

The World's Fair.

The Esquimaux village is not on the Midway Plaisance, as the other villages are, but in a corner of the Exposition grounds and ought to be seen by every visitor to the World's Fair. This village attracts many visitors, and all are deeply interested in the strange appearance and habits of its peculiar inhabitants. When these Esquimaux were first brought there they wore their native costumes of furs and skins, but these became too oppressive and hot as soon as warm weather set in, and they refused then to wear them any longer. When we saw them they were wearing comfortable, which were more comfortable than the furs in which they are clad when in their native country. These strange people looked exactly like the pictures of them that are so familiar to every school boy. They were short in stature, stout, with dull flat faces and coal black hair. The chief occupation of the men was popping their long whips, but this was no idle amusement. On the contrary it was very profitable and they would keep it up all day long without any apparent fatigue. Each man had a whip with a lash about twenty feet long, which he would wield with great dexterity in knocking up every piece of money that the visitors would place on the ground for them to strike at. In order to see their dexterous use of their long whips, nearly every visitor would put on the ground a coin (a cent, or nickel or dime) and it was wonderful to see with what accuracy of aim these Esquimaux would strike it, and the one who first struck it was entitled to it. No doubt each one of them made several dollars a day in this peculiar manner. In this village was a small house or cabin called "The Trading Post", in which were exhibited all such articles as are used in the daily life of the Esquimaux when at home. There was a sled drawn by dogs (as there was no snow for the sled to glide on) and visitors could thus take a ride in an Esquimaux sled drawn by Esquimaux dogs.

Not far from the Esquimaux village are the buildings erected by the different States in the United States. These buildings are all in the northern part of the Exposition grounds and were intended not so much for exhibits, but to serve as headquarters for the reception of visitors. While a large majority of the States have erected these separate buildings there are only three erected by Southern States, and they are Virginia, Florida and Louisiana. The building erected by Virginia is a reproduction of the finest specimens of pottery, wood and ivory carving, costly rugs and carpets, etc. The natives of India, who attended to this exhibit, themselves attracted much attention, and as they were in their peculiar costumes. Sweden's building was quite striking in its architecture and attracted the attention of many visitors. Some distance from these buildings and in the southern part of the grounds is the Convent of La Rabida, or rather it is a reproduction of the convent of that name in Spain, in which Columbus sought shelter when discouraged with his efforts to obtain help to go on his voyage of discovery. This building is quite a quaint looking structure, being in the style of architecture prevailing in Spain several centuries ago. In it are exhibited many rare relics connected with the life and history of Columbus. Among other things we noticed the anchor that is said to have belonged to the Santa Maria, and there were many other very interesting relics. In contrast with these relics of the older times were the exhibits of the young Indians from the government training school at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. These exhibits were in a building quite near to the Convent of La Rabida, and well illustrated the Indian's progress from barbarism to civilization. We saw there Indian youths, whose fathers had been fierce savages, studiously learning the trades of civilization. Some were making or mending shoes, while others were doing other mechanical work, and all perfectly contented and happy. Every visitor to the World's Fair ought to take a ride on the intramural railway, which is an elevated railroad within the grounds and running almost entirely around them, and is four miles long. For ten cents you can take a ride on this railroad, and, comfortably seated in a car, you can in a few minutes obtain a view of all the buildings and have a general idea of their respective positions. This railroad is therefore a great convenience, for it would be too fatiguing to undertake to walk all around the grounds. There are four or five stations on this elevated railroad, at which you can get on or off the cars, and which were generally filled with sight-seekers.

