

IN MEMORIAM.

Not merely with the filial affection of a son do we offer this tribute of love to the memory of a fond father, but as a public journalist do we thus honor the memory of so useful and worthy a citizen of our county and State as HENRY ANDREWS LONDON, who died at his residence near this place on last Monday morning, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. His illness was long and painful, and his death was not unexpected. For more than eighteen months he had endured severe physical suffering, and throughout all those long, weary months of excruciating pain he murmured not at his Master's will, but with the resignation of the true Christian he bore his sufferings, until finally his hour of deliverance came, and his spirit soared aloft.

With those virtues of pure and perfect soul, whose virtues triumph and whose soul is blessed. The beauty of his life was only equalled by the glory of his death, and as his unsullied life had taught others how to live so did his triumphant death teach us how to die.

The deceased was born in the city of Wilmington, on the 9th day of April, 1818. He received an academic and military training at the celebrated military school of Capt. Partridge at Middletown, Connecticut, and finished his education at the University of North Carolina. He early engaged in the mercantile business at Wilmington, and afterwards in the year 1848 he removed to the county of Chatham, and became a member of the firm of Evans, Horne & Co., that carried on a large business in this county, having stores at Haywood, Pittsboro' and Egypt. After the dissolution of that firm he carried on business at Pittsboro' until a few years ago. He never sought or held any political office, but during the past half century no man has had so much to do with the financial affairs of Chatham county. For thirty years, and until the Reconstruction era in 1868, he was Chairman of the Board of Justices, and Chairman of the old Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. Year after year he was Chairman of the Finance Committee of the county, and during the late war was Chairman of the committee for the relief of soldiers' families, and in illustration of the manner in which he performed the duties of the last position, we copy from the Minute Docket, May Term, 1863, of the old county court, the following extract from the Report (there recorded) of the committee appointed to audit his accounts: "Your committee cannot close this Report without expressing their admiration of the zeal and energy of your Chairman, and we have no idea that any county in the State has furnished more assistance to the families of soldiers with the same amount of money," signed E. H. Straghan, R. N. Green, and J. W. Hatch, committee. The last official position held by him was the office of county treasurer, to which he was elected in 1870. In 1853 he was elected treasurer of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, and held that position until the dissolution of the company since the war. In that capacity several hundred thousand dollars were disbursed by him, and his accounts and books were always kept with remarkable accuracy and neatness. He was indeed a model financial officer. He was ever foremost and zealous in every enterprise and undertaking that would benefit or improve the county of Chatham, and the county has never had a more useful citizen, or one whose death will be more universally regretted.

From an early age he was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and always manifested an active interest in everything that pertained to that Church. For many years he was a constant attendant upon the diocesan conventions, and for nearly half a century was a vestry man and senior warden of his parish. He practiced what he professed, and exemplified his religion not by words only but by deeds. He was always ready and anxious to help the poor and needy, to relieve the suffering, to tenderly nurse the sick, to minister to the afflicted, and to comfort the distressed, and thus it was that the many loving attentions paid him during his long sickness were "the bread cast upon waters" that returned to him many days. He was ever seeking to do good to some one, and by his Godly walk and conversation practically illustrated the beauties of the Christian religion. Always considerate and thoughtful of the feelings of others it was his greatest pleasure to contribute to their happiness. His life was a shining exemplar of devotion to duty and fidelity to every trust, and the influence of that life (which was ever for good) will long be felt and remembered.

What it Costs. From the New York Herald. The annual report of one of the Treasury auditors at Washington throws some interesting light on that branch of the federal machine called the Internal Revenue Department. It seems that the total receipts during the last fiscal year were, in round numbers, one hundred and forty-five million dollars. Of this amount more than five million dollars went to pay the expenses of collection. Collectors were paid nearly half a million dollars; deputy collectors, and clerks one and a half million dollars; storekeepers more than one million and a quarter dollars; gangers nearly one million dollars; and so on through a long list of minor officials, and a still longer account of regular, special, extraordinary and extra expenses. It is almost impossible to conceive of a more vicious system. It supports a small army of spies and informers, who make their living by spying on manufacturers, merchants and business men generally. While all sorts of evasions are not all agreed upon the expediency of abolishing all of the internal revenue taxes it is very certain that it is a branch of the government service in which the grating knife must be resolutely used.

