The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1883.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

THE STATISTICS furnished by the last census may be of interest to our readers and we, therefore, herewith publish some of them, especially those concerning our own State. As a matter of interest we also publish the relative rank of our State as compared with the other States and Territories of the Union. In population North Carolina ranks the fifteenth State, containing 1,399,750 inhabitants, of whom 687,908 are males and 711,842 are females. In vegetable productions she ranks as follows, viz: In the production of barley she is the thirty-ninth, raising 2,421 bushels; buckwheat, the twentieth, raising 44,668 bushels; corn, the fifteenth, raising 28,019,839 bushels; oats, the nineteenth, producing 3,838,068 bushels; rye, the seventeenth, producing 285,160 bushels; wheat, the twentieth, producing 3,397,393 bushels; hay, the twenty ninth, producing 93,711 tons; rice, the fourth, producing 5,609,191 pounds; cotton, the eighth, producing 389,598 bales; tobacco, the sixth, producing 26,986,213 pounds; Irish potatoes, the twenty-seventh, producing 722,773 bushels; and sweet potatoes the ninth, producing 4,576,148 bushels.

Having thus given the relative rank of our State we will now give the rank of our (Chatham) county as compared with the other counties of the State. In population Chatham ranks the twelfth, having 23,453 inhabitants, or as Granville and Orange have been divided since the census was taken Chatham really ranks as the tenth county; in the production of corn she ranks the fourth, producing 558,281 bushels; in oats, the seventh, producing 120,341 bushels; in wheat, the fifth, producing 122,760 bushels; and in cotton, the twenty-sixth, producing 5,858 bales.

It will thus be seen that Chatham takes a very high rank in the production of grain crops, and stands much better with the other counties of the State than the State does with the other States of the Union.

THE EXCURSION of the North Carolina Press Association to the Boston Exposition will be of a most pleasant character, and we doubt not will be much enjoyed. The Secretary of the Association will in due time notify the members thereof as to all the arrangements. In the meantime we would announce that it has been decided to take the trip the first week in October, meeting at Weldon on Wednesday the 3rd of October, and leaving Norfolk that afternoon about 6 o'clock by one of the splendid steamers of The Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company. Instead of going by sea all the way from Norfolk to Boston the party will disembark at Providence and continue their journey by rail, thus affording an opportunity of seeing something of the country, and shortening the distance. Free transportation has been tendered, but meals, state-rooms, &c., for the round trip will cost $11. Arrangements will be made in Boston for reduced rates at one of the best hotels. The time selected for the excursion will be several days after the equinoctial storm and before cold weather—a season that is delightful in that cold climate. Members of the Association who intend going on this excursion are requested to at once notify the secretary.

This exposition is not local in its character, but will have exhibits from many European and Asiatic nations. The far-distant empire of Japan will have a large and interesting exhibit, which will doubtless attract much attention. It is said that no State in the Union will have a better exhibit than North Carolina, and our tar-heel editors will have cause to feel proud of their good old State. The exposition opens the first week in September and closes the first week in November.

A MEETING of the Confederate soldiers of Warren county was held at Warrenton, on the 10th inst., and from all accounts it must have been a grand affair. The number of persons in attendance is estimated at over 7,000, and among them were the Governor and other prominent officials. Senator Ransom was the orator of the occasion, and his oration is said to have been not only worthy of so grand an occasion but to have surpassed all previous efforts of that distinguished orator and statesman. We are pleased to hear of these reunions of the old Confederate soldiers, who would now battle as bravely for the "stars and stripes" as they did in days of yore for the "stars and bars". It is not treason or disloyalty to the federal government to honor the memory of our dead heroes or to cultivate by these reunions the friendship of old comrades.

AN EVENT took place last week in the city of New York—the chief city of this continent—that attracted an audience of ten thousand persons, who paid for witnessing it the immense sum of twenty-three thousand dollars. Not only did this event excite much interest in that great city, but in all the large cities of the country, and long telegraphic accounts of it were published in all the leading daily papers. The immense Madison Street Garden, in which the event occurred, was packed to its utmost capacity by men of all ranks and stations in life—high public officials, wealthy citizens, and men of high character, as well as pickpockets and prize-fighters. Now, what was this event? What was it that attracted so vast an audience? For what was this large sum of $23,000 so freely given? Was it to hear some learned literateur lecture? Was it to promote the cause of Christianity or education? Was it to hear some sweet singer or charming cantatrice? No, for none of these purposes. It was to witness a sparring contest. Yes, this vast audience, which nothing else could have collected, paid $23,000 to see two men pummel each other for fifteen minutes. Isn't it a sad commentary upon the morbid taste of our humanity?