like a log cabin, which of itself was a good advertisement of her vast timber and lumber interests. Pennsylvania has a very fine building, which is not filled with exhibits like the California and Illinois buildings, but is luxuriously furnished like a magnificent private residence and is intended as the headquarters of all Pennsylvanians who may visit the World's Fair. There they can meet together and comfortably rest after wearying with sight-seeing. Near the main entrance to this building is the historic "Liberty Bell", which first proclaimed the Declaration of Independence, and which was brought with great care from Philadelphia. Near it always stands a stalwart policeman carefully guarding this precious Revolutionary relic. It is a larger bell than we had supposed, and, as is well known, is badly cracked. New York, this and other States have very handsome buildings, where their citizens can meet and have a home-like feeling. Many of these buildings, and indeed most of them, cost more money than was expended altogether on everything connected with the North Carolina exhibits. The small sum that was appropriated by our State was very judiciously used in collecting and preparing our exhibits, and every dollar was made to go as far for that purpose as it was possible. So that while our State has no fine building of its own, it has very creditable exhibits in the main Exposition buildings; whereas so much of Virginia's appropriation was expended in the erection of her State building that an inadequate amount was left for displaying her exhibits, which consequently are inferior to North Carolina's.

Between the State buildings and the main Exposition buildings are the buildings erected by the foreign countries, about twenty in number. Not many of these buildings were open and ready for visitors at the time of our visit, and therefore we cannot give a full description of them. The foreign building that we found most attractive was that of India. In it was a rare and rich collection of the finest specimens of pottery, wood and ivory carving, costly rugs and carpets, etc. The natives of India, who attended to this exhibit, themselves attracted much attention, and as they were in their peculiar costumes. Sweden's building was quite striking in its architecture and attracted the attention of many visitors.

Some distance from these buildings and in the southern part of the grounds is the Convent of La Rabida, or rather it is a reproduction of the convent of that name in Spain, in which Columbus sought shelter when discouraged with his efforts to obtain help to go on his voyage of discovery. This building is quite a quaint looking structure, being in the style of architecture prevailing in Spain several centuries ago. In it are exhibited many rare relics connected with the life and history of Columbus. Among other things we noticed the anchor that is said to have belonged to the Santa Maria, and there were many other very interesting relics. In contrast with these relics of the older times were the exhibits of the young Indians from the government training school at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. These exhibits were in a building quite near to the Convent of La Rabida, and well illustrated the Indian's progress from barbarism to civilization. We saw there Indian youths, whose fathers had been fierce savages, studiously learning the trades of civilization. Some were making or mending shoes, while others were doing other mechanical work, and all perfectly contented and happy.

Every visitor to the World's Fair ought to take a ride on the intramural railway, which is an elevated railroad within the grounds and running almost entirely around them, and is four miles long. For ten cents you can take a ride on this railroad, and, comfortably seated in a car, you can in a few minutes obtain a view of all the buildings and have a general idea of their respective positions. This railroad is therefore a great convenience, for it would be too fatiguing to undertake to walk all around the grounds. There are four or five stations on this elevated railroad, at which you can get on or off the cars, and which were generally filled with sight-seekers.

Another young North Carolinian has been honored in another State, and another proof is cited of the fact that the rising generation of North Carolinians is the equal of any in scholarship and attainments. Dr. J. A. Hodges, of Fayetteville, has been elected professor of anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Richmond, Virginia, and has accepted. While pleased at his deserved promotion, we regret that our State should lose so useful and talented a citizen.

AN ASSISTANT Bishop was elected last week by the Episcopal convention of the diocese of North Carolina, and it is gratifying to the State pride of North Carolinians that one of their own fellow citizens—one who was born and bred in this State—was elected to that position. Our people are accustomed to ignoring home talent and passing by our own citizens and going to other States for men to receive the honors that should be bestowed upon native North Carolinians, that we hail as a "new departure" this notable recognition of home talent, and sincerely hope that so good an example may be very generally followed. The recipient of this high honor is Rev. J. B. Cheshire, Jr., who is not only a native North Carolinian—born, reared and educated in this State—but has spent all his life here and is thoroughly identified with the past, the present and the future of our good old State, and is in every respect worthy of the honor conferred on him.

