

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XXI.

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1895.

NO. 13.



The Old Friend

And the best friend, that never fails you, is Simmons' Liver Regulator, (the Red Z)—that's what you hear at the mention of this excellent Liver medicine, and people should not be persuaded that anything else will do.

It is the King of Liver Medicines; is better than pills, and takes the place of Quinine and Calomel. It acts directly on the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels and gives new life to the whole system. This is the medicine you want. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GRAHAM, N. C.
May 17, '95.

J. D. KERNOLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GRAHAM, N. C.
Practices in the State and Federal Courts will faithfully and promptly attend. All cases entrusted to him.

JOHN GRAY BYNUM, W. P. BYNUM, JR.

BYNUM & BYNUM,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Practice regularly in the courts of Alamance county. Aug. 2, 94 ly.

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DENTIST,
BURLINGTON, N. C.
Good sets of teeth at \$10 per set
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I am the North Carolina Agent for Dr. White's New Hair Grower Treatment. The Greatest Discovery of the Age.

It will permanently cure itching of the hair, dandruff, scaly eruptions, pustules, or any scalp disease.

It prevents hair turning gray and restores hair to its original color, and brings a New Growth of Hair on any Bald Head on Earth.

It is the only treatment that will produce these results. Testimonials and treatise furnished on application.

Mr. John M. Coble, at Coble & Thompson's store, is my agent at Graham, N. C.

Respectfully,
B. T. LASHLEY,
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GRAHAM, N. C.
Hacks meet all trains. Good single or double teams. Charges moderate. 7-23-95

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Since its enlargement, The North Carolinian is the largest weekly newspaper published in the State. It prints all the news, and preaches the doctrine of pure Democracy. It contains eight pages of interesting matter every week. Send one dollar and get it for a whole year. A sample copy will be mailed free on application to

JOSEPH DANIELS, Editor,
Raleigh, N. C.

The North Carolinian and THE ALAMANCE GLEANER will be sent for one year for Two Dollars, Cash in advance. Apply at THE GLEANER office, Graham, N. C.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

A reliable monthly medicine for biliousness, indigestion, headache, neuralgia, and all the ailments of the stomach and bowels. It is a pleasant and effective remedy for all these ailments. Sold by all druggists.

For sale only by SIMMONS, the Druggist,
Graham, N. C.

Father's Voice.

Tears and years ago when I was just a little lad, An' after school hours used to work Around the farm with dad, I used to be so worried out When evenin' would come, That I got kinder anxious like About the journey home; But dad, he used to lead the way, An' once in a while turn 'round an' say, 'So cheerin' like, so tender—'Come! Come on my son, you're nearly home.' That after used to help me some, An' so I followed father home; I'm old an' gray an' feeble now, An' trimbly at the knee, But life seems just the same to-day, As then when it seemed so me, For I am still so worried out When evenin' is come, And still get kinder anxious like About the journey home; But still my father leads the way, An' once in a while I hear him say—'So cheerin' like, so tender—'Come! Come on my son, you're nearly home!' An' same as then, that helps me some, An' so I'm followin' Father home. —Exchange.

CLEVELAND AND SILVER.

We Reply to the Invitation of the Chicago Business Men—For a Sound Financial Policy.

Following is the text of President Cleveland's reply to an invitation of Chicago business men to address a meeting here, as previously announced: "Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., April 13.—To Messrs. Wm. T. Baker, George W. Smith, John A. Roach, T. W. Harvey, David Kelly and Henry C. Robbins. Gentlemen: I am much gratified by the exceedingly kind and complimentary invitation you have rendered me in behalf of many citizens of Chicago to be their guest at gathering in the interest of sound money and wholesome financial doctrine.

"My attachment to this cause is so great and I know so well the hospitality and kindness of the people of Chicago that my personal inclination is strongly in favor of accepting your flattering invitation, but my judgement and my estimate of the proprieties of my official place oblige me to forego the enjoyment of participating in the occasion I contemplate.

