

Ex-Confederates received old memories and associations last week at Macon, Georgia, and Richmond, Virginia. At the former place the Georgia State Fair was held, and was visited by ex-President Jefferson Davis. It was thought that this would be his last public appearance, and thousands of old Confederates assembled at Macon to see him for the last time, and they made it a most memorable occasion. Mr. Davis is now in his eightieth year and is quite feeble physically, but his mind is not at all impaired. He is certainly one of the most wonderful men now living, and his career is almost like a romance. Had the Southern Confederacy succeeded, history would have recorded him as one of the few great heroes that have ever lived.

The demonstration at Richmond was the laying of the corner-stone to the proposed monument to Gen. R. E. Lee, which is to be erected at a cost of \$250,000. If ever mortal man deserved such a monument it was the peerless Lee, and it was eminently fit and proper that the laying of the corner-stone should be attended with such impressive ceremonies. How we would like to have joined that grand procession of ex-Confederates, headed by Wade Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee, to do honor to the memory of our grand old chieftain!

Elections will be held in several States, on next Tuesday. In the States of Virginia, New York and Ohio the result is awaited with more interest and anxiety than in any others. Ohio is a republican State, but the democrats have been making a vigorous campaign and entertain hopes of defeating Foraker, the notorious republican candidate for Governor. While we would hail such a result with pleasure, yet we do not expect it. We feel much more interest in the result of the election in Virginia, where a Legislature is to be elected, and which we hope will elect a democrat to the United States Senate in the place of Riddleberger. New York being the largest State and always a doubtful one, the election there attracts more attention than in any other State. Fred. Grant is the republican candidate for Secretary of State (there is no election for Governor this year), and his friends are depending on his dead father's popularity to elect him. In the city of New York the greatest interest is manifested in the election of a city attorney, there being a strong democrat (Delaney Nichol) running with republican endorsement against the democratic nominee.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The following proclamation was issued late this afternoon:
A PROCLAMATION.
By the President of the United States.
The goodness and mercy of God which have followed the American people during all the days of the past year claim their grateful recognition and humble acknowledgment. By His omnipotent Power He has protected us from war and pestilence, and from every national calamity; by His gracious favor the earth has yielded a generous return to the labor of the husbandman, and every path of honest toil has led to comfort and contentment; by His loving kindness the hearts of our people have been replenished with fraternal sentiment and patriotic endeavor, and by His guiding guidance we have been directed in the way of national prosperity.

To the end that we may, with one accord testify our gratitude for all these blessings, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to be observed by all people of the land. On that day let all work and employment be suspended; and let our people assemble in their accustomed places of worship and with prayer and songs of praise give thanks to our Heavenly Father for all that He has done for us, while we humbly implore forgiveness of our sins and continuance of His mercy. Let families and kindred be united on that day, and let their hearts, filled with kindly cheer and affectionate remembrance, be turned in thankfulness to the source of all their pleasures and the Giver of all that makes the day glad and joyous. And in the midst of our worship and our happiness, let us remember the poor, needy and unfortunate; and by our gifts of charity and ready benevolence let us increase the number of those who, with grateful hearts, shall join in our thanksgiving.

In witness whereof, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.
Done at the city of Washington, this 25th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1887, and of Independence of United States 112th.

By the President:
GROVER CLEVELAND.
THOMAS F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.
J. E. Smith, the express messenger who recently killed two train robbers, near El Paso, Texas, was paid \$2,000 by order of Governor Ross, as a reward for his act. Smith will probably get \$2,000 more from the Express Company, and \$1,000 from the Railroad Company, making a total of \$5,000.

Snow is reported all through the Southwest portion of Virginia.

Col. Waddell's Speech.

