

THE POPULISTS seem to have no fixed political principles, and consequently such a party can have no permanency. Even their temporary existence is due to passion and prejudice, and to a spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction. It is a destructive rather than a constructive party. So inflamed by prejudice are many of its members that they are ripe and ready to tear down, uproot and destroy any and every thing that their unprincipled leaders may suggest. While united in their efforts to wipe out the existing state of affairs, yet if they should succeed in doing so they would never unite nor agree in establishing any other or better state of affairs. It is much easier to tear down than to build up!

In order to prove that the populists have no fixed political principles, it is only necessary to refer briefly to the history of their party. The first great remedy they proposed for the relief of the people was the "sub-treasury" scheme, as visionary and impracticable a proposition as any sensible man ever suggested. This scheme was seriously urged as the unifying panacea for all our ills, as the one sure cure for all our public and private ailments. So inflated with it were many of our people that they denounced as enemies of the people any and all persons who differed in opinion from them. They honestly believed that the establishment of these sub-treasuries throughout the country would be its only salvation, and nothing else was talked about but "sub-treasuries." And yet all that is now passed away, almost forgotten, and nobody now ever hears or thinks about such a visionary scheme. It was as transitory as the baseness fabric of a dream.

Afterwards, in the next campaign (1892), another and a new scheme was proposed and earnestly advocated by our so-called "reform" friends, and that was the "government ownership of railroads." Yes, as a remedy for the hard times, in order to reduce taxation and lighten the burdens oppressing the people, the populists seriously proposed another "reform" and that was the government should buy all the railroads and thus go in debt to the amount of ten billion dollars! This strange proposition was as earnestly advocated by all our "reform" friends in 1892, as the sub-treasury scheme had been in 1890, and they all seemed to think that at last they had discovered the one infallible remedy for the relief of the people. Populist speakers and papers talked of nothing else but the "government ownership of railroads" and pictured in glowing colors the great blessings it would shower upon the country. And now that also is a thing of the past and is buried in the same grave with the sub-treasury scheme.

Now, just suppose for a moment that our populist friends could have succeeded in these two pet schemes—these two so-called "reforms." Does any intelligent and unprejudiced person now think that they would have benefited the country, or in any way relieved the people? If there are any such persons they seem ashamed to let it be publicly known. Even Marion Butler himself, in a speech last week before a committee of the House of Representatives, while advocating the government ownership of telegraph lines did not advocate the government ownership of railroads.

The last populist convention that has been held was the Georgia state convention last week, and it is very significant that in its platform not one word is said about sub-treasuries or government ownership of railroads. Like their brethren elsewhere where the Georgia populists seem to have abandoned their former pet schemes, and have seized upon another which they hope may be more successful, and that is the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. This is to be the great "reform" proposed by them during the coming campaign, and they will urge it as the main issue with the hope of dividing and disrupting the democratic party, because they know that there is a difference of opinion on this subject among democrats. But we cannot think that this stratagem can succeed. Democrats can well afford to agree to disagree on this vexed silver question. They cannot and will not allow it to disrupt their party. They have too much else in common and agree on too many other important issues to allow this one question to divide and disrupt their party, just as it has obtained control of the government for the first time in thirty-four years!

THE CORNER stone of the proposed Confederate monument at Raleigh was laid, on last Tuesday, with most impressive and imposing ceremonies, and it was an occasion that will ever be remembered by all who were so fortunate as to be present. While a very large crowd was present, yet there would have been many more visitors from all parts of the State if the railroad companies had only made a greater reduction in their rates of transportation.

The city of Raleigh covered herself with glory both in her preparations for the occasion and in the warmth of the welcome extended to all her guests. Her public-spirited and patriotic citizens have just cause to be proud of their successful efforts to make the occasion forever memorable in our State's history and worthy of the dead heroes, in whose memory the proposed monument will be erected.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the procession was formed near the foot of Fayetteville street, and marched up that street and around the Capitol square to the western entrance, where the foundation had been laid. This procession was one of the most notable ever seen in this State, and was witnessed by thousands of admiring spectators who densely thronged the sidewalks and buildings on each side of the street. In the procession were several military companies whose glittering guns and brilliant uniforms attracted much attention, the battalions of cadets from the A. & M. College clad in the Confederate gray, and, conspicuous above all, the long line of limping ex-Confederate soldiers, battle-scarred, maimed heroes worn with age and hardships. It was a most striking contrast to see in the same procession the gay young soldiers in their attractive uniforms and those old (and many of them disabled) heroes, who thirty years ago, when they too were young, had filled the world with the glory of their achievements.

