REAM'S WAREHOUSE, sold more lbs. of the Farmer's Tobacco during 1877, and can show highest average on all sales of any Warehouse in Durham. Reams will do you right during 1878.

The Hillsborough Recorder.

J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.) TRUTH FEARS NO FOE, AND SHUNS NO SCRUTINY. (TERMS---$1 50 A YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

New Series--Vol. 6. No. 11-- HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., FEBUARY 13, 1878 ---Old Series, Vol. 57.

HOPE FOR ALL!

Consumption is generally supposed to be an incurable disease. Why? Because medical men, who of all others should have been the last to encourage such an unphilosophical and dangerous assumption, have insisted upon and propagated it with a pertinacity which seems almost incredible in the light of science and of truth. We used the term 'dangerous' advisedly, for what can be more depressing and injurious to the consumptive than brooding over the idea—founded solely upon the fiat of his physician—that his malady is mortal, and that the utmost that can be done for him is to render his exit from this world as easy as possible. Such melancholy and hopeless reflections as this belief engenders among consumptive patients, does as much, if not more, than the tubercles to fill graves for the dead shadows, as the tubercles fit their lungs. Away with such a hopeless theory. Rapidly the GREAT MASSES OF MANKIND have entered their protest against it and confuted by the most positive testimony the monstrous fallacy. Dangerous as pulmonary phthisis is, its terrible ravages may be stayed and the lungs restored to a sound condition even after suppuration has taken place. Every experience dispenser knows that persons who examine their own sputa and persons who have died in the ordinary course of nature have repeatedly disclosed the traces of pulmonary ulcers entirely cicatrized. The argument, therefore, against the possibility of healing a pulmonary abscess because the identifiable seat of the disease cannot be reached, has not a leg to stand upon. Over fifty instances of the discovery of cicatrized sheets in the lungs have been recorded by the medical faculty of Paris, and such eminent authors as Rovinus, Malpighi, Du Haen, and scores of others, French, English, and German, might easily be cited to prove their certain possibility.

To treat any malady rationally its character and mode of influence must be known. The dissecting knife has disclosed all the internal characteristics of consumption. We know that tubercles in the lungs vary in size from granules smaller than a pin's head to that of a large bean. These develope into open ulcers technically known as vomicæ, which after sputa sacred, over a surface several inches in diameter. These sores are filled with a yellow, gruesome, gray matter generally very offensive. The membrane itself is greatly inflamed, and the ends of the pulmonary artery and vein connecting with the diseased parts are clogged with vitiated and purulent mucus. Death must ensue either from suffocation or hemorrhage if speedy relief is not obtained. It is obvious that something is required which will enable the sufferer to raise and eject the poison rankling in his lungs, and choking the air passages, and which will also allay the grievous irritation of the inflamed parts. No preparation known to materia medica can combine this double adaptation so effectually and speedily as HOLLOWAY'S COUGH CURE AND LUNG BALSAM. That incomparable remedy loosens and liquifies the poisonous and fœtid accumulations in the lungs and bronchiæ, subdues with wonderful rapidity the inflammation of the diseased parts, and prevents the possibility of hemorrhage. At the same time it tones and strengthens the muscles of the throat, and enables them to throw off the vitiated matter without straining. The transcendent merit of HOLLOWAY'S COUGH CURE AND LUNG BALSAM is the theme of testimonials with which it deals its work. Its immense superiority to the multitude of official and proprietary medicines, designed for a similar purpose, which have preceded it, lies in the fact that it is an ABSOLUTE REMEDIANT of pulmonary and throat diseases, while they at the best were merely palliatives. It is not alone that the preparation dislodges the pulmonic virus, it possesses balsamic properties peculiarly adapted to soothe the lacerated lung, while by its tonic operations it greatly facilitates and hastens the healing process. As a preventative HOLLOWAY'S COUGH CURE AND LUNG BALSAM is equally serviceable. Coughs, especially the dry hacking coughs which are so common, are terribly fruitful sources of consumption. The sufferer at first has a feeling of rawness in the throat, tightness across the chest, then dangerous inflammation sets in, which may give rise to hemorrhage or the formation of vomicæ, if it is not speedily checked and the cough lessened. HOLLOWAY'S COUGH CURE AND LUNG BALSAM accomplishes this with a degree of promptitude and certainty which astonishes the patient. No lung, throat, bronchial or pulmonary disturbance can resist its curative influences. It overcomes the most obstinate forms of this class of disorders, and breaks up at once the most violent paroxisms of coughing. All its ingredients are purely vegetable. Some of them are culled from sources entirely new to pharmacy, and all are possessed of properties of marvelous remedial efficacy. The unsolicited testimonials which its proprietors have been constantly receiving since its introduction into the public favor from persons who have experienced or witnessed its wonderfully beneficial effects, fully justify the belief that it must, ere long, become the STANDARD AMERICAN SPECIFIC FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

