The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1894.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES

FOR STATE TREASURER,
S. McD. TATE,
of Burke County.

FOR CHIEF JUSTICE,
JAMES E. SHEPHERD,
of Beaufort County.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICES,
WALTER CLARK, of Wake county.
JAMES C. MacRAE, of Cumberland.
ARMISTEAD BURWELL, of Mecklenburg.

FOR JUDGES SUPERIOR COURT,
3rd District, JACOB BATTLE.
4th District, WILLIAM R. ALLEN.
8th District, BENJAMIN F. LONG.
9th Dist., WILLIAM N. MEBANE.
10th Dist., WILLIAM B. COUNCIL, Jr.
12th Dist., H. BASCOM CARTER.

For Congress—Fourth Cong. Dist.,
CHARLES M. COOKE,
of Franklin county.

For Solicitor, Fifth Judicial District
EDWARD S. PARKER,
of Alamance county.

VOLUME XVII.

The RECORD today begins its seventeenth volume and its age is now "sweet sixteen". While this may be regarded as a short period in a person's life, yet it is an exceptionally long time for any North Carolina newspaper to be edited and published by the same person. For sixteen long years the RECORD has made its weekly visits to the same firesides and hopes to continue them for many more years. It has faithfully tried to be a model county paper, one that could be read at the family fireside with pleasure and profit, and without bringing a blush to the cheek of the most modest. It gives the latest news, state, national and county, and keeps its readers posted on all matters of general interest. It utters no uncertain sound on any question, but gives its views and opinions boldly and honestly, always advocating that which its editor conscientiously believes will promote the greatest good to the greatest number, whether it be popular or unpopular. It never descends to "mud slinging", nor does it notice those who do. It finds a much better use for its columns and has a higher conception of decent Journalism. It will survive in the future, as it has in the past, all the misrepresentations and slanders of those who would crush it, because of its exposure of hypocrites and its advocacy of democracy supremacy in state, nation and county. Yes, the RECORD is the "old reliable" that changes not, though it is now abused by some for still advocating the same time-honored principles for which they formerly so highly praised it!

To its esteemed contemporaries the RECORD extends its cordial greetings and wishes for them, one and all, long life and the greatest success. To its readers the RECORD has no new promises, but will let them judge its future by its past.

OFFICE is all that the leaders of the populists care for. While pretending to be "reformers", all the reform they really want is to get offices for themselves. While professing a great desire for purity in politics, all they really care for are the emoluments of office. This is the real truth about the demagogical leaders of the populists, and they hope to succeed in their schemes by inflaming the prejudices and passions of their followers, many of whom are honest and God-fearing men. Yes, while the masses of the populists may be honestly trying to bring about reforms, their leaders are selfish office seekers, and to attain their purpose they are willing to sacrifice any and all principles and form any kind of combination.

An apt illustration of this was the bargain made, on last Saturday, with the republican convention of Wake county by Otho Wilson, the self-confessed Gideonite, who is still chairman of the executive committee of the populists in that county. He, in behalf of the populists of Wake, agreed with the republican convention that they would run a "mixed" ticket in Wake, one-half of the candidates to be republicans and the other half to be populists. In accordance with their bargain the republican convention nominated its half of the ticket, and one of the Legislative nominees is a *colored man*. Yes, Otho Wilson has bargained and contracted that the populists of Wake shall vote for republicans and a colored one at that. Will they do it? Will they ratify his bargain? We will see.

What do the white populists of Chatham think of this? Is this the sort of "reform" desired by them?

CONGRESS adjourned on last Tuesday, and the new tariff bill is now the law of the land, having gone into effect at midnight on Monday. Its benefits will not be immediate, and will not generally be felt until after this year. That is, the prices of all articles now on hand and for sale will not be reduced as much as the prices on articles that are now being manufactured or imported. For instance, while the tariff tax on blankets and other woollen goods is greatly reduced, yet such goods now in stock cannot be sold by our merchants as cheap as they can sell the goods which they will buy hereafter.

THE DEMOCRATS of the sixth Congressional district are to be congratulated upon their nomination of Mr. James A. Lockhart, of Anson county. They have honored themselves and the whole State in the nomination of so excellent a gentleman, and we hope that they will have the good sense to keep so worthy a Representative in Congress for several terms.

A GRAND rally will be held at Raleigh, on the 20th of September, under the auspices of the democratic clubs of the State. It will be the formal opening of the State campaign and distinguished speakers will then be heard. A grand occasion is anticipated.

