

The State Chronicle

S. A. ASHE - - - - - Editor.
JAMES A. HOLLOMON, - - - - - Manager.

The editor will not be responsible for the opinions of correspondents. Correspondents of the CHRONICLE will please bear in mind that no communication will be published, except over the author's real name. Brief letters on current topics will always receive attention, and, if found available, will be used with the condition above named.

SUNDAY, MAY, - - - 28, 1893

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

On Tuesday, May 30, the remains of Jefferson Davis will lie in state in the Capitol of North Carolina and thousands of our citizens will seek to do honor to his memory and manifest their reverence for the illustrious statesman who has passed hence by participating in the memorial exercises of the occasion. These exercises are designed to be simple and unostentatious, partaking more of solemnity than of display. Such is the tribute that North Carolina would pay to the mortal remains of one whom we delighted to honor in life and who was our chosen President and foremost citizen in the most glorious period of our annals. In virtue he was peerless; in patriotism he was peerless; in attainments he was excellent; in the discharge of his duties he was fearless and constant; while he illustrated the genius of our brave people by heroic conduct on the battlefield and by a wise and firm policy in the cabinet. Orator, soldier, statesman, scholar and Christian gentleman—take him all in all he was one of the most commanding figures in the history of the world, and his fame will shed a radiance over the Southern country as long as valor is esteemed and virtue revered.

Jefferson Davis was born in Kentucky in June 1808, but a few years later his father removed to Mississippi with which State he later became closely identified. He graduated at West Point at the age of twenty, and won laurels in the Black Hawk war and added to his military reputation in the war with the Pawnees. After some years' service in the army he resigned, and having married the daughter of General Taylor sought the ease of a planter's life in Mississippi. After ten years of retirement, he was elected to Congress and entered on a brilliant career as a statesman; but the war with Mexico breaking out and the first regiment of Mississippi rifles having elected him as Colonel, he hastened to the field of battle. He bore a conspicuous part in the storming of Monterey, but won his greatest fame at Buena Vista, where his regiment turned the tide of battle and saved the American army from destruction. He became the hero of the army and his fame rang from Maine to Texas. Next to Scott and Taylor his name was most on the tongues of the people.

He was immediately elected Senator from Mississippi and took rank with Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Benton and the other great men of that period.

He was transferred to the Cabinet on the election of President Pierce in 1852, and served with great acceptability as Secretary of War until March, 1857, when he resumed his seat in the Senate.

Mr. Davis was devotedly attached to the Union. He said that his father and uncles had fought through the Revolutionary war; that three of his brothers fought in the war of 1812; that he, at the age of sixteen had consecrated himself to the service of his country and had split his blood and was ready to give his life for it.

Matters between the sections came to a crisis in the fall of 1860. On the election of Lincoln to be President, South Carolina seceded, and the Gulf States followed.

In all those days of fierce contention Jefferson Davis and other Southern statesmen realized the possibilities that might ensue. Yancy and some others were for violent action; others equally patriotic and devoted to the South were not so eager for the final catastrophe. The people at home were more aggressive and more forward than the thoughtful statesman who recognized the dread misfortunes of the great issue. Sunset Cox has written: In the Congress of 1860, foremost for influence, for peace or war, for union or disunion is Jefferson Davis; now unlike that Davis who in Maine but a few years ago had spoken burning words for the perpetuity of the Union. At that Congress, (1860) he was far more potential in directing the fateful genius of Southern statesmanship than any other man in the Senate. But it must be said he was not forward in secession. His state was not among the foremost to secede. She waited until the 9th of January, 1861, and her Senators lingered until the 21st before they withdrew.

It is generally credited among those who were familiar with Mr. Davis' inclinations that even after the ordinance was passed he was anxious to remain. There is indubitable evidence that while in the Committee of Thirteen he was willing to accept the compromise of Mr. Crittenden and recede from secession. This committee and a House committee of thirty-three were then considering "the State of the Union." The compromise failed by Republican votes because Senator Hale (a leading Republican) said, on the day it was introduced, "It was determined that the controversy should not be settled in Congress." When it failed the hero of Buena Vista became the Confederate leader.

On the 22 of January Mr. Davis

made an impressive farewell speech in the Senate and withdrew. On the 9th of February, the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States elected him Provisional President; and in the fall of 1861 he was elected President of the Confederate States for six years.