On last Friday, Hon. A. M. Waddell, of Wilmington, delivered an address at Richmond before the association of the Army of Northern Virginia, that elicited him to the thanks of every true North Carolinian. We copy with pleasure and pride from the Richmond Dispatch the following notice of it:

Colonel Waddell was warmly received by the association and the crowd, and was loudly applauded. With graceful and eloquent allusion to the memories of the occasion and some very fine satire on the changes in the opinions held by certain so-called statesmen of the present, Colonel Waddell quoted from Colonel Charles Marshall's speech before the association some years ago as to the very great difficulty of giving accurate historical facts. Among other illustrations of this Colonel Waddell made the mistakes that had been made in the accounts of Pettigrew's division at Gettysburg. He eloquently insisted, amid the loud applause of the audience, that while he would not detract from the honor that justly belongs to Pickett's division, yet it was due to Pettigrew's division of North Carolinians and Archer's Tennessee brigade to say that on that last day at Gettysburg they went as far and stayed as long as any other troops, and are entitled to equal honor with Pickett's men. He appropriately introduced as his theme "The Last Year of the War in North Carolina." He gave a very vivid account of the capture of Plymouth, which seemed to be of great interest to the audience. He then proceeded to an account of the bombardment and final capture of Fort Fisher. He also gave a very amusing account of Butler's powder-ship and its explosion, and told an anecdote given him by Admiral Porter, which brought down the house in rapturous applause. His description of the final assault and capture of Fort Fisher and the gallant defense of the heroic garrison was very fine. Colonel Waddell next spoke of the assuming of command by General J. E. Johnston, and the ability with which he conducted his operations, and this was loudly applauded. He also paid a tribute to General Hampton's operations, which elicited like applause. His contrast between the conduct of Cornwallis' army in the first Revolution and the infamous conduct of Sherman's bummers was very striking. Colonel Waddell complimented General Telford on his splendid fight at Averasboro', and then gave a very interesting account of the Confederate victory at Bentonville. He described the final catastrophe, and closed with an eloquent tribute to Virginia and to Lee, which was loudly applauded. Colonel Waddell then reviewed his speech with keen wit, humor and well-told anecdotes, which brought down the house in applause. The whole speech was an admirable one.

One of the Senate Committees is already in session—that of which Senator Cockrell is chairman, which was appointed to investigate and report upon the methods of conducting business in the departments. Each bureau has made a detached report of the class of work done by it, and the manner of doing it—making altogether, after being carefully condensed, two volumes of convenient size.

One gratifying result of this investigation is the discovery that all of the work is much nearer up to date than when the Democratic Administration came into power.

The information thus gleaned, if it serves no other good purpose, will be useful as a book of reference to those not familiar with the methods of conducting the public business.

In Republican platforms and newspapers one frequently saw the brazen assertion that no rascals have been turned out, and no government money found missing under the Democratic regime, when, as a matter of fact, as shown by the records of the Post-office Department, former Republican postmasters are proved to have defrauded the Government of enough funds to more than pay President Cleveland's salary for eight years—the amount purloined being a round half million. These rascals have not only been turned out, but they have been compelled to turn in their ill-gotten gains, and the United States is so much the richer for the rule of reform Democracy.

Then, another considerable item is the saving of \$300,000 by the Republican financial clerk of the Patent Office—the two together footing up \$530,000, and furthermore, I doubt if the half has been told. Still, the dear good Republicans—immature souls that they are—have stolen nothing from Uncle Sam—that is, if we accept their bold assertions as facts.

President Cleveland shows his true Democracy and his earnest desire for the success of the Democratic candidates on the New York State ticket by contributing his good wishes and five hundred dollars to the party campaign fund; and Col. Lamont, the President's private Secretary, also sends a liberal contribution for the same purpose, accompanied by a cheering letter.

The third and fourth-class postmasters of the country want more pay, and will meet in convention in this city in a few weeks to urge their wishes upon the attention of Congress, with strong hopes of securing the desired result.

Our Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29th, 1887.

After rating a few days, to recuperate from the exhaustion of his great tour of nearly 5,000 miles, through seventeen States, the President, with characteristic energy and earnestness, has resumed his public duties—being now chiefly engaged in studying the various annual reports of the different Federal Departments, with a view to preparing his message to Congress.

There are at least three important officers to be appointed by the Executive soon—Supreme Court Judge, First Assistant Secretary of State, and Minister to Mexico.