CAPT. S. A. Ashe has announced his candidacy for the Senate, as the successor of Senator Vance. He is worthy of, and deserves, any office in the gift of this State.

A Dangerous Flirtation.

From the Sampson Democrat.

The Populist party is acting like a giddy headed and unsophisticated maiden. It has wandered forth in charge of chaperones who are not particular as to the kind of company it keeps. Republicanism smiled at it and the wayward thing smiled back. A clandestine friendship sprang up between the two and there have been twilight *tete tetes* under trysting trees. At the solicitation of wily Republicanism, Populism in her muslin gown has lately strolled into the darker glades and stayed out later at night. At first she loved moonshine best, then starlight came to be enough, but now when thick clouds bedim night's candles the companionship is most agreeable. Wayward Mary affectionately leans her giddy head upon the breast of deceptive Dan, whose arms encircles her slender waist, whose lips touch hers, and whisper soft, seductive words into her ear. Dan's arm never tires and Mary is so happy that she is not conscious of the fact that she is being squeezed to death. Dan is only a masher and he doesn't mean to marry. He is having a good time now and not only blames him. But what of the giddy creature in his embrace? She has been caught under circumstances that compromise her character and people are talking of her conduct. There will be a tale of woe when Dan lets go. There is going to be a breach of promise after awhile, a Breckenridge case politically speaking. See if there isn't.

Morganton's Golden Streets.

From the Morganton Herald.

Mr. H. C. Hinton was crossing West Union street last Saturday, when something bright on the macadam attracted his attention. He picked it up, and carried it to one of our jewelers, who pronounced it a nugget of pure gold, worth four or five dollars. It will be remembered that a part of West Union street is macadamized with stone from the placer gold mines just outside the corporate limits of Morganton, and the mines were worked in such a crude way that it is believed that the stone and gravel still contain many thousands of dollars worth of the precious metal.

The Fatal Railroad Crossing.

PARIS, Tenn., Aug. 22.—A terrible accident happened on the Paducah, Tennessee & Alabama Railroad this evening. As the north bound train was nearing Hazel, Ky., about 15 miles north of Paris, in passing a crossing it struck a wagon loaded with people, and five of the occupants met their death. The unfortunate party was crossing the track as the train came thundering down upon them, and the horses became alarmed at the whistle which was sounded for the crossing and ran into a cattle guard. The vehicle could not be extricated before the locomotive had crushed into them.

Heavy Rains in Alabama.

WASHINGTON, Aug 25.—A special from Selma, Ala., says: The heaviest rains known for many years past have fallen here since last Wednesday, doing inestimable damage to crops. About 400 bales of unpicked cotton are ruined. Over 1,000 acres of corn in this county are destroyed. Reports received state that swollen streams have submerged at least 5,000 acres of low-lands. Rain has fallen to the depth of six inches in the last 24 hours.

Chinaman in a Legal Pickle

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 24.—Pan Wyno, a Chinese merchant of this city, who recently took his American wife and child to China for a visit, is now in a pretty fix at a Pacific coast port. The law will permit the wife and a child born in America to land, but the father and a baby born in China may be barred out. The local revenue officers say that it may require an act of Congress to admit Pan and the youngest child.

Reductions in Tariff.

In order that our readers may better understand the reductions made by the new tariff bill, we copy the following extracts from the speech of Hon. O. M. Hall, a Representative from Minnesota:

"The McKinley law greatly increased the tariff taxes upon imported merchandise, for the purpose of giving certain protected beneficiaries a monopoly of the home market. It compelled our people to pay for what they purchased more than it was worth anywhere outside of the United States. It was by this system that American industries were to be "encouraged and built up". This law gave renewed vitality and enlarged opportunities for the great trusts and combines which have so long fattened upon our people.

The Fifty third Congress has wiped the McKinley law from the statute books, and has substituted therefor a tariff law containing the lowest duties and the largest free list which this country has had since the beginning of the war. This new law has been passed only after a prolonged and desperate struggle with the consolidated trusts and combines which owe their life and power to McKinleyism. Every influence which enormous wealth and grasping extortion could bring to bear to preserve McKinleyism has been resorted to. While they have been able to impede and cripple the reforms we desired, they were not powerful enough to preserve McKinleyism or to prevent the passage of a law which deprives them of much of their power, greatly reduces the peoples taxes, and cheapens the cost of nearly everything used by the people. The free list embraces *one hundred and six items* which were heavily taxed by McKinley's law. Among them is wool, taxed by McKinley 33 to 100 per cent. The Fifty third Congress puts it upon the free list in order to give our manufacturers the benefit of cheap foreign wools to mix with our domestic wools, thereby reducing the cost of making woolen goods and supplying our people with cheaper and better woolens. It is believed that by reducing the price of woolens there will result increased consumption and more goods will be made. This will give a better and steadier market for domestic wools and a greater demand for labor at better wages.

