

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LIV—NO. 2,814.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1890.

NEW SERIES—VOL. VI—NO. 355.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JAN 9 1890.

NEWS AND COMMENT.

There doesn't seem to be any gushing affection worth speaking of between HARRISON, the "hoochie" President, and REED, the "boss" Speaker of the House. The President, like all other intellectually and morally very small men, is very jealous of his dignity; and, when the political gladiator and "slosher" from Maine struts and blusters in the august presence as he did a few days since, it is like rubbing the fur the wrong way on a cat's back. However, it is none of our funeral.

AFTER a suspension of only a day or two—not caused by financial difficulties, but by apparently friendly differences as to the business management—the Asheville *Observer* again appears, as bright and entertaining as ever. Its discontinuance would have been a serious loss to North Carolina and a serious deprivation to North Carolina journalism. We are especially glad that still at its head is Col. J. D. CAMERON, one of the most scholarly, graceful and trenchant writers in the State.

PUBLIC opinion seems to be settling down to the general conviction that John Wannamaker is running the Government Post Office after the manner of his Philadelphia store—on the "Cheap John" principle, and is using his position to advertise his business. Consequently, at every onslaught of the press John chuckles in his sleeve; for however contemptible he may be shown to be, it advertises him all the same. Such men as he care not for the kind of notoriety they gain, so it is notoriety.

It begins to look as if the "race problem" would cause more of dismay in Radical ranks in North Carolina than anywhere else. While the immigration of the colored people to Mississippi and Arkansas is not likely to disturb Democratic equilibrium in those States, their departure from our borders will inevitably lose to the Republicans the only Congressional District to which they have any claim, though they have hitherto captured one or two others through the apathy of the whites.

COMPARATIVELY few people are aware that above the plowing steamers, puffing ferry-boats and gliding sails upon the Hudson River between New York and Jersey City, men are day after day delving like moles beneath the bed of the stream. But such is the fact, and has been for many years. An English syndicate, with ample capital, has now taken the work in hand, under contract to finish it without pause or interruption, and in a few years the traveler will enter the great American metropolis underground, penetrating to its very heart almost before he realizes his arrival.

The Washington *National Democrat* calls attention to the fact that we now have about as do-as-he-pleases President as ever sat in the White House, caring no more for the American people than if the American people had no existence; and it also takes occasion to remark very pertinently that the people care about as little for the President as the President cares for the people. "Ladies and gentlemen," said the showman, "I will now exhibit to you Daniel in the lion's den; Daniel is easily to be recognized by a blue cotton umbrella under his arm, and you will observe that Daniel doesn't care a d—n about the lions, and the lions don't care a d—n about Daniel."

THE general impression seems to be that the real cause of the present illness of the Czar of Russia is concealed from the public, the probability being that "la grippe" is innocent of having caused his prostration, but that Nihilist poison in his food aimed to accomplish his taking-off. Barring his affliction in the recent death of his wife, who had been the faithful partner of his joys, triumphs and sorrows for forty-six years, the deposed Emperor of Brazil is a far more enviable man than the "Great White Czar of all the Russias," who wakes with a start of terror from his midnight sleep, and seeks each day to find murder lurking in his glass or concealed in the food that sustains his life.

IN the current number of *Belford's Magazine* is a posthumous article by the late Jefferson Davis on Andersonville Prison. Giving not his own opinions and views but facts of record, Mr. Davis conclusively proves that those who contrived and consented to the conviction of Capt. Wirz were as guilty of a cruel judicial murder as were those who plotted the execution of the unfortunate Mrs. Surratt. But what does it avail? The Forkers Ingallses, Shepherds and all the rest of the pestiferous crew must flout the "bloody shirt" and discharge their bile—"Let Hercules himself do what he may. The cat must mew, the dog must have his day." By the way, this paper on Andersonville Prison has a history. It was written by request for the *North American Review*, and was suppressed by the editor, Allan Fordniko Rice, until his death, when it was delivered up to the publishers of *Belford's Magazine* only after repeated peremptory demands. You see, this article on Andersonville Prison hurts.

