The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1886.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

FOR CONGRESS.
JOHN W. GRAHAM,
Of Orange.

FOR SOLICITOR.
JACOB A. LONG,
Of Durham.

FOR CHIEF JUSTICE:
W. N. H. SMITH

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICES:
THOMAS S. ASHE.
A. S. MERRIMON.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES:
3rd Dist.—H. G. CONNOR.
4th " —WALTER CLARK.
6th " —EDWIN T. BOYKIN.
8th " —W. J. MONTGOMERY.
10th " —ALPHONSO C AVERY
12th " —JAS. H. MERRIMON.

VOLUME IX.

Today the RECORD celebrates another birthday, and enters upon the ninth year of its existence. Eight years may seem a brief period in a man's life, but it is quite an age in the lifetime of North Carolina newspapers. There were more than a hundred weekly newspapers published in this State when the RECORD was established, and of that number there are now scarcely a dozen that have not suspended or changed editors. This shows the precarious condition of most papers, and how successful the RECORD has been. The success of the RECORD is the more remarkable when we consider the disadvantages under which it has struggled. We are grateful for the patronage that has heretofore been bestowed upon the RECORD, and will show our appreciation of it by continuing to make it worthy of it. We have no new promises to make, but will only say that in the future, as in the past, the people of Chatham shall have no cause to be ashamed of their county paper. The RECORD will continue to do all it can to promote the prosperity of our county and advance the best interests of our countymen. It will continue to make its welcome visits every week to so many happy homes, and its influence will be exercised for the good of our county and the welfare of our countymen. It was established at a time when few persons thought that a newspaper could succeed in Chatham, but now all regard it as a permanent institution of the county and wonder how they ever got along without it, just as the citizens of this community will, in a few years, wonder how they ever got along without a railroad!

THE STOCK LAW question will be used in some counties in opposition to the election of the democratic nominees to the Legislature. The republicans will use every artifice and device possible to create dissensions in the democratic ranks, and in many counties they will attempt to array the anti stock law democrats against the nominees. To those democrats who may thus be led astray, we would submit a few thoughts for their serious consideration. In the first place the stock law is not a political measure, and is favored and opposed by democrats and republicans alike, without regard to their party affiliations. In the last Legislature democrats and republicans voted together for stock laws, and democrats and republicans also voted together against stock laws. Stock laws were passed by the last Legislature for parts of thirty counties, and REPUBLICANS VOTED FOR NEARLY EVERY ONE OF THEM! Remember this.

If republicans or so-called "independents" should defeat the democratic nominees in any county and be elected to the Legislature, it would almost insure the passage of a stock law for that county. This may seem a strange assertion, but hear the explanation. As the Legislature will undoubtedly have a large democratic majority, a republican or "independent" would have no influence there. And when the large land holders and other leading citizens of any county go to Raleigh and urge the passage of a stock law for their county, the Legislature would listen to them and pass the law, notwithstanding the protests and opposition of the republican members from that county. This was repeatedly done in the last Legislature. For instance, the counties of Warren, Edgecombe and Vance have large republican majorities and were represented in the last Legislature by republicans, and yet stock laws were passed for every one of those counties. Large delegations went to Raleigh from those counties and urged the passage of the stock law, and the Legislature granted their petitions, paying no attention to the opposition of the members from those counties, who had no influence whatever. Now, what has been, may be again.

For instance, if the democratic nominees in Chatham are elected they will have sufficient influence with the democratic majority in the next Legislature to prevent the passage of a stock law for this county, if a delegation of our citizens should go to Raleigh and urge its passage. But if by any unforeseen mischance republicans or "independents" should be elected, they would have no influence whatever and would be utterly helpless when a delegation of our leading citizens go to Raleigh and urge the passage of a stock law for Chatham. This is worthy of serious consideration.

In this connection we are authorized and requested by the democratic candidates in this county to state that they will vote in the Legislature for the repeal of the law passed by the last Legislature, which authorizes the county commissioners of Chatham to establish the stock law in any part of the county upon the petition of the voters residing therein.