Manufacturing Statistics. From the New York Herald. The last census bulletin gives the statistics of manufactures in the United States as returned in 1880. The aggregates are as follows:—Number of establishments, 253,840; capital invested, \$2,790,223,506; average number of hands employed, 2,738,950; paid in wages during the year, \$947,910,674; value of materials used during the year, \$3,394,340,029; value of products, \$5,560,667,706. Comparing these results with the corresponding results for 1870 we find that there has been during the decade an increase of nearly sixteen hundred in the number of establishments and nearly seven hundred thousand in the number of hands employed. The capital invested in 1880 exceeds that invested in 1870 by six hundred and seventy-two million dollars, while a hundred and seventy-two million dollars more in wages was paid in the former than in the latter year. The increase in the cost of materials in the value of products reaches the enormous figure of a billion one hundred and thirty seven million dollars.

The Result. Raleigh News & Observer. Our figures are not official; but they have been carefully corrected, and we do not think are liable to change except in the case of Cleveland county, which we put at 752 for Bennett, while another return puts it 718 for Bennett. We have reason to add here to 752. The first district gives Dockery 740 majority, the second district gives Dockery 5,247 majority, the third gives Bennett 591 majority, the fourth gives Dockery 118 majority, the fifth gives Bennett 2,139 majority, the sixth gives Bennett 2,293 majority, the seventh gives Bennett 969 majority, and the eighth gives him 2,539. The result is Bennett is elected by 492 majority.

North Carolina is credited with producing 35,000,000 bushels of corn in 1892.

