THE INAUGURATION.

Our remnant of

WINTER

At About Half Price.

5, 10, 15 and 18 cents per yard, worth 10, 25, 30 and 50 cts.

DRESS

Notwithstanding the cold weather, we are selling lots of White Goods, and our embroideries and Torchons are selling very fast. They are cheap, look at them and judge for your-

Just received, all colors in Arracene, Filling and Embroid-ery Silk We are agents for

Butterick's Patterns.

And have just received the March Catalogues. Look on our Job Counter for bargains. Have just put some new things in it. Bargains in remnants of Lace Curtains from and the fife was heard, war talk was 2 to 8 yards.

A GRAVES & ALEXANDER.

SHITH BUILDING.

A NICE ASSORTMENT OF

THIS SPRING

Consisting of the Latest Styles

BOOTS AND SHOES

Is now complete, comprising the best makes and most correct styles.

A full line of

CLOTHING

READY MADE

and Shawl Straps just received Last but not least, a fine line of Umbrellas, Silk Mohair, and Alpaca. Large and Beautiful line o

T. L. SEIGLE. Pegram & Co.

ALEXANDER & HARRIS

----ARE SELLING ----

KIDGLOVES

At half their real value, to close out remnant of stock. They have a fine line of EMBROIDERIES carried from last season, which will be sold very cheap. They have the best \$1.00 SHIRT

In the market. Try them. Ask to see their BLACK a new era and of better and happier SILKS, you may be surprised at the price. Ask for the celebrated Razor Scissors, the best in the market.

OUR CARPETS

Will be closed out cheap-don't forget this, they are really very cheap. that simplicity in keeping with our

ALEXANDER & HARRIS.

REGARDLESS OF COST

We Are Selling Glothing other ways imitating the lashions abroad, which in turn were imitated by shoddy aristocrats, who during TO-DAY,

W.KAUFMAN&CO

Now offer their entire stock of

WINTER CLOTHING AT SUCH LOW PRICES

Where many were trying to imitate the example set by those above them morals grew lax and peculation and plunder began.

That it will astonish everybody. We mean to sell out our stock and don't intend to carry any over and to do this will publical notions of simplicity and make prices to suit everybody.

Metrof thinted many were trying to imitate the example set by those above them morals grew lax and peculation and plunder began.

Going back to old fashioned Restructed the send of the Confedence of the Confedence of the Senate of the Confedence of the Senate of the Confedence of the Senate of the Senate of the Senate of the Senate of the Confedence of the Confedence of the Senate of t before the Holidays, but we mean to sell, and therefore put land does no more than bring this the knife into prices. Finer grades of Suits which we sold blessing. at \$15, \$18, \$20 and \$25, we now sell at \$12, \$12 50. \$15 and \$18. A large line of

of Franklin; F. C. Robins, of Davis, son; for term expiring 1st March, 1887: J. G. Hall, of Catawba; Jas. R. Harper, of Caldwell.

Inaintain these prices for a short time, as we are bound to make room for our Spring Stock, which will shortly arrive. Nobody should miss this opportunity. Call at once.

W. KAUFMAN & CO., LEADING LOTHIERS.

CENTRAL HOTEL CORNER.

Of Franklin; F. C. Robins, of Davis, 1887: J. G. Hall, of Catawba; Jas. R. Harper, of Caldwell.

Directors of the Raleigh asylum, long term: Richard H. Smith, Wm S. Battle, Wm. S. Harris; short term, S. Battle, Wm. S. Harris; short term, R. H. Dillard.

For the Goldsboro asylum, long term: Dr. J. W. Vick, E. B. Borden, Was born in Saint Moore.