On the raw wools imported in 1893 we collected a tax of $8,203,323, which hereafter will remain in the pockets of the people.

Farm machinery, such as plows, harrows, drills, mowers, reapers, horse rakes, cultivators, threshing machines cotton gins, etc., are hereafter free. The American farmer, can hereafter buy his farm machinery as cheap as do the people of other countries with whom he competes in the markets of the world.

Salt is free. Taxed by McKinley 35 per cent in bags and barrels and 82 per cent in bulk, every ounce consumed (except in the New England fisheries) has for years paid tribute to the salt trust. Henceforth Western and Southern farmers can buy salt as cheap as do the New England fishermen and the people of other countries.

Binding twine is at last untaxed. Burlaps and grain bags are free.

Such are a few of the one hundred and six items from which the Fifty-third Congress has removed the protective tax. As to these absolute free trade will prevail. We shall now have an opportunity of testing by actual experiment and upon a large scale that "theory" which the McKinleyites predict will "utterly ruin the industries of the United States".

This book is not large enough to contain a list of the reductions made by the new law. The items given below may illustrate what has been done. The figures give the percentage of reduction from the McKinley law:

Reductions exceeding 75 per cent.

	Per cent.
Bar iron, certain sizes, reduced	76
Steel and wrought iron spikes	77
Woolen yarns, etc., (valued at 30 cents per pound or less)	80
Woolen cloths (valued at 30 cts per pound or less)	75
Woolen shawls (valued 30@40 cts)	77
Reductions between 50 and 75 per cent.	
Borax	62
Castor Oil	57
Opium	50
Sundry paints and colors	55
Putty, white lead, whiting	50
Iron and steel, viz:	
Galvanized wire rope	58
Saw plates (4 to 9 cts, per lb.)	53-60
Chains (over ¾ inch)	61
Cheap penknives	68
Files (over 14 inch)	56
Cheap pistols and shotguns	55-62
Lead—ore, pigs, pipe and shot	56
Railroad fish plates, etc.,	65
Cotton cloth (value 12 cts. or less)	50
Cables, cordage, etc.,	55
Woolen goods, viz:	
Yarns: (value 30 to 40 cents)	75
" (value over 40 cents)	62
Cloths: (value 30 to 40 cents)	65
" (value over 40 cents)	50
Shawls (value over 40 cents)	55
Knit goods (value 30 to 40 cts.)	74
" " (value over 40 cts.)	52
All knit wearing apparel	58
Blankets (value 30 to 40 cts.)	70
" (value 40 to 50 cts.)	60
" (value over 50 cts.)	56
Wool hats (value under 40 cts.)	72
" (value 40 to 50 cts.)	66
" (value over 50 cts.)	60
Flannel underwear:	
value 40 cents or less	71
Value 40 to 50 cents	66
Brussels carpets	51
Wool carpets	51
Druggets, etc.,	52

These heavy reductions upon woolen goods, of which the above items are merely specimens, result from putting wool upon the free list. It will be noticed that the reductions are greatest upon common goods and less upon the finer and more expensive goods. This is the reverse of the McKinley method, where the heaviest taxes were put upon the goods used by the common people and the lightest upon those used by the wealthiest classes.

Reductions from 25 to 50 per cent are made upon 379 items. They include:

	Per cent.
Boracic acid	40
Alum and glycerin	38
Chalk	38
Linseed oil	38
Earthenware and china (common)	46
Common window glass	33
Common lookingglass	33
Spectacles	35
Iron and steel, viz	
Iron ore	48
Pig, scrap, and bar iron	41
Beams, girders, etc.,	37
Tin plate	46
Wire nails	32-46
Saws	28-38
Screws	30-40
Oil cloths,	25-30
Fine flannels	48
Cloaks, dolmans, etc.,	39
Aubusson and Axminster carpets	34
Pearl buttons,	41
Dolls	39
Ladies' and children's gloves	31-46
Men's gloves	42-46
Steel rails	25

One Hundred Years Old.

Correspondence of the Wilmington Messenger.

MOUNT AIRY, Aug. 23.