THE SUPREME COURT OF North Carolina is a greatly overworked body, and the number of its Justices ought to be increased. We, therefore, urge upon the Legislature, at its approaching session, to propose an amendment to the State constitution increasing the number to five, and we doubt not that the people will ratify such an amendment by an almost unanimous vote. The present number of Justices is three, being the same number that we had when the Court was first organized in the year 1818—sixty-four years ago. The work performed by the Court now is at least twice as much as it was before the war, and is greater than any three men ought to perform. The Court is now in session more than one half of every year, and during these sessions, or terms, the Justices are busily employed both day and night. Their labors are a strain upon body and mind, and must quickly wear out both. They go to work early in the morning, and continue at it (with but little rest) until mid night. No person who is unacquainted with their duties will hesitate to say that their number ought to be increased and some relief thus afforded them. But it may be urged by the penurious that it will cost something to make this increase. Of course it will, and it also costs more to have three Justices than to have one, and if we allow such false notions of economy to influence us, we ought to have only one instead of three Justices. When the people of the State of North Carolina become too poor or too stingy to pay the salaries of five Supreme Court Justices, then we had better abolish the Court altogether. We can better afford to pay five Justices now than we could pay three Justices fifty years ago. The salaries of all three of our Justices combined are not as much as the salary paid to each one of the Police Justices in the city of New York. The salary of each of our Justices is only half as much as the salary of a Congressman, and yet the former is usually a man of greater learning and certainly does more work than the latter.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER. Paris, August 26, 1892. For the last time I sit down to write to you from a foreign land and heartily glad I am that I will soon return. On Monday morning we sallied forth in quest of adventure and all objects of interest, which one does not have to go far before he sees here—horses falling down, people nearly run over, curious articles in shops, handsome buildings, the crowds in front of the fashionable cafes, &c., all blended together, giving a strong impression of life, excitement, &c. We wandered our way to one of the great Industrial Exhibitions of Paris, the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers, but much to our regret found it closed on that day, so we then turned towards the famous cemetery of Paris, Pere la Chaise, and spent several hours very pleasantly in traversing its streets and viewing its handsome houses, beautifully decorated with statues, relief and almost every conceivable kind of ornamentation. This is not strange talk but a good description in a general way, for it is a veritable Necropolis, having paved streets and flag-stone walks in front of tombs, which are in a great many instances miniature replicas in the different styles of architecture. Here one finds the memorials of most of the great and famous men which claimed France as their country—soldiers, statesmen, scientists, &c. Nearly all of Napoleon's levees and famous Marshals are remembered here or really buried—Thiers, Persigny, Marek, Gay, Lenoir, La Plante, &c. Here, too, in a little spot enclosed by iron railings, marked by no monuments, but still decorated with flowers by admirers, is the grave of the "Grave des Braves," Mirel de Noy. From the Cemetery a fine view of Paris is obtained, all the principal buildings, looming up, showing their grand proportions—Hotel de Ville, Notre Dame, Hotel de la Ville, &c. Are of Triumphant, Treacherous, &c. Leaving here we went toward the river, passing the site of the old Bastille, which is now marked by a broad, open place from the centre of which arises an immense height the Column of July, inscribed with the names of those who fell here in July, 1830. The dates are on two sides, the armorial bearings of the city on another, and the fourth is represented a lion, the astronomical symbol of July. Napoleon I intended erecting here a huge elephant in bronze and the base of white marble was placed there for it but now supports the July Column. The Genius of Liberty is in the torch of enlightenment and broken chains of servitude surmounts the whole. Journeying on we cross the Seine and visit the Jardin des Plantes, containing the botanical and zoological collections. The former was quite extensive and seemed to our untrained eyes quite good, but the animals were not quite so worthy of a visit by one who had seen the fine menageries of London and Cologne. The specimens are not so good, the number of species represented are far less, numerous and their accommodation and the general care for animals and animals is not so great. We then took a "bus" and traversed the Rue Boulevard St. Germain to the Pont d'Arche, one of the fine bridges, and strolled awhile in the Jardin de Tuileries. On Tuesday morning we made a second visit of the Conservatoire and this time were successful in obtaining entrance. This is a fine collection of industrial and artistic productions, agricultural implements and products, and besides these, the standard measures of all the nations, including of course an American set—yardstick, gallons, bushels and pounds, including their diversions—engines of all sorts, steam, hydraulic, &c., including one invented by Cugnot in 1770, a road engine propelled by steam having a regular old brass pot for a boiler, the whole thing being so heavy and clumsy that you would almost doubt if an engine of today could be the result of a number of inventions similar in intention. However much you believed in Progress. The collection also included some "magnificent" specimens of Sans-Culotte and vases with a set of G. de la Bastille tapestry. After spending as much time here that we did not really hope to see much more we went to see the celebrated Frieze in the church of St. Vincent. This extended all around the church, being painted upon the railing of the gallery and representing a procession of the saints, being celebrated for the skillfulness of its execution and the classic beauty of the figures. The church too is handsome, being profusely decorated with gilding and having a very rich and highly ornamented altar, forming the eastern apse, crowning a very large crucifix. On Wednesday we visited the Pantheon, a very large church, having the highest dome in Paris—the lantern from which you obtain an elegant view being the very highest point in the city. The dome is adorned with an immense painting of very great excellence and fine coloring, representing the various kings of France paying their devotion to Saint Genevieve, the patron saint of the church. The interior of the church is at present being adorned with wall paintings by good artists representing various stages of life and the many celebrated and charitable actions of this much-revered saint. We had an opportunity of visiting the vaults which are very extensive, forming a regular labyrinth. In these are two wooden sarcophagi placed here in memory of Voltaire and Rousseau. Upon Rousseau's is a hand holding a heated torch indicative of the storm, which that "wild, self-torturing spirit" shed around, or at least endeavored to do. Accompanying the wooden sarcophagus of Voltaire is a statue in marble of the philosopher. There are also some other tombs here, one of which contains the nation's hero, La Fayette, another Marshal Lannes, and several

