

The Senate of the United States has been "weighed in the balances and found wanting." It is time they were doing something. This cry has been heard from every section of the country and yet the Senate fails to heed it. Something must be done. The country has been hung in a balance, as it were, for a long time, anxiously awaiting to hear the result of the Senate on the financial question. How much longer will this state of affairs continue? As soon as something is done we believe that an era of prosperity will set in and in the name of justice and common sense the Senate is appealed to act. If the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law cannot pass let some good compromise take its place. If we can't get what we want let us take the best we can get.

The financial question is one that has puzzled the brains of men who have made it a study for years and which is still puzzling statesmen. The Democratic and Republican parties are divided on it, some favoring the free coinage of silver and some opposed to it. The only party in existence who is a unit on free coinage is the populist party. Free silver is the good of the third party and to it they daily bow the knee. Study the men and look at the leaders who are fighting for free silver and you will at once see that they are personally interested in it. They own silver mines and are fighting for their interests and not for the interests of the people. What do the mine owners of the Northwest care for the people of the South?

SENATOR Vance's speech at Raleigh last week was listened to by a great crowd. There is no doubt left in the minds of the people who heard him as to how he stands, nor indeed was there any before he spoke, but he spoke clearly, plainly, candidly his convictions. He did not sound the trumpet for the third party but he warned the farmers not to be led off by new doctrines and not to form a political party. This of itself is enough to give the third party a black eye, for they have been claiming that Senator Vance was with them. He is with them so far as the free coinage of silver is concerned, just where he has been for years, but further than that he is as far from them as the east is from the west.

The man who says that the farmer knows as much about the finances of the United States as any other class of men is just simply uttering an untruth, and he knows it. It is the farmer's privilege to study this question soberly and to get all the information he can on the subject, but how many of them do this? We submit that it is next to impossible for the farmer to know as much about finance as do our public men, who have had more opportunities for gathering information on the subject.

The Ways and Means Committee will soon report a tariff bill. The committee has been working on it for some time and it is thought that it will be reported early in next month. The high tariff is bound to go, and with it all unjust taxation. A lower tariff is what the people of the South want and what they are going to have.

The Senate has been talking for two months and a half and has accomplished nothing. We would suggest, in the language of the immortal J. N., for it to "throw aside the veil and relieve the pressure."

The Roanoke News, one of our esteemed exchanges, came out last week in new form—from an eight to a four-page paper. The change is an improvement. Success to Brother Sledge.

We hope by next week to be able to tell our readers that the silver question is settled. Compromise is in the air, and we feel certain that it will be settled this week.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.

They have warm times in the Senate frequently. The anti-repeal Senators were of the impression that the failure of the attempt to hold a continuous session of the Senate would cause the repeal Senators to abandon their intention to pass the repeal bill, and that it would be pigeon-holed and another bill taken upon. But many of them begin to feel restless and uneasy now that the repeal men say, "One thing at a time, settle the repeal question one way or another, by a square and honest vote and we will then take up something else." The repeal men, being in the majority, have at least as much power in that direction as the minority, which can never shake itself free from the repeal bill until the majority says so. The repeal men have a clear right to a vote and they are justified in holding the anti-repeal men to the text until that vote comes. The anti-repeal men played a fine trick on the repealers by their obstruction; but they find the Senate looked on this bill and unable to take up any other until a vote is had upon it. They are the only obstacle in the way of doing business in the Senate. If they will only say so, the Senate can come to a vote at once and the repeal bill will be either successful or defeated according as the majority in the Senate is favorable or unfavorable to it. That is exactly the way the case stands and that is how the country has sized it up. Upon that view of the case, as accepted by the people, some very vigorous communications are making their way to the anti-repeal Senators through the mails and that is what is making them feel nervous and uneasy. They have taken a bull by the horns and would be delighted if some one would come along and help them to turn it loose. I do not refer to such men as Peffer and Stewart, for to them the free and unlimited coinage of silver is a very conservative proposition. The free and unlimited printing of rag-money is what they would like to fillibuster and speak all night for. But I refer to those men, representing conservative constituencies, who say to the repeal men that they want "compromise" and will agree to no propositions except their own. The men who acknowledge the Chicago platform to govern their political action but refuse to accept any other interpretation of it but their own. These are the Senators to whom the people are talking.