IMPORTANT CAUTION

None genuine unless the signatures of J. HAYNOCK and G. D. DAVIS, as agents for the United States, are found on the wrapper. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

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WEBBS' WAREHOUSE.

FOR THE SALE OF

LEAF--TOBACCO

On Thursday and Friday Nov. 1st & 2nd.

Regular Sale days will be

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week.

We have here five Factories and several Leaf Dealers, and there will be a steady demand for both Plug and Smoking Stock, at regular Market Price.

We will see that those who bring their Tobacco here shall have its full value.

E. H. FOGUE, & CO.

Oct. 10 '77. Hillsboro, N. C.

A. W. GRAHAM,

Attorney at Law.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

PRACTICES in the counties of Orange, Alamance, Person, Chatham and Granville. Claims collected in any part of the State.

DURHAM,

ITS TOBACCO BUSINESS,

ITS FACTORIES AND ITS WAREHOUSES.

Possibly little that is new can be said of a place, which, from its sudden rise to consequence, has been the inspiration of many a journal st. Yet, in contrast to the sluggish or gradual expansion of the other towns of North Carolina, the spectacle of a little town springing from insignificance to reach in a few short years the full proportions of a large town, active with energetic and systematic industry, and influencing by its products the most distant quarters of the globe, is one well calculated to excite the wonder and admiration of the usually cautious, prudent and slow going North Carolina. Why should there be such a difference between this people and their compatriots? From what fountain have they drank that they are inspired with such superior energy? What good Genius has enlightened them with such surpassing sagacity? Or what Fortunatus has entrusted them with the keys of a fabulous fortune? There is neither magic nor mystery nor supernatural guidance that led the way to the marvellous growth of Durham; simply the application of the ordinary principles of human foresight, and a bold promptness to seize on opportunity and turn it to account.

Communities less prosperous, and individuals less successful are quite willing to leave to accident the shaping of the fortunes of a place which startles by the brilliancy of its destinies, and to relieve its inhabitants of all share of deliberation or agency in a change so wonderful. If it was accident it was accident as similar to the fall of the apple by Newton's side, reflection upon which established the laws of gravitation. The accidental fame acquired by Durham tobacco by its diffusion through the whole Union by the dispersing soldiers of both armies was not lost upon sagacious minds; and incidents that might have passed unheeded laid bare to reflecting men the secrets of an exhaustless future.

It is well known that smoking tobacco was made on a small scale, both before and during the war, at Durham's station, then only known as a depot on the North Carolina Rail Road at which passengers for Chapel Hill disembarked, and at which, besides the warehouse, there was a small country store, a small hotel, a private dwelling or two, and, to be true to history, a bar room. Mr. R. F. Morris was the landlord of the hotel, and engaged incidentally in the manufacture of tobacco. Mr. J. R. Green, with whom was the original idea of the brand now so famous as Blackwell's Durham Tobacco, built a dwelling, we believe before the war, at what was then regarded as very remote from the depot—now occupying a very central portion of the town. He too engaged in the manufacture. Mr. W. Duke, living in the country at the distance of two or three miles, also did the same; and these three were the germs from which so stupendous a growth has sprung.