Congressmen are coming into the Capitol on nearly every train, and those not now en route will probably be packing their baggage soon.

All of the Cabinet have returned from their vacation, and are diligently at work, and the Supreme Court has been in session several weeks—the docket containing a remarkable number of interesting cases.

In fact, I may say that the National Capital, placed at the prospect of all the wheels of the Government re-animating their revolution, is throwing off the air of dullness that, to some extent, has encompassed it since the close of the short session of Congress, and all Washington is delighted that the long term, which will probably continue far into next summer, is near at hand, for you must know that the presence of the National Legislature is almost the life of this beautiful city.

Recognizing the fact that Washington has again become the great centre of news and politics, the newspaper correspondents are flocking in and resuming their work on the famous thoroughfare which is familiarly known as "Newspaper Row."

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Presbyterian Statistics.
Reported for the Wilmington Messenger.
FAVETTEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 28.—The report of Rev. J. M. Wharey, the agent of Sustenance, was to-day presented to Synod and listened to with interest. From the report, it appears that there are 115 ordained ministers in the Synod, and 21,840 church members, a net gain of 1,948 over last year. The average salary paid the laboring ministers of Synod is \$729 which is an average contribution to pastor's salary, per member, of \$3.18. Fayetteville Presbyterian presents the highest average, paying an average salary of \$844, and the average contribution per member being \$4.44. Fayetteville Presbyterian presents the lowest, \$519, being the average salary, which is \$2.10 average contribution to this purpose per member. These figures show quite an improvement over last year. In every Presbyterian except that at Concord, there has been an increase in both of these averages. Last year \$2,242.50 was expended in the Synod for sustenance work, which means that the amount was paid towards supplementing the salaries of ministers in feeble churches and in aiding in the building of churches, where the congregation required aid from the church. The Synod has fifty-four members, fifty-one of them are valued at \$101,000, the other three reporting "value unknown." The sum of \$301 was contributed last year to the invalid fund; of this fund was given to five disabled ministers and five families of deceased ministers.

A Desperate Convict Shot.

(From the Raleigh News and Observer, Oct. 28th.)

Mention has been made of Owen Manning who has for some days past kept himself concealed within the walls of the penitentiary so perfectly as to defy all efforts of the authorities to find him even by a most diligent search. On account of Manning's daring character he was kept in the penitentiary all the time, it being deemed risky to send him outside with any squad for any purpose. He was put in about six weeks ago for horse-stealing. At the time he said he would not stay in there long. On last Friday night at roll-call he was missed. As soon as the roll-call was finished, diligent search was made everywhere for him, but he could not be found. There were reasons not only for supposing, but absolutely knowing, that he had not escaped through any of the gates, over the walls or over the stockade in front of the uncompleted administration building, and it was at once concluded that he was hiding himself somewhere within the walls or in some of the unfinished buildings.

To these places the hunt for him was confined, but was not successful. It was determined to use every precaution to prevent his escape, as the authorities realized that he was one of the most desperate of criminals and his escape would be a calamity to the public. Special guards were kept on duty and watch fires were kept up along the inside of the stockade during the night.

The supposition that Manning was hiding in one of the unfinished buildings proved true. It was found after he was shot, that he had been hiding in the new administration building on which he had been at work for some days. He chose for his hiding place a recess over a tall bay window.

He reached the recess by means of a ladder made in sections, which he in some way contrived to construct. He had kept the ladder concealed, but had used it for several days, perhaps, for the purpose of stowing away a quantity of cooked provisions, which he had, from time to time, saved from his meals and taken from the table. After he had stocked his little fortress with the amount of provisions he thought necessary, he drew himself up last Friday night by means of his ladder and then drew the ladder after him. He was far-sighted and cunning enough to anticipate a thorough search for him and had managed to construct a board partition between the entrance to the recess and himself, so that in case his nest should be exposed nothing but a seemingly correct arrangement of wood-work would be seen, and if a rod should be put into the entrance for feeling around, it would strike a solid wall of wood as would be naturally expected.

