The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1893.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

THE TARIFF will be the chief subject for discussion during the present session of Congress. The bill prepared by the Committee on Ways and Means (a synopsis of which appeared in last week's RECORD) seems to be very generally approved by all tariff reformers, and will probably be passed by Congress with but few slight changes. We confidently believe that the pledges of the democratic party for tariff reform will be fully redeemed. The committee's bill very properly discriminates in favor of the necessaries of life—in favor of the articles most generally used by the great mass of our people. It discriminates in an especially favorable manner to the farmers of the country, as for instance, by taking off the entire tariff tax on agricultural implements. It saves the cotton farmers of the South about $2,500,000 a year by taking the tariff tax off of cotton ties and reducing the tariff on bagging, and also saves a large amount to the farmers of the North West by taking the tariff tax off of binding twine, which is scarcely used at all by the farmers of the South.

We hope that Congress will act promptly on the tariff bill, and, while allowing a full and free discussion, will not allow any time to be wasted or tolerate any filibustering. The business of the whole country will remain unsettled until the tariff bill is finally disposed of, and the members of Congress should fully appreciate this fact.

WHILE condemning football as now played we heartily favor proper physical culture and athletic sports. Every college, and every school that can afford it, ought to have a well equipped gymnasium in which its students can have the proper physical training. We fully endorse the old Latin saying "*Mens sana in corpore sano*", a sound mind in a sound body. The physical man as well as the intellectual man ought to be well developed, but neither should be at the expense of the other.

CONGRESS convened in regular session on last Monday. A quorum was present in both branches. No time was lost in organizing, as an organization had been effected at the beginning of the extra session, and this Congress will be enabled to transact business much earlier in its session than is customary, because all the committees have been already appointed. The President's Message was read in both branches of Congress on Monday as soon as he was notified that they were ready to receive it. It is quite a long document, and, like all Mr. Cleveland's utterances, is eminently practical and sensible. We regret that the RECORD has not sufficient space for its publication in full. The two most important matters mentioned in the message are finances and the tariff, and we herewith copy what is said concerning them:

"After a hard struggle tariff reform is directly before us. Nothing so important claims our attention, and nothing so clearly presents itself as both an opportunity and a duty; an opportunity to deserve the gratitude of our fellow-citizens, and a duty imposed upon us by our oft repeated professions and by the emphatic mandate of the people. After full discussion, our countrymen have spoken in favor of this reform, and they have confided the work of its accomplishment to the hands of those who are solemnly pledged to it. If there is anything in the theory of a representation in public places of the people and their desires, if public officers are really the servants of the people, and if political promises and professions have any binding force, our failure to give the relief so long awaited will be sheer recreancy.

Nothing should intervene to distract our attention or disturb our efforts until this reform is accomplished by wise and careful legislation. While we should staunchly adhere to the principle that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties and other Federal taxation, and that they should be limited by strict economy, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that conditions have grown up among us which, in justice and fairness, call for discriminating care in the distribution of such duties and taxation as the emergencies of our government actually demand.

Manifestly, it we are to aid the people directly through tariff reform, one of its most obvious features should be a reduction in the present tariff charges upon the necessaries of life. The benefits of such a reduction would be palpable and substantially seen and felt by thousands who would be better fed and better clothed and better sheltered. These gifts should be the willing benefactions of a government whose highest function is the promotion of the welfare of the people.

Not less closely related to our people's prosperity and well being is the removal of restrictions upon the importation of the raw materials necessary to our manufactures. The world should be open to our national ingenuity and enterprise.

A measure has been prepared by the appropriate Congressional committee embodying tariff reform on the lines herein suggested, which will be promptly submitted for legislative action. It is the result of much patriotic and unselfish work, and I believe it deals with its subject consistently and as thoroughly as existing conditions permit. I am satisfied that the reduced tariff duties provided for in the proposed legislation, added to existing internal revenue taxation, will in the future, though perhaps not immediately, produce sufficient revenue to meet the needs of the government.

The committee, after full consideration, and to provide against a temporary deficiency which may exist before the business of the country adjusts itself to the new tariff schedule, have wisely embraced in their plan a few additional internal revenue taxes, and including a small tax upon income derived from certain investments, these new assessments are not only absolutely just and easily borne, but they have the further merit of being such as can be relied on. Whenever the necessity of their imposition no longer exists they can be abolished.