The event for which Democrats have been hoping and struggling for le these many years culminated yesterday in the inauguration of a Democratic President when Grover Cleveland took the oath of office, and became the President of these United States. No inauguration, perhaps, has ever been looked to with more popular interest, or attended by a greater number of witnesses, and certainly within the past quarter of a century none has drawn to Washington as many representative people, of all classes and conditions from all sections of the country. Heretofore since Mr. Lincoln entered Washington secretly in 1861, preceding his mauguration, every President has been from the Republican party, and a sectional President, the representa tive of a party which looked upon the South as an alien, and legislated as if she was an enemy, and not one of

the sisterhood of States. When Mr. Lincoln entered Washington after his secret ride from Harrisburg on account of rumored plots of assassination, Southern men the talk throughout the North, and everything was in a state of unhappy uncertainty. In this state of affairs Mr. Lincoln, the first Republican President, with anxious forebodings of the awful responsibilities he was to assume, took the oath of office, which was so shortly followed by the clang of war, and four years of frater nal strife, and blood and eath and destruction, terminating in his assassination, followed by years of prescription and partisan legislation against the States which he, if he had lived, would have done all he could to bring back on an equal footing into the Union from which they had made the futile, but bold and heroic effort to

withdraw. Time had modified the feelings and Youth' and Little Boys' Silk, Stiff and Soft Hats, and the issues that led to it, and year by year the people of the sections have been coming closer and closer passions that grew out of the wer together, but it was not till the election of Grover Cleveland that the cool, sober sense of the people could be said to have triumphed in fact. and sectionalism to have been buried. Grover Cleveland is the President of no one section. No North, no South, no East, no West can lay special special claim to him and demand preference because he belongs to them. He is the President of a United country, of the people drawn together under one flag and with one destiny, and as such he took the oath director of the Albany and Succession of the of office yesterday.

His inaugural address which he delivered on that occasion, and which appears in full in THE OBSERVER this morning, shows that the people have not been mistaken in the man they honored in calling to the chief magis tracy. It is a candid, a splendid and a patriotic document, which will meet with a hearty response from the people of this country irrespec-tive of party. Actuated by broad Democratic principles, he speaks not from mere partisan standpoint, but as a Democrat, as the fathers understood that word, in its broader and more liberal sense, and it is possible that the mere partisan who looks upon office for the advantages it may present, gain or political promotion, may be disappointed, but the business interests of the country, the great mass of people whose chief desire is good, honest and safe government, will accept it as a harbinger of a new era and of better and happier struck with, and that is where it refers to extravagance in administration begetting extravagance among the people, and where it commends Republican institutions and the mission of the American people. Within the past quarter of a century there has been a wide departure from this and even Presidents of the United States so far forgot their positions as to ape the titled families abroad by having coats of arms emblazoned on their carriages, and in numerous other ways imitating the fashions the war and since, accumulated for tunes and tried to draw a dividing line between themselves and the common crowd by putting on style and assuming dignity which made them ridiculous if not disgusting. To keep up style money was necessary, and where many were trying to imitate

about his administration will be a

Directors of the Insane Asylume. Yesterday the senate confirmed the following appointments made by

Gov. Scales: Directors of the Western asylum, for term expiring 1st March, 1891: F. T. Fuller, of Wake; Jos. J. Davis,

THE CABINET.

Sketches of the Men who Will be Mr Cleveland's Councilors.

The following are the names of the gentlemen who are to form President Cleveland's cabinet, with brief sketches of their lives:

Bayard, Secretary of State. Manning, Secretary of the Treas-Lamar, Secretary of the Interior. Garland, Attorney General. Endicott, Secretary of War.

Vilas, Postmaster General. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy

THOMAS F. BAYARD. Mr. Bayard was born at Wilming ton, Del., Oct. 29, 1829. He was chiefly educated at Flushing School, and his early training was for a mer cantile life. After having had some experience in business in New York he returned to Delaware and studied law with his father, Hon. James A. Bayard, who was then in the Senate. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, and in 1853 he was appointed United States District Attorney for Dela-ware, but resigned in 1854 and went to live in Philadelphia, where he re-mained till 1856, when he returned to Wilmington, where he remained through the civil war, practicing his profession. In the winter of 1868-9 he was elected to the Senate to succeed his father, and was re-elected in 1875 and 1881. In 1876 he was a member of the Electoral Commission. Mr. Bayard is the fourth of his family who have served in the Senate. His grandfather, James Ashton Bayard, was elected to the Senate from Delaware in 1804 and served till 1813, when President Madison appointed him one of the commissioners to negotiate the treaty of Ghent. His uncle, Richard H. Bayard, was elect ed to the Senate from Delaware in 1836 and again in 1841. His father, James A., served in the Senate from

DANIEL MANNING.

