The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1883.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

The Legislature will adjourn on next Monday, its work will pass into history, and its members will return to their constituents and give an account of their stewardship. Our legislators will soon lose their importance and be merged in the common herd of humanity. The present Legislature is in no way remarkable, does not deserve unusual praise, nor should receive unusual censure. There have been Legislatures superior to this, and there have also been Legislatures inferior to this. All Legislatures receive their full share of criticism and censure, and this one will be no exception. Its members will be blamed for doing what they have done and also for not doing what they should have done. It is impossible to please or satisfy everybody. Although the members seem to have been industrious and busily engaged, yet all the important work of the session is crowded into its closing days. After the adjournment, and their work is completed, we will be better enabled to pass judgment on their acts.

The Senate seems to have become alarmed at the passage of the bill providing for the erection of a residence for the Governor, and by a very decisive vote has passed a supplemental bill forbidding any work to be done until after the meeting of the next Legislature. A sudden change has "come o'er the spirit of their dream." That body has also refused to pass the bill providing for the erection of suitable rooms for the Supreme Court and State Library. The House defeated by a large majority the bill to appropriate a certain sum to every company of the State Guard, and our military friends are very indignant thereat. The Senate also defeated the bill to extend aid to the State Board of Health. This Legislature is determined not to be extravagant, and persistently refuses to make any appropriation of the public funds that is not absolutely necessary. For this the tax-payers are not apt to censure them.

Greatly to their own surprise, as well as to the surprise of everybody else, our senators tabled the bill to create a Railroad Commission. We think this was done rather petulantly by certain senators who could not get the bill that they wanted, and the people will hold them to a strict accountability therefor. This Legislature was expected to establish a Railroad Commission, and if the action of the Senate is not reconsidered and some sort of a bill passed there will be a howl raised throughout the State. We are pleased to know that the senator from this county voted in favor of the bill, and therein he certainly represented the wishes of his constituents. While we do not think that the establishment of a Railroad Commission would or could do all that is expected of it, yet it would do much good and be of great benefit to the people of North Carolina, just as other Railroad Commissions have benefited the citizens of other States. As we supposed, the committee have at last reported in favor of seating Parker, as the representative from Northampton county, in the place of Peebles, to whom the certificate of election had been given. We presume the House has, by this time, acted on the report and given Parker his seat which another man has been wrongfully occupying all the session. We regret that the matter could not have been decided earlier in the session, instead of now at its close. It is following too closely the bad examples set us by the republicans in Congress.

The House has passed a bill by which any township in Wake county can adopt the no-fence law upon the petition of a majority of the voters therein. Quite a number of counties have applied for the benefits of the no-fence law, and several bills have passed to establish this law in different counties, showing its increasing popularity.

The Committee on redistricting the State has reported a bill that will probably pass. As stated by us last week, the only change in this (the Fourth) district will be the substitution of Alamance for Granville. The greatest changes will be in the Sixth and Seventh districts. The new Sixth district will be composed of New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Robeson, Richmond, Anson, Union, Stanly, Cabarrus and Mecklenburg: and the Seventh district will be Montgomery, Randolph, Davidson, Davie, Yadkin, Rowan, Iredell and Catawba.

The House has passed by a large majority the bill that had already passed the Senate in regard to the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad, and we are pleased to learn that it is the intention of the syndicate to push work vigorously, so as to have the cars running through from Fayetteville to Greensboro before next Christmas. We bid our friends along the route to cheer up, for there seems to be now a reasonable certainty that their long deferred hopes will soon be realized, and this great work of internal improvement be at last constructed. We wish that there were as strong hopes of an early extension of the Midland road to Salisbury.

Mr Dortch is one of the few Legislators who refuses a free pass from the railroad companies, and he has introduced a bill into the senate to forbid the issuing of free passes to legislators, judges and other officials. We hardly think his bill will become a law.

The Forty-seventh Congress will expire, by constitutional limitation, at twelve o'clock M. on next Sunday, and nobody will regret it. This body has covered itself with disgrace and received such a rebuke at the last election as will deter future Congresses from following its example. The House came into existence with a large republican majority, but has acted in such a manner as to make the people take away their power and elect a House with an overwhelming democratic majority. Notwithstanding the popular demand for a reduction of taxation, in which even the President joined, and although there is such a large surplus or excess of receipts over expenditures, yet this Congress with a republican majority in both branches has persistently refused to relieve the people and continues a burden that is not only oppressive but is needless. It is a fail[illegible] time that such a Congress was stepping down and out.