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tombs of Senators of the 1st Empire. The Pantheon was one of the headquarters of the insurgents during the Communist war and was only captured after a "severe struggle." From the tombs we filed into a crescent-shaped corridor and the guide commenced making the most startling and blood-curdling cries and loudly we heard a sound from one end as of a cannon. This thundered through the vaults awaking the most remarkable echo I ever heard—that was what he was endeavoring to do. He would talk and every word would be heard twice or thrice in the exact tone and seeming to have been most distinctly articulated by some one at the other end. By simply striking a wooden box with his hand several times it would seem to hear a volley of artillery. The noise is a real up in the confusion and fuss that was to be heard in the Pantheon, the French Stock Exchange, which we went to next. It is an ordinary building but an extraordinary fine, surpassing that in New York, provided such a thing is possible. On Thursday we joined an English and American excursion to Versailles and St. Cloud. We came to the latter place first and walked through the splendid grounds and inspected the exterior (interior not open to public) of the ruins of the Chateau of Palace—only walls standing and these showing marks of fire and pillage—this was Napoleon's favorite residence. Then we visited the small Palace of Triumvir, built for Madame Maintenon. This was elegantly furnished and contained many interesting objects—beds and furniture, &c. Here were Napoleon's suite of rooms, in which everything is yellow, his favorite color, a chamber magnificently fitted up for Queen Victoria on one of her visits which she never occupied, a very large (largest in world) excavated at Pompeii, immense vases, &c. The various carriages of state were also shown—those used by Napoleon I. at different periods of his life, all surpassed by a huge mass of gilt on wheels—surmounted by little figures, inlaid sides, jeweled hangings inside and all amounting to 7 tons of copper and finery. "Taking 8 horses to pull it well at a walking pace." This was used by Napoleon and his second wife at the baptism of the Prince Imperial. After being assaulted with such an engine as this we were prepared for anything at Versailles, which we soon reached. This is too large to take in and its magnificence is only equalled by its size. It moreover contains the largest picture in the world and the finest and richest room on this terrestrial globe so that you see it is vast grandeur or magnificent immensity, either you please, or better, both together. I was bewildered, astonished and highly pleased with all I saw. Man's ingenuity was severely taxed to produce such a vast thing and not have any one part fall short of another in splendor or beauty. The collection of paintings comprises some of the grandest and finest of modern art—and there I thought I could realize to the very fullest extent that "a thing of beauty is a joy forever." The ceilings are masses of gilding and frescoes. One can imagine (or rather their imagination can run riot) or form an idea of the vastness of the same expended in its erection after learning that Louis XIV. who merely began it spent such an amount that he caused the corbels to be burnt that no one should know what it cost, for it alarmed him to see how much he did spend. All of this old part was built of Italian marble and in the days when quarrying and transportation were not as now. Then, too, Louis Philippe commenced work on it with avowed intention of making it the finest palace in the world.

A Fatal Mistake. A dispatch from Pittsburgh, Pa., dated 25th inst., says: At Elizabethport, today, a coal-tuner named Forsyth took several sticks of dynamite home for the purpose of fishing and not knowing its dangerous qualities placed it in the oven of the stove to thaw out. He then went to work, and his wife and three children then sat down to dinner. In about fifteen minutes Forsyth was startled by a loud report and hurrying home to learn the cause a ghastly spectacle met his gaze. His home was completely wrecked and his wife and three children were lying on the ground, horribly mangled. The youngest child, Willie, aged five years, was dead and Mrs. Forsyth, who had been sitting nearest the stove, presented the appearance of a person killed with buckshot. She was still living but her injuries are such that death is inevitable. The other two children were considerably bruised and cut but are not fatally hurt. The sight nearly crazed Forsyth and he attempted to commit suicide but was prevented by his friends.