Mr. Manning was born in Albany, N. Y., August 16, 1831. His parentage was of Irish, English and Dutch ex-traction. He was a poor boy, and his early opported at a leaven were very limited. At eleven years of age he went to work as an office boy at the establishment of the Albany Atlas, which was afterwards merged into the Albany Argus, with which paper he has ever since, in one capacity or another, been connected. In 1873 he assumed sole charge of the Argus, and was elected President of the company, which position he yet the company, which position he yet ed there in 1858. After taking his holds, though he has done little or no member of the Democratic State convention of 1874 that nominated Samuel J. Tilden for Governor, and was a delegate to the St. Louis convention of 1876 that nominated Mr. Tilden for President. He has been a member of the Democratic State committee since 1876. Was its secretary in 1679 and 1880, and was elected chairman in 1881, which place he new fills. He was warmly interested in the nomination of Mr. Cleveland for President in Chicago last July director of the Albany and Susque-hanna Railway Company, and is president of the National Commercial Bank, of Albany, of which he was first director and then vice president. He is also park commissionor of Albany, and is a director of the Albany

Electric Light Company. LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAB. Mr. Lamar was born at Oxford Putnam County, Ga., Sept. 17, 1825, and received his early schooling in his native town. He graduated at Emory College, Georgia, in 1845. He studied law at Macon, Ga., and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He moved to Oxford, Miss., in 1849, and was elected Adjunct Professor of Mathematics in the Mississippi State University, Dr. T. A. Bledsoe, editor of the Southern Review, being the senior professor. He resigned in 1850 and went to Covington, Ga., where he devoted himself to the practice of law. In 1853 he was elected to the Georgia Legislature and in the following year returned to Mississippi, where he settled on a plantation in Lafayette County. He was elected to the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congress and resigned in 1860. He entereed the Confederate army in 1861 as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Nineteenth Mississippi Volunteers, and was soon promoted to the Colonelcy. In 1863 he was sent to Russia by the Confederate Government on an important diplomatic mission. He returned to Mississippi to the close of the war and in 1866. at the close of the war and in 1866 was elepted Professor of Political Economy and Social Science in the University of that State. A year later he was transferred to the Professorship of Law. He was elected to the Forty-third Congress and re-elected to the Forty-fourth. In the winter of 1876 7 he was elected to the Senate, where he has since served. AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND.

Mr. Garland was born in Tipton County, Tenn., June 11, 1832. The following year his parents moved to Arkansas, where he has represented in the Senate singe 1876. He was educated in St. Mary's College and St. Joseph's College in Kentucky. He practice at Washington, Ark., the place where his parents had originally settled in 1853. He removed to Little Rock, where his home now is, in 1856. He was a delegate to the State convention that passed the or-dinance of secession in 1861, and was States and gained it He practiced law at Little Rock with success till 1874, when he was elected Governor of Arkansas without opposition, and at the expiration of his term was elected to the United States Senate, again having no opposition and succeeded Powell Clayton. He has taken high rank as a lawyer from the day he entered the Senate, and has for some time been a member of the Judiciary Committee. He is of medium height and speaks with clearness, delibera in and force, His wife died soon after he was elected to the Senate and he has since remained

WM. C. ENDIOOTT.

his party for Governor in the State, but did not himself appear in the canvass, and received a comparatively small vote. As a lawyer and a judge Mr. Endicott holds high rank, Judge Mr. Endicott holds high rank, and personally he is a gentleman of the highest character. The object of the appointment is manifestly to gratify the independent allies of the Democracy, and may be accepted as indication of Mr. Cleveland's purpose to make them, if possible permanent supporters of himself and his party. The rank and file of the regular Democracy appear to acquiesce in that do, though there are unquestionably, a dozen leading New England Democrats the selection of any one of whom for the Cabinet they would have beiled with a recommendation.

hailed with a warmer and more sincere satis faction. WILLIAM F. VILAS.