It is not given to many men to live a century—to see the dawn and behold the evening shadows of 3,650 days; to witness the changing of the seasons for 100 years, and still hope to live another decade. There is one such man in Surry county. Drewry Hodge was born August 22, 1794, and has for 100 years lived on his farm, about eight miles southwest of Mount Airy.

He considered the 100th anniversary of his birth a day worthy of celebration, and decided to honor it in his own way. He invited all his friends to his funeral and secured the services of two preachers of the Primitive Baptist church to perform the solemn duty.

J. D. Vass of Cabell, Va., and T. J. Lawson of Dobson, N. C., were the preachers; and with such an unusual subject they made unusual interesting address to the 3,000 people who were present.

Hon. A. H. Joyce of Danbury, N. C., was present and made some remarks that were solemn and touching—appropriate for the occasion. During the addresses when the speakers would make a statement that accorded with Mr. Hodge's views the old man would signify his approval by saying "that's right" or "that's so." His friends brought many souvenirs, and one that he appreciated very much was a pocket knife presented by Mr. R. T. Joyce of Mount Airy.

Col. Winstead's Suicide.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 23.—Col. J. M. Winstead, president of the Piedmont and the People's Bank, of Greensboro, N. C., committed suicide here this morning by jumping from one of the balconies on the city hall, near the clock tower. The plunge was of 95 feet, and the body was impaled on an iron railing. The cause of the act is not known here. When Mr. Winstead got the key to the tower he showed no signs of nervousness or excitement. He was about 60 years of age and married. Before jumping he threw his cane and shoes down.

Col. Winstead's nephew arrived here from Danville tonight, and stated that there was no reason why his uncle should have committed suicide.

The Bank All Right.

Special to the Charlotte Observer.

GREENSBORO, Aug. 25.—At a meeting of the Piedmont Bank last night it was decided not to elect a president in the place of Col. J. M. Winstead at present. The vice president, Mr. S. L. Trogdon, will act in his place. The affairs of the bank were found to be in first rate condition.

Jail Delivery at Monroe.

Special to the Charlotte Observer.

MONROE, Aug. 25.—There was a jail delivery here last night. A crippled boy in jail was not locked up. During court week he slipped a key to the corridor, and last night let four prisoners out of the corridor. Then they took pocketknives or something else that some one had put in from the outside and cut out. About 10 o'clock this morning the boy that let the others out came back. He said he got hungry, and told where the rest were. Sheriff Horn organized a party of men and started after them. He has'nt come back yet.

Fatal Chewing Gum.

PRINCESS ANNE, Md., Aug. 22.—Miss Maty Brown, of this city, died last night from the effect of an operation for appendicitis. She had been sick for several weeks, and a Baltimore specialist who had been summoned stated that some foreign substance had lodged in the appendix and that an operation was necessary. It was found that a small piece of chewing gum which the young woman had swallowed had found its way into the appendix, and caused her death.

A Great Cyclone in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 25.—A terribly disastrous cyclone swept along the shores of the sea of Azoff to day, working immense damage. In some instances entire villages were swept into the sea. Many steamers were sunk or driven ashore and wrecked, and it is believed that at the least 1,000 people perished.

The Sultan of Morocco has issued a circular letter to the powers requesting them not to appoint consuls at Fez for fear of creating serious troubles in the country.

Cleveland's Letter on Tariff

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27,—President Cleveland has written the following letter to Representative Catchings, of Mississippi, in which he sets forth his views of the new tariff law, and gives his reason for not approving the bill.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AUGUST 27, 1894.

Hon. I. C. CATCHINGS:

My Dear Sir:—Since the conversation I had with you and Mr. Clark, of Alabama, a few days ago, in regard to my action on the tariff bill now before me, I have given the subject further and most serious consideration. The result is I am more settled than ever in the determination to allow the bill to become a law without my signature.

When the formation of legislation which it was hoped would embody Democratic ideas of Tariff Reform was lately entered upon by Congress, nothing was further from my anticipation than a result which I could not promptly and enthusiastically endorse.