"I hope, however, the event will mark the beginning of an earnest and aggressive effort to disseminate among the people a sound and prudent financial policy. Nothing more important can engage the attention of patriotic citizens because nothing is so vital to the welfare of our fellow-countrymen and to the strength, prosperity and honor of our nation.

"The situation confronting us demands that those who appreciate the importance of this subject, and those who ought to be the first to see impending danger, should no longer remain indifferent or over confident.

"If the sound-money sentiment abroad in the land is to save us from mischief and disaster it must be crystallized and combined and made immediately active. It is dangerous to overlook the fact that a vast number of our people, with acute opportunity thus far to examine the question in all its aspects, have nevertheless been ingenuously misled with specious suggestions which in this time of misfortune and depression had willing listeners prepared to give credence to any scheme which is plausibly presented as a remedy for their unfortunate condition.

"What is now needed more than anything else is a plain and simple presentation of the argument in favor of sound money. In other words it is time for the American people to reason together as members of a great nation which can promise them a continuance of protection and safety only so long as its policy is unswerving, its honor unassailed and the soundness of its money unquestioned. These things are ill-exchanged for the illusory of a debased currency and groundless hope of advantages to be gained by a disregard of our financial credit and commercial standing among the nations of the world.

"If our people were isolated from others and the question of currency could be treated without regard to our relations to other countries, its character would be a matter of comparatively little importance. If the American people were only concerned in the maintenance of their physical life among themselves they might return to the old days of barter, and in this primitive manner acquire from each other the material to supply the wants of their existence. But if American civilization were satisfied with this, it would abjectly fail in its high and noble mission.

"In these restless days the farmer is tempted by the assurance that though our currency may be debased, redundant, and uncertain, such a situation will improve the price of his products. Let us remind him that he must buy as well as sell; that his dreams of plenty are shaded by the certainty that if the price of the things he has to sell are nominally enhanced, the cost of

things he must buy will not remain stationary; that the better prices which cheap money proclaims are unsubstantiated and elusive, and that even if they were real and palpable, he must necessarily be left far behind in the race for their enjoyment.

"It ought not to be difficult to convince the wage-earner that if there were benefits arising from a degenerate currency they would reach him least of all and last of all. In an unhealthy stimulation of prices and increase of cost of all the needs of his home must loom be his portion, while he is at the same time vexed with vanishing visions of increased wages and easier lot. The pages of history and experience are full of this lesson.

"An insidious attempt is made to create a prejudice against the advocates of a safe and sound currency by the insinuation, more or less directly made, that they belong to financial and business classes are, therefore, not only of sympathy with the only common people of the land, but for selfish and wicked purposes are willing to sacrifice the interests of those outside the circle.

"I believe capital and wealth through combination and other means sometimes gain an undue advantage; and it may be conceded that the maintenance of a sound currency, may in a sense, be invested with a greater or less importance to individuals, according to their condition and circumstances. It is, however, only a difference in degree, since it is utterly impossible that any one in our broad land, rich or poor, whatever may be his occupation and whether dwelling in the centre of commerce and finance or in a remote corner of our domain, can be really benefited by a financial scheme not alike beneficial to all our people, or that any one should be excluded from a common and universal interest in the safe character and stable value of the currency of the country.

"In our relation to this question we are all in business, for we buy and sell; so we all have to do with financial operations, for we all earn money and spend it. We can not escape our independence. Merchants and dealers are in every neighborhood and each has his shops and manufactures. Where the wants man exists, business and finance in some degree are found, related in one direction to those who want they supply, and in another to the more extensive business and finance to which they are tributary. A fluctuation in prices at the seaboard is known the same day or hour in the remotest hamlet. The discredit or depreciation in the financial centres of any form of money in the hands of the people is a signal of immediate loss everywhere. If reckless discontent and wild experiment would sweep our currency from its safe support, the most defenseless of all who suffer in that time of distress and national discredit will be the poor as they reckon the loss in their scanty support, and the laborer or working man as he sees the money he has received for his toil shrink and shrivel in his hand when he tenders it for the necessities to supply his humble home.