THE ERECTION of Maj. J. C. Winder as vice-president of the Seaboard Air-Line system of railroads is a fit and proper recognition of his efficiency as one of the foremost railroad officials in the South. He will also retain the position of General Manager, which he has so worthily filled for several years. Maj. Winder is one of those wise railroad officials who appreciate the fact that the success of his roads depends upon the prosperity of the country traversed by them, and therefore he does all within his power to build up and improve the country through which his roads run.

THE CONSOLIDATION of the News and Observer and State Chronicle seems at last to have been effected, and we sincerely hope that it will be the only morning daily that will be published in Raleigh for many years. The democratic party should liberally patronize this consolidated paper, and enable its usefulness to be more widely extended. We hope that no democrat will be guilty of the folly of attempting to publish another daily in Raleigh, and if such an attempt is made, the democrats of the State should discourage it.

Winston's Glorious Baidens. The rapturous editor of the Wilson Mirror (who is a widower) recently visited Winston, and in the next issue of his paper thus describes the maid one of the city:

"And last but not least we caught an exquisite glimpse of Winston's glorious maidens, and on their wretched and hungry senses fed with rapture and excitement. Yes, Winston has indeed a splendid galaxy of beauties. We saw women in whose eyes the stars beams have lost their richest lustre; in whose faces the rose had scattered its loveliest tints; and made the cheeks resemble luscious strawberries, half turned in a bowl of pure cream; in whose voices the woodland minstrel had mingled their sweetest notes to make for man a melody akin to the symphonies of heaven; and in whose presence mortals and in spellbound enchantment, and feel the raptures of a Paradise regained. Yes; even a glimpse at their smothering charms soothed and lulled us into a sweet and blissful forgetfulness of all our ills, cares and troubles, for on the waves of a blessed rapture, and wafted by gales of glorious enchantment we floated far away to a sweeter and brighter and happier Elysium—to that pure grotto of bliss where the scene of the higher and purer rhythm of that nobler and sublimer melody of sweet content of which the blessed angels dream."

Now, did you ever!

Sensation at Clayton.

From the Raleigh News and Observer, 20th inst. Mr. John T. Ellington, a nephew of the State Librarian, and the Sheriff of Johnston county, who arrived here yesterday, brings an interesting piece of news from Clayton. He says that W. K. Pool, who was once a prominent farmer and who desired to be postmaster at Clayton, had been arrested and taken to Smithfield and placed in jail. It appears that Pool became angry because he did not get the appointment and made a plan to burn the town. He had made threats to do this. Monday he spoke to a negro man, Hannibal Smith, and told him that he wanted him to set fire to the town of Messrs. McCallers, Honeycutt, Howe and Ellington and the live y stable of Ellington & Barber. He made an engagement with the negro to meet him later in the day and to then give the latter regular instructions. The negro went to several people and told them what Pool had proposed. Two men, McCallers and James Hinton, secreted themselves in Pool's barn and overheard all he told the negro. The plan was that Smith should take some balls of cotton saturated with kerosene and throw them into the buildings referred to above. Pool was arrested and on his person were found the balls of cotton ready for use. He was quickly taken to Clayton and jailed, after due commitment by a magistrate. Feeling against him is quite high at Clayton, it is understood.

On last Thursday the wife of Mr. A. W. Fraps, of Raleigh, committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor.

Washington Letter.

(From our local correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1893.

Both ends of the Capitol building are in the hands of a small army of workmen who are putting everything in ship shape for the extra session of Congress. Everything is being overhauled and freshened up or renewed as the exigencies of the case may demand.