We propose to notice the principal factories now at work; and also to speak of the kindred business of the Sales Warehouses which have proved so important an adjunct to the factories in the rapid expansion of the business of Durham. Indeed, it might be a question which is now the most important of the two: though it will be readily admitted that the fame of the manufactories called the Warehouses into existence, but working hand in hand, they have become mutually dependent upon each other.

The business of manufacture is confined almost exclusively to smoking tobacco, only one house, that of Hunt & Thomas, being engaged in making plug. Several firms have at times—among them Blackwell—entered this field of enterprise, but have successively abandoned it, until the one above mentioned remains the sole exception. Of the Smoking Tobacco Factories, that of

W. T. BLACKWELL & Co.

Is the most extensive. This house is the direct successor of J. R. Green who established the business in 1865 and originated the brand now so celebrated, and the subject of such fierce legal conflicts for the integrity of its possession, the last of which has recently ended the in signal defeat of Dibrell & Co., of Richmond Va. in the suit tried before Judge Hughes in the U. S. District Court for Eastern Virginia. Mr. Green died in 1869, and at the sale of his interest in the business, the monthly product was estimated at 5,000 pounds. It now reaches for the same time 300,000 lbs. The present style of the firm was adopted in 1870, its members consisting of W. T. Blackwell, W. F. Day and Julian S. Carr. A bold energy and a keen sagacity have been from the first striking characteristics of the firm; to which has been united so much liberal public spirit and abounding generosity that success was at once compelled to their service. Untiring enterprise, resistless energy, scrupulous adherence to character once attained, united, have given colossal proportions to the original small creation of individual effort. "Onward and Upward" speaks everywhere. The original frame building has given place to a large handsome four story brick building, full of every modern convenience of machinery, of gas, of elevators; of all in fact that perfects and facilitates operations.

The product is the "Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco," the only brand made, and which has a world spread diffusion; for it is known, used and enjoyed not only in every State and Territory of the Union, but its fragrant smoke solaces the far Australian, and steeps the Celestial in deeper reveries than his beloved opium inspires. The quantity made, as we have said, has reached 300,000 lbs. per month, and the aggregate of last year was two million and two pounds, paying a revenue to the Government of half a million of dollars. To accomplish this vast work, two hundred and fifty hands are employed in the manufacture of tobacco, one hundred more in the making of bags, and a considerable number more in other departments of the business. For the business is complete within itself, and goes little outside of its own walls for help. On the premises is a steam saw mill, running two saws and three planing machines, and here the large number of boxes needed are made. The infinite supply of labels used was a heavy item of expense, to reduce which the firm put up a large steam job printing office, complete in all respects and using three presses, and doing all the printing of the establishment, and a large amount of outside work.

The quantity of tobacco bought by Blackwell & Co. last year reached the very large aggregate of five million pounds!

The next largest establishment, and a very extensive one it is, is the combined factories of

W. DUKE & SONS

At present working separately, as W. Duke, and B. L. Duke, but soon to reunite as formerly and operate under the above title. We will speak of them under their present style.

W. DUKE

began work as a manufacturer in 1865, in the country three miles from Durham. During the war, he was actively in service, but as the end drew near, his sagacity foresaw the wisdom of a preparation for the future by investment in something that would survive the wreck of the credit of the doomed Confederacy, and he selected tobacco as his sheet anchor. Converting his currency and some other effects into that commodity, he awaited the blast of the final storm. The event justified the wisdom of his choice. With his tobacco, he was able to follow the new path to fortune which the presence of the soldiers of both armies had opened up for Durham, and began making smoking tobacco at his home in the country, his motive power being two blind mules! This tobacco was mostly peddled in the low country, put up in large bags or flour sacks and without label or device. This was under the name of W. Duke & Son. Subsequently, when reputation had been acquired, and when rival establishments made distinctive styles imperative, the brand now in use, Pro Bono Publico, with, the device of an Indian Chief was adopted and copyrighted. This brand is favorably known throughout the United States. Its largest demand is in the Southern States, but it is popular everywhere. Its sales now reach upwards of two hundred thousand pounds a year. The buildings occupied by the houses of W. Duke, and B. L. Duke, are practically under one roof, of frame, large, convenient and handsome. The operations are carried on by steam power with the aid of from fifteen to twenty employees, beside as many more engaged in making bags.