* * * * * *

The Secretary of the Treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1893, amounted to $461,716,561 94 and its expenditures to $459,354,674 29. There was collected from customs $205,355,016 73 and from internal revenue $161,027,623 93. Our dutiable imports amounted to $421,856,711, an increase of $52,453,207 over the preceding year, and importations free of duty amounted to $144,544,211, a decrease from the preceding year of $11,455 447. Internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by $7,147,445 32. The total tax collected on distilled spirits was $94,720,260 55, on manufactured tobacco $31,889,711.74, and on fermented liquors $32,548,983.07.

We exported merchandise during the year amounting to $847,665,194, a decrease of $182,612,954 from the preceding year. The amount of gold exported was larger than any previous year in the history of the government, amounting to $108,680,844, and exceeding the amounts exported during the preceding year by $58,485,517. The sum paid from the Treasury for sugar bounty was $9,375,130.88, an increase over the preceding year of $2,053,053 09.

On the 1st day of November, 1893, the amount of money of all kinds in circulation or not in Treasury holdings was $1,718,544,682, an increase for the year of $112,404,947. Estimating our population at 67,426,000 at the time mentioned, the per capita circulation was $25.39. On the same date there was in the Treasury gold bullion amounting to $96,657,275, and silver bullion which was purchased at a cost of $126,671,553.

The purchase of silver under the law of July 14, 1890, during the last fiscal year aggregated 54,968,162.59 fine ounces, which cost, $45,561,374-53. The total amount of silver purchased from the time that law became operative until the repeal of its purchasing clause, on the 1st day of November, 1893, was 168,647,569.46 fine ounces, which cost $155,930,940-84. Between the 1st day of March, 1873, and the 1st day of November, 1893, the government purchased under all laws 563,063,717 fine ounces of silver at a cost of $516,622,948. The silver dollars that have been coined under the act of July 14, 1890, number 36,057,285. The seigniorage arising from such coinage was $8,977,998.39, leaving on hand in the mints 149,699,760 fine ounces of silver, which cost $126,758,218.

Our total coinage of all metals during the last fiscal year consisted of 97,280,875 pieces valued at $43,085,178.89, of which there was $30,658,140 in gold coin; $5,343,715 in silver dollars; $7,217,220.20 in subsidiary silver coin, and $1,986,102.90 in minor coins.

During the calendar year 1892, the production of precious metals in the United States was estimated to be 1,596,375 fine ounces of gold of the commercial and coinage value of $33,000,000, and 58,000,000 fine ounces of silver of the bullion or market value of $56,750,000, and of the coinage value of $74,989,900. It is estimated that on the 1st day of July, 1893, the metallic stock of money in the United States, consisting of coin and bullion, amounted to $1,213,559,169, of which, $597,697,685 was gold, and $615,861,484 was silver.

The recent repeal of the provision of the law requiring the purchase of silver bullion by the government as a feature of our monetary scheme has made an entire change in the complexion of our currency affairs. I do not doubt that the ultimate result of this action will be most salutary and far reaching.

In the nature of things, however, it is impossible to know at this time, precisely what conditions will be brought about by the change, or what, if any supplementary legislation may, in the light of such conditions, appear to be essential or expedient. Of course, after the recent financial depression, time is necessary for the re-establishment of business confidence. When, however, through this restored confidence the money which has been frightened into hoarding places is returned to trade and enterprise, a survey of the situation will probably disclose a safe path leading to a permanently sound currency, abundantly sufficient to meet every requirement of our increasing population and business. In the pursuit of this object we should resolutely turn away from alluring and temporary expedients, determined to be content with nothing less than a lasting and comprehensive financial plan. In these circumstances, I am convinced that a reasonable delay in dealing with this subject, instead of being injurious, will increase the probability of wise action.

The monetary conference which assembled at Brussels upon our invitation was adjourned to the 30th of November of the present year. The considerations just stated and the fact that a definite proposition from us seemed to be expected upon the re-assembling of the conference, led me to express a willingness to have the meeting still further postponed. It seems to me that it would be wise to give general authority to the President to invite other nations to such a conference at any time when there should be a fair prospect of accomplishing an international agreement on the subject of coinage.