After being graduated from Williston Seminary at Easthampton, William C. Whitney entered Yale Col-

Tilden was attracted by his sagacity and courage exhibited in that contest Mr. Whitney's prominence in the politics of New York has been uninbenefit. indirectly to much more. A Dreelsed Woman

William Crowninshield Endicott, A Husband's Greatest Blessing Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of War, as strong, healthful, vigorous wife with a clear, mandsome complexion. These can all be acquired by using Dr. Harter's iron Tenic.

son of William Putnam Endicott and Mary, daughter of Hon. Jacob Crowninshield, who was a Representative to Congress. He attended the Salem schools, and was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1847. He married his cousin, a daughter of George Peabody, and has two children, a son and a daughter. Judge Endicott studied at Harvard Law in the office of the late Netheniel Llord. He was adthe late Nathaniel J Lord. He was admitted to the Bar about 1850 and a few years later formed a partnership with the late J. W Perry and continued with him until his appointment by Gov. Washburn to a seat on the Supreme Bench in 1873. This position he held until 1882, when he re signed on account of his health. In 1882 he made an extended tour of the continent. He was a member of the Salem Common Council in 1852, 1853 and 1857, when he was elected President of that board. He was city solicitor from 1858 to 1863. He is a member of the Historical Society and of the Board of Overseers of Hervard College. The coming Secretary of War is a direct descendant from Gov. John Endicott. Politically Mr. Endicott is of Whig antecedents, his affiliation with the Democratic party dating from the Bell-Everett cam-paign of 1860, but he has never been an active politician. Last fall, it may be recalled, he was the candidate of mocracy appear to acquiesce in that idea as a shrewd and politic thing to

Mr. Vilas was born at Chelsea, Orange County, Vt., July 9, 1840. When he was eleven years old he of the preparatory department of the University of that State. In 1853 he matriculated in the Freshman classes Albany, N. Y., and was graduated from the law school of that city in 1869. After his admission to the Supreme Court of New York he remov ed to Wisconsin, where, on his birth day, July 9, 1880, he made his first argument before the Supreme Court of that State. In the same year, 1860. he became a partner with Chas T. Wakeley, a lawyer of good standing. Upon the outbreak of the war Mr. Vilag entered the army as captain in the Twenty third Wisconsin Volunteers, and rose to be Major and Lieu-tenant-Colonel. He resigned his commission and resumed the practice of the law Jan. 1. 1864. In 1872 Gen. G. E. Bryant joined him in partner ship, and in 1877 his brother, E. P. Vilas, also became a partner in the firm. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin appointed Col. Vilas one of the revisors of the statutes of the State in 1875, and the revision of 1878, adopted by the State, was partly made by him. In 1879, Mr. Vilas refused the use of his name as a candidate for the Govern ship of Wisconson. He has persistently declined office, but went to Chicago as a delegate to the conven-tion of 1884, which honored him with its permanent chairmanship.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY. Mr. Whitney was born in Conway, Mass., in 1839. His father, Gen. James S. Whitney, who had been coleictor of the Port of Boston, a del-egate to the Charleston convention of 1860, and prominent among the great Democrats of that State, was regarded as one of the leaders of the

lege in 1859. With William G. Sum ner, the well known writer and teacher upon political economy, who was his classmate, Mr. Whitney divided the first prize for English essays. He was chosen to deliver the oration of his class of graduation. Entering the Harvard Law School, he was graduated in 1865, and continued his studies in New York with tinued his studies in New York with Abraham R. Lawrence, now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. On his admission to the bar he began the practice of his profession, which he has since followed.