"Disguise it as we may, the line of battle is drawn between the forces of safe currency and those of silver monometallism.

"I will not believe that if our people are afforded an intelligent opportunity for sober second thought they will sanction schemes that, however cloaked, mean disaster and confusion, nor that they will consent, by undermining the foundation of a safe currency, to endanger the beneficent character and purposes of their government."

"Yours, very truly,
"GROVER CLEVELAND."

CLEVELAND ANSWERS.
Chairman Harvey Replies to His Letter Chicago Business Men.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 16.—Mr. W. H. Harvey, chairman of the executive committee of the Bi-metallic league, whose headquarters are in Chicago, prepared yesterday the following reply to President Cleveland's letter to the Chicago business men:

To His Excellency, Grover Cleveland, President, Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir: In reply to your letter addressed to a committee of business men of this city, we wish to say that the committee that visited on you and the persons who attached their names to the petition, did not represent a majority of the business men and citizens of this city who take a deep interest in the welfare of this republic. They represented the class that owns money and securities payable in money-fixed incomes. We respectfully submit that your letter does not present the true merits of this controversy. You call the attention of farmers and wage earners to the fact that the rising prices, while enabling them to sell their products and labor at a higher price, will also cause them to pay equally more for what they may purchase, but you neglect to

say that your statement is not applicable to debts. With prices coming down regularly and steadily since the demonetization of silver, our merchants, manufacturers, and people generally have been doing business on a falling market, so that the time intervening between the purchase of their merchandise or raw material and placing it months after on the market has removed the margin they would have otherwise made. This shrinkage in value, added to the ordinary risk and expense of business, has led to an over-increasing volume of debt, to a money lending price, until it has increased all told, public and private, to about \$30,000,000, or about two-thirds of the total value of all the property in the United States. We have constantly pointed the people to the ever increasing interchangeable value of the creditor's dollar, and to the reason why it was increasing, but the influence of these creditors have dominated your administration and you insist on such a currency as they have established as a sound currency. It means the confiscation of property of the people by the sale of property under mortgage, judgments and executions. It means that fixed incomes will wipe out the interest of hundreds in our railroads and corporations.

"It is an injustice to restore prices so that people can exchange their property for a sufficient number of dollars to pay their debts and bring happiness and prosperity to our land again, it was a greater injustice to destroy the value of property and enhance the value of money by the demonetization of silver and the establishment of a single gold standard. The gentleman who invited you and who petitioned you, only represented one class of our people. We respectfully submit that it was safer that all the people should do the thinking for it, than that any class should do it for them. The selfish interests predominate to promote selfish interests when one class does the thinking for all. Broad views to justify promptness, the common welfare of the people can best be secured by a census of the views of all the people. We agree with you that it is time for the people to reason together and to that end we respectfully ask that you make it possible for them to get printed copies of the act of 1792 on which our fore-fathers based our financial system and subsequent acts, together with the act of 1873 that reversed the former policy and acts subsequent thereto, as well as all statistical and other information of an official nature at Washington that bears thereon. We but express our own opinion to the president of the people when we say that all the people should have the opportunity to investigate and intelligently pass upon this question.

"Respectfully,
"W. H. HARVEY,"
Chairman Bi-metallic Committee."

A New Whiskey Cure.