The programme of exercises was most successfully carried out, and we regret not having the space now to refer specially to each and every part thereof. Conspicuous above everything else connected with the day's exercises, and which of itself would have made the occasion forever memorable, was the wonderfully appropriate oration delivered by Capt. Thomas W. Mason, who had been honored as the orator of the day, and who proved himself most worthy of so high an honor. Both in matter and manner his address was nearer perfection than any we have ever heard. While his address was written he spoke without referring to the manuscript, which of course added greatly to its effect. It was most happily conceived, beautifully expressed and gracefully delivered. His hearers were swayed by conflicting emotions. At times they were saddened and moved to tears by his tender pathos and touching tributes to our honored dead and then their hearts would beat high and their blood would run with pride as they were thrilled by his eulogies on their valor and heroic deeds. No orator, who himself had not been a worthy comrade of such heroes, could have so truly, thrillingly and feelingly described their hardships and sufferings and extolled their deeds of glory, which have illumined the world with their brilliancy.

Ladies Opposing Breckinridge.
PITTSBORO, May 18.—A gentleman who has just returned from Kentucky was in Lexington when Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge made his speech there. He relates some significant incidents of the campaign.

A Lexington man went home the day of the forthcoming speech with a Breckinridge button on his coat lapel, and told his wife that he had decided to support him. She replied: "As the head of the family I recognize your right to place your political influence wherever you please, and as a loyal wife I shall do what I can for the success of your candidate. I am going to the forests to get a bunch of the finest white flowers I can find. I shall meet the train the Colonel arrives on, invite him into my carriage and ride up with him."

The citizen looked at his wife in amazement. He knew that she was quite capable of carrying out her programme, and he knew he must prevent it. She agreed to relinquish her plan when he took off the Breckinridge button and promised to oppose the Colonel.

Another Lexington man met some ladies on the street and joined them in their walk. He wore a Breckinridge button. One of the ladies said to him: "We should be delighted with your company, but we cannot be seen in public with a man wearing that button; neither can we receive such a man at our home."

The button promptly came off. These are samples of the work the women of Kentucky are doing against the re-election of Colonel Breckinridge.

A cyclone, two hundred feet in width, passed over Walnut Cove last Friday, doing considerable damage. A large tobacco warehouse and other houses were blown down.

Washington Letter.

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1894.

The public received its first knowledge this week that in addition to other more or less disreputable methods of defeating tariff legislation attempts had been made to bribe Senators to vote against the tariff bill, but the democratic managers of the tariff bill have known for sometime that an attempt had been made by a lobbyist named Buttz, once a carpet bag, republican member of the House from South Carolina, to bribe Senators Hunt, of Virginia, and Kyle, of South Dakota, to vote against the bill. Buttz claimed to represent a wealthy syndicate which was prepared to spend \$1,000,000 to defeat the tariff bill. He went to the home of Senator Hunt and told a son of that gentleman that his father could have \$25,000 if he would agree to vote against the bill. Senator Hunt at once informed half a dozen democratic Senators. Buttz had the audacity to broach the subject to Mr. Kyle in person. That gentleman referred him to his private secretary, after instructing that functionary to have a witness to their conversation, and in the presence of a witness Buttz offered to give Mr. Kyle \$14,000 to vote against the bill. Mr. Kyle at once placed these facts in the hands of the democratic Senators and expressed his willingness to aid in bringing this would be briber to justice. It has not yet been decided what, if any, action will be taken by the Senate, but there is little doubt that these attempts will hasten the passage of the tariff bill.

Secretary Hoke Smith has added to his popularity with Georgians by the hospitable he has given the delegation from Atlanta, here this week to work up Congressional interest in the International Exposition to be held at Atlanta in the fall of 1895. They do not want a government appropriation for the exposition, but only ask that Congress recognize it to the extent of authorizing a government exhibit in a building to be erected by the government. This recognition is necessary if foreign governments are to be represented at the exhibition. Speaker Crisp and the entire Georgia delegation in Congress are working like beavers to secure what is wanted, and the Speaker, before going home to attend his mother in law's funeral, placed his room at the Capitol at the disposal of the visitors and it is being used as their headquarters.