Investigation has brought out the fact that many men who are drawing disability pensions are living in Sullied homes without cost to them selves and are earning regular wages for the performance of manual labor. Further investigation shows that, except in the cases of those who draw pensions under the act of 1890, nothing can be done to prevent a continuation of this practice without new legislation. "It is evident that the whole system of pension laws," remarked a Congressman who was himself a Union soldier, "are family and in need of a thorough revision, but I have serious doubts as to the courage of Congress to make that revision. Pensions have been used as capital so long by demagogues that the people at large will have to be educated on the subject before the pressure upon Congress becomes strong enough to compel action. The preliminary steps in this educational work are being taken by the administration in its endeavors to clear the roll of illegal pensioners. Later, the revision of the laws will come in answer to a public demand in which thousands of old soldiers will join, in view many of them have already done so. As soon as pensions are entirely divorced from partisan politics justice will be done, alike to the taxpayer and the old soldier."

Among the fraudulent pensioners whose dropping from the roll was officially approved this week were eleven men shown by the records of the War Department to have been deserters and who are still deserters at large, one man who never was in the army at all, several women who continued to draw widow's pensions after they had married again, and one notorious prostitute. Surely such as these have no business on "a roll of honor."

President Cleveland was asked by the committee in charge of the preparations for the celebration of the centennial of the laying of the cornerstone of the U. S. Capitol building to deliver the principal oration upon that occasion, but as the President expects to have his hands full about the date of the celebration—September 18—he told the committee that he could not comply with their request, but would gladly make a short speech introducing the man they selected to deliver the oration.

Today closes the fiscal year, and while the financial condition of the Government is not all that could be asked for it is very much better than there was any good reason six months ago for expecting that it would be at this time. In fact there were abundant reasons six months ago for the fear that, instead of the comfortable cash balance on hand, the administration would have to begin the new year with a deficit.

The Meeting of Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Discussion here turns now upon what Congress will do and how it will proceed when it assembles next month. The President's action in naming an early day for the beginning of the extra session is generally praised, and there is promise of a large attendance of both Senators and Representatives. Those now in town on business are hurrying to return home for the purpose of putting their private affairs in order. All express the intention of responding to the President's call and remaining here, if need be, throughout the entire fall.

The length of the extra session will largely depend, it is agreed, upon the tone and scope of the President's special message to Congress. In his proclamation calling Congress together, he gives as his reason the financial condition of the country growing out of the existence of unwise financial laws which must be executed until repealed. The reference to the Sherman act is unmistakable. The fair inference, too, is that in the President's judgment Congress when it meets in extra session would do well to confine itself to remedying the difficulty growing out of the Sherman act, leaving the general financial question and the tariff question to be settled during the regular session.

If Congress adheres to the President's opinion about the matter, the session need not be protracted. The proposition to repeal or suspend the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act could be debated and decided upon by a resolution offered to that effect. Both sides could be heard fully and the final vote taken within six weeks. There will be no delay growing out of the organization of the House. The question of the Speakership is as good as decided now, and Judge Crisp's familiarity with the majority of the next House will enable him to complete the list of committees in shorter time than it was ever done before. The organization of the Senate is already completed. Senator Stanford's successor will be the only new Senator. Within a week, therefore, after the Speaker of the House has been installed, the question of stopping the further purchase of silver bullion can be taken up for discussion upon a resolution, if the free coinage men will meet that issue squarely.

Mr. J. T. Newton, of Person county, says that with one male and only his little son to help him he has sold his tobacco crop for \$1,032.80 net, made 68 bushels of wheat, 3,090 pounds of oats, together with plenty of corn and meat to serve him for a year.

Extra Session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The President this evening issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE MANDATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1893.

Whereas, The distressed and apprehensive financial situation, which prevails all business circles, have already caused great loss and damage to our people and threaten to cripple our merchants, stop the wheels of manufacture, bring distress and privation to our farmers and withhold from our workmen the wage of labor, and

Whereas, The present perilous condition is largely the result of the financial policy which the executive branch of the government finds embodied in unwise laws which must be executed until repealed by Congress.

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, in performance of a constitutional duty, do by this proclamation declare that extraordinary session requires the convening of both houses of the Congress of the United States at the capital in the City of Washington at 12 o'clock noon, to the end that the people may be relieved through legislation from present and impending danger and distress.