The Greenville Reflector reports a new cure for drunkenness. A man badly under the influence of whiskey applied to a merchant of that town for something to relieve his bad feeling. The merchant gave a dose of common epsom salts and the intoxicated fellow drank it and staggered off. About twenty minutes later he was seen to pass the store apparently perfectly sober. Impressed by this the merchant tried the salts on a second drunken man, who reported that sooner after taking it all effect of the whiskey left him. Commenting on this the Reflector says:

If the taking of a simple dose of epsom salts had such an effect on this upon persons under the influence of whiskey it is worth giving a trial by others. We remember to have several times heard a druggist say that salts was the greatest medicine in the world, and if in addition to its other virtues it proves to be in reality a cure for drunkenness it will make for itself a still greater reputation.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "NEW GREAT FOUR AMERICAN CURE," the new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by T. A. Albright, Druggist Graham, N. C. Dec. 13 ly.

Mock Myers, the 12-year old son of Mrs. Jake Myers, near Lexington, while playing with and snapping a gun, accidentally killed a negro child, instantly on Monday last week, the lead crashed through the child's brain. Young Myers was given a preliminary hearing and bound over to the next term of court for criminal carelessness in a bond of one hundred and fifty dollars.

"Floral Cream" is a fat producer, makes the cheeks plump and smooths away the wrinkles and crow's feet. Price \$1. You know whether you need it. Blush of Roses will keep your face as young as you please. Price, 25 cents. At J. C. Simmons.

Mass Butler's Oration (7)

Clinton Democrat, April 13.
For two weeks it had been widely advertised that a great oration would be given by Marion Butler in Clinton on last Thursday. On Wednesday evening the Fenator arrived from "Elliott City". He stepped off the cars doubtless expecting an immense throng to rush up and greet him. But to his disappointment and chagrin there was about the smallest crowd at the depot that has been there this year when a train came in.

Thursday morning dawned bright and clear. It was a beautiful day and the Senator was of the opinion that Clinton might not be able to hold the people who would be here to honor him. Early in the morning the most woe-begone looking negro band that ever made a tug on earth arrived in a wagonette drawn by two mules. The band liquored up immediately, and by 11 o'clock was gloriously drunk.

At the appointed hour it staggered up College street tooting and drumming at the head of a procession of less than two hundred people. The Senator was escorted down town and took his seat on the stand on court house square where he sat with a lowering look as stiff as if he had swallowed a fence rail. He must have painfully tortured himself in trying to put on Senatorial airs, in a desperate effort to look like a Senator—a thing he can never do.

The crowd was all present by this time, and it did not exceed three hundred people a good many of whom were democrats, who were here from curiosity to see how a Senator's clothes became a picaresque.

Mr. E. M. White made some remarks on the purity of the Senator's character, but his tongue had a disposition to cleave to the roof of his mouth. Capt. J. B. Lloyd, of Tarboro, then arose and introduced the Senator to the audience. As Butler rose he looked in contrast to the courtly and dignified Ransom, whom he succeeds, like a plucked cat to a Bengal tiger. There was a faint burrah by a few zealots, which was augmented by the brays of Grady Smith's jack. Butler then launched out into his speech which was nearly three hours in length. Everybody was surprised and disappointed at its nature. This occasion was a golden opportunity for him to have made a speech becoming a Senator, and that would have been beneficial to his friends and conciliatory to his enemies.

A sensible man would have recognized and taken advantage of this opportunity, but he is small, little, spiteful Butler made a low, bitter, contemptible speech which lowered him in the estimation of every one that heard him. It was not a speech that a man in any degree fit to be a Senator would have made, but a rignarole of vile falsehood and scurrilous abuse. It was one hand a feeble and disgusting defense of this Legislature, otherwise known as the Fred Douglass Memorial Association, and on the other hand an unwarranted and indecent denunciation of the democratic party and press. He breathed the word lie with almost every other breath, and denounced as false things that he knows to be the truth. He evinced his ability as a politician of the most vulgar order by his utter disregard for the truth. He attacked the Sampson Democrat viciously and tried to dodge the truthful charges by making apish efforts at ridicule. But the people do not permit the grimaces of a monkey in men's clothes to offset facts which they know to be true. At intervals the intoxicated band would roll its drums, but the most liberal applause which the speaker got was from Grady Smith's mule, which would not let any one out to him in honoring a Fenator of his own kind.

