Databand 2011

For Christmas.

A HANDSOME LINE OF

LADIES' NECKWEAR

INCLUDING

Collars, Fischues, Velvet Capes, &c.

OUR TOCK OF

JACKETS, CLESTERS, CIRCULARS, RUSSIAN CIRCULARS, &c,

Is being reduced very fast, but we have a few left to be sold very cheap. TABLE COVERS. PIANO COVERS, TIDIES, &c.

Don't fail to look at our line of GENT'S SCARFS, GENT'S SCARF PINS SLEEVE BUTTONS, &c.

A beautiful line of SILK KERCHIEFS.

Come and examine our stock before buying.

Closing out our READY-MADE CLOTHING at slaughter-house prices.

HARGRAVES & ALEXANDER

Smith Building, Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C.

When in New York last week we bought some very

HANDSOME GOODS

At greatly reduced prices. Among

Ladies' Wraps,

That we will sell at about the cost to manufacture them.

An Elegant Line of

CHRISTMAS GOODS

At prices that will surprise you when you see the goods and hear the prices.

Come in on Monday Morning and See the Bargains We Offer.

Very respectfully,

T. L. SEIGLE & CO.

Shoes, Shoes.

SHOES -- Latest Styles.

SHOES .- Fit Perfect,

SHOES-Best Makes. SHOES -- Lowest Prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Trunks, Valises and Hand-Bags.

STOCK ALWAYS COMPLETE.

A. F. RANKIN & BRO.

A. HALES,

Practical Watchmaker and Dealer in

WATCHES, CLOCK 3, JEWELRY, SPEC-TACLES. &c. &c.

sept80dawtf Central Hotel Building, Trade of

ALARGELOTOF FLANNELS,

Ladies' Cloaks, Gents' Pant Goods, Blankets, &c. These goods are needed this weather and we are going to sell them. Please call and settle all eld notes and accounts. We need the money.

CONSUMPTION.

standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its effloscy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES EREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address. Dn. T. A. SLOCUM, Biv Pearl St., New York.

AGRICULTURAL CO. L. ILION, New York

IFE FOR THE

jan1daw4w

POSITIVELY CURES

Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney Complaints.

I have used your "Life for the Liver and Kidneys" with great benefit, and for dyspepsia, or any derangement of the liver or kidneys, I regard it as being without an equal.

JAS. J. OSBORNE, Att'y at Law,

Boilston, Henderson county, N. C. Far superior to any liver pad. HUGH THOMAS, Glendale, S. C. Your medicines are valuable and splendid remedies. I have sold upwards

of five gross, and can recommend them.

I would not be without them.

J. S. M. Davipson, Druggist,
Charlotte, N. C. "Life for the Liver and Kidneys" or "Chill Cure" works like a charm and sells very fast. . A. H. PERKINS, Wax Haw, Lancaster county, S. C. In large 25c. and \$1.00 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers generally. Prepared by DR. MILTON, Glendale, S. C.

October 28, dtf.

to the course to the term

WANTED.

For the United States Army, ablebodied men, between the ages of 21 and 35 years. Apply to CAPT. E. M. HAYES,

Fifth Cavalry, Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C.

CURE FITS! For a time and then have them return a sin. I mean a radical curs. I have made the disease of FITS, EPI-LEPS OR FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a curs. Send at once for a Treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Postoffice. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will curs you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

DOVE'S

True Turf Oil.

TO PHYSICIANS, FARMERS, LIERY STA

BLEKKEPERS AND HAILBOAD MEN AND
BRADS IF FAMILIES: If any member of your
household, from parents to the merest infant, are
afflicted with Malignant Sores, scrotulous or otherwise, Salt Rheum or Reald Head, Burns, wounds,
no matter how severe, or of how long standing, at
from whatever cause produced, send and get a
25-cent bottle of TURF OIL, and we guaranted a
cure or no pay. It cures before other remedies
begin to act. It is equally applicable to all the
Ulcers or sores, or infitmed surfaces of all domestic animals, or anything that moves on the
Turf. One or two applications are all that is necessary to neutralize the action of the virus and
heal the Ulcer It arrests at once the progress of
Eryslpeias and removes the infiammation left in
the track of the disease.