It is, therefore, with a feeling of the utmost disappointment that I submit to a denial of this privilege. I do not claim to be better than the masses of my party, nor do I wish to avoid any responsibility which, on account of the passage of this law, I ought to bear as a member of the Democratic organization. Neither will I permit myself to be separated from my party to such an extent as might be implied by my veto of legislation, which, though disappointing is still chargeable to Democratic effort. But there are provisions in this bill which are not in line with honest tariff reform, and it contains inconsistencies and crudities which ought not to appear in tariff laws or laws of any kind. Besides, there were, as you and I well know, incidents accompanying the passage of the bill through the Congress which made every sincere tariff reformer unhappy, while influences surrounded it in its latter stages and interfered with its final construction, which ought not to be recognized or tolerated in Democratic tariff reform counsels. And yet, notwithstanding all its vicissitudes and all the hard treatment it received at the hands of pretended friends, it presents a vast improvement to existing conditions. It will certainly lighten many tariff burdens that now rest heavily upon the people. It is not only a barrier against the return of mad protection, but it furnishes a vantage ground from which must be further aggressive operations against protected monopoly and governmental favoritism.

I take my place with the rank and file of the Democratic party who know what it is who refuse to accept the results embodied in this bill as the close of the war, who are not blinded to the fact that the livery of Democratic tariff reform has been stolen and worn in the service of Republican protection, and who have marked the places where the deadly blight of treason has blasted the counsels of the brave in their hour of night.

The trusts and combinations—the companions of pell—whose machinations have prevented us from reaching the success we deserved, this should not be forgotten nor forgiven. We shall recover from our astonishment at their exhibition of power, and if then the question is forced upon us whether they shall submit to the free legislative will of the peoples representatives, or shall dictate the laws which the people must obey, we will accept and settle that issue as one involving the integrity and safety of American institutions.

I love the principles of true Democracy because they are founded in patriotism and upon justice and fairness toward all interests. I am proud of my party organization because it is conservatively sturdy and persistent in the enforcement of its principles. Therefore I do not despair of the efforts made by the House of Representatives to supplement the bill already passed by further legislation, and to have engrafted upon it such modifications as will more nearly meet Democratic hopes and aspirations.

I cannot be mistaken as to the necessity of free raw materials as the foundation of logical and sensible tariff reform. The extent to which this is recognized in the legislation already secured is one of its encouraging and redeeming features, but it is vexatious to recall that while free coal and iron ore have been denied us, a recent letter of the Secretary of the Treasury discloses the fact that both might have been made free by the annual surrender of only about $766,000 of unnecessary revenue.

I am sure that there is a common habit of underestimating the importance of free raw materials in tariff legislation, and of regarding them as only related to concessions to be made to our manufacturers. The truth is, their influence is so far reaching that if disregarded a complete and beneficial scheme of tariff reform cannot be successfully inaugurated.

When we give to our manufacturers free raw materials we unshackle American enterprises and ingenuity, and those will open the doors of foreign markets to the reception of our wares and give opportunity for the continuous and remunerative employment of American labor.

With materials cheapened by their freedom from tariff charges the cost of their product must be correspondingly cheapened. Thereupon, justice and fairness to the consumer would demand that the manufacturers be obliged to submit to such a re-adjustment and modification of the tariff upon their finished goods as would secure to the people the benefit of the reduced cost of their manufacture, and shield the consumer against the action of inordinate profits.

It will thus be seen that free raw materials and a just and fearless regulation and reduction of the tariff to meet the changed conditions would carry to every humble home in the land, the blessings of increased comfort and cheaper living. The millions of our countrymen who have fought bravely and well for tariff reform, should be exhorted to continue the struggle boldly, challenging to open warfare and constantly guarding against treachery and half heartedness in their camp. Tariff reform will not be settled until it is honestly and fairly settled in the interest and to the benefit of a patient and long suffering people.

Yours very truly,
[Signed] GROVER CLEVELAND.

A Costly Bed.

A Bombay man has constructed a bedstead priced at 10,000 rupees. It has at its four corners four full-sized gaudily dressed Grecian damsels—those at the head holding harps, while those on the right and left feet hold lyres. Beneath the cot is a musical instrument which is the whole length of the cot, and is capable of playing twelve different charming airs.

The music begins the moment the least pressure is brought to bear from the top, which is created by one sleeping or sitting, and ceases the moment the individual rises.

While the music is in progress the lady banjoists at the head manipulate the strings with their fingers and move their heads, while the two Grecian damsels at the bottom fan the sleeper to sleep. There is a button at the foot of the cot, which after a little pressure, brings about a cessation of the music, if such be the desire of the occupant.

Three Young Ladies Drowned.

BATON ROUGE, La., Aug 23.—News reached this city this morning of a most distressing accident near Baton Rouge which resulted in the death of three estimable young ladies, and which has cast a gloom over the capital city. The young ladies were bathing in the Amite river, when one of them unaware got beyond her depth. She screamed and the other two went to her assistance and all three were drowned.