B. L. DUKE

Up to the Spring of 1869 worked with his father in the country. In 1870 he established his now popular brand, the Duke of Durham with the appropriate device of a knight in armor. The brand is appreciated, as may be inferred from the fact of its sale having increased from 12000, the amount during the first year of its existence, to its present annual total of 150,000 pounds.

As we have said, this firm is on the point of reuniting with W. Duke under the original title of W. Duke & Son, and will bring out a new brand "Le Premier of Durham," to be made of the finest flue cured bright leaf. The united firms will manufacture about 500,000 pounds a year.

THE R. F. MORRIS MANUFACTURING CO.

is the successor to the business of R. F. Morris & Son established in 1865, among the most energetic pioneers in the tobacco business of Durham. No firm was more active in enterprise than Morris & Son, and wide repute was obtained for the products of their factory. The existing business is carried on under an Act of incorporation, W. H. Willard being President, and S. F. Tomlison Secretary and Treasurer of the Company. He is also the general Manager and Superintendent.

The products of this factory are Smoking tobacco and Snuff. Of the former the principal brands are Eureka, Bear, and Gold Leaf, for which the demand is extensive, and a sale and repute as wide as that of any other factory in Durham in proportion to the force employed. The Eureka brand is especially a favorite in the South, and almost claims a monopoly of the Mobile market. The factory uses the best machinery worked by steam power, employs fifteen or twenty hands, and has a working capacity of half a million pounds annually.

The Snuff manufacture is a new enterprise, and is the first venture of the kind South of Virginia. But the experiment proves eminently successful, and promises to control the Southern market. It was inaugurated in 1876 and is already in active demand abroad. To meet all wants, all the different grades of snuff are made, including Maccaboy, plain, sweet and salt. It is all artistically put up in neat and attractive packages, and those who use the article are unanimous in giving it unqualified praise. The demand is purely Southern, which will keep at home thousands of dollars heretofore sent abroad.

R. H. WRIGHT & Co

Began the manufacture of Smoking Tobacco in 1877, and their success thus far has been very striking, beginning with sales of five thousand pounds per month, and increasing so rapidly in their brief career as to give promise of the employment of the full annual capacity of five hundred thousand pounds. The only brand is the "Genuine Orange County Bright Leaf" with the device of an Orange. This brand finds an active market in St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati; and also in Boston, New York and Philadelphia; and also in Texas where there have been made considerable sales with increasing demand.

This factory, like most of the others, is worked by steam power, and is supplied with the most perfect machinery.

R. T. FAUCETT

is the manufacturer of the "Favorite" Durham smoking tobacco. He began business in Durham as a manufacturer of plug tobacco, giving to that most of his time and attention; but the increasing popularity of and demand for smoking tobacco drew him into the tide which was sweeping all the other manufactures on to fortune, and he now makes smoking tobacco exclusively. His success is also significant of the general good fortune which has accompanied all these enterprises, showing that a common fame has made work for all. He makes about 8000 pounds per day, using steam power, and all the late improved machinery. His business is steadily increasing stimulated by large orders from all parts of the United States.

OTHER FACTORIES.

There are several other factories in operation of which we have obtained no particulars, all engaged in making smoking tobacco. Among them is that of Lucien Green, recently established, Z. Lyon & Co one of the oldest in the place, Roulhac & Co., who began operations in Hillsboro in 1871, but who removed to Durham in '73, and who are doing a good business with an excellent repute; and perhaps one or two more that escaped us in the limited time allowed us in making our inquiries.

SALES WAREHOUSES.

It is impossible to estimate the weighty influence exerted upon the tobacco business of Durham, and upon the prosperity of the tobacco producing section by the inauguration of the Warehouse system. Upon the latter the effect was happy and immediate, securing ready and fair sales under the competition of buyers from abroad as well as at home, and giving to the planter cash returns for his products; enabling him to attend the sales and return home with the proceeds of his crop in his pocket, instead of awaiting the old slow process of consignments to factors, the payment of large commissions and other expenses, and the harassing delay of returns. To the former, the plan was equally beneficial, enabling the manufacturer to buy and select his stocks at his very doors, avoiding expenses of shipments of stock bought elsewhere, and the unavoidable injury incident to repeated handling of the leaf. As a consequence, with the growth of manufactures, the number of Warehouses has increased to the number of four, whose aggregate sales last year reached nearly eight millions of pounds.