It is a credit to the wisdom and intelligence of Sampson's farmers that so few of them wasted a day in coming here to ovate a demagogue that has positively done the farmers of N. C. more harm than the demonetization of silver. The farmers were busy as most of them kept at their work. They could not afford to stop their plows and come here to whomp up a squirt who has just entered upon the enjoyment of the reward of a traitor. This sign of retarding reason on the part of some men who have been led astray politically did not add to the Senator's comfort. He was disappointed at the crowd and its rather inquisitive than affectionate regard for him. His defense of the Legislature was not satisfactory, and his endorsement of his action is enough to condemn him in the eyes of all good people. The Senator and his oration were both very disappointing. It was small honor to the smallest man that ever wrote Senator before his name from North Carolina—a man who is now but a dark opaque atom reflecting the greatness of a misguided people.

To have perfect health you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Where the Money Kings Live.

According to a statistical article in Chamber's Journal, we have in this country 70 citizens whose aggregate wealth amounts to nearly \$3,000,000,000, giving an average of \$37,500,000 to each person. One estate is returned at \$150,000,000. Five individuals are rated at \$100,000,000 each; one at \$70,000,000; two at \$40,000,000; six at \$30,000,000; six at \$20,000,000; four at \$15,000,000; thirteen at \$10,000,000; fifteen at \$5,000,000; and fifteen at \$2,000,000.

Besides these seventy big fortunes, there are fifty other persons in the eastern States worth over \$10,000,000 each. Pennsylvania has 63 millionaires, worth in the aggregate \$300,000,000. Sixty persons in three New York villages are worth \$500,000,000. Boston alone has fifty families whose wealth amounts to \$10,000,000 each, Chamber's Journal says:

"We have nothing to compare with such individual cases of great wealth in Great Britain. Baron Rothschild and Lord Lord Overstone each left about \$17,000,000; the late Lord Dudley left \$20,000,000; the late duke of Buccleugh, estimated to be the richest Scotchman, left estates valued at \$30,000,000. One living English duke is valued at \$50,000,000, and another 40,000,000, but not many names could be added to these to place against the above list of American fortunes. In 1884 there were only 104 persons in the United Kingdom whose incomes from business profits were returned as over \$250,000 a year. In 1885 there were only seventeen estates which paid probate duty on about \$1,250,000 each."

These are bewildering figures. If wealth continues to concentrate in the hands of a few in the least for another generation, as it has done in the past the southern and western States will be mere provinces, and the politics, legislation, commerce, industry and society of the entire country will be dominated by a few hundred families in several of the New England and mid-States. Are we soon to reach a point where a few money kings will elect presidents and congresses, and shape the destinies of the nation with all the absolute power of a despotism?

But will this concentration of wealth continue? We cannot believe it. Conditions have changed in the past, and we may expect them to change in the future.

Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin.

The reports of correspondents of the Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin, issued by the North Carolina State Weather Service, for the week ending Monday, April 22, 1895, indicate that weather conditions were unfavorable. The temperature was below normal until the 21st, only the last three days, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, being warm, bright and clear. Tuesday and Wednesday cold north-east winds and rain prevailed over nearly entire State; the rain-fall was very heavy in the central portion of the State and delayed farm work. Less than two-thirds the usual amount of grain is being used.

Eastern District.—Frost reported on two mornings this week without damage worth mentioning. Very little progress can be reported, though work was pushed the last few clear days of the week. Very little cotton has been planted. Less guano is being bought than usual. Tobacco plants generally reported as looking fine, but at some places seeds failed to come up and plants are sparse. One station (Seven Springs) reports damage by cut-worms. Sweet potatoes being bedded. Freshets in the Cape Fear river have prevented rice farmers from plowing and planting, and crop is backward. Peas, apples and peaches have set well. Cool weather has retarded growth of truck without otherwise doing any damage.