During this last week of its session there remained [illegible] contested election cases to be disposed of by the House of Representatives, in all of which the Elections Committee have recommended that the contestants be seated. This seems almost incredible and yet is a sad truth, and is a disgrace upon the nation that tolerates such injustice!

Our Raleigh Letter.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb 27, 1883.

Dear Record: The Legislature has decided to adjourn next Monday, March 5th. That honorable body is dispatching business now in a very rapid manner. They reached "the Code" yesterday on its third reading. Mr. Clarke, of Craven, as the representative republican Senator insisted upon reading the entire bill. After much discussion and many points of order the clerks began the reading with relays. After reading an hour or two Mr. [illegible], liberal from [illegible], arose and said he was sent here to transact business and not obstruct legislation and that he would beg and implore his friend from Craven to withdraw his objections and let business go on as usual. Instead of rep[illegible] the democrats he was [illegible] the republican party in its attitude of obstructing legislation and such action would undoubtedly injure the republican party in the next election. Mr. Clarke [illegible] replied it [illegible] all he could. The clerks set to work and read with all the rapidity they could command and late in the afternoon the bill passed its third reading and was sent to the House.

The bill to re-district the State passed the Senate yesterday and was made a special order for tomorrow. The only change made in our district is to take off Granville and add Alamance. This makes it more surely democratic. The bill gives the Republicans one district and the democrats eight, and divides the State as nearly like it was in 1870 as could well be done and make an additional district. The different districts are beginning to be named. The sixth is familiarly known as the "shot gun" district.

An effort is being made to get up a new election law, but it will probably fail. North Carolina is not yet ready for a South Carolina election law.

A bill has passed amending the machinery act. The most important amendment being one making it a misdemeanor to fail to pay poll tax after a certain time.

The machine for making magistrates has about finished its job. Will send you a list for Chatham next week.

Q. Z.

A Jockey's Marriage.

From News and Observer.

A social event, which created almost as much talk as would the wedding of a prince, was the marriage a fortnight ago of the great jockey, Fred. Archer, and pretty Nellie Dawson, of Newmarket. Mr. Archer, it is announced in this connection, has within the last ten years won some fifteen hundred races and accumulated a fortune of $500,000. Hence the church in which the ceremony took place was densely crowded and a general holiday seemed to pervade the town. A roasted ox, the gift of Lord Hastings, was distributed to the poor of the neighborhood, besides 1,000 loaves of bread and 1,000 pints of beer, the gift of the groom. Who wouldn't be a jockey?

The Warren line steamer Glamorgan was lost in mid ocean and her captain and six of her crew were drowned. The steamer Republic rescued the remainder, forty-four in all, but lost one of her own men.

Our Washington Letter.

(From our regular correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Feb 24, 1883.

Since it became evident some time ago that the house neither could nor would pass a tariff bill all eyes have been turned upon the senate. It was felt that no change in the tariff was likely to take place at the present session unless through the action of that body. Two weeks since the senate took up the bill which it had been debating for months in the committee of the whole, and it was announced that rapid work would be made with it. The discussion in committee had been very thorough, and in many respects a more liberal bill had been secured than was reported by the finance committee. There was a general impression that the senate, yielding to the pronounced extensive public demand, was willing to make at least a commencement of substantial reform in the fiscal system which now weighs so heavily on the industries and commerce of the country. But when the bill came out of the committee of the whole it was taken in hand by another committee, not known to the constitution or the laws, not appointed by the senate, not responsible to the people, and yet more influential than the people's representatives, more powerful, for the time being, than the people themselves. This committee consisted of the lobby of the [illegible] manufacturers, and particularly of the [illegible] steel interests. They were not satisfied with the bill. They gave orders that it should not be passed unless it could be [illegible] to suit them. Under their direction senators from various parts of the country assailed the bill, and proposed its modification, and two weeks have been consumed in satisfying the representatives of private interests, while the great body of the people have waited impatient at the delay, which threatened the continuance of their burdens for another year. Finally the bill has passed, what there is left of it, and we are still at sea as to what the house will do with it.