Vor sale by all drivenists and country theres.

For sale by all druggists and country stores.

W. J. Black & Son

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

College Street, Charlotte, N. C. ull stock always in store. Highest prices paid large quantities of Wheat and Oats.

The Charlotte Observer. PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT MONDAY

CHAS. R. JONES, Editor and Proprietor. Terms of Subscription.

DAILY.

WEEKLY.

Invariably in Advance—Free of Postage to all parts of the United States.

Specimen copies sent free on application.
Subscribers desiring the address of their paper changed will please state in their communication both the old and new address. Rates of Advertising.

One Square-One time, \$1.00; each additional asertion, 50c; two weeks, \$5.00; one menth, \$8.00.

A schedule of rates for longer periods furnished on application.

Femit by draft on New York or Charlotte, and by Postoffice Money Order or Registered Letter at our risk. If sent otherwise we will not be responsible for miscarriages.

SUGAR CANE.

In an interesting editorial on the advantages presented by the coast section of North Carolina to the agriculturist, the Wilmington Review calls special attention to its adaptability for sugar cane culture. It says:

The area of this sugar cane producing belt embraces something more than 7,000 square miles, and much of it is peculiarly adapted to the growth of that important agricultural product. It is no longer a doubt that in this area sugar cane can be produced. this area sugar cane can be produced of equal quality of the Louisiana cane and with equal profit to the producer. It is the most profitable crop that can be raised in the State. Our own farmers are turning their attention to its production with profit, and if those of the North who would come here as tillers of the soil would settle within the area mentioned and turn their attention to this branch of agri-culture they would reap a rich re-ward, and would find the business a pastime as compared with the toil re-quisite to cultivate a crop on their

own soil in that rugged climate. The impression has long prevailed that sugar cane, in this country, could only be successfully cultivated in the southern portion of the Mississippi valley, which is demonstrated by practical results to be an error. But a few years ago tobacco culture was confined, in this section, to a few counties in the border regions of Virginia and North Carolina, the be lief being that it could not be profitably grown outside of that limited belt. Now it is cultivated from the sea coast to the mountains, and yields handsome profits. A few years ago, too, the cultivation of rice was attempted only in the low flats of the coast country where flooding could be easily done, now it is raised successfully on the uplands.

Not many years ago it would have been difficult to convince farmers that clover could be successfully cultivated in this section, while now it is grown on many farms, flourishes and yields astonishingly. So experiment and experience demonstrate new theories and explode old ones which had no foundation and were simply taken for granted by the mass of people because somebody said so.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS. We publish elsewhere from the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record an interesting statement of the progress of cotton manufacturing in the South since 1880, which gives some idea of the remarkable progress she is making in that industry. It has gone on quietly, no great noise has been made over it, but the mills have increased, the looms and spindles increased, and the product increased beyond the anticipations of even the most sanguine. It is not stopping here, either, for it goes on, and will continue to go on until the great bulk of the cotton crop is spun and woven near the fields on which it is grown. At the present rate of progress it will not be many years before this is so, and then with her other industries, in which she is making gratifying progress too, to add to her wealth, what a mighty power the South will be. She is no longer the simply agricultural South, contentedly raising the fleecy staple, sending it to market and taking whatever offered for it, and dependent upon other sections for every implement of common use that she needed, but is boldly striking out in new paths, and not only shows her ability to hold her own, but to

ead her rivals in the race. The Record notes as somewhat remarkable the fact that in the period written of the greatest increase in the number of mills has been in North Carolina, which is excelled by only one State, Georgia, in the increase in the number of spindles, which is a gratifying showing for North Carolina, which some people have been in the habit of calling "Old Rip Van

Thus the good work goes on, quietly but steadily, and our people are moving on resolutely to the grand destiny which is before them.

Gov. Ireland, of Texas, is sensitive to criticism. He considered himself unjustly blamed for not using his full power to prevent wire fence cutting, which has been so extensively carried on in that State, whereupon he said he would give his certified check for \$40,000 to any man who would show wherein he failed to use all the powers the law allowed him to suppress that business.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

REMARKABLE INCREASE IN COT-TON MANUFACTURING.