A MISAPPREHENSION seems to exist among many papers of the State as to the number of counties whose proxies were excluded from our recent State convention. It has been asserted by many that there were twenty-five counties thus excluded. This is a mistake. There were only six, and their names are Alexander, Clay, Haywood, Macon, Madison and Yancey, and their united vote would have amounted to thirty three. There were several other counties, about fifteen in number, unrepresented at all, not even having proxies. The mistake doubtless occurred by these unrepresented counties being added to those whose proxies were excluded. Those papers, which so fiercely denounced the convention for excluding over a fourth of the counties in the State, will please note this correction. It ought also to be borne in mind that all proxies were not excluded—only those appointed by delegates. There were several counties, which by their county conventions appointed certain citizens of Raleigh to represent them, and all these were admitted. For instance, Capt. Coke, of Raleigh, thus represented two eastern counties and gave their votes for Merrimon. The convention merely decided that the delegates from any county could not appoint proxies—could not delegate their trust to others—but that the CONVENTIONS of any county could.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Charleston Almost Destroyed—Scenes of Suffering—A Terrible Calamity.

The earthquake shocks that were felt here on the night of the 31st of August were very generally felt throughout the United States, east of the Mississippi river. Very little damage was done however, except at Charleston, S. C., and its vicinity. That ill fated city seems to have been the centre of the shocks, and was almost destroyed. The town of Summerville, about twenty five miles from Charleston, was also well nigh destroyed. No such calamity has ever afflicted any portion of the United States, in peace or war, as was suffered by the people of those two places. About two thirds of the buildings in Charleston were either destroyed or rendered uninhabitable, and the citizens of that city of all ages and conditions have been living in the open air ever since. How fortunate for them that the weather has been pleasant!

We publish herewith a most thrilling and graphic description of the earthquake, written by the editor of the Charleston News and Courier:

"Necessarily the only description that can be given of the disaster which has befallen our city, consists in a narration of the experiences and observations of individuals, and the subject being the same and the experience of all being nearly alike, the story told by one careful observer may well stand for an hundred others, with slight variations. Probably the best idea that can be had of the character of the disturbance therefore may be obtained from a narration of the events and scenes of Tuesday night, as they were presented to a single person while engaged in his usual duties in the second story room of the News and Courier office. At the time of the first shock the writer's attention was vaguely attracted by a sound which seemed to come from the office below and which was supposed for the moment to be caused by the rapid rolling of a heavy body, as an iron safe or heavy laden trunk over the floor. Accompanying the sound there was a perceptible tremor of the building, not more marked, however, than would be caused by the passage of a street car or dray along the street, for perhaps two or three seconds. The occurrence excited no surprise or comment. Then by swift degrees, or perhaps at once, it is difficult to say which, the sound deepened in volume, the tremor became more decided. The ear caught the rattle of windows, gas fixtures and other loose objects. The men in the office, with perhaps a simultaneous flash of the recollections of the disturbance of the Friday before, glanced hurriedly at each other and sprang to their feet, with startled questions and answers, 'What is that—earthquake!' and then all was bewilderment and confusion. The long roll deepened and spread into an awful roar that seemed to pervade at once the troubled earth and the still air above and around. The tenor was now a rude, rapid quiver, that agitated the whole lofty strong-walled building as though it were being shaken by the hand of an immeasurable power, with the intent to tear its joints asunder and scatter its stones and bricks abroad as the tree casts its ripened fruit before the breath of the gale. There was no intermission in the vibration of the mighty subterranean engine. From the first to the last it was a continuous jar, only adding force at every moment, and as it approached and reached the climax of its manifestation, it seemed for a few terrible seconds that no work of human hands could possibly survive. The floors were heaving under foot, effecting walls, and partitions visibly swayed to and fro, the crash of falling masses of stone and brick and mortar was overhead, and without a terrible roar filled the ears and seemed to fill the mind and heart, daring perception, bewildering thought, and for a few panting breaths, or while you held your breath in dreadful anticipation of an immediate and cruel death, you felt that life was already past and waited for the end as the victim with his head on the block awaits the fall of the uplifted axe. It is not given to many men to look in the face of the destroyer and yet live, but it is little to say that the group of strong men who shared the experience above faintly described, will carry with them the recollection of that supreme moment to their dying day. No one expected to escape. A sudden rush was simultaneously made to endeavor to attain the open air and flee to a place of safety; but before the door was reached all reeled together to the tottering wall and stopped, feeling that hope was vain, that it was only a question of death in the building, or without to be buried by falling roof or be crushed by tottering walls. The uproar slowly died away in the seeming distance. The earth was still and we blessed the relief of that stillness. But how rudely the silence was broken. As we dashed down the stairway and out into the street, already on every side arose shrieks, cries of pain and fear, prayers and wailings of terrified women and children, commingled with the hoarse shouts of excited men. Out in the streets the air was filled to the height of the house with a whitish cloud of dry, stifling dust from lime and mortar and shattered masonry, which falling upon the pavement and stone roadway, had been reduced to powder. Through this cloud, dense as a fog, the gas lights flickered dimly, shedding but little light, so that you stumbled at every step over piles of bricks or became entangled in lines of telegraph wires that depended in every direction from their broken supports. On every side were the hurrying forms of men and women, half-clothed, partially dressed, some almost nude and many of whom were crazed with fear and excitement. Here a woman is supported half fainting in the arms of her husband, who vainly tries to soothe her while he carries her to the open space of the street corner, where presently she seems assisted. There a woman lies on the pavement with upturned face and outstretched limbs, and the crowd passes her by for the time and pressing to see whether she is alive or dead. A sudden light flares through the window overlooking the street. It becomes momentarily brighter, and the cry of fire resounds from the multitude. A rush is made towards the spot. A man is seen doubled up and helpless against the wall, but at this moment somewhere out at sea, overhead, or deep in the ground, is heard again a low ominous roll, which is already too well known to be mistaken. It grows louder and nearer, like the growl of a wild beast swiftly approaching his prey, and all is forgotten again in the frenzied rush for the open spaces where alone there is hopeful security, fant though it be. The tall buildings on either hand blot out the skies and stars and seem to overhang every foot of ground between them. Shattered cornices and coppings, the tops of the frowning walls seem piled from both sides of the centre of the street. It seems that a touch would now send the shattered masses left standing down upon the people below who look up to them, and shrink together as the tremor of the earthquake again passes under them and the mysterious reverberations swell and roll along like some infernal drumbeat summoning them to die. And it passes away, and again is experienced the blessed feeling of deliverance from impending calamity, which it may well be believed evokes a made but earnest offering of mingled prayer and thanksgiving from every heart in the throng. Again, far along the street and up from alleys that lead into it on either side is heard that chorus of wailing and lamentation, which, though it had not ceased, was scarcely noticed a moment before. It is a dreadful sound—the sound of helpless, horror stricken humanity, old and young, strong and feeble alike, where all are so feeble, calling for help from their fellow creatures and raising their anguish voices in petition to heaven for mercy, where no human aid could avail. It is not a scene to be described by any mortal tongue or pen. It is not a scene to be forgotten when it has been witnessed and when the witness has shared all its danger and felt all its agony.