There is every likelihood that the new senate will have a [illegible] democratic after the adjournment of the present Congress. What a beautiful array of senators the far west now [illegible]. Bowen for example, and Tabor and Miller and Senator-elect [illegible] and a few others. It has been suggested [illegible] that some [illegible] notoriety on the heads of such [illegible] without a few taps from the barrel, but Senator-elect Sabin will take his seat under the [illegible] of his seventy-seven brother senators that he got there by sending out to Mr. Mark H. Dunnell. Mr. Dunnell is afflicted with a [illegible] ambition that [illegible] itself. He wanted to be speaker [illegible] which he possessed but one single qualification, and that is a voice like a fog horn which he exercised, and a way of flapping his arms [illegible] preparing for a long [illegible] and voluminous [illegible]. Now, Mr. Dunnell [illegible] with a [illegible] to Mr. Windom's success, and, more than all, he didn't want to see Mr. Windom back in the senate, so he looked around and saw that he could probably strike a bargain with Mr. Sabin. Before [illegible] Mr. Windom's friends in Washington [illegible] and wanted him to go to Minnesota [illegible] Mr. Sabin. It is very well known that a great deal of money was used in the [illegible] Mr. Ward [illegible], and everybody knows that Mr. Dunnell [illegible] for Mr. Sabin was [illegible] by ten or twelve of the [illegible] Dunnell men going over in a body. So [illegible] through [illegible] Dunnell and the transported Sabin. Now, is not that a nice way to send [illegible] to the United States senate? One thing is certain. [illegible] senators and [illegible] in Washington. It is not [illegible] selected, but killed outright and buried, and the gravestone marked with the names of [illegible], Robeson and Windom, with room for Don Cameron's tenure. Senator Miller, the California [illegible], lives in a fine house which he does not own, and with such a [illegible] as Mr. Windom's house, and then a Wiggins [illegible] disappointment as Mr. Blaine's house behind him, he will hardly be beguiled into the fascinating pastime of palace building.

Another young man has turned up with a scheme for receiving and recording the votes of Congress by the aid of electricity. His name is Enos, and he comes from Peabody, Mass. I wonder how many inventors have tried their hand [illegible] this [illegible] problem? [illegible] invention is quite perfect in its theory, and if senators and members were so anxious to dispatch public business, as to wish to abandon the roll call and vote instantaneously and all together, Mr. Enos might get a chance to introduce his mechanism. Every roll call now occupies about one hour, and to obtain frequent calls is one of the favorite methods of filibustering. If members recorded their votes simultaneously by electricity the roll call would not occupy more than three minutes. But the trouble is that more than half the members and a good many of the senators never would hear the sound of their own voices during the proceedings at all if there were no roll calls. A moiety of them still have an almost irresistible desire to blow out the gas every night before going to bed. I don't think the little button business will be introduced into legislation for a long while yet.

Paoxa.

A murderer in the jail at Newaygo, Mich., died from terror, imagining the noise of a party in a neighboring house to be that of a mob about to lynch him.

The Western Floods.

In order that our readers may have some idea of the destruction and suffering caused by the recent floods in the West, we copy the following from the New York Herald:

The waters have now receded from the flooded districts in the valleys of the Ohio and Wabash rivers, and something like an adequate idea can be formed of the damage done. At Lawrenceburg about six hundred houses were either destroyed or so wrecked as to be uninhabitable and 4,000 people are homeless and destitute, dependent upon charity for support. Every business man in the city is absolutely ruined, and during the past ten days men who have been regarded as prosperous and well to do have been compelled to call upon the relief committees for food for their families. Down the river for 150 miles the country is devastated to a width of three or four miles. Fences, sheds, barns and houses are swept away. The farmers have lost all their stock and agricultural products. Their property is greatly damaged, and it will take them years to restore their property to the condition it was before the flood. At Madison the loss will not reach over $200,000, and this will fall generally upon the manufacturers, although 150 residences were either inundated or [illegible] away.