It is now easy to understand why this government took such strong grounds in favor of the government of Brazil and against the insurgents, although it was only this week that it became so. From information that has leaked out through gossip in diplomatic circles there is little doubt that the stand taken and maintained by President Cleveland during the Brazilian contest was the only thing that prevented the carrying out of the plot instigated and backed by the government of Great Britain, for the overthrow of the Brazilian republic and the setting up of a monarchy that would have been dominated by Great Britain. President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham were conversant with the plot from its beginning and were determined to thwart it. The failure of that plot is believed to have been at the bottom of the dilatoriness of the British government in making arrangements to carry out the Behring Sea arbitration. The British were mad at Uncle Sam for spoiling their little grab game.

Representative Hatch, of Missouri, is no longer a young man, having passed his sixtieth milestone last September, but his courage is just as young as it ever was, and when accused by Representative Hopkins, of Illinois, of trying to juggle an increase of salary for a friend into the Agricultural appropriation bill, which is in his charge, he said, shaking his fist significantly at Hopkins: "If the gentleman from Illinois means that word in its ordinary English significance, I want to tell him that if he should use it to me outside of this chamber, I would run it down his throat."

Retrenchment in government expenditures has been the watchword of the democrats who have made the regular appropriation bills for this Congress, and the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill, completed by the House committee on appropriations this week, shows how well they have worked up to the watchword. This is the bill that carries salaries of all officials, and 558 fewer of them are provided for than were in the bill for the current fiscal year. It also carries \$760,199 less than this year's appropriation, a very substantial reduction when everything is taken into consideration.

"Distance lends enchantment to the view." Since Cogey moved his tramping out to Bladensburg, Md., Washington has lost all interest in them, but a carload of flour and some cash has this week come to them from Missouri and Colorado, showing that there are people who have not yet seen them as they are.

Brental Outrage.

GRAHAM, N. C., May 21.—Miss Mary Phillips, daughter of John Phillips, of Carolina Cotton Mills, was assaulted about 8 o'clock Sunday morning at Big Falls bridge. She was returning home from a visit when an unknown negro sprang from the roadside with pistol in hand and accomplished his hellish purpose despite her screams and struggle. After the incarnate devil left her she went home and told the horrid tale. All day Sunday and today crowds of men have been searching the country in search of a man answering to the description. Miss Phillips gave him a clue has been discovered which is being followed, and it is believed it will lead to the speedy apprehension of the guilty party.

A few nights ago ten prisoners escaped from the jail at Raleigh. Among them was Orange Page who was sentenced to be hanged next month.

Wintry Weather.

WEST UNION, Ia., May 16.—There was a heavy frost in Northern Iowa this morning, and vegetables are seriously injured. It is clear and cold tonight, with a prospect of a hard freeze before morning.

DES MOINES, May 19.—Water froze here last night, but the atmosphere was dry and there was little damage to fruit.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 19.—There was a heavy frost in this region last night, and considerable damage to gardens is reported.

LEMAHS, Ia., May 19.—A hard frost here has cut corn and all tender plants to the ground.

GALVESTON, Ill., May 19.—Last night the weather was so cold that water was frozen. Reports from various parts of Knox county show injury to fruit and vegetables.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 19.—Despatches from points in Northern Iowa, Southern and Central Minnesota and Western Wisconsin say there were heavy frosts last night, cutting corn and garden stuff to the ground.

ALPENA, Mich., May 19.—It is bitterly cold, and there are three inches of snow, making good sleighing. It is feared that the crops are badly injured.

ST. JOSEPH, May 19.—A light frost fell in this vicinity last night. In counties north of here and in Kansas and Nebraska growing vegetables and fruit were injured. Towns in Kansas along the Grand Island road report the heaviest frost. The frost extended to the Cherokee Strip.

OMAHA, May 19.—The frost last night did immense damage to crops. Ice formed a quarter of an inch thick and vegetation on lowlands was cut down. Sarpy county reports that all vegetables are completely killed.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 19.—An unprecedented cold wave struck Chattanooga last night. The thermometer fell thirty-two degrees. Snow flurries are reported on Lookout Mountain and Walden's Ridge, and overcoats and fires are needful for comfort.