THE STRIKE among the telegraphic operators still continues. At the North the Brotherhood remains firm and very few operators have resumed work, but at the South it is different and the wires are worked almost as well as before the strike. In this State nearly all the strikers have returned to their posts and resumed work. It is a mere question of time when all will do the same. The contest was too unequal on most lines: there was too much money and too the other two heavy monopolies.

Our Washington Letter.

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, '83.

Let Mr. Arthur take courage. Upon his arrival at Cape Ann the other day he was saluted by fifteen mortal columns of commendatory notices in the Chicago News respective to inquiries by that journal touching the success of the Arthur administration. Press, pews and pulpit, and curbstone and people came laden and laden with rather sick, "chats," or "chowders," the writers seeming to vie with each other in the strength of their expressions about the marvellous manner in which Mr. Arthur has thus far steered the ship of state. That truly good man, Deacon Richard Smith, of the Chicago Commercial Gazette, voluntarily tendered his need of praise, seconded by the not less truly good Murat Halstead, who, the great civil service reformer, George William Curtis, and that other reformer, Henri Watterson, unite in their expressions of profound confidence by saying that they and the country ought to be proud of the man who fills the Presidential chair so well. And then there was Mr. Wilt, now no longer fondling the office, Champion of Texas, who thinks that society will surely crown the renomination of the man who disputes the fat offices and Charley Farwell, of Chicago, looks serious despite the fact that Charley sought to take rank as a sort of king of the half-breeds a couple of years ago. Senators, Representatives in Congress, and some of their Presidential candidates too, and Cabinet holders, members of the Kitchen, including Charles Dudley Warner and Harriet Beecher Stowe and Mark Twain, all say a good word both for Mr. Arthur and his statesmanlike methods, and all find reasons for believing that a test can could have done better, the perfection of human greatness as demonstrated by Mr. Arthur should be perpetuated in the administration of our national affairs.

Of course these people, who are prominent in our politics and our literature, have had secular demonstration of the wonderful things Mr. Arthur has done since he advanced upon his executive duties, and is called upon to account for the faith that is in them concerning his Presidential achievements, they cannot but refer to his active participation in the successful job that led to the resignation of Messrs. Conkling and Platt, and the continued success met with by the Administration in getting them back into the Senate. They will also refer to the successful issue of Mr. Arthur's work of handing Pennsylvania over to Don Cameron, which led to the successful laying out of the republican party in the Keystone State. They cannot but refer to the successful issue in favor of Ben Butler in Massachusetts, caused directly by the gall of bitterness in the Presidential appointments at the Boston custom house. Nor can they fail to refer to the successful disruption of the republican party in New Hampshire, which proceeded from the successful blunder of putting Mr. Chandler in the cabinet when the Granite State was over-running with infinitely better and more reputable material. They also will refer to the fact that Connecticut turned her back upon him and his administration the moment that he had laid his ensnaring hand upon her politics, and Mr. Arthur has never succeeded in being successful enough to bring her back. They will refer with infinite satisfaction to the work of Mr. Arthur in bringing New York all around right but fair to the successful ousting of Cornell and the still more successful forcing of a member of his cabinet upon a republican convention by a resort to forgery and bribery and with the rebuke of two hundred thousand democratic majority in favor of Mr. Arthur keeping his hands off. They will refer to Mr. Arthur's attempt to return his favorite Congressman, Mr. Robeson, from New Jersey and the successful laying out of that gentleman by the democrats, and the capture of the whole delegation from the republicans as a reminder to Mr. Arthur that his duties are at Washington and not in New Jersey politics. They will also tell of Mr. Arthur's achievements in Ohio, which by thirty thousand democratic majority denounced the methods of the Administration, and they will not forget to mention the little matter of republican Michigan electing a democratic governor, and a weakling at that, to throw in the face of the Administration the general disapproval of ward management in government affairs.

These must of necessity constitute all that Mr. Arthur's friends base their opinion upon in the line of a successful administration of the government, for there are absolutely no public acts of a political character that Mr. Arthur has performed. In view of these it would seem that what constitutes success in the mind of some people would be deemed by a Presidential nominating convention a rather poor recommendation from the last campaign, which he has brought well high to ruin in all the big republican states and where he has been in constant menace from the time that he assumed to manage it according to the customs of New York boudoirs.