The first shock occurred at seven minutes of 10 o'clock, as was indicated this morning by the public clocks, the hands on all of which stopped at that fatal hour, as though to mark the end of time for so many who had heard the preceding hour pealed forth by St. Michael's chimes without a thought but of a long and happy life.

CHARLESTON Sept. 2.—The official list of deaths is 33; the wounded will probably number 100. Business is still suspended, the whole attention of the people being given to providing for refugees and making temporary safe. Bricklayers have advanced their rates to $6 per day. The City Council will probably meet to-morrow to provide measures for reaching the poor. Expressions of gratitude are heard on all sides for the assistance offered to Charleston, of which the suffering people will gladly avail themselves. The people are gradually taking accounts of the extent of the injury caused by the earthquake, and lists of the damage to property is startling. A limited section in the south of the city is a sample of the whole. Standing at the postoffice and looking west an almost impassable roadway of debris meets the eye.

Not far from Charleston, on the road to Summerville, extensive mounds of clay were thrown up and hillocks of sand, in most cases in the shape of inverted cones, the hollow part of which had evidently been formed by the action of water returning into the depths from which it had been raised. In many cases the erupted matter had streamed away from the breaks in the surface of the earth to a distance of from twenty to forty feet. In other places extending, almost invariably, from north to south. These mysterious looking cracks were not wide, and extended downward always in a slanting direction. No matter that was thrown up was of a dark slaty color, and was mixed with gravel. There was also a little slate, and in general the mass resembled that which is thrown from the bottom of the pine-barren pits along the river. The water in some place had the taste of our artesian water, but in many instances it was just as clear and limpid as from a mountain spring. These evidences of the great convulsion are not sporadic. They extend far and near in every direction, from the environs of Charleston to Summerville, and at the latter place it was found, from trustworthy information, that clocks and furniture are everywhere visible for miles and miles around. Strangely enough, some of these were in active operation, and the constant shocks that were felt at Summerville sent water out of these fissures in jets to the height of three or four feet. This was evidently the result of the cracks being filled with water and their sides opening and closing by each succeeding shock. These appearances were of course suggestive of other and still more violent eruptions. And there was a panic-stricken dread everywhere that there would be a general inundation caused by some extraordinary force of earthquake. Not only was water emitted in low places, where it might be expected to exist at all times, but on the tops of the highest elevations sand could be seen. This latter fact indicates that the force was being exerted at rather more than the depth that was at first thought to be the seat of the force.