Of his management of our affairs, it is not necessary to speak other than to say that among his most earnest endeavors was to conduct the war on the highest principles of civilized warfare. He sought at all times an exchange of prisoners, and to relieve war of every possible horror. He so administered his great office that the flag of the Confederate States remained to the end as pure and spotless as on the day it was first unfolded in the light of Heaven.

Finally Richmond fell; followed by Appomattox, the surrender of Johnston, and Mr. Davis' journey from Charlotte towards the coast, where he hoped to escape to a foreign asylum. Circumstances were adverse. He was captured May 10, 1865, near Washington, Georgia, and on the 31st of May the casemates of Fortress Monroe received him a prisoner. There in his lonely cell he was manacled and subjected to great indignities. Eventually he was indicted for treason; but although he constantly urged a trial, he was never tried. After two years of confinement, on the 13th of May, 1867, he was released on bail, Horace Greeley and other Northern gentlemen voluntarily becoming sureties on his bond. A year later the indictment was quashed. Mr. Davis did not apply for pardon, or to have his political disabilities removed, but led a quiet life at his home in Mississippi. His first wife having died, he subsequently married Varina Howell, by whom he had several children; his sons, however, have died, while his daughters, Mrs. Hayes and Miss Winnie Davis, still survive.

He expired at New Orleans Friday, December 6, 1889, and amid general mourning there were funeral services held all over the South in his honor.

We have received for publication from Mr. A. Hatchett, our reporter at Henderson, a card in which he adverts to a card published by Geo. P. Hart; and we have also received a statement made by many of the business men of Henderson to the effect that they are familiar with the facts and that Mr. Hatchett's report in our issue of May 20th, was in exact accord with the facts, and sustaining the reputation of Mr. Hatchett as a fearless, correct and impartial reporter of news. Mr. Hatchett's reputation and his long experience as a reporter for some of the best papers make it unnecessary to say more than that it gives us pleasure to thus refer to testimonials so honorable to him, and showing the estimation in which he is held at his home.

The failure of Ex-Secretary Foster, following fast on the financial troubles of Governor McKinley, excite a good deal of sympathy and interest. It is right odd that a Secretary of the Treasury and the Chairman of the ways and means committee should be such indifferent managers of their own concerns while entrusted with the management of such great financial interests on behalf of the public. When Foster was elected Governor of Ohio in 1879 he was reputed to be worth a million dollars, but he got into trouble and it is said that his being made Secretary of the Treasury.

This week the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church North will try Dr. Briggs for here-y. The very decided majority in favor of trying him seems to indicate that the Doctor will not gain such a victory as he obtained in New York. The Doctor denies that his teachings are unproper, and we suppose he thinks that the Presbyterian Church ought to move forward and adopt his tenets. If he is convicted and he General Assembly reaffirms the traditional faith, it is supposed that there will be a division of some importance springing out of the affair. It is not always wise for an organized body to take cognizance of differences that arise within the fold.

We are glad to learn Prof. W. S. Yeates, of this State, has been made State Geologist of Georgia, and is greatly esteemed in that State for his fine ability. For some years he has been connected with the Smithsonian Institution. North Carolina young men are making their mark, and we are glad to chronicle the fact. Young Mr. Beggs carries off the honors at Yale, and cadet Howell leads his class at West Point. We rejoice at these exhibitions of intellectual vigor among our young men. Among the older ones, we note that Col. W. F. Beasley has invented some locks that should make him famous, and we hope will enrich him.

What's what they call it when the mill closes and the work stops. The same suffer with Biliousness and Sick Headache. There is no objection. A few doses of Simmons Liver Regulator will keep the liver going proper, and keep the bowels regular. Take the Regulator now and then to prevent any recurrences of these distressing symptoms.

Shut Down
That's what they call it when the mill closes and the work stops. The same suffer with Biliousness and Sick Headache. There is no objection. A few doses of Simmons Liver Regulator will keep the liver going proper, and keep the bowels regular. Take the Regulator now and then to prevent any recurrences of these distressing symptoms.

COL. BEASLEY'S INVENTIONS.

The Government Has Adopted His Registering Locks and Keys.

Charlotte Observer.

North Carolina is proud that she produced the great inventor Galting. She also produced another inventor who has achieved success. Col. William F. Beasley, of Oxford, North Carolina, now residing in the city of Baltimore, is the inventor of the locks that are used to-day by the government of the United States, where the greatest security is required.