All those entitled to act as members of the Fifty-third Congress, are required to take notice of this proclamation and attend at the time and place above stated.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND THE SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES, at the City of Washington, on the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord 1893, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and seventh year.

[Signed.] GROVER CLEVELAND.

Fall-Grown Irish Potatoes.

From the N. C. Bulletin. We have for years called the attention of the reader of the Bulletin to the advantage in growing a fall crop of Irish potatoes, and its importance justifies this article. This crop has become a very important one to the truck growers in the eastern portion of the State. The potato is superior to the spring grown in many respects, and especially for the table.

Seed from the fall-grown is now regarded for spring planting superior to any that can be procured. Indeed, it is asserted by those in a position to know that the South will soon furnish the seed for spring planting to the most progressive gardeners at the North.

There is but one drawback to the growing of this crop at the South: that is the difficulty in getting them to germinate. When this obstacle is overcome, and it will be, no doubt, in a few years, the South can produce potatoes for the world. Prepare a plot of ground and plant from the 1st to the 15th of August, or as soon after the 1st of August as your land may be in good condition. Plant very shallow, nearly lying the potato with the earth in covering. No one ever regrets having a crop of fall Irish potatoes, even if it should not be a full one. I speak from experience.

JOHN ROSSIGNOL, Commissioner.

Almost Buried Alive.

St. Louis, June 30.—Charles Walker, living at the corner of sixteenth and Washington streets, this city, was pronounced dead by the doctors, and a certificate for his burial was given. Today he is on the road to recovery.

This morning Undertakers Leisher & Droser, under the authority of the burial certificate, had placed Walker's body in a casket and were about to screw down the lid when the supposed corpse sat up and gazed about the room. The undertakers left their work unfinished.

Mr. Walker has had heart failure, and has now employed other physicians to attend him, who say he will recover.

Confederate Reunion Postponed.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—Adjt. Gen. Moorhead, by order of Gen. Gordon, has issued a general order postponing until September 15th and 16th, the grand Confederate reunion at Birmingham, Ala., which was to have taken place on the 19th and 20th of July. This step was in response to an almost unanimous request on account of the financial situation and the fact of its being harvest time in some sections. This postponement makes no change in the arrangements or dispositions already made. Delegates appointed will serve and every former order for arrangements will remain in force.

Chinese Kill Two Missionaries.

London, July 3.—Another fratricidal outbreak against missionaries in China is reported from Hong Kong. The despatch says that a mob of natives attacked and killed two Swedish missionaries, named Wickholm and Johansson, at Macheng, sixty miles from Han Kow.

No details are given, but the murders are supposed to have been due to the anti-foreign parades that have heretofore caused much trouble for the foreign missionaries in China.

An evangelist called upon every man in the congregation who had paid his debts to stand up. They rose en masse. He added, "Sit down, and every man in this meeting who has not paid his debts, stand up." Only one man arose. He explained that he was "the editor of a religious paper," adding, "nearly every member of this congregation owes me for my paper." This caused a sensation. A good many paid up on the spot and others settled next day. Three got angry and demanded "stop my paper."—Western Recorder.

From one farm near New Bern five car loads of cucumbers were shipped in one day, last week.

The Seventeen Year Locust.

The lives of most species of insects are very short, lasting from a few days to a few months. There is one genus, however, which lives for seventeen years. This is the Periodical Cicada or 17-year locust, Cicada septendecim. This insect lives in the ground for all but about two weeks of its long life. It issues from the ground only to pair and by its eggs. A brood of these Cicadas is expected this summer in Moore and Bladen counties and along the R. & G. Railroad from Raleigh to Weldon.