The repeal men have been insisting upon long night sessions, as late as ten o'clock, during the week, to the end that the anti-repeal men may have plenty of time to talk, if they will talk, and not just play at it for an hour or so during the day. Only a few of the anti-repeal men possess the calliopean qualities necessary for an all-night oration and these have had so much practice in the exhibition of their vocal powers that it is beginning to tell upon their strength and is naturally trying to their tempers.

On Monday Peffer, the Young-Man-Who-Buttons-His-Coat-Over-His-Beard, began to pipe to his brethren in a screech of interminable length. He is not an agreeable talker, his voice is not smooth and is not easily heard all over the chamber, but what he lacks in dulcet tones he makes up in wind. Like the long distance racer he holds his wind well and, whether one understands what he says or gets tangled in the meshes of his logic or not, he talks, talks on, on, as the beautiful river rolls, forever. Wind him up once and no phonograph ever performed more automatically or phlegmatically than he does. When Peffer arose, stroking his long beard and fingering a book or a pamphlet with his long taper fingers, he seemed and started off as though he had never spoken before on the subject. This made old John M. Palmer, of Illinois, mad. The old man had sat up nearly two nights and had heard Peffer talk till he was tired of it. He interrupted him to say that it was outrageous for men to talk and read books to the Senate for fifteen hours at a stretch, not to instruct any body but to kill time. Some Senator, rising with a horrified exclamation, asked Senator Palmer to name one Senator who had done such a thing, and your uncle John blurted out that Peffer, Allen and others had. The Senate said it was not according to "Senatorial courtesy" to make such a charge. The old man retorted that it might not be but it was the truth all the same. And they had some hot words over it.

All of which shows the temper of the Senate, in which a strong sentiment is growing in favor of changing the rules and adopting a code somewhat like that which the House has. Senator Hill, of New York, is leading the campaign in this fight and it is very probable that the whole contest may be diverted from repeal bill to this rule question. If the Senate were to adopt a set of business rules, the repeal bill would go right through and the elections bill would be in no danger of hanging up in the Senate. Of this we may rest assured.—As long as the Sherman act remains unrepealed the Mokinley Tariff bill and the Federal Elections bill will remain unrepealed, for the Republicans will avail themselves of the same machinery to defeat these measures that the anti-repealers use to defeat the repeal bill.

On Tuesday Mr. Dolph, Senator from Oregon, upon a call of the roll when Senators Allen and Dubois though present refused to answer, raised the question of whether the presiding officer should not count them as being present to make up a quorum, they being bodily present but vocally absent. This started a discussion on the subject of changing the rules of the Senate that brought out some able speeches on Tuesday and Wednesday. It has served the purpose also of emphasizing the fact, fast becoming known to the people, that the Senate is not a business body. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, who is one of the oldest men in the Senate, and a strong anti-repealer, quite demolished Senator Washburn, who interrupted him, by saying he did not refer to him when he spoke of the leading Republicans in the Senate. Mr. Hill had, on the day before, made some very uncomplimentary remarks about the Senate's rules or no rules and said they were designed to show the Senate "how not to do it." Mr. Morgan was very sarcastic in his references to Mr. Hill, whom he called a "juvenile" from New York which produced political snobs and not statesmen. Mr. Hill showed himself fully capable of holding his band with Mr. Morgan and really got the best of him in the two or three personal tilts that they had. Mr. Hill kept perfectly cool, while Mr. Morgan was hot. Mr. Morgan made the mistake, in his colloquy with Washburn, of turning the laugh on himself by saying he was "personally responsible" for all he said there or elsewhere. All of which is very well for a man to say if he is clad in coat of mail, wears a shield on his shoulder and chicken-feathers in his helmet and carries a spear; but it is out of date with men who wear trousers—breaches, I mean, in deference to Dr. Caldwell.