In many places along the track of the South Carolina and Northeastern Railroads and for spaces of several hundred yards in width, the direct force of the earthquake was extended in two particular ways. First, there were intervals for hundred yards and more in which the track had the appearance of having been alternately raised and depressed like a line of waves frozen in their last position. The second indication was where the force had oscillated from east to west, bending the rails in reverse curves, most of them taking the shape of a single and others of a double letter S placed longitudinally. These latter accidents occurred almost invariably at trestles and culverts. There were no less than five of them between Seven Mile Junction and Dorchester. In other places the track had the appearance of being kinked for miles, but always in these cases in the direction of the rails. The train at the time of the earthquake was running along at the usual speed, and when about a mile south of Dorchester it encountered the terrible experience. It was freighted with hundreds of excursionists returning from the mountains. They were all gay and happy, laughing and talking, when all of a sudden, in the language of one of the excursionists, the train appeared to have left the track and was going up, up into the air. This was the rising wave. Suddenly it descended, and, as it rapidly fell, it was thing first violently over to the east, the side of the car apparently leaning over at less than an angle of forty-five degrees. Then there was a reflex action and the train righted and was hurled with a roar as if a discharge of artillery over to the west, and nearly subsided on the track and took the plunge downward, evidently descending the wave. The engineer put down the brakes tight but so great was the original and added momentum that the train kept right ahead. It is said on trustworthy authority that the train actually galloped along the track, the front and rear tracks of the coaches rising and falling alternately. The utmost confusion prevailed; women and children shrieked with dismay, and the bravest heart quailed in momentary expectation of a more terrible catastrophe. Rev. Edison Capers conversing, as best he could, in the agony of the moment, the best advice and counsel he could offer. The train was then taken back in the direction of Dedbury, and on the way back the work of the earthquake was terribly patent. The train had actually passed over one of those serpentine curves already described, and it is the simple truth to state that every soul on board was saved solely through the interposition of Divine Providence.

At Summerville yesterday the scenes were such as it is impossible to adequately describe. All the stores were closed and few people who were on the streets wandered about in an aimless way, not knowing what next to expect. All the inhabitants had abandoned their houses after the shock on Tuesday night, and few of them had the temerity to return. The shock is said to have been much more violent than in Charleston, but the general character of the issues were of course the same. In Summerville, however, people rushed affrighted into an inky black darkness, and in general gloom and despair and wailing of women, shrieks of children and the frightened voices of the men made up a scene and sounds that were equally distressing and appalling. As in Charleston all through the night there was nothing but sickness and sorrow and suffering, and the constant dread of final dissolution and utter annihilation. With morning dawned, ruin and devastation were found to be complete. There was not a house that had not been made desolate in a greater or less degree. All the chimneys had disappeared, walls were rent in two, and everywhere fell, and in a number of cases houses that had rested on wooden blocks or masonry, were levelled to the ground. Other houses were split from top to bottom, and left with yawning chasms in the buildings.

CHARLESTON, September 6.—The slight shock of an earthquake at 11.15 last night caused little or no alarm, but the light rain which set in at 4 o'clock this morning made hundreds of persons decamped out painfully anxious. Patients began to look around for means of sheltering their wives and children. Very little could be done in this direction, however. The colored people at daybreak began to float through the streets and speedily took possession of all pieces of roof to they could find. In some of the vacant lots there were separates of tin blown from roofs by the cyclone in August, 1885, and which had been left lying on the ground; in other places there were pieces of tin from houses which had been uncovered by the earthquake. These were speedily taken possession of and utilized for converting frail tents erected. Old board from the debris around the streets were also used for the same purpose. Occupants of Washington Square made a raid upon the ruins of Hibernian Hall and were carrying off all the old timber, planks &c., when a police sergeant came up. He explained to them that he could not allow them to remove things without first obtaining permission from the owner, and the crowd very heavily acquiesced in the orders and replaced the material which they had started to carry off. It was a well behaved, orderly crowd, and showed no disposition to violate the law. As soon as they were told to desist they left everything untouched.

At daylight the rain ceased and the sky cleared. Later in the morning there were several signal showers, but not enough to cause any inconvenience. Many who ordered women and children were seen wandering about the streets picking up stray pieces of planks and beams from wreckage supposed to be used as materials and by sunrise fires were lighted and preparations were made for breakfast.