State News.

Carthage Blade: Mr. William Wright, of Sheffields township, has a walking cane and a chair to his house made in 1815. Mr. Wright never bought a bushel of corn or a pound of meat. Never was warranted, and never paid a cent of interest, and doesn't owe any man a cent. Mrs. Wright has in her house a baby dress made in 1815.

Statesville Landmark: An old lady died near Elkin a few weeks ago whom everybody thought was very poor, as she always seemed hard up and was at times pushed to pay her taxes when they became due. After her death her people found $7,000 cash hid away among a lot of rags in an old chest. It was a great surprise to them as they did not think she had any money at all.

Sampson Democrat: Dr. Frank Boyette is the possessor of a curiosity in these parts. It is a genuine hog which was lately sent him by Capt. J. W. Littlepage of Charleston, West Virginia. The hog is about the size of a coon and tame as a cat. Last week it went on a tour over Cat Fish and got into trouble on Devane street. Percy Royal thought it was a coon and tried to kill it, but with no success. The hog escaped down a ditch and got back home safe.

Durham Sun: J. E. Williams, the little son of J. S. Williams, of Williams township in Chatham county, who over here today with his father and he brought in a lot of tobacco, which shows what a boy can do when he tries. He went over a tobacco field and gleaned all the leaves that were left. He made a good collection and sold his savings at Parrish's Warehouse for 5 cents a pound, which brought him in a nice amount for pocket change.

Fayetteville Observer: Mr. John Augustus Williams died on Friday evening last the 17th inst., at the residence of his son in law, Mr. Walter A. Tillinghast, near town, in his 82d year. He was born at Haywood, N. C., February 22nd, 1813. Mr. Williams was a grandson of "Hasdon" John Williams, an English lawyer who came to America in 1783 and settled in Pittsboro, N. C. He married early in life Miss Pauline J. Harralson, by whom he had a large family of children. Mr. Williams moved to Cumberland about 1850, and before the war was a large turpentine operator. He was a member of the Episcopal church, a truly pure minded christian, and was remarkable for the great courtliness, courtesy and urbanity of his manner.

Durham Sun: Last Sunday afternoon the family of Thomas King, who lives in Person, were sitting under a large sycamore tree, where they had eaten dinner. On the tree was a box, in which the dishes had been placed. A young son, Edward, sixteen years old, was leaning against the tree, just beneath the box. A thunder storm came up and the lightning struck the tree, running down its side, shattering the box of dishes and striking young King upon the top of his head. He was killed instantly. The family had just started into the house just before the flash came, and when it did come they were somewhat shocked, and looking around they saw the young man fall over. The others were not hurt, but they have been more or less sick since.

1878. 1894.

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THE ONLY PAPER

PUBLISHED IN THE GREAT COUNTY

—OF—

CHATHAM!

The RECORD was established by its present proprietor in 1878 in response to a general demand for a county newspaper, and when nobody else would publish one.

Since then other papers have started in Chatham, but none of them now exist. This proves that publishing a paper in Chatham is not a money-making business.

Every citizen ought to patronize his only county paper, and but few are too poor to pay THREE CENTS a week for it. Try it this year!

J. H. GILL,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
MACHINIST,
—AND—
FIRST CLASS FOUNDRY.

REPAIRS ON MACHINERY
done promptly and cheap.
ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS,
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Prompt attention to all orders.
Aug. 23. 1894

BUGGIES, CARTS, WAGONS.
C. C. TOWNSEND & CO.,
BURLINGTON, N. C.,
[illegible]
HARNESS OF ALL KINDS, HARNESS LEATHER,
COLLARS, HAMES, SPRINGS AND SADDLES,
[illegible] CUSHIONS, AND FARM MACHINERY,
[illegible] WHEAT DRILLS, MOWERS, PLOWS, FELT [illegible]
[illegible] LIME, CEMENT and FERTILIZERS.
[illegible] goods, from the [illegible] always on hand.
[illegible]

[illegible] AND SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF [illegible] of Chatham county, I will offer for sale, [illegible] in September, [illegible] at the court house door in Pittsboro, N. C., [illegible] the following described tracts or parcels of land, viz: [illegible] containing about 190 acres, more or less, [illegible] the lands of Sam Womble and others, adjoining the lands of Albert Bullock and others, [illegible] one half cash. This the 20th day of August, 1894.
R. H. HAYES, Commissioner.