On Wednesday evening, at 4 o'clock, I went into the Senate gallery and found all the galleries crowded, packed, with people listening to Senator R. Q. Mills, of Texas, who was making one of his fiery speeches. He spoke till half-past five and the Senators were all there and listening to him. He said that, when the Senate first met in extra session, he came to Washington ready and willing to argue to a compromise. But now he has burned out his bridges behind him and will stand for nothing less than the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. The reasons that led him to this conclusion were that the anti-repealers had as many "compromises" to offer as there are anti-repeal Senators—that they could not compromise among themselves. And further, during this debate, he had heard on the floor of the Senate denunciation of and imputations upon the motives of the Democratic President and the Democratic Secretary of the Treasury. As for himself, he was a Democrat and did not flock with men who maligned his party and slandered the Democratic administration in less than a year of its inauguration. Senator Morgan had said "politics make strange bedfellows" and instanced the fact that Mr. Sherman and Mr. Mills both favor repeal. If Senator Sherman, a Republican, will abandon his own bill and come over to the Democratic doctrine of honest money he will welcome him. But how about the strange bedfellows, when Senators, anti-repeal Senators, are following the lead of the gentleman from Kansas, Mr. Peffer, who is not a bimetalist, not a monometalist at all, but an advocate of the free and unlimited printing of paper money, with which to buy all the railroads, telegraphs, &c., for the Government? Mr. Mills made a clear and lucid statement of the Democratic contention for safe, sound money—gold, silver and paper and all interchangeable. It was an able commentary, and elucidation of the financial plank in the Chicago platform. He was warm and vigorous—he would not rest. Roger Q. Mills if he were not—and called forth frequent applause, which our uncle Adlai could not prevent by hammering with his mallet.

It seems to be taken for granted generally that, if ever unconditional repeal does pass, it will be fortunate that it was delayed. The mere fact of the question being hung up in the Senate for weeks and weeks has drawn the attention of the country to the financial question and it is being discussed in all its bearings by everybody. The truth courts publicity and that is what the friends of repeal wanted. As time flies the friends of repeal increase by hundreds daily, and the utter futility and absurdity of the extreme anti-repeal views are shown up, and the people are understanding the true state of a case that a lot of charlatans and humbugs, who have gone over the country in the guise of friends of the people, lecturers, &c., have pistated and befogged.

On Wednesday some Populist and Republican Senators renewed negotiations over the scheme to make a Republican-Populist coalition to defeat the repeal bill and block all tariff legislation. The populists are in for the deal but enough Republicans cannot be carried.

Friday night notes.—There is no change in the Senatorial situation so far as its actual status is concerned, for Peffer was speaking when the Senate adjourned this afternoon at 5 o'clock just as he was yesterday, but the prospect of some sort of change is promising. Today Senator Voorhees introduced a resolution to change the rules of the Senate to the effect that, after a measure has been debated 30 days, upon motion of any Senator a day certain may be set in the future for a vote on the proposition and that, if a majority of the Senate votes in favor of the motion, the vote shall be had without delay by dilatory motions and that the motion to be made for a vote shall be a privileged motion. The adoption of this rule would at once restore to the Senate the rule of the majority. The resolution offered by Senator Voorhees, which is identical with Senator Hill's proposition, was laid over until tomorrow. Very much depends upon the way Vice-President Stevenson regards his duty in the premises, to foretell the fate of this resolution. This afternoon's papers say that the Vice-President holds himself bound to obey the voice of the majority when unequivocally expressed in a matter concerning the transaction of business. It would seem therefore that, if a majority of the Senators should apply to the Vice President to put a motion looking to a change of rules, he would not hesitate to put it as a privileged motion not to be interfered with by dilatory motions. This however is all surmise and it remains for next week to determine what the outcome of this effort will be. Certainly if Senator Voorhees' motion is not privileged it stands just the same chance of being filibustered against as the repeal bill did. If that is true, we have come upon a time when the minority rules the Senate and when, as Senator Mills so well said, an oligarchy has usurped the functions of the majority, repeating the history of the Roman Senate in the days just prior to the dissolution of the Roman Republic. The power of the silver monopoly lobby is wonderfully increased when the great mine-owners are enabled to block all legislation that does not look favorable to the interests of their business by simply having a small minority of Senators—even one—on the floor of the Senate to object to a vote and to have this objection blindly and implicitly obeyed by the majority in the Senate. It is a funny state of affairs.