LATEST NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

The free mail delivery began in Asheville January 1st. —C. C. Barbee, aged 70 years, father of Edward B. Barbee, of Raleigh, died on the 1st inst. —The following fourth-class postmasters have been appointed for North Carolina: J. Inezel, at Stone Point, E. W. Walker, at Virgil. —The Hemietta Cotton Mills will enlarge their capacity soon, and will rank among the large mills in the South. —Congressman Scott's Pennsylvania Colliery has suspended operations, throwing 1,000 miners out of work. —Hon. George H. Baker, formerly Minister to Turkey and Russia, died at his home in Philadelphia on the 2nd inst. —The strike among the Belgian colliers is still spreading. At Liege 1,200 miners have joined the movement. —There are 40,000 cases of "la grippe" in Munich. The epidemic is spreading in Dresden. —Lord Salisbury's physicians report that he is progressing favorably and is out of danger. —Governor P. W. McKinney was inaugurated on the 1st inst. Judge Lewis of the Supreme Court administering the oath of office. The Governor went at once to his office, where he received many callers. The legislative hall was densely crowded. The Legislature convened on the same day. —The *Stieglitz* has advised from St. Petersburg that the Czar is still confined to his room, and that his doctors fear a complication in his case. —The *Freeman's Journal* says it has strong reason to believe that Lord Salisbury will dissolve Parliament at the earliest moment. —Horatio Allen, who ran the first locomotive engine ever propelled over a track in this country, died on the 30th ult. at his home in Montrose, N. J., at the age of 88 years. He was a civil engineer of marked ability, and had made many useful inventions. —The *Landon Star* says that the marriage between Miss Gwendoline Caldwell, of America, and Prince Murat has been again arranged. Prince Murat, the *Star* says, will accept any allowance that Miss Caldwell may grant him. —A telegram from Lima, Ohio, says: Calvin S. Brice, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, is a victim of "la grippe." He is confined to his house by his illness. —Browning is laid to rest in Poe's Corner, Westminster Abbey. —A Charleston, S. C., dispatch says: Barnwell A. quiet. Citizens of Blackville and Hamburg, who helped to protect the town, have gone home. There is no cause for alarm. —At Atlanta, Ga., the house of Annie Martin, wife, was burned, and Mrs. Martin was burned to death in it. She lived alone and was sick. It is supposed an incendiary caused the fire. —T. C. Fewer, Republican, has been elected United States Senator from Montana; he is the defeated candidate for Governor. —The down-town shops of the Edison Electric Light Company, in New York, were destroyed by fire on the 2nd inst., putting out eighteen thousand incandescent lights; loss \$100,000, which is covered by insurance. —The governess of the Princess was burnt to death in the fire which destroyed the Royal palace at Laeken, Belgium; the library was not destroyed, as first reported. —Over four hundred cases of influenza are reported among the prisoners in Clinton prison, New York. —A heavy rain storm prevailed in St. Louis on Wednesday night, the 1st inst., which greatly demoralized the electric wires, and several persons came near losing their lives by coming in contact with some wires that were prostrated; a pet dog was instantly killed by stepping on a wire, and a lady who went to his relief was thrown some distance and fell unconscious; a horse was also killed by stepping on a wire. —A railroad collision occurred near Savannah, which wrecked both engines and slightly injured several passengers. —In the Superior Court, at Wilmington, Del., Mrs. Elizabeth McComb obtained a verdict of \$2,204.100 against the Southern Railroad Association. —Mr. Parnell has received a citation to appear as co-respondent in the divorce suit brought by Capt. O'Shea against his wife. —An engineer was killed and several passengers injured by a railroad wreck, on Wednesday night, the 1st inst., near Pine Bluff, Ark. —During the progress of a bull fight in a Mexican town, the plaza fell, in which ten thousand persons were crowded; fearful scenes ensued, but while many persons were badly injured, no one was killed. —Gov. Fowle has authorized an exchange of courts between Judges Brown and Bynum whereby the former will hold those in Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, Anson, Cumberland, Robeson and Richmond, while the latter will hold those of Caldwell, Ashe, Watauga, Mitchell, Yancey and McDowell. —Eleven hundred and forty negro exodusters passed through Raleigh on the 1st inst. for Mississippi. Many hundreds more will leave Goldsboro for same destination. —It is not yet positively decided that the next session of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly is to be held at Morehead City. The people of Asheville are making efforts to induce the Executive Committee to hold the next session at that point. —Adjutant-General Glenn reports that the actual effective strength of the State Guard at this date is 1,505. —La grippe has made its appearance at Wilmington. —The Hessian fly is reported as doing considerable damage to the oat crop in some sections. There is a great desire for cold weather to kill out the insects. —The Croatan Indians are determined to run the outlaws out of Robeson county. It was a Croatan named Lowery that captured Purdie Jacobs. The latter made a desperate resistance, and Lowery was compelled to shoot him before he could effect the capture. Jacobs is also a Croatan. —Dr. W. H. McNairy died recently at his home in Guilford county. —J. L. Hanner, an employe at a saw-mill at Greensboro, was fatally injured while at work. A plank was thrown back by a saw and struck him in the stomach. Death resulted in twenty-four hours. —It is the intention of the Richmond & Danville Railway to complete the road from Winston to Wilkesboro by June 1st, even if it requires work both by night and day. —Five new factories were built and put in operation at Hight Point during 1889, and others will be built this year. —Goldsboro made an excellent record during 1889. There was not a business failure in that place during the year.