Highly Esteemed. The youthful color and a rich lustrous are restored to faded or gray hair by the use of Parker's Hair Balm, a harmless dressing highly esteemed for its perfume and purity.

STRENGTH. To vigorously push a business, strength to study a profession, strength to regulate a household, strength to do a day's labor without physical pain. All this represents what is wanted, in the often heard expression, "Oh! I wish I had the strength!" If you are broken down, have not energy, or feel as if life was hardly worth living, you can be relieved and restored to robust health and strength by taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, which is a true tonic—a medicine universally recommended for all wasting diseases.

608 N. Fremont St., Baltimore. During the war I was injured in the stomach by a piece of a shell, and have suffered from it ever since. About four years ago I brought on paralysis, which kept me in bed six months, and the best doctors in the city did I could not live. I suffered fearfully from indigestion, and for over two years could not eat solid food and for a large portion of the time was unable to retain even liquid nourishment. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters and now after taking two bottles I am able to get up and go around and am rapidly improving. G. DECKER.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is a complete and sure remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Weakness and all diseases requiring a true, reliable, non-alcoholic tonic. It enriches the blood, gives new life to the muscles and tones to the nerves.

D. T. JOHNSON & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND COTTON SELLERS. Always on hand a good stock of heavy groceries, including all weights and measures. DELTA COTTON TIES, best file on the market. We can handle to advantage large quantities of WHEAT, OATS, CORN, FLOUR, and all kinds of country produce. Write for information. D. T. JOHNSON & CO., Oct. 12, 1892. 3m. Raleigh, N. C.

LEX. H. ADAMS, RALEIGH, N. C., Grocer and Commission Merchant. DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c., &c. Personal attention given to buying and selling cotton. Liberal Advances made. Mr. G. J. Williams, of Chatham, is still with me and is always pleased to serve his countrymen. Oct. 12, 1892. 3m.

RON FRAME SAW MIL, Price, Without Saw, \$250. JOHN H. BURGESS, FRANKLINVILLE, N. C. September 7, 1892—1t.

Dr. WM. LYNCH, DENTIST, Will visit Chapel Hill on the second Monday in each month. All calls left with Dr. A. B. Robertson or Dr. McQuay will be promptly attended to. Feb. 2, 1892. 1t.

GEO. A. THOMPSON, HEAD QUARTERS, 40 & 51 Person Street, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. Is not only prepared for approaching

HOLIDAYS BUT KEEPS HIS STOCK FULLY UP AND Prices Fully Down! Leading feature of my business: Buy Close, Sell Close, AND APPRECIATE ALL PATRONS. Call at HEAD QUARTERS, 49 & 51 PERSON STREET. Nov. 15, 1892. 3m.

The Height of Folly. To wait until you are in bed with disease you may not get over for months, is the height of folly, when you might be easily cured during the early symptoms by Parker's Ginger Tonic. We have known sickly families made the healthiest by a timely use of this pure medicine.—Observer.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN! OUR NEW FALL STOCK OF HARDWARE, TINWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS IS WORTH EXAMINING AND WORTH BUYING!!

OUR COTTON KING STOVE Beats the World! TRY IT! OUR GOODS ARE RELIABLE! OUR PRICES ARE REASONABLE! OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE! OUR GOODS ARE NEW!

We pay special attention to all grades of oils—Kerosene, Abolition Security, &c., and guarantee our prices to be lowest.

GUNS!—SINGLE AND DOUBLE BRECHET AND MEZEL LOADERS. AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIAL, &c., &c. We carry the largest stock of these goods to be found in the State. Write for handsomely illustrated catalogue.

Oct. 12, 1892. 3m.

J. C. BREWSTER & CO., BULLMAN BUILDING, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE ALL RIGHT Cooking Stove. The celebrated, Side Arms for this Celebrated stove, attention to the public that over TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND of these Stoves have been sold, and that the instance they have given.