At Jeffersonville the destruction was most appalling. A city of 9,000 inhabitants was completely submerged to an average depth of twelve feet. The people were fortunate to escape with themselves, but in no case was their personal property saved. The stock of the business houses was ruined, so far as water could do it. The suffering here among the people was terrible. A thousand laboring men, mostly with families, not only are thrown out of employment for weeks to come, but their houses and household goods are ruined. Out of the government supply depots have been issued nearly five hundred soldiers' [illegible] who were employed as seamstresses in making clothing were rendered homeless. The waters in subsiding have left the houses heaved up and [illegible] and [illegible] and crushed [illegible] force of the water as they swept in from the Ohio.

Two miles below Jeffersonville the little village of Charleston was under water to such depth that the ferry boats ran over it, [illegible] the [illegible] Portland, a thriving manufacturing town, was almost entirely destroyed. At New Albany the manufacturers suffered a loss of $100,000, and 250 houses were taken from their foundations and carried down the river. Farther down the damage was more [illegible], although Leavenworth, the seat of Crawford county, was almost destroyed. Of the intervening country between Lawrenceburg and New Albany, on the Indiana side, estimates are but little more than guesswork. Exceptional [illegible] the washing away of fences, sheds, stables, stock and agricultural products, $300,000 would be but a small estimate for farm. A summary of the total loss from New Albany to the Cincinnati is as follows:

Jeffersonville	$925,000
New Albany	750,000
Madison	200,000
Aurora	150,000
Lawrenceburg	150,000
Intervening county	300,000
Total	$2,475,000

At Jeffersonville there are 9,000 people without a home. At New [illegible] about 8,000, at Madison [illegible], at Aurora 500, at Lawrenceburg nearly 4,000, and in the intervening country 2,500, or a total for the whole [illegible] 24,000.

When these facts are taken into consideration it will be seen that the help extended from outside sources must be as liberal as the spirit in which it is given is generous and benevolent. Hundreds of business men who were prosperous a week ago are to-day bankrupt, and thousands of women and children who lived in comfortable homes are now refugees from them and dependent upon charity for food and clothing. Sickness is greatly on the increase in the flooded districts and the mortality has increased at least two hundred per cent. The work of relief is being carried on in a systematic and orderly manner. The Indiana Legislature has appropriated $100,000 which sum is being distributed by the Governor and State officers. The city of Indianapolis has already sent $37,000, besides twenty-five car loads of provisions.

Native North Carolinians.

From the Wilmington Review.

In the Congressional Directory of the Forty-seventh Congress, second session, we find the names of one Senator and five Representatives, sent from other than North Carolina, who are natives of this State. We give the name and age of each and also the State to which they are respectively accredited, and in the case of Representatives, the number of the Congressional District. The list is as follows:

Senator—Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, born at Stewartsville, Richmond county, N. C., October 31st, 1826.

Representatives—William Henry Forney, Seventh District of Alabama, born at Lincolnton, N. C., Nov. 9th, 1823; Poindexter Dunn, First District of Arkansas, born in Wake county, N. C., Nov. 31, 1831; Henry G. Turner, Second District of Georgia, born in N. C., March 20th, 1839; Joseph G. Cannon, Fourteenth District of Illinois, born at Guilford, N. C., May 7th, 1836, and Van H. Manning, Second District of Mississippi, born in Martin county, N. C., July 26th, 1839.

William H. Brown, a member of the first star route jury, has been indicted for receiving money to influence his action as a juror

A Receiver Appointed.

From the News and Observer.

In the suit brought by the A. & N. C. R. R. Company against Mr. Best and the Midland N. C. R. R. Company, alleging that the lease has been broken and forfeited and in which application has been made for a receiver of the leased railroad, Judge Phillips yesterday announced his decision that a receiver ought to be appointed, and that he would make the appointment. This is, we suppose, the beginning of the end of Mr. Best.

The judgment requires that the receiver shall enter into a bond of $100,000. He is to take possession of all the property, rights and franchises of the road, with power to manage, control and exercise all franchises; to prosecute suits brought by said road, and to defend suits brought against it.

It requires the Midland N. C. R. R. Co. to immediately deliver and transfer to the receiver all property belonging to the A. & N. C. R. R.

The receiver is to ascertain by means of a skilled expert or experts the true condition of the property, and report the same to this court within 30 days after he shall have received possession thereof.

He is authorized to expend the necessary amount to put the rolling stock, motive power, roadbed, &c., in such order as to facilitate the dispatch of business, &c.