PISCO.

The Country's Crops.

The following is a synopsis of the August report of the Agricultural Bureau: The cotton returns to the Department of Agriculture are less favorable than those of July. The condition is lower in every state except two. On the northern border of the belt in Virginia and Tennessee the plants are among the latest of any season. It was retarded in May, has set in late and is backy to date. In Georgia the injury is the greatest, the condition falling from 91 to 78. In South Carolina the decline has been from 91 to 80. The principal cotton belt extending in Alabama has suffered severely from the drought while the southern counties and the valley of the Tennessee have had seasonable weather. The upland counties of central and southern Mississippi report the injury from the drought very general. The stand is good of rank growth and southern farms, but the drought has been less general and injurious than in Georgia. There has been a complete ruin in a large portion of the Louisiana cotton district and in nearly all the cotton counties in Florida. In Arkansas generally, and in a majority of North Carolina counties where the drought has been severest, fields scantilated by commercial fertilizers are ripening the top crop prematurely and the plants are dying upon a usually productive soil under these circumstances. The general average of the condition has fallen to 84 from 90 in July. The general stand by States: Virginia, 87; North Carolina, 87; South Carolina, 80; Georgia, 78; Florida, 68; Alabama, 83; Mississippi, 85; Louisiana, 85; Texas, 89; Arkansas, 91; Tennessee, 90. Reports of the progress of the cotton pillar are numerous in the Gulf coast States. Central Alabama is infested more seriously than Texas and Georgia and Louisiana more than Mississippi. They are not reported in Virginia, Carolina, Tennessee or Arkansas. The bolls brought are nodded up in some places by the second and fewer are expressed of serious injury from the third brood. Tons of arsenic in various forms are applied to avert such a calamity. The boll worm is also reported at a few points in Arkansas and Texas, with the relative condition of cotton compared with the returns of former years is promising. The volume of the crop depends largely upon the more critical period from August to October.

There has been an improvement in the appearance of the corn fields during the month of July in the New England and Middle States. In the Ohio Valley and west of the Mississippi, in Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, it is slight. Measured by a single point there has been a retrograde in the South in consequence of the drought, and the same decline in Michigan from too much moisture. Taking the whole area together the condition has advanced from 88 to 89 per cent of the perfect crop. The condition of the census crop (1879) in August was ninety nine and the yield was twenty eight bushels per acre. The present returns indicate a yield of not less than twenty five bushels per acre or 1,700,000,000 bushels which is as much as was produced in 1879. The condition is six points higher than last year in August and lower than in any August from 1870 to 1880 inclusive. The nights have been too cold for rapid development and the crop is late. Fears are expressed that the frost may yet cause disaster. The average of the States of principal production are Illinois, 86; Indiana, 85; Ohio, 89; Michigan, 68; Kentucky, 97; Missouri, 88; Kansas, 97; Iowa, 85; Nebraska, 84; Wisconsin, 85. On the Atlantic coast: New York, 90; Pennsylvania, 97; New Jersey, 101. In the South: Virginia, 93; North Carolina, 83; South Carolina, 70; Georgia, 74; Alabama, 80; Mississippi, 87; Louisiana, 100; Texas, 93; Arkansas, 87; Tennessee, 89. The average of the condition of spring wheat for August 1st is 97, the same as in 1882, but higher than for any previous August.

A Town Burnt.

A despatch, dated 12th inst., says: The village of Vineyard Haven, was almost entirely swept away by fire last night. Over fifty acres were burned causing an aggregate loss of about $250,000. All the hotels, stores and public buildings were burned, with about fifty other buildings including several small manufacturing establishments. Nearly one hundred families are homeless, and many almost penniless, and with no other clothing except what they chanced to have on them when they were driven out into the night by the flames.

Vineyard Haven was an old fashioned seaport village, the buildings mostly of wood and the streets narrow, and the fire swept over it unchecked. It broke out at 9 o'clock in the harness factory of R. W. Crocker, when two thirds of the inhabitants were asleep. Almost immediately the whole structure was in flames and the fire began its devastating march through the town. At 10 o'clock it had progressed across the main street and was sweeping towards the southern part of the village. The only means of checking it were the primitive buckets. The whole village was aroused and the streets were crowded with the efforts of shameless people. A severe northeasterly storm was blowing and a slight rain falling.