Some Interesting and Valuable Figures Showing the Increase since 1880.

Baltimore Manufacturing Record. The South and its rapid development are everywhere spoken of. The papers-North, South, East and West, as well as European—are almost daily as well as European—are almost daily telling of the unexampled progress of that fair land which stretches from the Southern border of Pennsylvania down to Mexico. And thus the world knows that a new South has arisen from the ashes of the old, and that the slow and easy methods of former the slow and easy methods of former times have given place to a spirit of enterpsise and push that would do credit to the great West with its stir-ring life and activity. But while the world knows of these things, it is only in a general way. Every one knows, for example, that the cotton manu facturing interests of the South have wonderfully increased of late years; but few know just how great has been that increase. Hence, with a view of showing just what has been accomplished in this one line-cotton manufacturing—we have carefully compiled a full list of all the cotton mills in the South, with the number of spindles and looms in each; and, by comparing the figures thus obtained with the report of the United States census covering the year from June 1, 1879, to May 31, 1880, we can readily see just how great has been the advance made. The summing up of these figures, which are presented in full detail further on, gives the following remarkably interesting table:

Number of cotton spindles and looms in the South on January 1st, 1884, as com-piled by the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record, compared with the number on May 31st, 1880, as given in the United States Census Reports:

Diates Ceneus Ite	ports.	
M.	-Jan.	1, 1884.
	No. of	No. of
States.	Spindles.	Looms.
Alabama.	82,057	1,614
Arkansas.	6,300	30
Florida.	1,918	*****
Georgia.	340,130	7,843
Kentucky.	26,264	471
Louisiana.	39,668	824
Maryland.	169,300	2,581
Mississippi.	49,128	1,120
North Carolina.	213,362	8,543
South Carolina.	191,048	3,389
Tennessee	78.877	1,461
Texas.	12,274	165
Virginia.	66,096	1,832
Total.	1,276,422	24,873
	June 1, 1880.	
	No. of	No. of
States.	Spindles.	Looms.
Alabama.	55,072	1,060
Arkansas.	2,015	28
Florida.	816	
	200.974	4,713
Georgia. Kentucky.	9,022	73
Louisiana.	6,097	120
	125.014	2,325
Maryland. •	26.172	704
Mississippi. North Carolina.	102,767	1,960
	00.730	1,776
South Carolina.	92,788	
Tennessee.	46,268	1,068
Texas.	2,848	71
Virginia.	44 886	1,824
Total.	713,989	15,222

The foregoing figures show that at the present time there are 1,276,422 spindles and 24,873 looms in the Southern cotton mills, as against 713,989 spindles and 15,222 looms on May 1st, 1880, or an increase of 562,433 spindles and 9,651 looms in just three years and a half, or an increase in that time of about 80 per cent. in spindles and 60 per cent. in the num-ber of looms. It must be re nem-bered that these figures do not repa-resent the entire number of new spindles and looms placed in Southern mills since 1880, but only the increase in the present aggregate num-ber as compared with the total on May 1, 1880. for thousands of old spindles have been taken out during the past three years and been re-placed by new ones; so that could we obtain the exact number of new spindles and looms purchased by Southern mills since the census report was gathered, it would probably be not less that 800,000 of the former and 15,000 of the latter. Moreover, there are a large number of new mills under construction, and quite a num ber of old ones that have either very ber of old ones that have either very lately been enlarged or are now unundergoing that change, all of which will require a considerable number of spindles and looms; and could the total requirements of these mills be obtained they would still further swell the foregoing figures. From the preceding table it will be seen that Georgia heads the list with 340,-130 spindles and 7.843 looms; while 130 spindles and 7,843 looms; while nd, which in 1880 second, has dropped Maryland, back to the fourth in position. permitting North Carolina to take the second place, with 213,362 spindles and 3,543 looms, and South Carolina third, with 190,048 spindles and 3,389 looms. Alabama comes in fifth, after Maryland, though she has only about

one half as many spindles as the lat-ter State, followed closely by Tennessee, and then Virginia.