He is to make to this court quarterly reports of all his acts and doings under this judgment, keeping full and accurate accounts of all the business and transactions of the said road.

He shall, from time to time, as occasion may arise, have power to apply to this court for further orders in the premises.

A Brutal Mother.

From the Charlotte Journal.

It appears that Mrs Brown, the wife of James Brown, living on the farm of Mr. J. G. Hood, near Davidson College, allowed herself to be seized with a fit of passion, growing out of domestic matters, and by the instigation of the devil or some other evil spirit, resolved to give vent to her rage on the person of her little daughter, aged about 11 years. She tied a strip of cloth around the little girl's neck, and swore she was going to strangle to death her own offspring. The inhuman mother had by persistent work well nigh accomplished her most wicked undertaking, when her little son who was sick and in bed on the [illegible] of the house, hearing [illegible] gasping for life, went down [illegible] his mother to desist from the fiendish and unnatural deed she [illegible] to perpetrate. The [illegible] rage when the woman would not hear the voice of her son and the boy saw the [illegible] the inhumanity of his mother and the imminence of his sister, the boy did not hesitate; and seeing his sister almost in a death struggle, he took up a chair and, with one heavy blow, sent her would-be murderer to the floor, deprived of consciousness. She remained breathless for a while, and unconscious for some time, but when Dr. Holt left the house she was conscious, yet suffering from a serious but not dangerous wound just above the eye.

Death of Judge Cloud.

From the News & Observer.

Ex-Judge J. M. Cloud, so widely known in this State, died suddenly, on the train, as it reached Charlotte Sunday afternoon, as he was on his way to his home at Winston, from Jacksonville, Florida. He was apparently perfectly well at Augusta, Ga., but illness seized him, physicians were telegraphed for, and got on the train beyond Charlotte. At that point Judge Cloud's brother and [illegible] But the [illegible] was past hope, and [illegible] not [illegible] from the sleeping car. The train waited a [illegible] at the station fifteen minutes, at the end of which time the Judge was a corpse. Judge Cloud had for some years been spending his winters in Florida. He was born in Stokes county, in 1811, and was about 72 years of age. The cause of his death is said to have been apoplexy. He studied law about 1835 under Hon. Nathaniel Boyden, and for many years practiced in the courts of his district. He was appointed judge of the superior court by Gov. Holden, in 1868, to succeed Judge D. H. Starbuck, and served until 1878. Since then he had lived a quiet life, being blessed with ample means. He was [illegible] in his [illegible] peculiarities, but had many warm friends.

A Mutiny of Convicts.

A telegram from Jefferson City, Mo., says the convicts in the penitentiary had just returned to their shops from dinner, on last Friday, when a preconcerted mutiny broke out in the harness shop of Jacob Strauss & Co. Four convicts seized Vanhorn, the foreman of the collar shop, and told him to remain quiet, while four others seized Seller, the foreman of the harness shop, and stripped him of his clothes. John H. Johnson, the ringleader, a highway robber, who is serving a sentence of twelve years, ran into the department where horse collars are stuffed, and set a lot of loose straw on fire. In a moment the building with its three shops, harness, collar and whip, was on fire. Great confusion ensued. The guards ran in with the hose, but were met by the convicts who cut the hose. The ringleader, Johnson, made an effort to escape over the walls, but despite the fact that he had a knife and club, he was captured and put in the dungeon. His seven companions were also confined in [illegible] cells. The fire was got under control, but not until several shops were completely destroyed.

The case of ex-Treasurer Polk was called in the Criminal Court at Nashville, Tenn., last Monday, but was continued owing to the illness of the prisoner.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Important Notice to Farmers of North Carolina!

In order that all may be able to use

Baugh's Special Fertilizer for Tobacco and Grain,

we are now selling it direct to farmers of North Carolina, at the following

Reduced Wholesale Prices for Cash:

Price per Single Ton	$ 35.00
Three (3) Tons for	100.00
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Per Ton of 2000 lbs. in good bags of 200 lbs. each on board cars or vessel at our works.

We Guarantee the following analysis:

Ammonia	5 to 6 Per cent.
Available Bone Phosphate	10 to 12 " "
Sulphate of Potash	4 to 5 " "

This article has been used for years in North Carolina with excellent results, and we think it will pay all Tobacco Growers to use it liberally.