In this place he lay effectively concealed from last Friday night until yesterday morning, about three o'clock. At that time he decided to make a desperate break for liberty. He descended from his lair, and taking his ladder with him, emerged from the administration building about 3:20 a. m. This building is about thirty yards distant from the outer stockade. Between the building and the stockade is a large pile of building material, &c. Just above the pile was a watch fire burning, with Guard John Holderfield on the watch. Manning crept along just below the pile of material till he reached the end of it. He was then within a few steps of the stockade and had a ladder which would enable him to scale it with all ease. He watched Holderfield for a few moments, waiting for a chance to make a dash. The guard presently walked to the fire to warm his feet and turned his back to Manning. The convict did not wait, but made one grand and desperate dash; but a cracking twig on which he stepped drew the attention of the guard. Two more steps and the leader was resting against the stockade. Another second and Manning was half way up. The guard called halt! then there was heard the report of a gun and the escaping convict's legs were filled with buckshot. But he didn't stop. One more bound and he was over the stockade in a running for liberty and life. He left his ladder on the inside and guard John Holderfield followed him by climbing the same ladder. At this moment, when the desperado had almost effected his escape, guard Isaac Holderfield who was stationed on the northwest corner of the stockade, came out armed with a Winchester rifle. He called for the prisoner to halt, then opened fire; one! two! three! four! Four of the swift-winged messengers of death sped after the fleeing criminal, but he escaped them all. Five! The fugitive threw up his hands, leaped in the air and fell down upon the Raleigh & Augusta railroad track mortally wounded, one hundred and twenty-five yards distant from where the guard stood. He was brought back into the penitentiary and all possible attention given him, but he died about 12:20 p. m. This ends the career of a most desperate thief and desperado. It would be well to have some word of commendation for him as he lies cold and dead and harmless, but he had lived in defiance of order and law, and desperate actions were his glory. This was known by the authorities, and when search was being made for him in the "pen," all parties employed in the search carried pistols in hand and had instructions to shoot him down if he made the least resistance.

Prohibition in Georgia.

(From the Raleigh News and Observer.)

Gov. Gordon of Georgia testifies that prohibition under the local option rule has proven a success in his State. He says Atlanta's business has not been injured by no-license and that the same can be said of the towns in the 100 counties out of a total of 137 in the State where prohibition prevails. The negroes, he says further, have been benefited in a marked degree by the change.

A True Southerner.

(CINCINNATI, OHIO, Oct. 25.—In the speech here last night, Governor Gordon, of Georgia, alluded to the reception of Jefferson Davis, at Macon, as follows:

"It is charged that we cheered Jefferson Davis. Does that mean going to war again? Let us reason. Suppose we didn't. Suppose we turned our back on this pained, broken-down old man? What did I do that I haven't done? I don't think I shot anybody, but I tried pretty hard. You might ask me to turn the cold shoulder on the wife of my bosom. Sue went with me to the front; she followed me to the camp, shared my dangers, even to the picket, and at times in danger of the battle, and under Providence I owe to her tender nursing that my life was spared me. Why should I hate her? If we should turn our backs on that man, refuse him our sympathies, we should merit the scorn of every brave man in the audience, and you would feel an absolute contempt for us. When Jeff. Davis left the United States Senate, he left it rich, with regret, and full of political honors. For our sakes he became poor, and debared forever from political honors in his own country. He lingers to-day with broken health and scarcely a place to lay his head, dragging after him wounded limbs, with increasing suffering, that followed him from Buena Vista. What would you think of me if I said, 'Go hence, I have no more use for you.' I am not going to do it. I would have contempt for Gen. Merion (who sat on the stage), if he went back on the grand old name of Abraham Lincoln. Put yourself in the other fellow's place.