As showing the actual increase in each State in the number of mills, spindles and looms during the period under review, the following statement is of interest: INCREASE FROM JUNE 1, 1880, TO JANUA-

No. of No. of No. of Mills. Spindles. Looms. Alabama..... 4,285 Arkansas..... 3,130 398 704 256 Kentucky..... 2 Louisiana..... 5 Maryland.. Mississippi.......... 8 North Carolina....43 1,583 1,613 South Carolina....17 98,260 32,609 9,626 21,760 893 94 508 Texas..... 4 Virginia..... 6

.....134 9,651 562,483 Again Georgia heads the list, this time with an increase of 139;156 spin-dles and 3,130 looms; while North Carolina follows next with 110,595 spindles and 1,583 looms, and South Carolina third, with 98,260 spindles and 1,613 looms, and yet South Caro-lina has made an increase of over 100 per cent, and North Carolina 110 per gain is a little less that 70 per cent. Though these three States have made the largest aggregate gains, some of property conveyed in the deed. the other States have made a much 2. A mortgagor conveys a sto

any other mill in the South. In North Carolina the tendency appears to be in the direction of small mills and

many of them.

Despite the general depression in the cotton goods trade of the world, there seems to be no disposition to cut short the work of increasing the spinning capacity of the South. At the present time there are quite a number of new mills under construction, and arrangements are being perfected for the erection of a good many more. We have lately chroni-cled in the Manufacturers Record the fact that a New York dry-goods firm have determined to erect a 50,000-spindle mill in the South, with a capital of \$1,500,000; and, while we are not permitted to give further particulars we are permitted to say that plans are being perfected for the construction of another mill, probably in a leading city of Georgia, which, if carried out, will go a long way to show the abiding faith of the foremost men of New England in the future of cotton manufacturing at the South. The originators and backers of this scheme are known not simply in America. are known not simply in America but throughout the cotton manufacturing world; their command of capital is practically unlimited; their judgment is everywhere accepted without question, and their plans: if finally matured, will give a wonderful impetus to Southern cotton manufacturing interests. As might readily be supposed, they are long-headed New England capitalists. The advantages of the South for

cotton manufacturing have been so often pointed out in the Manufacturers' Record that it seems hardly necessa ry to again call attention to the many reasons why that section must ineviably be the centre of the cotton industry, not only of America, but eventually of the world. And though it may be some years before this is fully accomplished, yet the change is already in progress, and in due time it will be seen that the mills must be located where the cotton is grown. The truth is fully recognized by that distinguished economist, Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, and in his report for the census upon the cotton manufacturing interests of the country, after showing the much greater advantages that New England possessed with the industry as compared

with the most favored districts of England, Mr. Atkinson wrote: "It may be said that this proves too much, and that the cotton spinners of the Southern States will have the same relative advantage over New England. Let this be freely admitted. We are treating the ques tion of the future supremacy of the United States in the manufacture as well as the growth of cotton, and if the future changes in population, wealth and condition of the different sections of this country shall cause the increase of spindles, especially in coarse fabrics, to be planted in the healthy hill country of northern Georgia, eastern Tennessee and the Carolinas, it will simply be the greater evidence that natural laws are paramount. If Georgia has twice the advantages over Lancashire that New England now possesses, it will enly be the fault of the people of Georgia if they do not reap the benefit of it.'

According to the census, the value of the products of all Southern cotton mills for the year ended May 31, 1880, was a little over \$21,000,000, and, while the exact figures for the past year are not obtainable, yet it is be-lieved that the value for 1883 was between \$35,000,000 and \$40,000,000.
Such a very large increase in the number of Southern mills has, of course, resulted in a heavy demand upon Northern and Western machinry makers and dealers for all the varied machinery required in a well equipped cotton factory. In fact, many Northern manufacturers have found their best markets during late years to be the South, and many milllons of dollars have gone from the latter section to makers of spinning machinery, engines, boilers, water wheels, &c., exclusively for cotton mills, in addition to immense sums expended in the same manner for machinery for other kinds of industrial enterprises. 1t is estimated that during 1881, 1882 and 1883 from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 have been invested by new and old cotton mills at the South in machinery alone, and almost the entire amount has been paid out to Northern and Western manufacturers of machinery. This enormous demand for cotton maenormous demand for cotton machinery has by no means reached its limit, for it is quite certain that the increase in this industry in the South will be greater between now and 1890 than ever before.