Most of the residents of Cottage City started for Vineyard Haven between 10 and 11 o'clock, and the scene they witnessed on arriving at the burning village was very distressing. The streets were filled with all sorts of personal property over which the women and children, the sick and [illegible] were lamenting in a pitiable way. Every store in the village was there on fire, as well the postoffice, express offices, livery stables and hotels, except the Grove Hill Hotel—all were in flames. Some forty acres had then been burned over. The wind that fanned the flames was little short of a hurricane. There were about two hundred and fifty summer residences in the village, many of whose were obliged to flee precipitately to places of safety.

The churches, houses destroyed were not more than half insured, and they were owned and occupied by people who lived on their magnificent incomes and would demonstrate their of legends, most of the homes that belonged to such ancestors for generations. The village will never recover from the blow, and a large portion of the sufferers are wholly without means with which to rebuild. There was no loss of life but quite a number were badly injured while endeavoring to save personal property, and the wife of James Bates, an aged citizen, has since died from excitement consequent upon the fire.

The ruined village is a sad sight and is being visited by thousands from all parts of the island and from the mainland.

A Word With the Farmers.

(From the News and Observer.)

Two years ago the prospect of a good crop was turned into naught by the terrible drought. The people suffered. Indeed, in this particular section the last three years have been remarkable for the drought. This season it appears is not to be an exception. From every portion of the State, and indeed, from the entire South the news comes that the drought is severe, and the crops are being greatly damaged. Doubtless cotton be planted, but they can generally be flanked. Their disease [illegible] cannot be lessened. Now is the time for the farmers to realize on the supposition that they [illegible] drought as they will. It is said that in Europe England are not affected by the weather ten per cent. any year. The harvest is often interfered with, and the crops are sometimes lost after they have been made. But so far as the world is concerned, a drought will not vex the harvest much. How can they become independent of the seasons? Now this is the point. The farmer plows and with the expectation that there will be a drought. In consequence its effects they underdrain so as to make low the soil deep. They plough deep. On gain down so that instead of having six inches of mellow soil to hold moisture, they have twelve inches. Neither droughts nor floods make any difference then. We do not mean that they turn up the poor subsoil, but they break it up, provided so that a supply of water will readily percolate through it, and so that it will absorb and hold moisture against the coming of drought. We want our friends to learn this lesson. These dry times tell who is the good farmer. The farmer who has property prepared, properly fertilized, ploughed deep, manured well with homemade manure, twenty five acres of land will make more cotton than his neighbor who has planted over a hundred acres. We move our friends who have any practical experience in this matter, who have crops that are now growing well, despite the drought, to write us about it. Our purpose is to direct attention in this channel. Who will give us their experience? Who will tell us the facts of this season?

The Prohibitionists have a full State ticket in the field in Ohio, which will receive, it is estimated from 15,000 to 18,000 votes, the larger part of which, if there were no prohibition ticket in the field, would in all probability go to the Republican candidates.

Three boys who took shelter under a tree at Lincoln, Neb., were killed by a stroke of lightning, which shattered the tree.

The Kimball House at Atlanta was burnt last Sunday. The building cost $600,000 and the furniture $125,000.

The present camp meeting at Lancaster, Ohio, is said to be the largest ever held in the West.

A Colored Church Mortgaged for an Excursion Train.

(From Greensboro' Patriot.)

The colored excursion train from Winston to Columbia, which was scheduled for Monday, failed to come to time, and great was the disappointment of many here who had prepared rations for a three days' trip. The excursion was gotten up by the colored church in Winston, and failing to raise the necessary money outside two of the trustees of the church borrowed $600 from a Winston financier and capitalist giving their notes for $800, and mortgaged the church as security for the payment of the notes. The contract price of the excursion train was $1200. As soon as notified that $600 of the amount had been deposited in the bank to the credit of the railroad the train was dispatched from Richmond and arrived in Winston on time. The trustees scratched around industriously for some hours trying to raise the other $600 and finally failed. The railroad pocketed the deposit and steamed back to Richmond. The interesting legal question now arises as to the validity of the mortgage: that the contract is usurious; that excursions to Columbia are not in the line of serving God; that finally the mortgage and no count no way, loss. There is considerable feeling in Winston over the matter.

Valuable Premiums.

(From the News and Observer.)