A Few Facts and Fictions about the Moon.

For the Observer.] "The moon, governess of floods, Pale in her anger, wastes all the air, That rheumatic diseases do abound, And, through their distemperature, we see The seasons alter."

The old, long-since exploded notion as to the baleful effects of moonlight, has impressed itself even upon our language. When we begin to talk about the moon we are at once in danger of being considered "lunatics" or "moon-struck" lovers, who, by common consent, are supposed to take more interest in the subject than people in their right senses. But, disregarding this danger, let us see if we cannot find a few interesting facts or fictions about the moon.

Everybody knows what the moon is—that it is the satellite, or companion, of the earth, and our nearest celestial neighbor, though hardly within visual distance as it is nearly a quarter of a million miles away, and that it shines by the reflected light of the sun; and everyone is familiar with the ordinary lunar phenomena—phases, tides, eclipses, etc.

But to the scientific astronomer the study of the moon's motions is most interesting, and from it has resulted the discovery of nearly all the grand laws governing planetary motions. In brief, the moon has three motions: its annual revolution in company with the earth in its orbit around the sun, its monthly revolution in its orbit around the earth, and its monthly revolution or turning over on its own axis. All the ordinary lunar phenomena result from these three simple motions.

It is evident that if the moon revolved around the earth in the same plane, or surface, in which the earth revolves around the sun, there would be one eclipse of the moon and one eclipse of the sun in every month, for there would be one point in the orbit, at which the moon's body would be interposed between the sun and the earth, shutting out the light of the sun from the earth, and causing an eclipse of the sun, and another point in the orbit, at which the earth's body would be interposed between the sun and the moon, shutting out the sun's light from the moon, and thus causing an eclipse of the moon. But the plane of the moon's orbit and the plane of the earth's orbit are not coincident; they are inclined to one another at a considerable angle, so that there cannot be an eclipse of the sun or of the moon every month, but only when the sun, moon and earth happen to be in the same straight line, which can take place only when the new moon, or full moon, crosses the plane of the earth's course around the sun.

Now, it must be remembered that all heavenly bodies attract one another by the operation of the great universal law of gravitation. The moon's motions depend mainly upon the attraction of the sun and earth. If it were attracted by the earth alone, it would move in an even, regular course around the earth; but the sun is continually drawing it, pulling it, twisting it out of its regular course, and distorting its orbit around the earth. These "perturbations," however, are what are called "compensatory," i. e., they do not permanently alter the shape of the moon's orbit, and the relative positions of the moon's "nodes," or crossing-places of the earth's orbit, repeat themselves after long cycles or periods of time.