Yesterday Senators Hill and Palmer were applauded by the galleries, an exhibition that exasperated some of the anti-repealers who made a motion that if the applause were repeated the galleries should be cleared. In obedience to this notice the Vice President warned the galleries to keep quiet. An old farmer from Pennsylvania paralyzed the whole outfit by rising and saying:—"Mr. President, I shall go out now before I am put out. I have been here for six weeks waiting to see something done and listening to all this stuff and I am getting tired." He surprised everybody so much that he made his escape before he could be caught by the watchmen.

Compromise propositions are in the air, though it does not look now as if any of them will materialize before repeal. To make the date of repeal begin in the future at, say, July 1, 1894, Jan. 1, 1895, July 1, 1895 and Jan. 1, 1896, are some of the various features of some of the propositions. It is said that bond issues are included in some of them and that the administration flatly refuses to consider the question of issuing bonds.

The House Committee on elections is now at work on the contested election cases. The Settle Williams case will probably not be considered before week after next.

Messes, J. Harper Beall and Edgar J. Widby spent last Sunday and Monday in Washington. They were on their way home from Chicago and had a splendid trip, coming by way of Niagara Falls. Mr. Beall went to Colorado, further West from Chicago than the Windy City is from Lenoir, and went by rail to the top of Pike's Peak, the train plowing its way through several feet of snow. Mr. Widby made a trip to Emporia, Kansas, to pay a visit to his uncle, M. S. Widby, Esq. I was very glad to see these two young men and say to them, as the local editor sometimes says to the man who brings him a big pumpkin or a couple of turnips, "come again"—only, I appreciate their visits more than I do pumpkins and turnips. And Tuesday night, as I came out of the Pennsylvania R. R. depot, where I had been to mail a letter, I met mine host Thomas H. Higgins, of the Merchants, who was on his way home from Chicago. He and Mr. T. H. Deal separated, the latter going to New York, though I learn that he was in Washington this week.

Scores upon scores of North Carolinians are to be seen here every day, either going to or returning from Chicago. Among those whom I saw, this week, were Col and Mrs. J. C. Buxton and children, of Winston, who were accompanied to Chicago by Miss Lilly Buxton, of Lenoir.

Mr. Jacob Seagle, of Morganton, arrived in Washington Wednesday. He has received an appointment as clerk in the Pension Office and will enter upon the discharge of his duties as soon as he passes his examination.

W. W. S.
A Splendid Example.
Mr. J. A. Shell, a farmer of Senoia, Ga., has demonstrated the truth of the old saying that "you do not need the whole earth for a farm." On a twenty acre farm Mr. Shell supports a family of eleven persons in much better style than the average farmer supports his family. He rarely fails to make a bale of cotton and from twenty to forty bushels of corn per acre. This land has been brought to a high state of cultivation. Though the farm is small, he pursues the plan of rotation, thus keeping the land in good heart. Even at this season of the year he has plenty of old corn, fodder and wheat.

I. H. Foust, cashier of the First National Bank of Salisbury, is in trouble. He is short \$8,000 in his accounts. He has turned over all the property he had, which will cover his indebtedness and the bank will lose nothing. Mr. W. C. Blackmer has been elected his successor.

North Carolina.
Political parties are born not made. Organization comes into existence by necessity, not by choice. They are not made to order. Like men they have an object, a purpose, a work to accomplish, and they will not fall into decline until that work is done. Those who are dolorous on the outlook of the Democratic party do not know what sort of a party it is. If they knew, they would be comforted with the assurance that the great questions now agitating the Democracy the people will be met and settled, and what threatened to be a danger prove a blessing in disguise.

It has been repeated in the halls of Congress and in certain newspapers that the passage of the repeal bill would be the death knell of silver and of the Democratic party. This is not true in any sense. If it were true there might be fear that the party would lose some contingent of its supporters. Such is not the case. There is no death knell about it.

The Democratic party will settle the silver question, which is now dividing it, and settle it to the satisfaction of the people. On the other principal issues the party is in harmony. On the tariff question it is not only in harmony but full of combativeness. The future of the party is bright, and with the settlement of the silver question the clouds that fill the nervous with foreboding will disappear quickly. Before the Fifty-third Congress and the Cleveland administration are in office a year the people will be enthusiastic over the march of constitutional reform.