Not only has Colonel Beasley originated a device which is a good lock, but he has provided a greater safeguard than the strongest of bolts—the certainty of detection. Many clever thieves can pick a lock, however intricate the mechanism, but few will do so with certainty of detection and punishment staring them in the face. It is an old saw that "figures never lie," and it would be figures that would confront the culprit, for all of Col. Beasley's locks are provided with a register, the state of which changes every time the lock is opened. With such a device the owner will note the state of the register when he leaves the lock, and if on his return he finds that the register is changed, it will be obvious that the lock has been tampered with during his absence and it only remains to fix the guilt on those who had access to it, rightfully or otherwise.

The United States Express Company and the Treasury Department have adopted the Beasley improved lock and bag, and safe deposit companies are generally adopting his registering safe deposit lock.

An Assistant Postmaster Arrested.

Charlotte News.

J. D. King, postoffice inspector in charge of the Washington division, received a telegram yesterday from Inspector Wm. Conrad, of the Post-office Department, that he had arrested George A. Smith, assistant postmaster at Maxton, Robeson county, N. C., for riding valuable letters containing postoffice orders, postal notes, checks, stamps, bank drafts and other valuable inclosures. Complaints of losses in the mails have been made for some time past by citizens of Robeson county, N. C., and the result has been the arrest of Assistant Postmaster Smith.

The accused was held to bail for the action of the United States grand jury in the sum of \$500. The penalty for committing offenses of this nature is punishable by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than five years in the penitentiary.

The Presbyterian General Assembly.

By Southern Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—At 9:30 promptly, Dr. Craig called the Presbyterian General Assembly to order and offered prayer. Rev. Geo. D. Baker, D. D. Chairman of the Judicial committee, reported that the committee had used all due diligence to comply with the instructions of the assembly to prepare the Briggs case for trial this morning, but had been unable to do so. He was able to report however that an agreement had been signed by the parties to waive reading the record, which would save at least a full day reserving to themselves the right to read such portions as they may deem necessary in presenting their arguments.

The committee, he said, had to recommend that the trial of the case be postponed until Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock and then be continued, morning, afternoon and night until concluded.

The report was received and the postponement until Monday agreed to.

The leading feature of the morning session was a bitter attack by Rev. A. Nelson Hollifield of Newark, New Jersey on the Episcopal church.

This was incidental to the discussion of the report on "Church Unity."

Mr. Hollifield said the Episcopal church was nothing more than a "Back door to Rome."

Rev. Charles M. Booth of New York, expressed deep regret at this attack, and was applauded.

The question of the Geary law was then taken up as a special order and discussed till mid-day adjournment.

A Bullet-Proof Skull.

Charlotte News.

At Davidson yesterday Jno. Torrance, colored, made a desperate attempt to kill another negro named Mark Caldwell. He shot three times directly at Caldwell's head. Two bullets passed through Caldwell's hat. Torrance's aim the third time was better, but Caldwell's skull was bullet proof. The ball struck Caldwell squarely in the forehead. The ball was flattened like a nickel against Caldwell's skull. It bounded upward ran over his forehead under the scalp and came out well down behind on a line between his ears. It was all about a woman. Torrance was arraigned before mayor pro tem J. D. Bowen and was bound over to court. The only effect Caldwell has felt is a severe headache.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Kidney and Electric Bitters, and have had many testimonials that testify to their value. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. John J. MacRae, druggist.

Health Notes For the People.

We are seriously threatened during the coming summer with an invasion of the most dreaded of all the contagious and infectious diseases—Cholera.

In fighting that class of diseases, while cleanliness of the premises is of the highest importance and should never be overlooked—a duty, by the way, that you should attend to at once, if you have not already done so, now that warm weather has set in, and repeatedly and regularly hereafter—nothing at all is comparable in results to the prompt and complete separation of the sick from the well, and the thorough disinfection of everything used by the patient. A complete application of these principles would nip in the bud every epidemic; indeed there could be no epidemics. The machinery for carrying them out has been provided in the "Act Relating to the Board of Health" passed by the last legislature, but it is a well known fact that no law can be successfully administered unless it is supported by public opinion. I therefore desire, very briefly, to call attention to certain parts of it which particularly require the cooperation of the people for whose benefit it was passed, and to show why it is to their interest to give it their cordial support.