"It was my fortune, a few weeks ago, in Philadelphia, to take part in the celebration of the adoption of the Constitution, and where Georgia had taken her part. I was proud, as I stood in the streets, to see the shattered remnants of the Union army bearing the shattered remnants of the old flags, and as they were viewed by that October light amid the shouts of ten thousand throats, I felt that the thrill that I knew was pulsating in the veins of the strong grand men, remnants of the Grand Army of the Republic. Why should I? They were consecrated to a cause which, to those who gathered around them, was as holy as honor and truth. I would have no faith in home and liberty if these men did not love their old flags. So, too, we loved ours. Let us get out to the universe when hatred of the South is called loyalty to the North.

"I am going to show you that our children should love their flags. A man is better who has the nerve to do justice, whatever it costs. Was there any honor in carrying these old flags? They, too, were woven by the patriotic hands of Southern women. They were delivered to husbands and brothers, consecrated by tears and prayers. Some were rent with bullets, blackened with gun powder and reddened with the blood of the brave. Don't we build monuments to the Confederate dead? Why, Gen. Grant, the greatest General of the Union army, said he was willing to share in the dedication of the monument to the Confederate dead. There isn't good sense in it, and the man who tries to stir your passion does not deserve your votes.

"You see in some of your papers columns after columns about rebel flags. This is truth: I was there in all that great central city of Macon, Ga., a dozen Confederate flags and fifty thousand of the stars and stripes, and yet some people are so color-blind that they could not see anything but the rebel flags and yet the very carriage that bore Jefferson Davis and the horses that drew him, were literally covered with Union flags. The very house that he was in was so covered with them as to almost blind him. Some speeches were made, a leader was chosen to present a memento of affection to his wife, and the great climax of it was that the Union was rehabilitated on the firmer basis than ever."

Two Girls Running for Office.

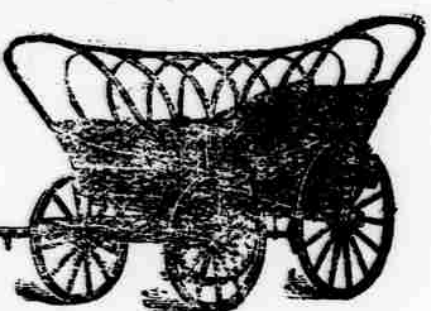
(CLYDE, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The most unique political canvass in this region is that of Misses Nellie L. Cook, of Wolcott, and Ella Clark, of Macedon, for election as School Commissioners in Wayne County. Miss Cook is the regular Democratic candidate and is making the most active canvass for office ever known in this county. She is particularly handsome and vivacious, is twenty-one years old and possesses a fortune in her own name. She means to be elected if possible. She has many young men at work in her interest in every town in her School Commissioner's district, and the Republican managers here admit that she is making serious inroads upon their vote.

Miss Cook has had several hundred of her photographs distributed through Wayne county and is spending a day or two in each town in her district in order to meet her political friends. In some villages extensive preparations are making for her reception by young Democrats who will meet and escort her to the public hall with a brass band. It looks as if she would be elected. Miss Clark is the Prohibition candidate. She has made four campaign speeches, and hundreds of people flock to hear her.

Neuralgia, rheumatism, erysipelas, sore throat, toothache and all other pains and aches are promptly cured by Salvation Oil. Price 25 cents. Coughing Clara.—Comely, charming, Clarissa Clendenning, carefully watching cold, creeping chills came; Clara coughed continually; cruel, croupy cough, that would have killed her, had she not used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, costing 25 cts.

J. I. NISSEN
ROUND HOUND WAGON,
MANUFACTURED BY C. F. NISSEN & CO., SALEM, N. C.

We use best Steel Thimble Skins made, and will not b eak. They are the sole manufacturers of the Improved Round Hound and Straight Hind Hound, made of perfectly straight grain timber. We use square tennon on the end of the spoke that goes in felloe. They make all styles and sizes of first-class wagons. Do not be deceived; see that you buy the wagon bearing the name of J. I. NISSEN on hind gear and axle, and get the best wagon made.
The J. I. NISSEN WAGON is sold and fully warranted by
W. L. LONDON, Agent,
Pittsboro', N. C.
Oct. 27, 1887. 6ms.



NOW READY!
W. L. LONDON'S
SPLENDID STOCK!