It gives us pleasure to state that some enterprising private citizens of Raleigh and some members of the cotton exchange have concluded to offer through the State Agricultural Society, at the next fair, valuable cash premiums for the best cotton grown in the counties tributary to Raleigh. There will be a prize for each county of these, and all will be well worth competing for. This announcement will give general pleasure and will result no doubt in a display of choice cotton at the fair. It will be a handsome recognition of the counties, too. It should be remembered that other valuable premiums are offered by the society, by fertilizer companies, &c., and the men who in Wake, Harnett, Franklin, Johnston, Nash, Durham, Granville, Chatham, or Moore, turns out a fine bale of cotton certainly ought to see that it is shown at the State fair. It will pay. Let this news be circulated as widely as possible through all these counties, as well as others which may bring cotton here.

Put a Brand on Him.

[illegible]

FOR SALE!

On Saturday, the 1st day of September next, I will sell at public auction at the court house door that valuable

—RESIDENCE—

in the town of Pittsboro' now occupied by J. P. Rives.

For further information apply to

H. A. LONDON,
Assignee.

Aug. 3, 1883.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOUR OF THE FARMS for sale or rent. These farms are situated on the Cape Fear river, about twelve miles from Moncure, are in a good state of cultivation, and will be sold on easy terms, or rented for a term of years on good tenants. For further information apply to

GLOVER AVENT,
Moncure, N. C.

July 19th, 1883. 3m.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Having qualified as Administrators with the will annexed of R. C. Pannell, deceased, we hereby notify all persons holding claims against said deceased to exhibit the same to us on or before the 15th day of July, 1884.

E. H. BRYAN,
E. E. BRYAN.

July 19, 1883. 4w.

R. & A. A-L. RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

No. 1—Leave		No. 2—Leave	
Raleigh,	7 45 p m	Hamlet	7 30 a m
Cary,	8 16 p m	Hoffman	8 14 a m
Apex	8 35 p m	Jackson	8 31 a m
Scotland	9 14 p m	Aberdeen	8 54 a m
Merry Oaks	9 17 p m	Manly	9 14 a m
Moncure	9 35 p m	Cameron	9 40 a m
Osgood	9 5 p m	Vass rd	9 56 a m
Sanford	10 10 p m	Osgood	10 07 a m
Cameron	11 11 p m	Moncure	10 24 a m
Manly	11 36 p m	Merry Oaks	10 42 a m
Aberdeen	12 00 p m	New Hill	7 00 a m
Jackson	12 18 p m	Apex	7 22 a m
Hoffman	1 00 p m	Cary	7 44 a m
Arrive Hamlet,	1 45 a m	Arrive Raleigh,	8 30 a m

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

The local freight train, with passenger coach attached, leaves Raleigh at 3.30 a. m. and arrives at 2.40 p. m.

ALEX. C. WINDER, Superintendent.

LOOK HERE!!

EVERY MAN

Ought to

INSURE AGAINST FIRE

—IN THE—

NORTH CAROLINA

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

H. A. LONDON, Jr., Agent,

September 7, 1882.—3m FITTSBORO, N. C.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

LATTA & MYATT,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

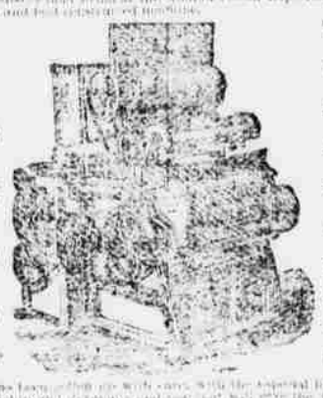
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

VAN WINKLE GIN, FEEDER AND CONDENSER.

MANUFACTURED AT ATLANTA, GA.

Awarded the first prize silver medal at the Atlanta Cotton Exposition, for best sample, best general results in ginning and best condition of machines.

THE VAN WINKLE GIN IS MADE WITH SUBSTANTIAL IRON FRAME.



THE RIBS ARE MADE OF THE BEST CHILLED IRON AND MOST Improved PATTERN. The SAWS of BEST ENGLISH Steel AND NEEDLE POINTED.

Every part of the Gin has been [illegible] with care, with the especial idea of making a machine unsurpassed in workmanship and durability, and one that will give the very best general results. The FEEDERS and CONDENSERS are strong and well adapted to the business and test in use. We therefore offer the outfit with the full confidence that it is the best cotton ginning machinery in use.

