance column" let the writers of articles send their proper names with their communication so we may know who the author is. Had "T. J. Gattis" not been at the close of the article referred to in the Record of the 29th, it might have been passed over by me as anonymous or fictitious matter. But the name was familiar; I remembered that it was the name of a preacher, under the sound of whose voice I have had the pleasure to sit. Yes, a few years since we were both citizens of the same town, and then and there I learned to reverence the man; hence I can read and appreciate his article on temperance. I took the privilege last Sabbath in our temperance meeting at Bear Creek Church, to advise that large and intelligent audience to read the Rev. T. J. Gattis' article in the Record, and if they did not all have the paper, to borrow it from their neighbors.

C. C. CHILK.

[We can assure our esteemed correspondent that we will publish with pleasure any communications, that ministers of the Gospel or any other persons may be pleased to write for the Record, on temperance or any other subject that may be of interest to our people—Editor Record.]

FOR THE RECORD.

HARNETT Co., May 30th, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—Please let me say to the farmers of your county, those that have planted chufas, be not discouraged if they come up slow, for much depends on the season for a stand of chufas. But if you fail to get a stand they will soon sprout up, and you can draw up and set out hills that are missing, from now until the last of June.

Cantas grow until frost, and are a sure crop. All grain crops are subject to be damaged by drought, but chufas grow and mature until frost. Every farmer should plant enough to raise and fatten his meat. Nine months of the year, say from 1st of August until 1st of May, the hogs may feed in the patch.

ALLEN BETS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT
—TO—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS,
and all persons interested in
ECONOMICAL SHOPPING.

We will offer for the
Spring and Summer Trade,
A Larger and more varied stock of
Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Trunks, Notions, &c., than ever before.

In consequence of the rise in cotton, cotton fabrics have advanced from 1 1-2 to 2 1-2 cents per yard since making our Spring purchases.

We have decided **Not** to advance our prices, but to give the trade the benefit of the low prices. We are selling some lines of goods at precisely the manufacturer's price. We offer a pair of Linen cuffs and collar to match, for **five cents.**

LADIES' DRESS GOODS OF EVERY STYLE, SHADE AND PRICE.

A soft finish cambric, that will count more threads to the square inch than Lonsdale (12 1-2 cents) at 10 cents per yard or 8 1-2 cents by the bolt.

A standard 10-4 sheeting at 20 cents by the piece. The largest stock and greatest variety of BUTTONS.

A NICE 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!

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CHRISTOPHERS & SORRELL,
Wholesale and Retail
Grocers & Commission Merchants,
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A car load of New Crop CUBA MOLASSES just received.

Highest market prices paid for PEEVES.

Sole Agents for Raleigh No. 1 Plow.

Special Inducements offered to Merchants.

Consignments of Cotton and Produce Solicited.

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M. T. NORRIS & CO.,
GROCERS and
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Raleigh, N. C.

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

Patapsco Guano and Grange Mixture,
Stonewall Cotton Plow,
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We have in store and to arrive—
400 Bushels White Rolled Meal,
25,000 Lbs. Bulk Clear Rib Sides,
1,000 Bushels White and Mixed Corn,
800 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 Strup,
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.

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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. sep4 19 3m

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Formerly of W. H. Morris & Co., Successors to A. W. Fraps, Dealers in all Kinds of Furniture, Mattrasses, Spring-Beds and Looking-Glasses. Fraps Old Stand, Corner of Fayetteville and Davie St., Corner below Yarborough Hotel, Raleigh, N. C.

I have in store and to arrive, a nice collection of cheap and medium grade goods, which will be sold cheap for cash. Bureaus at $6.50, $7.50 $8.50 and up to $50 &c. Good cotton top mattresses $3.50 and $4.00 and all kinds of goods in proportion. Rep Lounges, $6.50, $7.50, and $9.00, carpet Lounges $8.50, and $10. Call and see me or write for prices of any kind of goods, as I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Remember the place and name.

may 8 tf JOHN T. MORRIS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Goods! New Goods!
I have NOW on hand, an Elegant Stock of
DRY GOODS,
Notions, Clothing, Boots & Shoes,

all grades for Gents, Ladies, Misses and Children. Gentlemen's Hand Made Gaiters a Specialty. The celebrated Rogers Gaiter can't be excelled, for style, comfort, and endurance. I have MEN'S—both high and low cut—in Rogers, J. S. Turner, Calvin Reiser and T. Mill's celebrated Button Kips and New Port Ties, for Ladies' Summer wear.

Besides the above mentioned goods, I have the goods of all the very attractive jewelry for gentlemen to mention. Tobacco and cigars by many friends, and the public generally. Very Respectfully,

J. D. SCOTT.

may29 tf Raleigh, N. C.

W. C. & A. B. Stronach, Grocers, No. 1, Fayetteville, No. 4 Martin and No 6 Market Square, Raleigh, N. C.,

Offer to the trade today, at inside prices, the following, viz:

6000 lbs Timothy and Clover Hay,
10,000 lbs Bulk C. R. Sides,
[illegible] Bushels White and Yellow Corn,
150 bbls White Rolled Meal,
200 bbls Extra and Family Flour,
2000 sacks Bran and Middlings,
100 gross Brooms, Mustard and Mallets,
[illegible] Canvassed Hams,
10,000 lbs White and Yellow Sugars,
200 doz Baking Powders,
Choice Messina Oranges,
Extra Palermo and Messina Lemons,
Red and Yellow Bananas,
Fresh Brazos Cocoanuts,
New Turkish Prunes,
Choice Evaporated Apples,
Choice Patras Currants,
Mixed and Plain Pickles,
English and American Chewing Gum,
Pickled Tongues, Turkey and Duck,
Imported and Domestic Catsup and Sauces,
Smoked, Dried Beef and Chipping Beef,
Graham Flour,
Imported and Domestic Oatmeal,
Sago, Tapioca and Farina,
Cracked and Crushed Wheat,
Rice, Flour and Corn Starch,
Nelson & Cox's Colatin,
Imperial Gorman & Mill's Food,
Canned Pie Fruits,
Preserves and Jellies,
Chocolate and Cocoa,
Fresh and Desiccated Cocoanut,
Imported and American Mustards,

—ALSO:—

Fine line of Imported and American Cigars, ranging in price from $25 to $75.50 per 100.

Navy and Plain Chewing Tobacco, from 25c to 75c per lb, in small packages put up for retail trade.

If you wish anything in Heavy or Fancy Grocery line, send to us for Catalogue and Price List.

☞ Samples by mail or otherwise when requested. may8 tf

T. H. BRIGGS & SONS,
Briggs Building, Raleigh, N. C.

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.

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