—OF—
FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
These Goods have been Bought at the Lowest Figures!
And will be Sold at the Very LOWEST Prices Possible for CASH!

HIS STOCK OF
Dress Goods
IS THE LARGEST AND FINEST EVER BROUGHT TO CHATHAM!
LONDON KEEPS BY FAR THE
Largest and Cheapest Stock of Clothing
IN THE COUNTY!
LONDON KEEPS ANY AND EVERY THING!
HIS HOUSE IS NOW FULL FROM CELLAR TO GARRET!
LONDON'S prices are very low for cash! LONDON pays the highest cash prices for COTTON and other produce!
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS AT LONDON'S!
If you intend to buy anything, call at
W. L. LONDON'S,
Pittsboro', N. C., October 27, 1887.

BUY YOUR FURNITURE!

FROM THE DURHAM FURNITURE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Durham, N. C.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture,
CLOCKS, PICTURES AND MATTRESSES A SPECIALTY.
METALLIC CASKETS, BURIAL CASES AND COFFINS.
September 8, 1887. 3ms.

RALEIGH MARBLE WORKS.

CHAS. A. GOODWIN,
PROPRIETOR.

MONUMENTS and TOMBSTONES,
IN ITALIAN OR AMERICAN
MARBLE OR GRANITE,
finished in all styles and best work-
manship.



Send for prices and designs.
CHAS. A. GOODWIN,
RALEIGH, N. C.
October 27, 1887. 2ms.

1867. 1887.
FALL TRADE.

J. J. THOMAS, GEO. W. THOMPSON, JR.
J. J. THOMAS & CO.,
General Commission Merchants
—AND—
Cotton Sellers,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
OFFER TO THE TRADE,
GINNERS AND FARMERS,
1,200 bundles New Arrow and Spiced
Ties
1,000 rolls 14, 18, 2 and 2 1/2 Bagging.
2,000 yards Dundee Bagging.
500 lbs. Bagging 1 1/2 cts.
2,000 lbs. Bulk Meat
1,000 bushels white and yellow Corn.
500 bushels white Botted Meal.
1,000 bushels Oats.
20,000 lbs. Best Hay.
1,000 lbs. Bran, Brown and Ship-stuff.
100 bags Fresh Guano for wheat
Also, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses,
Salt, &c., &c., all of which we offer
upon very best terms. We make a
specialty of the SALE OF COTTON
and will make CASH ADVANCES
upon bills lading or cotton in hand
when desired.

J. J. THOMAS & CO.,
312, 315 & 317 South Wilmington St.,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Sept. 8, 1887.

NORRIS & CARTER

THE GREATEST BARGAINS

—OF—
The Season.

We finished our Stock-taking Saturday night. On Monday morning we will place on sale at prices far below anything ever offered

ALL ODDS AND ENDS,
BROKEN SETS,
SHORT LENGTHS,

and all such goods as we must get rid of to make room for autumn novelties. The great reason for this extra effort to close out our entire Stock of Spring and Summer goods is that we will not have an inch of spare space when our large stock of Fall goods arrive. We haven't the space to mention the many

Great Values

that will be offered, we can only ask our friends to call and see for themselves

NORRIS & CARTER,
No. 203 Fayetteville Street,
RALEIGH, N. C.

NOTICE!

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Chatham county in the special proceedings entitled Grover W. Foushee, administrator of B. F. Durham, deceased, vs. S. L. Herndon and wife and others, I will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder at the court house door in the city of Pittsboro' the following described tract of land: One tract adjoining the lands of E. M. Foushee, James Elgin and A. J. Elgin, containing 30 acres, more or less, a good tract adjoining the lands of A. J. Elgin, on the east, and James Elgin on the south, containing 30 acres more or less, the lands of S. F. Durham, deceased. Terms of sale: one half cash, balance in six months with interest from date of sale at 8 per cent. per annum. True record until purchase money is paid. Time of sale, 12th November, 1887, at 12 o'clock.

GEO. W. FOUSHEE,
Adm'r of S. F. Durham.