A Healthy Party.
The Democratic party will settle the silver question, which is now dividing it, and settle it to the satisfaction of the people. On the other principal issues the party is in harmony. On the tariff question it is not only in harmony but full of combativeness. The future of the party is bright, and with the settlement of the silver question the clouds that fill the nervous with foreboding will disappear quickly. Before the Fifty-third Congress and the Cleveland administration are in office a year the people will be enthusiastic over the march of constitutional reform.

A White Girl School Teacher Marries an Indian.
ASHEVILLE, Oct. 18.—It has just been learned here that Richard H. Smith (Oha-Lah-Kee), one of the late Nimrod J. Smith, chief of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, had become a benedict. The bride was Miss Minnie E. Dickson, a young and pretty white woman of Jamestown, N. Y., who formerly taught in the government Indian schools at Yellow Hill. Recently Miss Dickson returned to Jamestown, accompanied by her Indian lover, and while there the marriage occurred. The bride's father is a Baptist minister. Her parents objected to the match at first, but after being visited by young Smith, withdrew their opposition. The groom, who is a good-looking Indian, returned to Yellow Hill. Mrs. Smith expects to join her husband in a few days, and they will make their home at Yellow Hill.

STATE TOPICS.
The attendance at the State Fair last week was large.
Squire Mills, proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel at Statesville, was robbed of \$26 by four negroes last week while they were attempting to show him the "Buffalo Trick." They were caught and are now in jail. Squire Mills got his money back.
Col. G. W. Sharpe, of Statesville, was run over by the train on the Western road on Monday night of last week and his body torn in shreds. He was drinking and it is supposed he had fallen on the railroad and had gone to sleep. His body was dragged about half a mile and was horribly mangled.

TIMELY TOPICS.
Mrs. Roscoe Conkling died at her home in Utica, N. Y., on the 18th.
The Associate Reformed Presbyterian Synod met at Sharon, S. C., last week.
The World's Fair will formally close the last of this month, but it is thought that it will be kept open as long as it pays the managers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Five million dollars in gold coin was received at the sub-Treasury this morning from San Francisco. It was brought by Wells, Fargo & Co., and was delivered at the sub-Treasury between 11 and 12 o'clock today. Unusual care was taken to keep secret the facts of the shipment, and the express company declined even to state by what route the precious load had been brought to this city.

NOTICE
By virtue of a mortgage deed executed by Margaret E. Kirby to Lucinda M. Tilly, and duly recorded in the Register's office of Caldwell county, in Book 2, page 3 and 10, I will on Monday, the 26th day of November, 1893, at the court house door in Lenoir, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following tract of land, lying on the head waters of the late Lewis Tilly, and bounded as follows: Beginning on a birch in Lewis Tilly's line, and running south to a black-pine tree south-east to a stone then east to a stake as a branch in said Tilly's line. Then with said Tilly's line to the beginning, containing fifteen acres, more or less. This the 6th day of October, 1893. J. G. BALLEW, Agent for Mortgagee.

NOTICE
By virtue of a mortgage deed executed by Margaret E. Kirby to Lucinda M. Tilly, and duly recorded in the Register's office of Caldwell county, in Book 2, page 3 and 10, I will on Monday, the 26th day of November, 1893, at the court house door in Lenoir, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following tract of land, lying on the head waters of the late Lewis Tilly, and bounded as follows: Beginning on a birch in Lewis Tilly's line, and running south to a black-pine tree south-east to a stone then east to a stake as a branch in said Tilly's line. Then with said Tilly's line to the beginning, containing fifteen acres, more or less. This the 6th day of October, 1893. J. G. BALLEW, Agent for Mortgagee.

NOTICE
By virtue of a mortgage deed executed by Margaret E. Kirby to Lucinda M. Tilly, and duly recorded in the Register's office of Caldwell county, in Book 2, page 3 and 10, I will on Monday, the 26th day of November, 1893, at the court house door in Lenoir, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following tract of land, lying on the head waters of the late Lewis Tilly, and bounded as follows: Beginning on a birch in Lewis Tilly's line, and running south to a black-pine tree south-east to a stone then east to a stake as a branch in said Tilly's line. Then with said Tilly's line to the beginning, containing fifteen acres, more or less. This the 6th day of October, 1893. J. G. BALLEW, Agent for Mortgagee.