In 1871 Mr. Whitney took a forement part is the overeignton of the most part in the organization of the Young Men's Democratic Club, which still continues as a vigorous and powerful political factor. He was prominent among those in the club who maintained and perfected the system of inspection at the polls in the memorable election of that year, when the citizens asserted their rights and fought against the notorious Tweed and Republican Democratic ring. He contributed largely to the honest vote. The attention of Mr.

terrupted since that time. The friend ship of Mr. Tilden given him then has never been withdrawn or weaken-When Mr. Whitney became the official adviser of the mayor he was placed as a barrier between the public treasury and the establishment of claims aggregating millions of dollars growing out of the ring frauds. There were already over 3,800 suits pending against the city, involving \$15,000, 000 to \$30,000,000, and new ones were beginning every day by the score. He held this office until December, 1882, having twice been reappointed, which he was entitled to continue for two years more. During his term of seven years he not only saved large sums of money, but instituted a system for the protection of the city's legal rights which are of permanent

It is estimated that his saving to the city while he was its counsel directly amounted to \$2,000,000, and

Is the lady who uses cosmetics, face lotions, white lead, bismuth, powders, arsenie, &c., in the belief of enriching and beautifying the complexion. It is but temporary and ultimately destroys the skin beyond the power of nature to restore. Stop it Stop it now and use only Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, which imparts the vigor and loveliness of youth.

cy this year, but it was not disposed to allow the claim. One day last week Mr. Brewster visited the committee room in person, and set forth his claims, but the committee did not give him any encouragement. "Very well, gentlemen," said Mr. Brewster, "I will pay for the furniture myself. But I shall occupy the office only a few days longer, and when I go I will take the articles I pay for with me. If it is your desire that my successor should find a bare floor, an uncomfortable office' and no decorations but musty law books. I am ations but musty law books, I am perfectly willing to have it that way."
Then he left. Within ten minutes after the door closed the desired amount had been added to the bill.

The Immoral Condition of Boston.

The Hon. Amos. A. Lawrence, was a witness a few days ago before a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature charged with an inquiry into the condition of affairs in Boston. He said he was connected with some twenty-seven charitable organiza-tions, nearly all of which were made necessary through intemperance. There is at present no enforcement of the law. Further, Mr. Lawrence said: "The present situation is horri-ble to contemplate. We are as bad as Sodom and Gomorrah, and deserve their fate. The traffic in the souls of our youth is almost beyond conception. There are 365 charitable insti tutions in Boston, one for each daylin the year, and there would be work for many more. These are made necessary by systematic violations of the law against intemperance and

A Thin Baby.

Victor Hugo's mother, in describ-ing him as a baby, said: "He was so small and thin that he looked more like a table knife than a human bewent to Wisconsin, where, a few ing." And now in his 83d birthday months after, he was entered a pupil Victor Hugo is strong and hearty,

Many a Lady

is beautiful, all but her skin: and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin. Beauty on the skin is Magnolia

feb3-d tu thu suaw MRS. JOE PERSON'S REM

Merit Will Tell in the Long Run TABBORO, N. C., Feb. 4, 1885. Mrs. Joe Person:—Madam —Ship us at once 5 gross of your Hemedy and 2 gross Wash. We are doing well with it in Tarboro, and sales are rapidly increasing and it has given satisfaction, so far as we have learned, in every case. We are

Respectfully, WHAT IT HAD DONE.

TARBORO, Feb. 4, 1885.