The Relief Committees are hard at work. Additional tents have been placed in the public squares and for women in reduced circumstances wooden shelters have been erected on Marion square. There is no communication as yet with Summerville, but it is understood that fifteen hundred colored refugees and 625 slept in shelters last night.

The Subsistence Committee will meet regularly and supply provisions to all who are needy and unable to support themselves.

There is still a strong disposition to remove women and children from the city, to spare them further danger and anxiety. The South Carolina, Savannah & Charleston and the Louisville & Danville Railroads are giving free transportation, and about 500 passes were issued to white and colored people yesterday. Many passes for families of four or five. The main objective points are in upper and middle South Carolina. In Columbia, ample quarters have been provided for all refugees and others of shelters are coming in from many points. The city is perfectly quiet, and the work of cleaning up and repairing has begun. The first thought, however, is prop up walls which are deemed insecure.

NOTE.—Be suspicious of persons who recommend any other article as "just as good," and take nothing else but Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

A party paid ten dollars for a horse at an auction sale. The horse was lame and bruised all over. A bottle of Salvation Oil costing 25 cents was used; he is now valued at two hundred dollars.

The state of affairs in Europe is rapidly tending towards a general war.

The fear of earthquakes among the negroes, who work in the turpentine forests in the southern section of the State and over in South Carolina, is said to be so great that numbers of them are quitting work and going home.

"I'll attend to it soon." Don't cheat yourself in that way. Your hair is growing thinner, dryer and more lifeless every day. Save it and restore its original color, softness and gloss by using Parker's Hair Balsam while you may.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

WE HAVE THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUNCING TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS THAT

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

CHEAP GOODS!

WE ARE DETERMINED TO

REDUCE OUR STOCK

AND HAVE THEREFORE REDUCED PRICES

To Very Low Figures, for Cash!

WE DEAL IN **GOOD GOODS** AND **NOT TRASH**, AND BELIEVE OUR PEOPLE WILL PATRONIZE THE HOUSE THAT SELLS THE **BEST GOODS** FOR THE **LEAST MONEY**, AND **W. L. LONDON'S IS THAT HOUSE!**

What is the use of WASTING A DOLLAR when you may SAVE IT BY BUYING YOUR GOODS FROM W. L. LONDON who has as COMPLETE A STOCK as can be found anywhere, and will sell FOR CASH AT PRICES THAT WILL DEFY COMPETITION!

We have not space enough to name prices but will ask you to call and see for yourselves. CASH IS WHAT BRINGS THE PRICES DOWN! You will be surprised to see how low you can buy goods.

Remember, those that call first will have first choice. These goods will not last long at the prices that they are being offered at.

Bring the money and I will show the BARGAINS. No trouble to show goods.

Hillsboro, N. C., July 29, 1886. W. L. LONDON'S.

THE CHATHAM HOUSE!

WYATT & TAYLOR,

GROCERS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Call on them or send them your orders, if you wish any thing in their line.

July 29, 1886.

SERGEANT MANUFACTURING CO.,
Greensboro, N. C.
MANUFACTURERS OF
FARRAR TURBINE WATER WHEEL,
COOK AND HEATING STOVES,
Saw Mills, Cane Mills, Horse Powers,
Plows, Straw Cutters, Andirons,
And Castings of Every Description.
Send for Price-List.

TOBACCO FLUES!

I am now prepared to furnish the Farmers with Flues of all kinds at the lowest cash prices. An experience of sixteen years in Flue work, warrants me in saying that I can give you the BEST FLUES for the LEAST MONEY.

—OF—

HARDWICK & WELLES'S PATENT HEAT REGULATOR.

I desire to call the attention of the Farmers to the Patent Heat Regulator, which I am manufacturing for CURING TOBACCO YELLOW. It supplies a want long felt by all who have had difficulty in curing Tobacco yellow. With the Regulator, inexperienced hands will have their Tobacco come uniform in color, and can cure it in from 24 to 36 hours earlier than by the old process. It can be used on any kind of Flue. Works as well on a Brick or Sheet Iron Flue as on a Pipe.

Descriptions and circulars sent on application.

C. C. TAYLOR, Durham, N. C.

August 5, 1886.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

Any person wanting lumber will do well to apply to me. I live one mile southeast of Pittsboro. I will sell cheap for cash or better. All orders filled promptly. J. D. WOMBLE.