We will speak of each of these, giving such information as we were enabled to obtain from their proprietors. And first of

REAMS' WAREHOUSE

To Henry A. Reams is due the honor of a first venture in the business in Durham, the first leaf sold in that place by auction having been sold by him on the 18th of May, 1871. His first year's operations were conducted in one of the factory buildings, and in this he sold the first year eight hundred thousand pounds. But the building used was entirely too small for the supply pouring in upon it, sales often of necessity being sold to the wagons as they thronged around the factory, which small though it was, had received the name of the Durham Warehouse. In 1872, Messrs Blackwell & Co, built the large and handsome Warehouse, at present occupied by E. J. Parish, of which Mr. Reams took charge, retaining the name of the Durham Warehouse, and taking in Capt. A. Walker as a partner. Under the name and style of Reams & Walker, this Warehouse was conducted until 1876, the business growing very rapidly, the sales reaching for 1875 about three millions of pounds. At the close of that year, the firm was dissolved, and the business was conducted by H. A. Reams alone, his sales reaching that year three and a half millions of pounds. In September of the same year, being the beginning of a new tobacco year, the Durham Warehouse was put up at auction for rent to the highest bidder, and was taken by Mr. E. J. Parish; whereupon, Mr. Reams built himself a Warehouse now known so well as Reams' Warehouse. This was opened on the 14th of Nov. 1876, and commands the large business he has always controlled, and so far from competition have decreased his sales, he claims to have sold last year more tobacco than any other house in the place. Mr. Reams gives his opinion as to the business of 1878, believing that fine tobacco will sell well, while common will rule low. He says he has thus far in this year made sales of some good crops well cured in the barns, at average of $39,58 for all grades.

E. J. PARISH

is the present lessee of the Blackwell Durham Warehouse, originally built for and occupied by H. A. Reams. Of this house, we can only say that its business is probably quite as large as under former management. But Mr. Parish was too much occupied otherwise during our visit to Durham to give us the statistics we needed, and we regret that we have since failed to receive them by mail. We can only say generally, therefore, that it is one of the most important of the Durham Warehouses, and that its is going on steadily adding to its already very large business, and increasing a well earned reputation.

THE PLANTERS WAREHOUSE,

conducted by Henry W. Wahab & Co, is comparatively new, having been in the hands of the present firm only about two years. In fact, we believe the Warehouse was erected by them. It is one of the largest and finest of the buildings appropriated to this purpose, and most eligibly situated. This Warehouse owes much of its success to the influence and experience of Col. John C. Wilkerson who has been intimately connected with the tobacco business for more than twenty years, and who was for a number of years an eminent manufacturer of plug tobacco in the county of Caswell. He has control and supervision of the business of the house, and his energy and good judgment have been conspicuously efficient in creating the large business which has so rapidly grown up.

In addition to a sales business, Wahab & Co. are largely engaged in buying all grades of tobacco, especially for smokers and wrappers.

During the year 1876, the total sales of this Warehouse were 1,225,416 pounds; and in 1877, 1,750,726 an increase of 535,310 pounds, an evidence of its own progression, as well as of that of the general receipts of the Durham market.

THE FARMER'S WAREHOUSE

is conducted by Walker, Lyon & Co. Of its antecedents and management farther than is contained in the name of the firm, we were furnished with no information. The firm gives us the following information of the sales for 1877; viz; 1,350,000 pounds, which indicates a large and healthy business.

LEAF BUYERS.

Besides the business of the Warehouses and Factories, Durham derives additional activity from the presence of the Leaf Buyers who are attracted hither from all parts of the country either as buyers on speculation or to fill distant orders. Large purchases are made for France and for Germany, for Canada, and for Chicago Cincinnati, New York, Baltimore and elsewhere. This system as much as the reputation of its products brings and keeps Durham prominently into notice, because it centres upon it the interests of such distant communities and nations. It also gives life to another industry and employment to another class of laborers, requiring the use of the Prize houses, a large force for prizing, and another for the making of packages.