On account of the long interval between broods, few people are familiar with the appearance of this insect and a great deal of alarm is usually created when they do appear. The earliest account we have of the Cicada was written in 1633. "They are," says the narrator, "about the bigness of bumblebees. They come out of holes in the ground and did not up every green thing and made such a yelling noise as made the woods ring and ready to deafen people."

It is only just to say that the "yelling" is done exclusively by the males who are no doubt celebrating their release from the cold ground into the bright sunshine.

When these insects appear, they usually do so in swarms and settle by preference upon oak trees, and next upon apple trees; but where they are very numerous they settle upon cedars and all sorts of trees and stumps. Here they cast their larval skin and come forth as winged insects.

In the winged state they live but ten days or so. They do more or less damage by the female puncturing young twigs to place her eggs. The eggs hatch in about six weeks and the young maggot at once drops to the ground into which it burrows and feeds upon the juice of the roots it finds there.

The winged male insects do not feed; the female does it she lives above a week. These insects are not dangerous to handle as they do not bite or sting.

Usually it will not pay to attempt to destroy the winged insect, but where it attacks fruit trees or nursery stock, it may be jarred upon sheets moistened with kerosene as recommended for the plum curculio.

The Station desires information as to localities in which the Cicada may appear this year and solicits specimens and notes as to time of appearance, trees most infested, damage done and time of disappearance. Address communications to the Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C.

GUYARD McCORMY, Entomologist, N. C. Experiment Station.

Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin.

Central Office, Raleigh, N. C.

The reports of correspondents of the Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin, issued by the North Carolina State Weather Service, for the week ending Monday, July 3rd, 1893, show that the weather has been favorable for farm work and for crops generally. The cool nights, however, seem to have been injurious to cotton, while affecting other crops very slightly. Rain is needed in some localities. Correspondents from Wake, Durham, Franklin and Cumberland counties report rain needed. Very heavy rain occurred in Stokes county on 28th, and in Stanly county on 29th. Heavy hail, reported from Stouven on 26th and Golden on 27th, damaged corn and cotton. There is general complaint of damage to cotton by lice. Wheat is about all saved; some damage by black rust. Considerable hay is being saved in the west. Corn is being "land by" with prospect of good crop.

EASTERN DISTRICT.—There was about an average amount of rain during the week. The temperature was below normal. There is general complaint of cool nights, which were especially injurious to cotton. Cotton is also suffering greatly from lice. The prospect for corn is good. Sweet potatoes and peanuts fairly good.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.—The weather was generally favorable for farm work, but the nights were too cool for cotton. Rainfall about average except in Wake, Durham, and Franklin counties, where rain is needed now. Heavy local rains occurred in Stokes, Rockingham and Stanly counties. Cotton is suffering greatly from lice. Corn and tobacco generally in good condition and prospect for good crops. Corn is being "land by."

WESTERN DISTRICT.—The weather was very favorable in this district. There were light showers, with temperature about normal. Those who have cotton complain of cool nights; cotton also damaged somewhat by lice. Wheat harvest is about over; some damage by black rust. A fairly good crop of hay is being saved. Tobacco is doing well.

A Fatal Explosion.

NEW ORLEANS, R. I., July 3.—Fire broke out today in the gun cotton factory at the Government torpedo station on Great Island. Most of the gun cotton was removed from the building, but before the removal was complete the fire reached a small quantity remaining, and it exploded. Frank Laughlin and James Harrison, employees in the gun cotton factory were killed, and Michael Ragon, John T. Harrington, Essign Capelhart and several others (names not yet learned) were hurt. The building was levelled to the ground.

Durham Sun.—A very unfortunate and terrible accident in its haste, occurred yesterday about noon on the D. & N. railroad, about 9 miles from Durham. Charles Goss, 8 years old, James Goss, 9 years old, brothers, and George Tate, 9 years old, all colored boys, were minding cows and they lay down on the track and went to sleep. The two Goss boys were killed by a passing engine, but the Tate boy escaped. At the coroner's inquest, held last night, George Tate said he waked up in time to see the

engine before it got to him and he jumped and ran. The others did not wake up, and we do not suppose they ever knew what struck them.