Mar. 20, 1886.

Shiloh Academy.

MALE AND FEMALE.

SESSION 5 MONTHS. OPENS 16th OF AUGUST.

TUITION ranges from $8 to $16 per session.

No incidentals except fuel, which is very light.

Board, including fuel, lights, washing, can be had at from $8 to $10 per month.

The MUSIC DEPARTMENT is under the supervision of Miss Lena Holden.

A LITERARY SOCIETY. Prizes awarded annually.

For further information address the Principal.

H. LEONIDAS COBLE, A. B.,
Moriah's Mill, N. C.

July 15, 1886.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY.

Condensed Time Table No. 14.

To take effect Sunday, May 23, 1886.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Trains going South. No. 1. Mail & Passenger		Trains going North. No. 2. Mail & Passenger	
Leaves Marion	10 00 a m	Leaves Bennettsville	7 15 p m
Arrives Shoe Heel	12 05 "	Shoe Heel	6 00 "
" Laurinburg	2 10 "	Laurinburg	4 00 "
" Bennettsville	3 35 "	Marion	1 50 "
Leaves Shoe Heel	4 00 "	Leaves Wadesboro	12 05 p m
" Wadesboro	5 40 "	Polkton	11 40 "
" Polkton	6 05 "	Monroe	11 15 "
Arrives Monroe	8 00 "	Arrives Charlotte	10 50 "

Trains South bound will stop at Sandford for dinner.

Trains North bound will stop at Fayetteville for dinner.

Freight and Passenger Train leaves Bennettsville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2.30 p m, arriving at Shoe Heel at 4.30 p m, and Fayetteville at 8 p m.

Leaves Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6.30 a m, Shoe Heel at 10 a m, and arrives at Bennettsville at 12 m.

Freight and Passenger Train North leaves Fayetteville daily at 8 a m, connecting at Sanford with Freight and Passenger Train to Raleigh, leaves Sanford at 11.30 a m, and arrives at Greensboro at 3.40 p m.

Leaves Greensboro daily at 8 a m, leaves Sanford at 12 15 p m, and arrives at Fayetteville at 3 40 p m.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Supt.
J. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

W. E. ELLIS, President. E. A. WILEY, Cashier.

THE BANK OF DURHAM,
DURHAM, N. C.,

Offers its services to the public.

Liberal accommodations made for time deposits and every accommodation given to current accounts of merchants, farmers, and others.

Nov. 12, 1885.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

the popular favorite for dressing the hair. Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

PARKER'S TONIC

The best Cough Cure you can use. And the best preventive known for Consumption. No other remedy is so effective in the cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Asthma, Kidney, Urinary and Female Complaints, and all disorders of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Blood and Nerves. It has often saved life and has effected cures in many cases thought by physicians to be incurable. It will pay you to give PARKER'S TONIC a thorough trial. Sold by all Druggists in large bottles at $1.00.

HINDERCORNS

The safest, surest, quickest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, Warts, Moles, Callouses, &c. Hinders their further growth. Stops all pain, gives no trouble. Makes the feet comfortable. Hinder corns cures when everything else fails. Sold by Druggists or by Hinder & Co., N. Y.

Raleigh & Augusta A-L. R. R.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

November 15, 1885.	No. 1, daily except Sunday.	No. 3, daily except Monday.
Leave Raleigh,	7 00 p m	9 00 a m
Cary,	8 00	10 05
Apex,	8 25	10 35
Merrimon,	8 37	12 25 p m
Smithfield,	10 16	1 45
Selma,	10 38	3 05
Mosley,	11 02	4 50
Benson,	12 15 a m	5 20
Arrive Goldsboro,	1 25	7 20

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Nov. 15, 1885.	No. 2, daily except Monday.	No. 4, daily except Sunday.
Leave Goldsboro,	5 45 a m	5 00 a m
Kipper,	"	7 02
Mosley,	6 35	8 30
Selma,	6 52	9 50
Smithfield,	8 05	11 15
Merrimon,	8 50	12 30 p m
Apex,	9 31	2 05
Cary,	9 39	2 15
Arrive Raleigh,	9 60	3 30

No. 1 connects at Hamlet with Carolina Central Railway for Wilmington, Charleston and all points south.

No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway for Fayetteville and all points on that road.

No. 2 connects at Raleigh with Raleigh & Gaston Railroad for all points north.

Sleeping cars without change on trains No. 1 and No. 2 between Charlotte and Raleigh.

WM. SMITH, Superintendent.