For several years I have had a trouble with my breast, which I fear is cancer, that being incident to my family. For two years past my general health has been wretched from its effects. I became so weak I was incapacitated for all work; my appetite was gone, the sight of food was nauseating to me. I would would wake up in the morning so tired I scarcely had energy to arise and dress myself, upon the least exertion I had palpitation of the heart so violently that I was helpless. I was so nervous I could get no good sleep, but would lay awake at night restless, and when I did drop off to sleep would soon awake with a start, and it would be hours before I could get to sleep again. My constitution was wrecked—hope was gone. I concluded, as a last resort, to try Mrs. Joe Person's Remed. I commenced using it last July, have taken I7 bettles, and the effect has been wonderful. My general health is excellent. I sleep as well as I ever did in my life and wake in the morning feeling refreshed and well. I can not only get well as I ever did in my life and wake in the morning feeling refreshed and well I can not only get up and cook my own breakfast without fatigue but have fine appetite to relish it now after I cook it. I can go all day long and am not thred when night comes. I have not had a touch of palpitation of the heart, since soon after I commenced the Remedy. My breast does not pain me at all. or give me sng. trouble. I do not know whether the Hemedy will cure my breast or not, as the lump is still there, but if it never does no words of mine can express my gratitude for what the Remedy has done for me. It has done more for me than Mrs. Person promised me it would do, when I consulted her in regard to using it. I will take pleasure in giving any one information in regard to my case who may desire it. I wish every afflicted person in the land could know of its virtue, I am gratefully.

MARY L. HYMAN.

Wittnesses-H. B. Bryan, E. B. Hodges.

SWISS AND FRENCH LACE CURTAINS, from \$1.25 upward from \$5.00 upward from \$4.00 upward turcoman curtains, from \$4.00 upward turcoman curtains, from \$5.50 upward from \$1.50 upward from \$1.50 upward from \$0.00 upward from \$1.50 upward from \$0.00 upw Samples sent by mail whenever desired.

All correspondence will receive prompt at

BROADWAY & 19th STREET,

TO FURNITURE DEALERS

best machinery, are prepared to do the very best work possible, and guarantee satisfaction. Being a home enterprise we solicit the patronage of the public.

The Reisliring promptly and thoroughly executed Cane chair seating a specialty. Factory and office on 8th street and C. C. Railroad. feb28-tf ELLIOTT & MARSH.

Second Hand Engines.

W E have the following Engines which we will sell very low. Call and see us: One 6-horse Taylor, twe years in use, in perfect order; one 6-horse Taylor, three years in use, in perfect order; one 4 to 6 horse Frick & Co's, two years in use and in perfect order, and is a standard engine. Any of these engines will run a 50-saw Gin. Full stock new Engines always on hand.

marl-d saw waw BREM & McDOWELL.

10 THE LADIES. Mrs. J. B. Harrington is now in New York city, where she is looking after all the latest designs in Embroidery and Art. Needle work. On her return she will be prepared to give instructions to all who may desire them. She will furnish material at New York prices. Orders promptly attended to. mcb3dt

Washington special to Boston Herald. Among the items in the Deficiency bill is one which provides for the payment for the elegant adornments of the room occupied by the Attorney General. Mr. Brewster has tried for two years to secure an appropriation for the purpose, but has been unsuccessful. He asked Mr. Randall's committee to make good the deficiency this year, but it was not disposed to allow the claim.

100 DOZEN

GLOVES.

Every customer will appreciate the fact upon examination, that they are worth 65 cents per pair. We will sell them at 40 cents per single pair, or

Three Pairs for \$1.00.

This is an exceptional bargain, and every lady should call at once and supply herself with three pairs of these

8-Button Length Lisle Thread

GLOVE!

We still continue our special drives in Hamburgs and Corsets.

WITTKOWSKY & BARUCH E.M.ANDREWS

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Largest Stock in the State. CHROMOS,

OIL PAINTINGS, WINDOW SHADES, FEATHER DUSTERS. AND BABY CARRIAGES.

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ONE OF THE MEDICINES THAT HAS Stood every test made upon it is the

MRS. JOE PERSON'S Remedy Will Cure all Blood Blueases. HARRINGTON'S European House,

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC. THE OCH Mrs. Joe Person Remedy.