* * * * * *

Economy in public expenditure is a duty that cannot innocently be neglected by those intrusted with the control of money drawn from the people for public uses. It must be confessed that our apparently endless resources, the familiarity of our people with immense accumulations of wealth, the growing sentiment among them that the expenditure of public money should in some manner be to their immediate and personal advantage, the indirect and almost stealthy manner in which a large part of our taxes are exacted, and a degenerated sense of official accountability have led to growing extravagance in governmental appropriation at this time when a depleted public treasury confronts us, when many of our own people are engaged in a hard struggle for the necessaries of life and when enforced economy is pressing on the great mass of our countrymen, I desire to urge with all the earnestness at my command that congressional legislation be so limited by strict economy as to exhibit an appreciation of the condition of the treasury and a sympathy with the straitened circumstances of our fellow citizens. The duty of public economy is also of immense importance in its intimate and necessary relation to the task now in hand of providing revenue to meet governmental expenditures, and yet reducing the people's burden of taxation.

The Income Tax.

From the New York World.

The World has asked the members of the Congress which meets today these three questions. Many were telegraphed to at their homes and responded by wire; many were found at Washington and interviewed there; but many were neither at home nor at Washington, but on their way to the capital. Very few of these could be reached.

One hundred and seventy one Representatives received the three questions. Of these seventy-one favor an income tax in some form, sixty-two oppose it, five are against it, but may reconsider, while thirty-three asked to be excused from expressing an opinion. Of those who declined to answer the questions several are members of the Ways and Means Committee and would scarcely be expected to publicly express an opinion while the committee is considering the question.

The answers sent to the World serve to show very clearly that the income tax question has a geographical phase. Those Representatives who come from the East are opposed to the income tax by a large majority. Those coming from the South favor it by an even larger majority, while those from the West are more evenly divided, with the majority for the income tax.

The fact that the larger incomes will be found in the North and that the pension money goes to Northern men is, it is intimated, one reason for the sharp geographical divisions shown.

It was to be expected that Democrats would favor the income tax as a general rule and Republicans oppose it. The Alliance men, of course, would favor it. The figures on this point are quite instructive. They go to show that the Republicans have lined up against the bill more solidly than the Democrats have lined up for it.

Of the seventy-one answers favoring the income tax not many were specific as to the minimum of income to be taxed. The drift of opinion, however, seems to be for $5,000 as the limit. Many insist that it shall not be so low as to include the income of the most skilled laborers.

The majority of those who favor an income tax favor a graduated income tax.

Swindling Alabama Negroes.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 3.—Felix Drew, who claimed to be a half-breed Indian and chief of a powerful tribe in the Indian Territory, came here about a week ago. He said his tribe had sent him to invite negroes who wished to be adopted into the tribe to accompany him back home.

He described his country as a land flowing with milk and honey, where gold abounded and where everybody was prosperous and happy. He organized an excursion and, after selling a large number of transportation tickets for $5 each, disappeared.

Chicago's Library.

CHICAGO, Nov 30.—The corner stone of the new Chicago Public Library was laid today. The cost of the building and furnishings will be about $2,000,000. The building will be four stories high and will have a capacity of 3,000,000 volumes, besides offices and a good sized auditorium.

It is said that 800 nominations of postmasters will be sent to the Senate by February 1st.

A New Jersey man bought a block of land in Chicago half a century ago which is now valued at $400,000.

Washington Letter.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1893.

President Cleveland did not eat his Thanksgiving Day dinner at the White House, although the steward had obtained a forty pound turkey for the occasion. He and Mrs. Cleveland dined with Postmaster General and Mrs. Bissell, as did Secretary and Mrs. Gresham and Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, although it was an innovation for the President and his wife to dine with a member of the cabinet, except at a regular cabinet dinner.

The new tariff bill is the principal topic of conversation among Congressmen, now quite plentiful in Washington and becoming more so upon the arrival of every train. There is much less "kicking" among democrats than the members of the committee expected, and very much less than existed among republicans after the publication of the McKinley bill. The fact is generally recognized by democrats that the Wilson bill is one that will in the end be generally beneficial to the entire country, although like most great reforms it will necessarily carry temporary hardship to some individuals, and that is really where the great strength of the bill lies; it is a tariff bill for the many, not for the few. The democrats who framed it are true believers in the doctrine of the greatest good to the greatest number. The republicans who in disparagement of the bill said it was built upon the lines of the Walker tariff of 1846, could hardly have given the bill greater praise, as the Walker tariff was one of the best the country ever had, and the people of all classes were never more prosperous than while it was in existence.