A SAMPLE GIN CAN BE SEEN AT OUR WAREHOUSE.

July 26, 1883—3m.

NO HUMBUG!

$8000 DOLLARS WORTH OF

GOODS AT COST!!

The largest stock of goods ever offered to the people of Chatham

At and Below Cost.

Consisting of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, MILLINERY GOODS, READYMADE CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, and FANCY GOODS.

LONDON is offering the above AT COST FOR CASH.

These goods must be sold and AT ONCE. Cash will make the price. Persons buying on time or for Barter will be charged the regular prices. What I mean by CASH is the money paid down before the goods leave the store.

4000 yards best Calico at 6 cents, reduced from 8 cents.

600 yards best Lawns at 10 cents, reduced from 12½ to 15 cents.

Other Lawns for 5 cents up. These Goods of all kinds and qualities from 6 cents up. Readymade Clothing at your own price. Boots and Shoes lower than you ever saw them. Notions and Fancy Goods for almost nothing. Hats away below cost. If you want anything call at once and you can find it.

Remember, any Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes or Hats at New York cost FOR CASH, NOT ON TIME. I mean business. These prices will hold until further notice.

Call soon if you wish to save money.

W. L. LONDON.

Pittsboro', N. C., July 12, 1883.

THE J. P. NISSEN WAGON

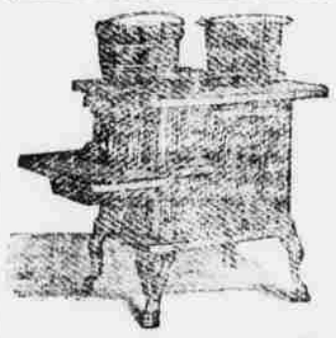
GEO. E. NISSEN & CO., Man'f's,

FACTORY AT WAUGHTOWN, SALEM P. O., N. C.

If you want the best wagon made, we would advise you to buy the Nissen wagons. We are constantly improving upon them, and think the demand for them—our sales exceed those of any previous year—shows their popularity. [illegible] Send for circulars and see what those who have used them have to say.

GEO. E. NISSEN & CO.

July 12, 1883.



THE ALL RIGHT COOKING STOVE.

The undersigned, Sole Agents for this celebrated stove, announce to the public that over

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND

of these stoves have been sold, and that in each 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.,

June 28, 1883. RALEIGH, N. C.

NORRIS, WYATT & TAYLOR,

COTTON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS 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 7, 1882.

PATENTS.

E. A. LEHMAN, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. All business connected with Patents, whether before the Patent Office or the Courts, promptly attended to. No charge made unless a patent is secured. Send for circular.

W. E. ANDERSON, President. JOS. G. BROWN, Cashier

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK,

OF

RALEIGH, N. C.

ROTARY HARROW.

I have bought the county right for Chatham county for the sale of the celebrated ROTARY HARROW. These harrows are the best in use, and every farmer ought to have one. A model of it can be seen at Lonon's store. For prices &c., apply to JOHN S. CAMPBELL

Pittsboro', N. C.

March 22, 1883.

WOOL CARDING.

I AM carding wool at my mills on Haw river—doing first-class work. We can take out all of the burrs and trash—when done, the wool is better than hand-picked. All that customers are requiring us to do is to wash and grease the wool with clean grease—soap grease will not do. We will do the greasing, if necessary, and make no charge for it but the cost of the lard. Customers must bring sheets or something to wrap the rolls in—bags will not do. Our price is one-sixth for toll or 8⅓ cents per pound, weighing the rolls. Until the bridge is repaired all grain and wool will be hoisted across the river.

JAMES PACE.

May 31, 1883. 3m8

PENSIONS For wound, disease or other disability. Widows, minor children and dependent parents entitled when death resulted. Claims required, restoration, increase, bounty, back pay and discharges obtained. Apply at once, delay prejudices your rights. Fees fixed by law. Address, with stamp, the old established firm of EDSON & CO., Attorneys and Claim Agents, 917 F St., Washington, D. C. je21tf.

LAND Claims a specialty, and WARRANTS, ADDITIONAL HOMESTEAD CERTIFICATES and all kinds of LAND SCRIP bought and sold. Large Stock and HIGHEST PRICES Paid. Do you want to sell or buy? If so, write to A. A. TAGG, Attorney at Law, Washington, D. C.