Digest of Supreme Court Decisions. Raleigh News and Observer. Worth vs. Petersburg railroad

company. 2. The charter of the defendant company exempts its property from any public charge or tax whatever,

and a franchise is property.

2. A tax imposed directly by the legislature upon a corporation, or its gross receipts, or the cash value of the shares of its capital stock, or upon each mile of its road at a certain sum per mile of its road at a certain sum per mile, and not assessed by asses-sessors, is a franchise of privilege tax. 3. The franchise, capital stock, property consisting in land aud ma-chinery, &c., shares of capital stock, and profits arising from the business of a corporation, are each the subject

of a distinct taxation. 4. Where the charter vests the corporate property in the shareholders, and exempts it from taxation, the individual stock is also exempt.

5. Under article 5, section 3, of the constitution, the same rule of uniformity applies to the taxing of 'trades, professions, franchises and incomes," as to the other species of property therein named; and there must be also uniformity in the mode

of assessment. A tax upon an occupation must reach all who follow it—all of a class, reach all who follow it—all of a class, either of persons or things.

7. The act of 1881, chapter 16, class 2, section 2, repealing all exemptions contained in acts of incorporation granted before or since July, 1868, noticed and its effect considered. Bynum vs. Miller.

I. Evidence as to whether the mort-

cent., while Georgia's percentage of alin an action by the mortgages against the vendee of the mortgagor for the conversion of the personal San Francisco is making an effort to hold a world's exposition in 1887. A meeting of prominent citizens of the Pacific coast was held in that city last Tuesday, at which it was resolved to raise a guarantee fund of \$1,000,000 to start with. The meeting was composed of men representing \$300,000, 000.

The railroad property of Georgia amounts to \$60,000,000.

the largest aggregate gains, some of the other States have made a much greater percentage of increase. The aggregate number of cotton mills now in the South is 314, against 180 in 1880,—a gain of 184. A somewhat peculiar feature in this exhibit is that North Carlina, though second in the number of spindles, is the first in the number of mills. Georgia, Maryland and South Carolina, in the order in which they are named, take the lead in large mills,—the Eagle & Phoenix amounts to \$60,000,000.

The railroad property of Georgia amounts to \$60,000,000.

The railroad property of Georgia amounts of machinery than the order in which they are named, take the lead in large mills,—the Eagle & Phoenix and constituting him an agent for that purpose.

Ely vs. Bush.

1. Where A and B, joint vendors of land, take a mortgage and notes to secure the price, payable to each according to their respective shares; Held, that a payment to A, who is also agent of B, discharges propor-tionately the debt to each, and a sub-

sequent assignee of B cannot have an application of said payment wholly to A's interest.

2. Where in such case, there has been a verbal agreement between the vendors and an assignee of the vendee to reduce the debt and change or release the respective liabilities of the parties, which agreement was only in part carried out; Held in action to enforce the mortgage debt, if there are valid subsisting judgments for the unpaid mortgage debt and the vendee does not deny the liability, the assignee of B cannot insist upon the statue of presumption of payment from lapse of time as to the original debt, nor upon a bar by the act of limitation (C. C. P., 531) as to the reduced debt assumed by the assignee of the vendee

Bank vs. Blossom. Where the transcript of the record fails to set forth facts necessary to the determination of the case on appeal, it will be remanded, to the end that the same may be supplied, or found by the court below, as the nature of the cause may require. The Code, section 965. Osborne vs. Leak.

1. A script was offered for probate in the proper court and a caveat entered, and an issue devisavit vel non drawn and the case docketed for trial the matter was compromised by the parties and by agreement a verdict finding the script not to be the will of the deceased: Held, in an action to recover possession of land, the writing cannot be put in evidence as a muniment of title, with an unre-versed judgment against it in the probate court; nor can the same be set up and established as a will in a

collateral proceeding. 3. The probate of a will in the proper court is an indispensable preequisite to its validity as a conveyance of real or personal estate. The Code, section 3,174.