One of these cycles is the "Zaros," or "Chaldean Period," of 223 lunations, or 18 years, 11 days and a fraction of a day. At the end of this period the sun, moon and earth occupy very nearly the same relative positions with reference to the moon as they did at the beginning of the period, and any phenomenon which was the result of that relative position will then be repeated. For instance, there was a total eclipse of the moon January 28th, 1858; there must be a similar eclipse 233 full moons, or 18 years and 11 days, thereafter, about February 28th, 1881; and there was a total eclipse of the moon July 22nd, 1858; there must be a similar one about August 2nd, 1906. Each eclipse of every year belongs to a different series of eclipses, and will be repeated at the expiration of its own "Zaros," for 77 appearances.

This 18 year and 11 day period was known to the ancient Chaldeans 2,000 years before Christ was born, and by means of it they predicted lunar eclipses with considerable accuracy. Solar eclipses, of course, are governed by the same law of repetition, but the Chaldeans could not predict their recurrence for the reason that a solar eclipse is visible upon a very limited area only, and then for but a few minutes, as it cannot be seen except upon that portion of the earth where the moon's shadow actually falls; while an eclipse of the moon can be seen wherever the moon itself is visible, i. e., on an entire hemisphere at the same time. So the Chaldeans had no data upon which they could verify their predictions as to solar eclipses, their field of observation being limited to their own country.

Another very interesting period is the "Metonic Cycle." The time from one new or full moon to the next succeeding new or full moon is a lunation, or lunar month, and is a little more than 29 1/2 days; the time from one vernal equinox to the next succeeding vernal equinox is the solar year, and is a little less than 365 1/4 days; but the product of 29 1/2 by 235 is very nearly equal to the product of 365 1/4 by 19; therefore, at the end of 235 lunations, or 19 years, the new or full moon will occupy almost identically the same position with reference to the vernal equinox that it occupied at the beginning of the epoch. This period of 19 years is called the "Metonic Cycle." It is of very great importance, particularly in religious matters. In all those countries in which the year is divided into lunar months it fixes the beginning of the year, and upon it depend the times of celebration of the Jewish Passover and the movable festivals of the Christian Church.

Little River Academy Dots.

For the Observer.] We will once more intrude ourselves upon the readers of the OBSERVER, but will promise to be as brief as possible under the circumstances. Our little hamlet has had so many visitors during the holidays, and so much news ("on the go," that to write a very brief letter would be impossible.

Some of our farmers spoke of planting corn until the cold rain of last Monday set in, driving such an idea from their minds, and reminding them that winter is now upon us. Business was almost entirely suspended for the holidays until Monday last. An entertainment given at the residence of Rev. D. D. McBryde on Friday evening, 27th ult., was much enjoyed. It was complimentary to Miss Pifer, of McColl's, S. C., and other visiting young ladies. The pleasure of the crowd was added to very much by excellent music by Miss York, the accomplished music teacher of Little River Academy, on the organ, and Mr. M. J. McKay, our honored postmaster, on the violin.

The Presbyterian Sunday School Christmas tree was the event of the week for the young folks. The Debating Society gave quite an entertaining "party" on Thursday night, during which the audience was held by F. Enison, Jersey City, N. J., Mr. Chapman, Rankin, Fayetteville, at Rev. J. D. McBryde's, where Mr. D. D. McBryde, Jr., is also spending a brief vacation. Mrs. Bagley and family, of Raleigh, spent Christmas week with Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hodges; Miss Claude Stinson, of Davidson College, with Miss Belle Williams, Mrs. S. W. Tillingham and family, of Fayetteville, with Mrs. T. D. Williams; Mr. J. A. Williams, of Georgia, with Mr. Jno. Williams; Mr. Henry Elliott, of Georgia, with his sister, Mrs. Williams; Miss Lawson with Miss Clara Hodges; Miss Rose Smith spent the holidays at home.