NOTICE
By virtue of a mortgage deed executed by Margaret E. Kirby to Lucinda M. Tilly, and duly recorded in the Register's office of Caldwell county, in Book 2, page 3 and 10, I will on Monday, the 26th day of November, 1893, at the court house door in Lenoir, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following tract of land, lying on the head waters of the late Lewis Tilly, and bounded as follows: Beginning on a birch in Lewis Tilly's line, and running south to a black-pine tree south-east to a stone then east to a stake as a branch in said Tilly's line. Then with said Tilly's line to the beginning, containing fifteen acres, more or less. This the 6th day of October, 1893. J. G. BALLEW, Agent for Mortgagee.

NOTICE
By virtue of a mortgage deed executed by Margaret E. Kirby to Lucinda M. Tilly, and duly recorded in the Register's office of Caldwell county, in Book 2, page 3 and 10, I will on Monday, the 26th day of November, 1893, at the court house door in Lenoir, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following tract of land, lying on the head waters of the late Lewis Tilly, and bounded as follows: Beginning on a birch in Lewis Tilly's line, and running south to a black-pine tree south-east to a stone then east to a stake as a branch in said Tilly's line. Then with said Tilly's line to the beginning, containing fifteen acres, more or less. This the 6th day of October, 1893. J. G. BALLEW, Agent for Mortgagee.

NOTICE
By virtue of a mortgage deed executed by Margaret E. Kirby to Lucinda M. Tilly, and duly recorded in the Register's office of Caldwell county, in Book 2, page 3 and 10, I will on Monday, the 26th day of November, 1893, at the court house door in Lenoir, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following tract of land, lying on the head waters of the late Lewis Tilly, and bounded as follows: Beginning on a birch in Lewis Tilly's line, and running south to a black-pine tree south-east to a stone then east to a stake as a branch in said Tilly's line. Then with said Tilly's line to the beginning, containing fifteen acres, more or less. This the 6th day of October, 1893. J. G. BALLEW, Agent for Mortgagee.

NOTICE
By virtue of a mortgage deed executed by Margaret E. Kirby to Lucinda M. Tilly, and duly recorded in the Register's office of Caldwell county, in Book 2, page 3 and 10, I will on Monday, the 26th day of November, 1893, at the court house door in Lenoir, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following tract of land, lying on the head waters of the late Lewis Tilly, and bounded as follows: Beginning on a birch in Lewis Tilly's line, and running south to a black-pine tree south-east to a stone then east to a stake as a branch in said Tilly's line. Then with said Tilly's line to the beginning, containing fifteen acres, more or less. This the 6th day of October, 1893. J. G. BALLEW, Agent for Mortgagee.

NOTICE
By virtue of a mortgage deed executed by Margaret E. Kirby to Lucinda M. Tilly, and duly recorded in the Register's office of Caldwell county, in Book 2, page 3 and 10, I will on Monday, the 26th day of November, 1893, at the court house door in Lenoir, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following tract of land, lying on the head waters of the late Lewis Tilly, and bounded as follows: Beginning on a birch in Lewis Tilly's line, and running south to a black-pine tree south-east to a stone then east to a stake as a branch in said Tilly's line. Then with said Tilly's line to the beginning, containing fifteen acres, more or less. This the 6th day of October, 1893. J. G. BALLEW, Agent for Mortgagee.

NOTICE
By virtue of a mortgage deed executed by Margaret E. Kirby to Lucinda M. Tilly, and duly recorded in the Register's office of Caldwell county, in Book 2, page 3 and 10, I will on Monday, the 26th day of November, 1893, at the court house door in Lenoir, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following tract of land, lying on the head waters of the late Lewis Tilly, and bounded as follows: Beginning on a birch in Lewis Tilly's line, and running south to a black-pine tree south-east to a stone then east to a stake as a branch in said Tilly's line. Then with said Tilly's line to the beginning, containing fifteen acres, more or less. This the 6th day of October, 1893. J. G. BALLEW, Agent for Mortgagee.

NOTICE
By virtue of a mortgage deed executed by Margaret E. Kirby to Lucinda M. Tilly, and duly recorded in the Register's office of Caldwell county, in Book 2, page 3 and 10, I will on Monday, the 26th day of November, 1893, at the court house door in Lenoir, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following tract of land, lying on the head waters of the late Lewis Tilly, and bounded as follows: Beginning on a birch in Lewis Tilly's line, and running south to a black-pine tree south-east to a stone then east to a stake as a branch in said Tilly's line. Then with said Tilly's line to the beginning, containing fifteen acres, more or less. This the 6th day of October, 1893. J. G. BALLEW, Agent for Mortgagee.