3. Since the passage of this act in the Revised Code, all wills must be admitted to probate under its directions, without reference to the date of execution of the will or death of the testator; and an exception that its retroactive operation impairsvested rights cannot be sustained.

4. The law as it formerly existed under the Revised Statutes, chapter 133, section 9, and the establishment of the will in an action to recover possession of the devised land, under the English practice, discussed by Smith, C. J.

A Quick Recovery. It gives us great pleasure to state that the merchant who was reported to be at he point of death from an attack of pneumonia, has entirely recovered by the use of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. Naturally he feels grateful for the benefits derived from using this remedy for the lungs and throat, and in giving publicity to this statement we are actuated by motives of public beneaction, trusting that others may be

benefitted in a similar manner. Nervousness, nervous debility, nervous shock, St. Vitus dance, prostra-tion, and all diseases of nerve genera-tive organs, are all permanently and radically cured by Allen's Brain Food, the great botanical remedy. \$1 pkg.; 6 for \$5. At draggists, or by mail from C. H. Allen, 315 First Ave., New York

Old Boreas on the Rampage. The high winds whistled around the chimney tops and steeples, and blew bricks down into the street, scaring the people who walked below. Snow, sleet and hail drove into the faces of those who dared expose themselves, and made them button their coats tight around their throats. Of course there were sore throats and colds and coughs and rheumatisms the next day. But what were these to men and women who could step into any drug store and buy a bottle of Perry Davis's Pain

The Snow of Mont Blanc is not whiter than teeth that are daily rubbed with SOZODONT, and coral gathered in ocean depths cannot sursponginess by the same salutary agent. American ladies visiting foreign lands excite the admiration of beholders and the envy of their transatlantic sisters, with the surprising excellence of their teeth. When asked to what they owe this charm, they murmur the talismanic word SOZODONT!

Wintry Blasts

WINTRY BLASTS BRING

COUGHS COLDS CONSUMPTION BRONCHITIS RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA

Perry Davis's Pain Killer

COUGHS COLDS CONSUMPTION BRONCHITIS RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA

Provide against the evil effects of Wintry Blasts by procuring PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER. EVERY GOOD DRUGGIST KEEPS IT.

Losure Your Property In the following staunch and true

-STOCK OF-Evidence as to whether the mort-debt has been paid is immateri-debt has been paid is immateri-

FANCY GOODS

Can be found at A. R. NISBET & BRO'S. AT REASONABLE PRICES

FOR KENT.

The farming lands of the Baltimore and North Carolina Mine, for the year 1884. Apply at the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 61 Exchange Place, Baltimore, with reference, etc.

Stock Taking

OVER AT

ON MONDAY MORNING WE WILL COMMENCE

A Special Sale of

SHORT LENGTHS GOODS SLIGHTLY SOILED. BROKEN DOZENS TOWELS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, REMNANTS OF ALL KINDS

Brought to the surface during stock taking, all of which have been

Marked at Prices That Must Sell Them.

Fogether With any Joods of What Kind Soever not up to Our Standard of Stock Keeping.

If Prices Will do it. They Must Go.

MUST BE CLOSED OUT AT ONCE

LITTLE EARLY PERHAPS.

But you know we are

ALWAYS AHEAD OF OTHERS IN EVERYTHING.

It's just so with our

HOLIDAY GOODS, SUITS and OVERCOATS for Men, Boys, Youths and Children, which

we are selling at special low prices for

this week. Within reach of everybody. Special for Holidays.

A Fine line of Handkerchiefs, in Silk, Irish Linen, Hemstitched and Collared Borders, Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear, in endless variety, and don't forget we have the handsomest line of

NECKWEAR

To be Found in this Market.

CALL AND SEE US. Very respectfully,

L Berwanger & Bro. On Monday

ANDREWS

Will have in steck the Best Assortment and Greatest Variety of

FURNITURE,

EVER SEEN IN THIS MARKET

AT BOTTOM PRICES FOR CASH.

THE FURNITURE DEALER.

new public 2- A draft Bone 1