ANNISTON, Ala., May 19.—A blizzard struck this section this morning. The thermometer dropped nearly to freezing point, and great damage has been done to vegetation. Cotton, young corn, and many garden vegetables are believed to have been killed.

FORT DONER, Ia., May 19.—All of this part of Iowa have had a hard frost last night which killed vegetables, berries and grape shoots and cut down growing corn.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 19.—A light snow fell here this morning, followed by a drizzling rain. Tonight it is slightly colder.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 20.—The heaviest snow storm in years prevailed in Eastern Kentucky today. At Stanton, Powell county, ten inches fell, almost totally ruining the apple and peach crops.

At Beattyville, Lee county, eight inches fell, breaking down hundreds of young trees and stunting gardens, corn and wheat.

Seven inches fell at Carlisle, Nicholas county, the worst in forty years, damaging tobacco badly.

John Williamson's Advice.

From the Franklin Times.
In obedience to the call of John H. Williamson, Chairman, the Republican Executive Committee met here last Saturday. Before the Committee met for private consultation the Court House bell was rung and quite a number assembled in the Court room, the most of them being colored people. There were only two white Republicans present—Messrs. J. I. Moore and B. H. Rodgers. The first speaker was John Williamson, who made one of his old time Republican "whoop-ings." He said that the signs pointed to Republican victory this year, and as the white people were divided, he advised the colored people to stand together "as of yore" and vote the straight Republican ticket. He took no stock in any other than the Republican party, that gave his race their freedom. He talked pretty roughly about those who had accused him of "selling out" and when he took a vote of the crowd as to how they were going to stand this year, he, except one drunken fellow, said they would stand by the "grand old party."

John said he took no stock in the "third party," and advised his race to stand clear of that party, as well as of the Democratic party. After John finished J. I. Moore took the floor and made a few remarks urging the colored people to stand by their party.

Cleveland Visits North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, N. C., May 19.—President Cleveland, Secretary Carlisle and Secretary Gresham spent six hours here today. They came on the steamer Violet, which coasted up at the government yards and left a supply of oil for the light houses. The party killed 385 birds on Bodies Island Friday, the President leading with 144. Near Hatteras, the catch of blue fish and drum surpassed anything Grover ever saw. It beat the Adirondacks. Monday they take another hunt on Bodies Island, then go direct to Washington City. The President has not been to Morehead at all. He is delighted with this second visit to North Carolina and expects to return in the fall and take a deer hunt in Hyde Park.

The party came to North Carolina solely for recreation and pleasure, and have enjoyed the visit exceedingly and feel much rejuvenated. On points political, they were all reticent. As the Violet steamed out, they all stood on deck and acknowledged the salutes of the people who lined the wharves.

A few nights ago ten prisoners escaped from the jail at Raleigh. Among them was Orange Page who was sentenced to be hanged next month.

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, May 21st, 1894, are generally favorable, and indicate considerable improvement in many crops, and a more encouraging outlook. The temperature the first of the week was above the normal, culminating on the 17th and 18th with maximum temperatures above 90. A decided cold wave spread over the State on the 20th and 21st, and the minimum temperature was below 40 degrees in the Western District Monday morning. Some damage by frost in that section is very probable. Generous rains fell from the 15th to the 19th, but there are still a few places where it is too dry. These rains have been very beneficial, and though very heavy and accompanied with hail at a few places, no damage to amount to anything is reported.

EASTERN DISTRICT.—The first few days of the week very warm and generally without rain. Showers occurred at a few places on the 15th. On the 18th and 19th rain was general, but was much heavier in some places than in others. Some crop reports report a rain needed yet. Chopping cotton is going on nearly everywhere. The start of cotton, as a rule, is good. Late planted cotton has been very slow to come up on account of the drought. Peas are being shipped from the truck farms. Irish potatoes have suffered very much from the drought and from potato bugs. The outlook for tobacco is poor; the acreage will be reduced; plants are scarce. Spring oats reported very poor. Wheat and grass fairly good.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.—The weather has been quite favorable and the outlook is encouraging. Rains occurred from the 15th to the 19th and will bring up late planted corn and cotton. Many places had hail on the 15th, but no damage is reported, and there are very few complaints of washing of land. Rust is reported on wheat, and the crop is heading very low; neither wheat nor corn can make a full crop. A good deal of tobacco has been transplanted with good success; also sweet potato and cabbage plants have been set out. Cotton is good stand and is being chopped. Potato bugs still troublesome. New potatoes beginning to come in.