Miss Frank and Kate Faison and Besse Roberson, of Smithville, came over to the entertainment on Friday evening. Dr. J. M. Boyette has gone to Lilesville—they will return some time next week. Prof. Farrell is spending the vacation with his family at Trinity College.

Good Manners.

Good Housekeeping.] Be rude to none; rudeness harms not even the humblest and poorest to whom it is directed, but it injures the exhibitors.

Never urge another to do anything against his desire, unless you see danger before him.

Always give precedence to elders, visitors to the superior. Offer them the best seat at the table, the best place by the fire, and the first of everything. Go farther than mere form, and see that they are comfortable and happy.

Be not ostentatious in dress or deportment; nothing can be more vulgar. See that costumes fit the time and occasion.

Never try to outshine, but to please. Do not ask another to do what you would not be glad to do under similar circumstances.

Do not make witticisms at the expense of others which you would not wish to have made upon yourself.

Never talk or laugh aloud in public places or upon the street.

Never treat superiors with servility or inferiors with arrogance. Speak as kindly to a day laborer as to one occupying a high position.

Never needlessly wound the vanity of another, or disseminate upon disagreeable subjects.

Never intrude ill health, pains, losses or misfortunes.

Never omit to perform a kind act when it can be done with any reasonable amount of exertion.

Never unavailingly wound the feelings of a human being.

Remember that good manners are thoughts filled with kindness and refinement, and then translated into good behavior.

Importance of Personal Cleanliness. Very many people do not keep the skin active and healthy as they ought; the fear of catching cold leads them to neglect to maintain perfect cleanliness of the body, and, as the functions of the skin are impaired, the work of throwing out waste material, which rightfully belongs to it, falls upon the internal organs, which will bear the imposition for a time, and will labor to do the work forced upon them, but will, sooner or later, become weakened by the strain. Then the waste of the system accumulates within the body and assists in depressing the vital forces. Thus by neglecting to keep the skin in a healthy state, many a person becomes dull and sluggish and disinclined to mental or bodily effort; all the organs concerned in life share in the disturbance, and become indolent and torpid. The need to maintain perfect cleanliness of the body is, if possible, greater in winter than in summer—a fact which but few appreciate; and to the neglect of this essential may be attributed much of the sickness prevailing in cold weather, which really ought to be the healthiest portion of the year.

\$500 Reward. So confident are the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy in their ability to cure chronic nasal catarrh, no matter how bad or of how long standing, that they offer, in good faith, the above reward for a case which they cannot cure. Remedy sold by druggists at 50 cents.

Causes of Thunder.

Prof. Hinz.] "The sound which is known as thunder is due simply to the fact that the air traversed by an electric spark—that is, a flash of lightning—is suddenly raised to a very high temperature, and has its volume considerably increased. The column of gas thus suddenly heated and expanded is sometimes several miles long, and as the duration of the flash is not even a millionth of a second, it follows that the noise bursts forth at once from the whole column, though for an observer in any one place it commences where the lightning is at the least distance. The beginning of the thunder clap gives us the minimum distance of the lightning, and the length of the thunder clap gives us the length of the column. When a flash of lightning strikes the ground, it is not necessarily from the place struck that the first noise is heard. A bullet whistles in traversing the air so that we can, to a certain extent, follow its flight, the same thing also happening with a falling meteorite just before striking the earth. The noise actually heard has been compared to the sound produced when one tapers is thrust really to the fact that the air rapidly pushed on one side in front of the projectile, whether bullet or meteorite, quickly rushes back to fill the gap left in the rear."