Most people know the value to health of cleanliness of person, premises, food and drink, but not so many are familiar with the great importance of a strict quarantine or isolation of those sick of infectious diseases, and more especially the necessity for the disinfection of the patient and his effects after his recovery. As nothing is so convincing as facts, I will give some of the results obtained in the State of Michigan, where sanitary regulations are carried out, certainly as well as, if not better than, anywhere else in this country: The number of deaths from scarlet fever in that State before the Board of Health undertook its restriction was 4.85 for every 10,000 inhabitants—after 2.45; of small-pox before, 85 per 10,000—after 19. One of the diagrams to be exhibited by that Board at the Columbian Exposition "indicates the lives saved: from scarlet fever, 7,265; from small-pox, 1,921, and from typhoid fever, 1,671." The administration of health laws even in Michigan is still very, very far from perfect, and yet see the great saving of life brought about by their partial application. What has been done there can be done here and ought to be done, every one must admit.

The following are the extracts from the law referred to:

Sec. 9. Inland quarantine shall be under the control of the County Superintendent of Health, who shall see that diseases especially dangerous to the public health, viz: small pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, yellow fever, typhus fever and cholera, are properly quarantined and isolated within twenty-four hours after the case is brought to his knowledge; and that after the death or recovery or removal of a person sick of either of the diseases mentioned, the rooms occupied and the articles used by the patient are thoroughly disinfected in the manner set forth in the printed instructions, both as to quarantine and disinfection, which shall be furnished him by the Secretary of the State Board of Health. The expense of the quarantine and of the disinfection shall be borne by the household in whose family the case occurs, if able, otherwise by city, town or county of which he is a resident. * * * Any person neglecting or refusing to comply with or in any way violating the rules promulgated in the manner above set forth on the subjects of quarantine and disinfection, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined or imprisoned, at the discretion of the court, not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, or less than ten nor more than thirty days. * * * Provided, however, that in any city or incorporated town having a regularly appointed medical health officer who is a member of the County Board of Health, the duties assigned in this section to the County Superintendent of Health shall be performed by the said medical health officer for the people of this city or town, and he shall be subject to the same penalties for dereliction of duty at the hands of the Board of Aldermen or Town Commissioners as are directed to be imposed by the County Commissioners and County Board of Health upon the Superintendent: Provided, that the custody and care of any child or other person may remain in custody of parent or family.

Sec. 10. When a household knows that a person within his family is sick with either of the diseases enumerated in section nine, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the health officer or mayor, if he resides in a city or incorporated town, otherwise to the county superintendent of health, and upon his death or recovery or removal of such person, the rooms occupied and the articles used by him shall be disinfected by such household in the manner indicated in section nine. Any person neglecting or refusing to comply with the above provisions shall be fined not less than one dollar nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 11. When a physician knows that a person whom he is called to visit is infected with small pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhus fever, yellow fever or cholera he shall immediately give notice thereof to the health officer or mayor, or the sick person in a city or incorporated town, otherwise to the county superintendent of health, and if he

refuses or neglects to give such notice of it in twenty-four hours, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined for each offense not less than ten nor more than twenty-five dollars.

The purpose of these enactments is to assist every household in preventing the spread of these diseases to other members of his own family, and to also prevent his permitting their transmission to his neighbors through ignorance, indifference or obstinacy. If I have a case of scarlet fever, will I say, in my family and fail, for any reason, to let it be generally known, and a child of my neighbor, ignorant of danger, comes into my house and contracts the disease; or if from carelessness or contrariness, or from an unwillingness to take a little trouble, or in order to save a small expense I should neglect to disinfect the clothing, toys, etc., of my little one, and his playmate should take the disease from them (as he is more than likely to do) and die. In what light would the parents of that child—an only one, perhaps—have a right to regard me—who knew the danger, who knew the law and consequently my duty, and failed to do it? As unintentionally, of course, and directly, but none the less actually, the cause of his death. It would be a fearful thought to carry through the years of the future that, owing to my indifference or negligence—for as the head of my household I am responsible—the life of one of my own children, or of my friend and neighbor, had been needlessly sacrificed.

My reader, this is a very grave matter—a matter in which is involved no less an issue than life and death. It is a thoroughly established fact that isolation and disinfection will check, if not altogether prevent, the spread of infectious diseases. You are now in possession of a knowledge of the law of the State which clearly and explicitly defines your duty in the premises, and the Board of Health hopes and believes you will do it. Will you not promptly notify the health officer or mayor of your town, or the Superintendent of Health of your county, of the occurrence in your family of either of the contagious diseases enumerated, and carry out thoroughly the instructions for quarantine and disinfection which he will furnish you? In the interest of humanity and for the sake of a quiet conscience on your own part, we are sure you will.