Killed by Lightning.

OXFORD, N. C., July 1.—Peter Green, colored, living on the farm of H. B. Holgood, six miles from here, was struck by lightning and killed this afternoon while sheltering in a log cabin from a severe thunderstorm. Another colored man standing within two feet of him was unhurt.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE NOT RIP.

Do you wear them? Who need to need a pair. Best in the world.

\$5.00 \$3.00 \$2.50 \$3.50 \$2.00 \$2.25 \$2.00 FOR GENTLEMEN FOR LADIES FOR BOYS FOR MISSES

If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest style, don't pay \$6 to \$8, for my \$3, \$3.50, \$4.00 or \$5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. 894 by

For Sale by W. L. LONDON & SON.

OXFORD FEMALE SEMINARY.

OXFORD, N. C.

The 23rd Annual Session opens August 20, 1893. All the Colleges of Home with all the Advantages of a First-class School at very Reasonable Prices. Physical Culture prominent. Special facilities for Normal and Art. L. E. HERRICK, President.

June 29, 1893.

University of North Carolina.

EQUIPMENT: Faculty of 25 teachers, 11 buildings, 7 scientific laboratories, library of 30,000 volumes, 316 students.

INSTRUCTION: 5 general courses; 6 brief courses; professional courses in law, medicine, engineering and chemistry; optional courses.

EXPENSES: Tuition, \$60 per year. Scholarships and loans for the needy. Address: PRESIDENT WINSTON, Chapel Hill, N. C.

June 29, 1893.

WOOLLCOTT & SONS.

Central Office, Raleigh, N. C.

We have just received a large lot of

LADIES' RIBBED VESTS,

WHICH WE WILL SELL AT

10 CENTS EACH,

and every one is a bargain.

OUR LINE OF

SLIPPERS,

OXFORD TIES AND SHOES

is the most complete we have ever had, and we can certainly give you the

BEST SHOES

for the money.

We have had the

BIGGEST MILLINERY TRADE

this season we have ever had, and we

invite every one to give us a look

before buying, and we will save them

money.

WOOLLCOTT & SONS,

112 E. Martin St., RALEIGH, N. C.

May 18, 1893.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

A. R. WOODRUFF, Notary Public, will take notice that the estate of James H. Woodruff, deceased, is now open for the purpose of settling the same. All persons having claims against the estate of James H. Woodruff, deceased, are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned on or before July 10th, 1893, or the same will be closed and no further notice will be given.

JOHN R. WOODRUFF, Attorney.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE

of a mortgage by W. M. Brooks and wife to the registered in book 117, page 123, I will sell at public auction, for cash, at the court house door in the town of Huntersville, on Thursday, July 6th, 1893, the tract of land known as the Southern Bank tract, containing 200 acres, to satisfy said mortgage.

JOHN R. WOODRUFF, Attorney.

NORTH CAROLINA.—QUATHAM COUNTY.

SHERIFF'S COURT, June 28, 1893.

M. S. HAMILTON and J. A. HAMILTON,

vs.

James B. Hamilton et al.

This is a special proceeding for leave to sell land for the payment of certain legal claims under the will of plaintiff's ancestor, and the defendant James B. Hamilton, Joseph Harrison and Luther Houston, are hereby notified to appear at the clerk of the court at the court house in the town of Huntersville, on Thursday, July 6th, 1893, to show cause why they should not be appointed administrators of the estate of the said James B. Hamilton, deceased, and to satisfy said mortgage.

JOHN R. WOODRUFF, Attorney.

AYER'S

Ague Cure

contains an antidote for all malarial diseases which, so far as known, is not in any other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral, nor deleterious substance whatsoever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermitting or Chills Fever, Remittent Fever, Malaria, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaints caused by malarial. In case of failure, after the trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1893, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.