Central District.—Very little ploughing or planting done until after the 19th, when warmer, dry weather permitted farmers to proceed with their work. The rain-fall of the first of the week made soil very unworkable, and rotted some corn already planted, and made grass grow. Not much progress either in planting corn or cotton yet. The frost of the 1st did slight damage to the fruit and vegetables in low places. Gardens are very late. Much attention will be paid to tobacco in the north-east part of the country—the plants are scarce, elsewhere they are plentiful. Some small grain has been damaged on lowlands by water.

Western District.—The first two days of the week were favorable for work. Corn planting, plowing and making ready for planting cotton progressed slowly, but heavy rains came on the 16 and 17 and stopped plowing and planting for two or three days. The rain was followed by cool weather and frost on the 18th, 19th and 20th; it is generally reported that frosts did no damage. But all vegetation is backward. Clover and grass, as a rule, are doing well. Tobacco plants are small; crop will be late. Wheat, on average, is fairly good. Spring oats are doing well, especially in the southern counties. Irish potatoes planted. Early cabbage are up nicely. Fruit set yet but. The week closed with fair, mild weather.

During a severe thunder storm, at Wilmington on Tuesday night of last week some one entered the store of Mr. Von Glahn through the skylight and going through the "lock of silence" carefully selected the finest goods for destruction. With a sharp knife he cut to pieces a great number of elegant shoes, leaving them scattered all over the store.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

ARE YOU BANKRUPT

in health, constitution undermined by extravagance in eating, by disregarding the laws of nature, or physical capital all gone, if so, NEVER DESPAIR. Tutt's Liver Pills will cure you. For sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, torpid liver, constipation, biliousness and all kindred diseases. Tutt's Liver Pills an absolute cure.

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L. B. HOLT & CO.

Execution Sale.

By virtue of an execution in my hands, issued from the Alamance Superior Court, in favor of Jane S. Long and others, executors of Jacob Long, deceased, and against Henry M. Ray, I will sell for cash, at the court house door, in Graham, in Alamance county, North Carolina, to the best bidder on

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1895,

a tract of land in Graham township, in said county and State, adjoining the homestead of the said Henry M. Ray, the land of W. F. Jones, W. C. Hornaday and others, containing

39 ACRES,

more or less, it being the excess after payment of the said debt, and which said land will be sold as his property to satisfy said execution.

April 3, 1895-12
R. T. KERNOLE, Sheriff
of Alamance county.

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A College President writes: "For one with which the eye finds the word sought, for accuracy of definition, for effective methods in illustrating, for comprehensive statements of facts, and for practical use as a working dictionary, Webster's International" exceeds any other single volume."

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North Carolina. Superior Court Alamance County. Before the Clerk J. L. Scott, Jr., Pub. Adm'r. at Adm'r. Catherine Hart, deceased.

Frederick Hart, Testator, and wife Catherine, Mariah C. Hart, of full age, and John Hart, Frederick F. Hart, Will H. Hart, and Albert D. Hart, minors without guardian, the last named being under the age of fourteen.

This is a special proceeding wherein the plaintiff prays for an order of this Court, authorizing him as administrator of Catherine Hart, deceased, to sell the land of which his intestate died seized, to-wit: the tract of land across more or less in Pleasant Grove township, Alamance county, North Carolina, in whole or in part, to satisfy the debts of the estate of his intestate. The non-testamentary defendants, Mariah C. Hart, John H. Hart, Frederick F. Hart, Will H. Hart, Albert D. Hart are hereby notified to appear at the office of the Clerk of this Court in Graham on Monday the 3rd day of June next, in person or by attorney and answer or demur to the petition for plaintiff, and in default of their so doing the receiver of said petition will be granted pro confesso as to them.

Attest in Graham, this 28th day of April, 1895.

G. D. VICKAR, C. R. C.