A copy of the Instructions for Quarantine and Disinfection goes with this to the editor of your paper, and it is hoped that he can, without inconvenience, print them next week for the further information of his readers in regard to this most important matter.

RICHARD H. LEWIS, M. D., Secretary.

H. H. REYNOLDS ASSIGNS.

One of Winston's Most Extensive Tobacco Manufacturers.

WINSTON, N. C., May 27.—Special.—H. H. Reynolds, one of Winston's largest tobacco manufacturers, assigned, naming his business manager and book keeper, J. W. Gannon, trustee. Liabilities aggregate about \$100,000; assets about \$160,000. After reserving exemptions allowed by law, Mr. Reynolds conveys his entire estate to his creditors, consisting of tobacco factory fixtures, manufactured and leaf tobacco, real estate, etc. In the deed of trust he places his creditors in five classes. The principal creditors are Winston men, the largest ones being the First National Bank \$19,050 and G. L. Norwood & Co., of South Boston, Va., \$22,568.78. General stringency in finance is the cause of the failure. A meeting of the creditors will be held in a few days to map out the best policy for the business. The creditors say Reynolds is solvent and will pay his indebtedness in full.

The Salem mill, owned and operated by Sides & Brewer, was destroyed by fire last night. The mill was one of the oldest in the State and was operated before the war, when the Indians were in this section; they camped around it many nights.

The firm places the loss at \$8,000 with \$5,600 insurance. About 550 bushels of wheat, owned by various farmers was destroyed. Origin of the fire unknown.

A young man by the name of Eccles, while assisting in digging a

well in Kernerville became sick, and in his efforts to get out fainted and fell, thirty feet. He died in a few minutes after being taken out. Citizens there are indignant over the sensational report from Raleigh to the Washington Post that incendiaries have been burning Winston, and that the hotel Zinzendorf was set on fire. Such reports are untrue, nor have the business men here lost heart. Fires are believed to be accidental and not incendiary.

Col. Harrell Leaves the Matter to the People.

Communicated.

I have read with much care the courteous reply by Mr. J. Y. Joyner in which he again admits that the Normal and Industrial School is not yet a normal school. In an editorial in the NEWS and OBSERVER of May 27th the editor also confesses that the school is not yet a normal school. This same admission has appeared in most of the communications published wherein the writs discussed the main question.

Mr. Joyner virtually promises that the school will grow into a real normal, and your editorial likewise gives the same assurance; and this condition being just what I have been contending for, and what the people have been asking for in the highest interest of the young women of North Carolina, of course there is no need for me to say anything further at present. Therefore the case from "The Teacher" is submitted to the directors of the institution and to the people of North Carolina, relying on the promise that the present State female seminary shall grow into a true Normal and Industrial School such as shall accomplish the greatest possible good for the North Carolina girls who are preparing to teach.

E. G. HARRILL, Ed. N. C. Teacher.

Appointments by the President.

By Southern Associated Press. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—The President has appointed Wendell A. Anderson, of Wisconsin, to be Consul General at Montreal; John B. Riley, of New York, to be Consul General at Ottawa; Jacob Sleeper, of Massachusetts, Secretary of Legation and Consul General to Bogota and Columbia and the following postmasters: John M. Hanill, at Troy, Ala.; vice, S. A. Pillay, resigned; John M. Russell, at Athens, Ala.; vice, C. W. Risler, removed; Charles B. Hill, at Euclid, Fla.; vice, C. C. Crippen, resigned; Jas. O'Farrell at Athens, Ga.; vice, Madison Davis, removed; John T. Heard, at Elberton, Ga.; vice, Ella T. Heard, removed; Robt. W. Harris, at Union S. C.; vice, John C. Hunter, commission expired; I. H. Dungau, at Humboldt, Tenn.; vice, John B. Cullen, removed; Charles T. Jordan, at Buena Vista, vice, E. M. Gilbert removed.