NOTICE
By virtue of a mortgage deed executed by Margaret E. Kirby to Lucinda M. Tilly, and duly recorded in the Register's office of Caldwell county, in Book 2, page 3 and 10, I will on Monday, the 26th day of November, 1893, at the court house door in Lenoir, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following tract of land, lying on the head waters of the late Lewis Tilly, and bounded as follows: Beginning on a birch in Lewis Tilly's line, and running south to a black-pine tree south-east to a stone then east to a stake as a branch in said Tilly's line. Then with said Tilly's line to the beginning, containing fifteen acres, more or less. This the 6th day of October, 1893. J. G. BALLEW, Agent for Mortgagee.

NOTICE
By virtue of a mortgage deed executed by Margaret E. Kirby to Lucinda M. Tilly, and duly recorded in the Register's office of Caldwell county, in Book 2, page 3 and 10, I will on Monday, the 26th day of November, 1893, at the court house door in Lenoir, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following tract of land, lying on the head waters of the late Lewis Tilly, and bounded as follows: Beginning on a birch in Lewis Tilly's line, and running south to a black-pine tree south-east to a stone then east to a stake as a branch in said Tilly's line. Then with said Tilly's line to the beginning, containing fifteen acres, more or less. This the 6th day of October, 1893. J. G. BALLEW, Agent for Mortgagee.

NOTICE
By virtue of a mortgage deed executed by Margaret E. Kirby to Lucinda M. Tilly, and duly recorded in the Register's office of Caldwell county, in Book 2, page 3 and 10, I will on Monday, the 26th day of November, 1893, at the court house door in Lenoir, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following tract of land, lying on the head waters of the late Lewis Tilly, and bounded as follows: Beginning on a birch in Lewis Tilly's line, and running south to a black-pine tree south-east to a stone then east to a stake as a branch in said Tilly's line. Then with said Tilly's line to the beginning, containing fifteen acres, more or less. This the 6th day of October, 1893. J. G. BALLEW, Agent for Mortgagee.

NOTICE
By virtue of a mortgage deed executed by Margaret E. Kirby to Lucinda M. Tilly, and duly recorded in the Register's office of Caldwell county, in Book 2, page 3 and 10, I will on Monday, the 26th day of November, 1893, at the court house door in Lenoir, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following tract of land, lying on the head waters of the late Lewis Tilly, and bounded as follows: Beginning on a birch in Lewis Tilly's line, and running south to a black-pine tree south-east to a stone then east to a stake as a branch in said Tilly's line. Then with said Tilly's line to the beginning, containing fifteen acres, more or less. This the 6th day of October, 1893. J. G. BALLEW, Agent for Mortgagee.

NOTICE
By virtue of a mortgage deed executed by Margaret E. Kirby to Lucinda M. Tilly, and duly recorded in the Register's office of Caldwell county, in Book 2, page 3 and 10, I will on Monday, the 26th day of November, 1893, at the court house door in Lenoir, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following tract of land, lying on the head waters of the late Lewis Tilly, and bounded as follows: Beginning on a birch in Lewis Tilly's line, and running south to a black-pine tree south-east to a stone then east to a stake as a branch in said Tilly's line. Then with said Tilly's line to the beginning, containing fifteen acres, more or less. This the 6th day of October, 1893. J. G. BALLEW, Agent for Mortgagee.

NEW MARKET HOUSE
South Main Street.
OPPOSITE DRUG STORE.
A. V. Miller, Prop.

I will keep constantly on hand nice BEEF, PORK and SAUSAGE which will be sold on reasonable terms.
PRICES—5 and 6 cents for roast. Steak 7.
Orders filled promptly from 4 o'clock in the morning.

I also want to buy nice fresh BUTTER and EGGS, AND WILL PAY— HIGHEST MARKET PRICES—FOR SAME.— Give me a call.
Respectfully,
A. V. MILLER.