ENTIRE SATISFACTION. PRICES VERY LOW. Write for Descriptive Catalogue and List of Furniture.

HARDWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Sash, Doors and Blinds, LARGEST STOCK IN NORTH CAROLINA. JULIUS LEWIS & CO. RALEIGH, N. C. Oct. 12, 1892. 3m.

GRAND OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS. Friends and Patrons, The cold season comes on apace, and in keeping with the season we are again filling our counters and shelves with the most desirable goods of Every Description. The Hosiery, the Tricots, the Knives, the small, light or heavy, but never less than our quality. The track to please all is for us to make small, yet we are confident of our ability to maintain our reputation for flowing the quality. We guarantee to clothe the multitude in the most correct shapes of Heavy or Light.

OVERCOATS, NOBBY SACK SUITS, SINGLE OR DOUBLE BREASTED CUT-AWAY SUITS, FINEST ALBERT COATS. THE LATEST PATTERNS IN PANTS. Hats and Caps

MADE ON THE MOST APPROVED PLANS AND IN THE LATEST STYLES. In Neckwear and Hosiery we have a full line, and our claim as Men's outfitters is well founded. Our old friends, and just as many new ones as desire to call, will be very welcome, in fact, we would be pleased to have a visit from every body, from north to south and near. You will find that it will suit our aim to sell the best goods at all times, in all our stock. Lowest possible prices to please and suit all conditions of mankind. This is consistent with every rightly conducted business. Bear in mind, we sell only such goods as we can recommend. It is our cardinal principle to please our customers. All we ask is to give us a fair trial, and we are confident of your continued patronage. In our store, we will say, come see what we have in stock, learn the prices and quality, and when in need of anything, a call will be appreciated. Respectfully yours, BERWANGER BROTHERS, LEADING CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS, HENRY BUILDING, OPPOSITE U. S. POSTOFFICE. September 14, 1892. 1t

NORRIS, WYATT & TAYLOR, COTTON COMMISSION MERCHANTS, RALEIGH, N. C. CONSIGNEES SOLICITED, HIGHEST PRICE AND PROMPT RETURNS GUARANTEED. Fertilize Your Wheat if You Want it to Pay You. 1,500 SACKS AMMONIATED AND ACID PHOSPHATES, The Best Fertilizer Made for Wheat and Oats, Now in Depot Ready for Shipment. Send your orders to NORRIS, WYATT & TAYLOR. Raleigh, N. C., September 5, 1892.

RALEIGH MARBLE WORKS. I W. DURHAM, FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C. DEALER IN NATIVE AND FOREIGN GRANITE AND MARBLE MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, TABLETS, &c. ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 287 CALL OR WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND DESIGNS. 75

CLOTHING! Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c. J. M. Rosenbaum, RALEIGH, N. C. Has received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF CLOTHING AND Gents' Furnishing Goods, which in STYLE AND QUALITY is not surpassed in the State, and will be sold CHEAP. All orders will receive PROMPT ATTENTION and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Oct. 12, 1892. 3m.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM. The Best, Crisp and most Economical Hair Dressing. It is the only one that restores the youthful color to grey hair, and does so at once. It is a new and wonderful discovery. Parker's Hair Balm. A Pure Family Medicine that Never Intoxicates. If you are a mechanic or farmer, wear out with overwork, or a mother runs down by family overwork, hold doses by PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. If you are a lawyer, minister, or business man, exhausted by mental stress, or anxious cares, do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. If you have Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney or Urinary Complaints, or if you are troubled with any chronic ailment, get strength, health, blood or nerves you can be cured by PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. If you are working away from home, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take Parker's Tonic at once! It will invigorate and build you up, and give you the best of health with never intoxicating. It is a new discovery of life. It can save your life. BOTTLED BY DR. J. C. PARKER, New York, N. Y. and sold every where. GENTLY SAVING BETTER DOLLAR SIZE.