Address all orders and inquiries to

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January 4, 1883. 3m.

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AMMONIATED SUPERPHOSPHATE.

ANALYSIS.

Commercial Fertilizer **393.** Raleigh, N. C., April 24th, 1882.

Received from Commissioner of Agriculture in Air-tight Can, sealed:

Water at 212 degree F.	17 22 per cent.	
Soluble Phosphoric Acid.	6.32	
Reverted " "	2.20	
Total Available " "	8.52	Equal to Bone Phosphate 18 60
Insoluble " "	2.58	" " " " 5.63
Nitrogen	1.95	" " Ammonia 2.37
Potash	2.17	

Commercial Value Per Ton, (2000 lbs.) $35.75.

Signed, CHARLES W. DABNEY, Jr.

Hon. M. McGehee,
Commissioner of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

We will sell the above **First-Class Fertilizer,** (privilege tax paid,) at the following low prices, free on board in Baltimore; **10 ton lots $28 per ton;** 5 ton lots $29; less than 5 tons $30; **we also offer at lowest prices a** full line of AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS, **for making Home-Made Fer**tilizers. Send for our book about Fertilizers.

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Jan. 11, 1883. (f.) 118 W. Lombard St., Baltimore, Md.

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Raleigh, N. C., September 5, 1882.

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Nov. 16, 1882. 6m.

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The book is well printed on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 272 pages and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.

For sale by booksellers generally, who may be supplied in quantities on favorable terms, by either of the undersigned.

If not to be had at your local book store, mailed post-paid on receipt of the price, by

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February 22, 1883.

Literary School,

PITTSBORO', N. C.

Opened December 11th, 1882, with 15 scholars, 33 [illegible] and constantly increasing. The design of this school is to teach Primary branches of English. The people are sending their children from ten to fifteen miles, and it will be the largest school in the county. J. A. ROBINSON, Teacher. Rev. B. D. McCLEAVES, Supt.

February 8th, 1883. 4m.

LAND [illegible] ... **A. A. THOMAS, Attorney-at-Law, Washington, D. C.**

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September 7, 1882.-3m. PITTSBORO, N. C.

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CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

To take effect 4:00 a. m. Sunday, May 15, 1881.

No. 1—Leave		No. 2—Leave	
Raleigh,	7 45 p m	Hamlet	2 30 a m
Cary,	8 16 p m	Hoffman	3 14 a m
Apex	8 37 p m	Keyser	3 37 a m
New Hill	8 57 p m	Blue's	3 54 a m
Merry Oaks	9 17 p m	Manly	4 13 a m
Moncure	9 35 p m	Cameron	4 55 a m
Osgood	9 50 p m	Sanford	5 38 a m
Sanford	10 39 p m	Osgood	6 02 a m
Cameron	11 17 p m	Moncure	6 24 a m
Manly	11 35 p m	Merry Oaks	6 42 a m
Blue's	12 00 p m	New Hill	7 00 a m
Keyser	12 38 p m	Apex	7 22 a m
Hoffman	1 02 p m	Cary	7 44 a m
Arrive Hamlet,	1 45 a m	Arrive Raleigh,	8 30 a m

Train number 1 connects at Hamlet with C. C. Railway for Charlotte and all points south. Train number 2 connects at Raleigh with the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad for all points north.

The Local Freight train, with passenger coach attached, leaves Raleigh at 5:30 a. m. and arrives at 7:40 p. m.

JOHN C. WINDER, Superintendent.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE—Having qualified as Administrators of J. H. Mims, deceased, we hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said decedent to exhibit the same to us on or before the 8th day of February, 1884.

T. Y. MIMS,
J. S. STONE.

Feb. 8, 1883. 6w.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE of a mortgage executed to me by W. T. Dorsett, on the 1st day of April, 1879, I will sell at public auction for cash, at the court house door in Pittsboro', N. C., on SATURDAY the 10th day of March, 1883, a tract of land in Hadley township, on Dry Creek, on which is situated a mill known as Clark's mill, adjoining the lands of A. B. Chaplin, J. H. Dorsett and others.

Feb. 8, 1883. 6w. THOMAS J. CLARK.