C. M. SIGMON.
Groceries and Confectioneries.
NORTH MAIN STREET.
Flour and Bacon, Sugar and Coffee, Syrups, Rice, Grits, &c.
Canned Goods of all kinds.
Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes, Soap, &c.
Soda water and cider. A nice drink these hot days.

If you want to save money come to see me and get prices, and you will find it to your interest to trade with me.
Respectfully,
C. M. Sigmon.

SHOES SHOES!
I now have on hand a nice lot of Home Made Shoes, which for the approaching season of cold, wet and muddy weather, cannot be beaten in Lenoir for durability and protection to the feet. call and examine them.
Tin and Iron always on hand for valleys &c.
Stove Pipe, Tin Ware of good quality, on hand and at bottom prices.
A great many other articles in Groceries, Confectioneries, Dry Goods and Notions. Call and see for yourselves.
S. W. Hamilton.
Oct. 18, '93.

NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL BOOKS.
At a regular meeting of the State Board of Education, held in Raleigh, on the first Tuesday in April, 1893, the following new text-books were unanimously adopted for use in all the public schools of the State:
North Carolina Practical Spelling-Book, 20 Cents.
(In exchange for old Speller now in use, 12 cents.)
Williams' Reader for Beginners, 15 Cents.
(To precede the First Reader.)
These prices include transportation to persons or dealers. A liberal discount will be made to dealers and teachers. Send orders to:
ALFRED WILLIAMS & CO., Publishers, RALEIGH, N. C.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Having qualified as administrator of the estate of L. E. Link, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons owing said estate to come forward and settle the same, and all persons having claims against said estate will present the same for payment within the next twelve months or this notice will be filed in bar of their recovery. This the 27th day of September, 1893.
G. A. and A. J. LINK, Administrators.

LAND POSTED.
This is to give notice that the lands of the Caldwell Land and Lumber Company, lying on the waters of John's River and Wilson's Creek, and which are hereby offered in public auction for cash, at the court house door in Lenoir, N. C., on Monday, the 6th day of November, 1893, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, are hereby forbidden to trespass upon them for the purposes of hunting, fishing or to waste the timber.
CALDWELL LAND & LUMBER COMPANY, Lenoir, Feb. 28, 1893.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
By virtue of authority vested in me by a mortgage or deed in trust, executed on the 19th day of February, 1893, by James R. Bryant and wife, and which is duly recorded in the Register's office for Caldwell county, in Book "D," pages 30, 31 and 32, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the court house door in Lenoir, N. C., on Monday, the 6th day of November, 1893, one tract of land, adjoining J. P. Post and others, containing 44 acres, more or less, and being the same tract of land on which said Bryant resides. This the 30th day of September, 1893.
G. W. F. HARRIS, Trustee.
W. W. SCOTT, Sec. and Treas.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
By virtue of authority vested in me by a mortgage or deed in trust, executed on the 19th day of February, 1893, by James R. Bryant and wife, and which is duly recorded in the Register's office for Caldwell county, in Book "D," pages 30, 31 and 32, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the court house door in Lenoir, N. C., on Monday, the 6th day of November, 1893, one tract of land, adjoining J. P. Post and others, containing 44 acres, more or less, and being the same tract of land on which said Bryant resides. This the 30th day of September, 1893.
G. W. F. HARRIS, Trustee.
W. W. SCOTT, Sec. and Treas.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
By virtue of authority vested in me by a mortgage or deed in trust, executed on the 19th day of February, 1893, by James R. Bryant and wife, and which is duly recorded in the Register's office for Caldwell county, in Book "D," pages 30, 31 and 32, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the court house door in Lenoir, N. C., on Monday, the 6th day of November, 1893, one tract of land, adjoining J. P. Post and others, containing 44 acres, more or less, and being the same tract of land on which said Bryant resides. This the 30th day of September, 1893.
G. W. F. HARRIS, Trustee.
W. W. SCOTT, Sec. and Treas.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
By virtue of authority vested in me by a mortgage or deed in trust, executed on the 19th day of February, 1893, by James R. Bryant and wife, and which is duly recorded in the Register's office for Caldwell county, in Book "D," pages 30, 31 and 32, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the court house door in Lenoir, N. C., on Monday, the 6th day of November, 1893, one tract of land, adjoining J. P. Post and others, containing 44 acres, more or less, and being the same tract of land on which said Bryant resides. This the 30th day of September,