ABOVE ALL OTHERS, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the medicine for the blood. You are willing to believe this, perhaps, if you think of the way it's sold to you. On trial—that's what it amounts to. In any case where it fails to benefit or cure, your money is returned. With any doubtful or ordinary medicine, this is not the case. And it isn't done, except with the "Discovery." In every disease caused by a torpid liver or impure blood, this medicine will certainly cure. For the most stubborn Skin and Scalp Diseases, the worst forms of Scrofula, even Consumption (or Long-suffering) in its earlier stages; and for Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," and every kind of ailment, nothing approaches it as a remedy. Nothing else, at any price, is really as cheap. You pay only for the good you get.

It's more than mere relief—it's a perfect and permanent cure, that you get with Dr. Pierce's Catarrh Remedy. The proprietors offer \$500 reward for any incurable case of Catarrh.

FREE TO ALL! Our New Illustrated Catalogue of PLANTS, FRUIT TREES, BERRIES, SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL TREES, SMALL FRUITS, GRASSES, VINES, etc., etc., will be mailed free to all applicants. 100 pages, most complete Plant Catalogue published. Satisfaction guaranteed. 20 BONE HOUSE, 45 GAZARD STREET, SOUTH BOSTON, MASS.

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Condensed Schedule. In effect Jan. 22, 1893.			
South Bound.	MAIN LINE.	North Bound.	Daily.
No. 1.	Wilmington.	No. 2.	Daily.
11:00 p.m. At.	Wilmington.	1:30 p.m. At.	Wilmington.
7:30 " " "	Fayetteville.	8:37 " " "	" " " "
6:00 " " "	Marion.	8:30 " " "	" " " "
4:45 " " "	Clintax.	6:15 " " "	" " " "
3:30 " " "	Greensboro.	5:05 " " "	" " " "
2:15 " " "	W. W. Bond.	3:55 " " "	" " " "
1:00 " " "	New J. - Walnut Grove.	2:45 " " "	" " " "
12:00 noon Lv.	Rural Hall.	1:35 " " "	" " " "
12:00 noon Lv.	St. Albans.	1:25 " " "	" " " "

W. E. WILK, Gen. Man. W. E. WILK, BENNETTSVILLE DIVISION.

South Bound.	North Bound.		
No. 3.	No. 4.		
10:15 p.m. At.	Bennettsville.	10:15 p.m. At.	Bennettsville.
8:45 " " "	Marion.	8:45 " " "	Marion.
7:45 " " "	Hope Mills.	7:45 " " "	Hope Mills.
6:30 " " "	Fayetteville.	6:30 " " "	Fayetteville.

Daily, except Sun. North Bound, No. 15.

South Bound.	North Bound.		
No. 16.	No. 17.		
8:55 p.m. At.	Bonnair.	7:00 p.m. At.	Bonnair.
7:00 " " "	Chitax.	5:55 " " "	Chitax.
6:00 " " "	Greensboro.	5:00 " " "	Greensboro.
5:00 " " "	W. W. Bond.	4:15 " " "	W. W. Bond.
4:15 " " "	Madison.	3:30 " " "	Madison.

Daily, except Sunday.

Trains No. connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and West, and at Walnut Grove with the Norfolk and Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Booneville and points North and West of Booneville. Trains No. 1 connects at Walnut Grove with Norfolk and Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Booneville and all points North and West of Booneville, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Marion, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Having this day qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Mrs. A. E. MONTAGUE, I hereby notify persons having claims against said decedent to present to this executor, who will be pleased to receive their recovery. All persons owing said estate will please make immediate settlement.

W. H. GREEN, Executor. Raleigh, N. C., April 14, 1893.

WILCOX'S COMPOUND TANSY & PILLS. FIRE INSURANCE. NORTH CAROLINA Home Insurance Co. RALEIGH, N. C.

Organized in 1841.

CLASSES OF BUSINESS. Dwellings, Mercantile, Schools, Court Houses, Factories and Stables, Stocks and Cotton.

By an agreement made with the GERMAN AMERICAN CO. of NEW YORK, the assets of this company are combined with the N. C. Home Ins. Co.

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Best Call Shoe in the world. W. L. Douglas shoes are made for you, you order them, you pay for them. You are not a slave to the shoe. You are a free man. You are a gentleman. You are a man of high social position. You are a man of high social position. You are a man of high social position.

Beware of cheap imitations. Douglas name and initials on the bottom of the shoe.

W. L. Douglas, New York, N. Y.

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Pure Hygienic Ice. No matter what odor of chemicals, abundant supply.

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