President Cleveland has congratulated the democrats of the Ways and Means committee upon the statesmanlike manner in which they prepared the tariff bill, in several instances members voting to put articles on the free list such as iron ore, coal and silver lead ore, that their constituents would have preferred having kept on the dutiable list and in his message to Congress he will officially recommend their work and urge that the bill be speedily passed.

The democrats of the committee on Ways and Means are now at work upon the internal revenue bill which is to furnish the revenue that will be lost by reforming the tariff. It is estimated that this loss will be somewhere between $30,000,000 and $50,000,000 a year. The democrats of the committee have but one thought in preparing this bill, and that is, to impose the taxes in such a manner that they will bear the lightest upon those who have to work for their living, and as they are all men of wide experience and great ability they will doubtless report a satisfactory bill.

Postmaster General Bissell has not announced whether he considers it proper and advisable to accept the bid submitted by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for printing the postage stamps that will be required next year, but the other fellows are getting frightened and are filling such of the local papers as are open to such subsidized matter with so called arguments against the government printing its own postage stamps. These arguments which are but a repetition of those brought forward when the people began to discuss the question of the government printing its own money by the agents of the various bank note companies which had grown rich by printing government currency. They are simply absurd, and if there are no legal obstacles it is probable that Gen. Bissell will accept the bid of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, which is $100,000 below that of the lowest private bidder. Even if the work could not be done any cheaper it is more fitting that the postage stamps should be printed by the Government.

The peremptory removal of Mr. George D. Johnson, of Louisiana, the only democratic member of the Civil Service Commission, by President Cleveland was surprising and has been the basis of no end of gossip. No official reason has been given out for the removal and it is not at all probable that any will be given out, but it comes from good authority that the cause of Mr. Johnson's removal was not discreditable to him, as a man or as a democrat. He will be succeeded by Prof. J. R. Proctor, of Kentucky, and Commissioner Lyman whose removal has been, I am told, fully determined upon, by a democrat. There is ample cause for Lyman's removal, in the report of a congressional committee to President Harrison, and he probably owes his retention in office this long, as many other republicans do, to the fact that President Cleveland has been constantly overwhelmed with more important duties than the selection of successors to minor officials. But unless all signs are misleading, the most of the republicans will go before the flowers bloom again.

A Convict Worth $500,000.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 21.—Dr. Charles L. Flanders will serve a three years' sentence in the penitentiary. The State Supreme Court confirmed the sentence this morning. Dr. Flanders is the richest criminal ever called upon to answer to the charge of felony in this State. He is worth $500,000. Dr. Flanders occupied a pretentious residence and desired to buy an adjoining house and lot owned by Ludwig Goetz, who wouldn't sell it. Henry Sieck then appeared and offered to give Goetz a lower rate of interest on a mortgage than he was paying. After Goetz had signed the papers he discovered he had conveyed the property to Flanders. Sieck was indicted for the fraud as well as Flanders, but is a fugitive from justice.

The Baptist State Convention is in session this week at Elizabeth City, and N. C. Conference at Wilmington.

Wholesale Poisoning.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 2.—A wholesale poisoning is reported from Ft. Deposit tonight. On Thanksgiving day a negro by the name of Nathan Lamb, alias Selders, had a grudge against Mr. F. M. Searcy, proprietor of the Houston house, and placed some rough on rats on the turkey after it had been put on the table. Those who ate of it were suddenly taken sick. Next day the negro put some poison on some beef steak and in the drinking water. The result was the poisoning of Mr. Searcy, his wife, daughter, Miss McQueen and several drummers, two of whom came near dying. The negro has confessed and lynching is talked of very much.

A Populist Denounces Mrs. Lease.

OLATHE, Kan., Dec. 4.—Warfare that has been going on among the the head officers of the Deaf and Dumb Institution of this city for two months has resulted in the discharge by the Board of Charities of Steward T. L. Dixon and his wife, the matron. Dixon denounces Mrs. Lease in connection with his dismissal. "When I get through exposing her," he vehemently declared, "no political party will claim her." Dixon is high in the councils of the Populist party.