Y. M. C. A. Semi-Centennial.

From the New York World.
The greatest event in the history of the Young Men's Christian Association movement will be the international assembly in London next month, when the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the parent organization will be observed by a representative convention of the associations of the world. The United States will send one of the largest delegations, and England also to be strongly represented, while the countries of Europe, excepting Turkey, will have men of prominence in the movement to speak for them. Over 1,000 delegates, besides 4,000 visitors, will participate.

The International Committee, now located at Geneva, Switzerland, has completed the arrangements. The place of meeting will be Exeter Hall, one of London's most imposing public edifices. The assembly will be in session for over a week, and its deliberations will include measures for the beginning of a crusade that is designed to spread the movement in every country. Not least among its historical features will be the presence, as an honored delegate, of George Williams, the man who founded the first Young Men's Christian Association. He is now wealthy and at the head of the house in which he was a poor clerk when he began his organizing propaganda in a little room in London with a few of his fellow-clerks.

Negro Mormons Arrested.

ANEXAS, May 19.—A colored Mormon temple was discovered here this morning at 1 o'clock, and the whole congregation of worshippers, numbering fifty men and women, were locked up. The service was blasphemous of the saddest type. The Mormons were found huddled in two small rooms in a tenement building in Jackson street. The creed of this sect set dispenses with the rite of marriage, and the Bible is read at each service in order to impart a sanctity, as it were, to the service. Many of the persons arrested were married, but, according to the law of the new church, they were practically separated.

In this house of worship several children who were too young to participate in the service were found. They were in a position to absorb the germs of depravity. A Bible was among the effects seized by the officers. Near this sacred book was an empty bucket which savored strongly of whiskey.

The Bishop is a large, fierce-looking negro. Another member of the gang was released from the station house only a few days ago.

The station house today was converted into a regular camp-meeting.

A Sad Drowning.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—A special to the Post from Fredericksburg, Va., says: "This afternoon Lizzie Erickson, aged about 15, daughter of Mr. Geo. Erickson, and Alexander Humphreys, son of Mrs. Wm. Humphreys, both of this city, were drowned in the Rappahannock river, just below the dam. Together with Tom Humphreys, a younger brother of Alexander, they were playing on a saw when the girl fell in the river. Alexander Humphreys quickly threw off his coat and jumped into the river, reached Lizzie when she was on the second time and bravely seized her. He succeeded in floating her some distance, but when within a few feet of the shore the girl became excited, threw her arms around the boy's neck and they both sank together."

Divorcees In Dakota.

YANKTON, S. Dak., May 19.—About fifty New Yorkers are now in South Dakota to obtain divorces. Only a few of them are known to be persons of prominence. They are scattered throughout the State awaiting relief, and in most cases their identity will not be known until their papers are recorded. It is said that Judge Andrews, of Brookings, recently granted twenty-six divorces in one day, and twenty of which are said to have been granted New Yorkers. There are only 140 cases now on the records of the Yankton court.

Rev. Dr. Crowell has resigned the presidency of Trinity College, to take effect on the 1st of July.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

A being qualified as administrators of the estate of Thomas Green, deceased, I do hereby give notice that all persons having claims against said estate will present same properly authenticated, on or before the 30th day of April, 1894, to this office, to be paid in full of their recovery.

W. A. GIBB, S. C. Administrator.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CHATELAINMENT.—In the superior court, county of Wayne, N. C., the following is the proposed law of State Land, to be in force on the 1st day of July, 1894.

WOMLER & HAYES, LAWYERS, PITTSMORE, N. C.

Judge WOMLER will be in the office on the first and third Mondays of each month and during the term of 1894.

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W. H. PROCTOR,

(Corner Mangum and Parrish Sts.)

DURHAM, N. C., April 19, 1894.

CAUTION.—If a dealer offers W. L. Douglas shoes at a reduced price, or says he has them at a bargain, beware, stamped on bottom, put him down as a fraud.

\$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.50, \$2.50, \$2.25, \$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00, \$0.75, \$0.50, \$0.25, \$0.10, \$0.05.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE.

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Miss Maggie Reese, RALEIGH, N. C.

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