Cold Feet. Many persons do not properly care for their feet, using cotton stockings, and thin shoes in winter, and sitting with damp feet. Women go about their household work with feet inadequately protected, while cold currents of air cause a difference of 40 deg. near the floor. Some become used to cold feet, so as not to feel the chill, the continued coldness having contracted the blood vessels and destroyed the sensibility of the nerves. Some go to bed in a cold room with their feet still cold, to have them further chilled with a cold bed. The feet sustain a close nervous relation with the rest of the body. Good health cannot be enjoyed unless the blood circulates warm and strong in the extremities. Mothers should make sure that their children's feet are well clad and warm. The rule in winter should be woolen stockings and thick-soled shoes, and rubbers in wet weather. Extra soles of felt, cork or pasteboard may be used to advantage. Cold feet should be soaked at night in quite warm water.

Miss Liberty, who holds aloft the torch on Bedloe's Island, in New York Harbor, rejoices in what is literally an iron constitution, and so cold that she thinks it worth while to recommend to her use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. But this is the one great exception which proves the rule. For all the rest of womankind the "Favorite Prescription" is indispensable. The young girl needs its strengthening and tonic effect, and when she is blossoming into womanhood, the mother and the mother find in its invigorating and relief from the numerous ills which beset their existence. And ladies well advanced in years universally acknowledge the revivifying and restorative effects of this favorite and standard remedy. The only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Advertisements. Mrs. JOE PERSON. PROPRIETOR AND MANUFACTURER OF Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy, IS NOW VISITING YOUR TOWN, and would be pleased to have those who wish to consult her in regard to the Remedy, call on her at the Musical Exhibit of Messrs. Hume, Minor & Co., Richmond, Va., at the Fair Grounds, where she will give them all desired information. When the parties cannot conveniently call, Mrs. Person will visit them at their homes, if requested to do so. Information in both cases FREE. JUDGE SHEPHERD'S OPINION. WASHINGTON, N. C., June 13, 1886. Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy has been used by a member of my family, and the result has been very beneficial. I believe it to be a good medicine. JAS. E. SHEPHERD. Mrs. Brown, the case alluded to in Judge Shepherd's testimonial, says: It is with pleasure I add my grateful testimony to the hosts of witnesses who have attested the virtues of Mrs. Joe Person's great Remedy. After years of debility and suffering, it has proved to me the best of tonics and blood purifiers. An obstinate, irritable ulcer on my ankle, from which I suffered agony for years, seems to have healed entirely and healthily under its purifying effects, and my general health has greatly improved. MRS. S. T. BROWN. DR. J. H. McADEN'S OPINION. CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 15, 1889. I consider Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy the finest blood purifier that is on the market today. J. H. McADEN. DR. THOS. HILL'S OPINION. GOLDSBORO, N. C., Oct. 23, 1889. Mrs. Joe Person, Madam: About April, 1887, I treated Sam Privett, a lad about 15 years of age, for scrofula, affecting the glands of the neck. In spite of all treatment he grew from bad to worse, finally suppurating and becoming running sores. In the latter part of that year you were in Goldsboro, saw the boy and proposed to treat him. He came to me for his medicine, and I considered his chances for life very small and told you so, and that if you would benefit him with your Remedy, I would give you a certificate of that fact. That you have done your part the boy is now a living witness, and I shall not hesitate to furnish your Remedy in any similar case I may be called on to treat. THOS. HILL, M. D.

REV. C. J. GIBSON, D. D., Minister of the Episcopal Church, Petersburg, Va., says: I have used Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy in my own family, and it gives me pleasure to say it has proved a valuable Tonic and Purifier of the Blood, and, if thoroughly treated, I think will remove many untoward disorders. CHURCHILL J. GIBSON, Petersburg, Va.

This Remedy is for sale by Fayetteville Druggists Nov. 19, 1889.

Grand Display of Fireworks!

A Tremendous Burning Advertisement!!

That is what we propose doing here (only with WILLOW ROCKERS in place of SKY ROCKETS). Never before have such bargains been offered in these goods, and especially at this season when every one needs something nice and durable to present to their loved ones.

As Christmas Presents. Library Tables, Plush Seat Polished Chairs, Hall Stands, BOOK CASES, at Prices Lower than the Lowest.