Durham Sun: Durham has contributed a handsome sum to Uncle Sam's coffers in the past several years. C. G. Ross held the stamp office here four years and four months, ending with the 30th of November. He has kindly furnished us with the total amount of stamps sold during that time, and it foots up $2,762,477.62. This is for tobacco alone; no special or whisky taxes included, as the office here does not handle these stamps.

Winston Sentinel: John Sink, son of Daniel Sink, of Abbott's Creek, met with a sad and perhaps fatal accident yesterday. He and a young man named Dolap were out hunting. The two stopped to look at a five dollar bill. Mr. Sink had his gun, loaded with bird shot, resting against him when it accidentally discharged. The load blew off the left side of his face, so shivering the lower jaw that it had to be removed from one angle to the other. His lower teeth, of course, are all gone. The attending physician thinks he will probably recover. The powder from the gun also blistered the face of Mr. Dolap, besides he received a severe shock.

LAND SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF an order of the superior court of Chatham county, rendered at Fall Term, 1893, in the civil action wherein John Bell, surviving partner of Lee & Bell, was plaintiff and J. A. Gunter and wife were defendants, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, on MONDAY, the 1st day of January, 1894, that tract of land lying on Haw River, in New Hope township, known as the "Old Mechanician mill tract," containing about 225 acres, and adjoining the lands of John Hearn and others. B. A. LONDON,
Nov. 30, 1893. Commissioner.

LAND SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF an order of the superior court of Chatham county, rendered at Fall Term, 1893, in the civil action wherein W. L. London was plaintiff and Stephen Healey and wife were defendants, I will sell for cash at public auction, at the court-house door in Pittsboro', on MONDAY, the 1st day of January, 1894, that tract of land lying on Haw River, in New Hope township, known as the "Old Mechanician mill tract," containing about 225 acres, and adjoining the lands of John Hearn and others. B. A. LONDON,
Nov. 30, 1893. Commissioner.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE of a mortgage executed to me by John Richardson and wife, and registered in Book —, — page 4 in the office of the register of deeds of Chatham county, I will sell for cash at the court-house door in Pittsboro', on SATURDAY, the 16th of December, 1893, the land described in said mortgage, consisting of about 35 acres, in Baldwin township, adjoining the lands of J. B. Thompson, Richard Sears and others.
Nov. 16, 1893. W. J. QUACKENBUSH.

LUMBER!

All kinds of LUMBER for sale at the PITTSBORO SHUTTLE MILL

WEATHER-BOARDING, CEILING AND FLOORING,

PLANED AND KILN-DRIED, OR ROUGH. Bills sawed to order at short notice. Good Ceiling and Flooring already DRESSED at only $1.20 per 100 feet.

B. NOOE, Jr.

Sept. 17, 1891.

THE BEST WAGON.

We are informed that some unscrupulous wagon makers, or their agents, are selling wagons which they claim are the same or as good as ours.

Because there are different factories close together is no reason they should make the same quality of work than any other factory in this county and if you want the best, see that it bears the name of J. I. Nissen, and do not be deceived by any one saying theirs is as good. We use the best material, best workmen, and finish all our work by hand. And guarantee every wagon to give perfect satisfaction. To meet the scarcity of money we have just reduced the price.

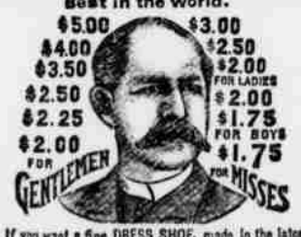
If you want the best wagon made, call on our agent, W. L. LONDON & SON, Pittsboro, N. C.

We lead, others follow. Round hound takes the day.

C. F. NISSEN & CO.,
Oct. 5 1893. SALEM, N. C.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP.

Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair. Best in the world.



If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest styles, don't pay $6 to $8, try my $3, $3.50, $4.00 or $5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

W. L. LONDON & SON.

LOOK OUT FOR SANTA CLAUS!!

GET READY FOR ANOTHER CHRISTMAS; IT IS CLOSE AT HAND!

Our Greeting is

CHRISTMAS BARGAINS!

Come and be pleasantly surprised! Gifts for little and big, old and young; anything you may call for! Now is the time to buy!

LONDON'S IS THE PLACE! A LITTLE MONEY WILL GO A LONG WAY!! WE WILL SAVE YOU SOMETHING ON EVERY PURCHASE!!!