Don't Forget the Little Ones. We have a fine line of WILLOW CHAIRS for them; also at prices according. YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO CALL AND INSPECT OUR STOCK.

ROYALL & BORDEN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FURNITURE, Manufacturers of Pine Wool, Shuck and Straw Mattresses and Furniture Manufacturers' Agents, S. E. Corner Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C., next to Sedberry's.

WALTER WATSON, DEALER IN Hardware, Cutlery, Pistols, GUNS, &c., &c. Sporting Goods of Every Description. HEADQUARTERS FOR Engine and Saw Mill Supplies, Rubber Belling, Leather Belling, Lace and Belt Fastenings OF ALL KINDS AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. Estimates and Correct Measurements Given for Machinery and Machinery Supplies.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS ALWAYS IN STOCK AT LIVING PRICES. TURPENTINE AND EDGE TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE. Fayetteville, N. C.

EDGAR A. POE, MANUFACTURER OF BRICK, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Paving Brick and for Factory Use a Specialty. Capacity 20,000 per day. Correspondence solicited from Street-Paving Contractors, Factory Men, and others in need of a genuine article. Best Brick manufactured South of Philadelphia; will stand a pressure of 100 tons. I am prepared to fill ALL orders, large or small. For further particulars, call on or address E. A. POE, Fayetteville, N. C. October 18, 1889.—17

WORDS OF WISDOM—ADDRESSED TO—Husbands, Wives, Sons, Daughters, Uncles, Aunts, Friends and Lovers.

Thoughtful persons in trying to determine what to purchase as CHRISTMAS PRESENTS for loved ones will consider well this question: What can I purchase that will best combine the USEFUL WITH THE ORNAMENTAL, and at the same time bring the highest degree of pleasure and satisfaction to the recipient?

S. SHEETZ & SON ask in reply, What can better fulfil these three important ends than a fine ROCKER of which they display over 70 DIFFERENT STYLES OF ROCKERS ALIVE! Such a variety has never before been known in North Carolina. Just think of it! OVER SEVENTY DIFFERENT STYLES OF ROCKERS ALIVE! We have much suitable for Christmas presents which will take greatest pleasure in showing. Library Tables, Bookcases, Washstands, Mantel Mirrors, Hall Stands, Ladies' and Office Desks, Secretaries, Dressers, Parlor and Chamber Suits, and many other things which it would be tiresome to mention. Over 20 different styles of Lounges. Over 20 different styles of Baby Carriages. Come and see if we cannot interest you. Dec. 19, 1889.

FOR SALE. A SIX ROOM DWELLING HOUSE on Haymount in a good and healthy neighborhood, with stable and all other necessary out-houses; well of water on the lot convenient to the house. The property is known as the Bay or Wolf place. Persons wishing to examine or buy will apply to W. W. HUSKE, Nov. 1, 1889.

RICHMOND SAUSAGE, BUCKWHEAT CAKES, FAT JUICY MACKEREL, MINCE MEAT, SWEET BUTTER, From Delaware county, New York, Martin's Finest Full Cream Cheese, APPLES, BANANAS, ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, CITRONS, CURRANTS, GOLDEN DATES, PRUNES, CANDIES, OLIVES, CATSUPS, &c. SARDINES, OLIVES, The finest quality of Olive Oil. R. M. PRIOR. November 15, 1889. W. D. GASTER, Agt., Livery, Sales, Feed and Exchange Stables. I wish to inform my friends and old customers that I am prepared to take care of and feed two hundred head of horses during continental week. Special attention given to boarding horses by the month. Nov. 8, 1889. S. H. BUCHANAN, Private Banker, JONESBORO, N. C. BUYS AND SELLS EXCHANGE DISCOUNTS PAPER, RECEIVES DEPOSIT, SUBSTITUTES TO CHECK, MAKES COLLECTIONS OF DEBTS AND NOTES, LOANS MONEY, AND DOES A General Banking Business. March 21, 1889.