Don't miss seeing our beautiful

HOLIDAY DISPLAY!

Don't fail to take advantage of our wonderful

LOW PRICES!

All kinds of DOLLS, TOYS, BOOKS, WAGONS, FURNITURE and HANDSOME FANCY GOODS. A magnificent stock of all kinds of *FANCY GROCERIES, FRESH FRUITS and CONFECTIONERIES.* Come and get something nice to eat as well as a pretty present. Bring the children. Christmas comes but once a year. Remember the place for nice goods, handsome presents and low prices is old Santa Claus' headquarters at W. L. LONDON & SON'S.

Pittsboro', N. C., December 7, 1893.

J. J. THOMAS, President, B. S. JERMAN, Cashier,
ALF. A. THOMPSON, Vice-President, H. W. JACKSON, Ass't Cashier

The Commercial and Farmers' Bank, OF RALEIGH, N. C.

Paid up capital $100,000.00. Authorized capital $500,000.00.

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G. W. Watts,	H. B. Battle,	Ashley Horne,	Fred. Philips,
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SPECIAL ATTENTION given to accounts of Country Merchants and individuals.

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Sterling Silver & Rogers Tableware,

Watches, Jewelry,

SOLID PLAIN GOLD ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS—Send for Ring Size.

☞ Our System for Diagnosing for the correction of Errors of Refraction is the same as used in Eye Infirmaries North and South.

January 26, 1893.

ELLIS, STONE & CO.,

(No. 124 Main Street.)

DURHAM, N. C.,

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, AND CARPETS,

extend a cordial invitation to call and inspect their lines of

DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

Special large assortment of

LADIES' CLOAKS,

in lastest styles.

Very large and choice lot of

CARPETS,

suitable for both dwelling and church furnishing.

Samples sent to any address on application.

☞ Prompt attention to all orders by mail.

Nov. 23, 1893

ADOLPH MAX,

(Opposite post office.)

DURHAM, N. C.,

Headquarters for Bargains.

Immense stock of

CLOTHING.

Latest styles and lowest prices to suit the hard times.

Select stock of Ladies'

DRESS GOODS.

Latest styles and all shades.

It will pay you to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

The largest stock of

SHOES.

A Max's shoes beat the world in styles, durability and prices. Call for them.

Full line of heavy and fancy

GROCERIES,

at wholesale and retail, bought direct from the Manufacturers and will be sold at as low figures as you can buy at Baltimore or Richmond.

Five polite salesmen to wait on all customers.

Oct. 12, 1893.

ONCE AGAIN —WE— GREET YOU.

The grand and glorious Xmas time is coming near and nearer.

Our Muse turns common prose to rhyme, a sort of O'homely Christmas chime—not in poetic style sublime, but maybe some thing clearer. We have always tried to make this season brighter.

We've done our best to turn this store, with all its stock and stuff galore, into a place where more and more, the people's hearts grow lighter.

"So far the court its curse May ken,"
"We're going to do that thing again."

OUR GREAT

XMAS AND HOLIDAY STOCK

is open and ready to be seen and bought.

WOOLLCOTT & SONS,

14 E. Martin St., RALEIGH, N. C.

November 23, 1893.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY.

Condensed Schedule.

In effect December 3rd, 1893.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Train Going North			Train Going South
No. 2. Mail & Passenger			No. 1. Mail & Passenge
Leave 7.00 a. m.	Wilmington,		Arrive 7.40 p. m.
" 10.27	Fayetteville,		Leave, 4.45 "
" 11.18	Sanford,		" 3.12 p. m.
" 1.30 p. m.	Siler,		" 2.00 "
Arrive 2.15	Gravelsboro,		" 12.50 "
" 6.25	Mt. Airy.		" 9.45 "

W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass Agent.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.

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OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of the late A. J. Goldston, to present the same to us or to our attorney, T. B. Monroe, Jr., on or before October 19th, 1894, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

THOS. H. GREEN,
EDWARDS M. GOLDSTON.

October 19, 1893.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—HAVING qualified as executor of George W. Seymour, deceased, I hereby notify all persons holding claims against said decedent to exhibit the same to me on or before the 16th day of November, 1894. GEORGE A. THOMAS.

Nov. 16, 1893.