The principal resident buyers are Messrs J. S. Lockhart, A. H. Stokes, J. T. Lea, Col. Dolby, L. E. Cooper, T. B. Lyon, E. H. Lyon, Monroe Smith, —— Beasley and —— Rowland.

BAG MANUFACTURE.

Another industry originated by the Tobacco Manufacture is that of the making of bags, many millions of which are required, giving employment to many females, and bringing comfort where want before prevailed. Indeed, it is difficult to overestimate the wide diffusion of blessings which have fallen upon the people of Durham and surrounding country from the numerous demands of a manufacturing centre. The mechanic arts have been stimulated into activity. Saw mills, planing mills, box factories own existence to the demands of the tobacco business; while the exigencies of a rapidly growing population have attracted and given employment to mechanics of every grade. The surrounding country partakes of the impulse and finds a steady resource of profit in supplying the market of the town; showing the beneficent results in improved dwellings and surroundings.

Durham has grown up in the short space of six or eight years from an insignificant hamlet to an important town of little less than three thousand inhabitants; a population more influential by its effects upon the business of the county than by its numbers. Its growth and its prosperity teach us what manufactures can do for a country by the stimulus it gives to industrial life; and also the wisdom of a diversity of pursuit by departing, with discreet adventure from the old and worn highways of commerce and agriculture, the ancient trusted roads to wealth or independence.

OUR NORTH CAROLINA MINES.

We learn from the Charlotte *Observer* that the Charlotte mining board, in addition to having addressed letters to Governor Holliday, of Virginia, and Governor Hampton of South Carolina, in reference to securing the co-operation of these two States in the memorial to Congress for the appointment of a mining commissioner for the South Atlantic gold belt, have also written to Governor Vance, and to Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, on the same subject. If the Governors take the interest in this matter which is anticipated, there seems little doubt, that the object for which the board is striving will be accomplished.

In this connection it may be stated that the prospects for the improvement of the mining work about Charlotte seem better than they have been for several years. It is stated that there is a gentleman in that city now, or was few days ago, who proposes to erect smelting works in or near Charlotte at his own expense, provided the operators of mines in that vicinity will guarantee to furnish him with forty tons of ore per day. Quite a number of parties have proposed to furnish part of the capital for such an enterprise at various times within the last few years, but we believe no one has hitherto proposed to bear all the expense himself. This shows that the faith in the mineral resources of our State is increasing. The gentleman referred to has determined to put up works somewhere in the Southern States and has selected that as the most eligible. It is to be hoped that his proposition will be accepted.

ONE OF THE MOST CURIOUS FACTS

connected with madness is the utter absence of tears amid the crazy. Whatever the form of madness, tears are conspicuous for their absence, as much in the depression of melancholia, or the excitement of mania, as in the utter apathy of dementia. If a patient in a lunatic asylum be discovered in tears, it will be found that it is either a patient beginning to recover or an emotional outbreak in an epileptic who is scarcely truly insane, while actually insane patients appear to have lost the power of weeping; it is only returning reason which can once more unloose the fountains of their tears. Even when a lunatic is telling one in fervent language of how she has been deprived of her children, or the outrages that have been perpetrated on herself, her eye is never even moist.

The Detroit Post has this curious item from Grand Rapids: 'Henry Woolford, is passing out at an open door as he supposed, of Spring & Co's dry goods store, walked straight through a glass plate, seven feet by twelve in size, and three-eighs of an inch thick, smashing it into hundreds of pieces and cutting himself severely. He came out upon the sidewalk covered with blood. The damage to the glass is fully $150, for which he willingly gave his check."

An eagle of great size and beauty has been hovering round Windsor Castle of late, often settling over the Queen's apartments, and the event has created no little talk among superstitious folk in the environs.

SALE OF

Valuable Property.

BY Virtue of a Mortgage executed by A. C. Murdock and wife Mary on the 6th day of January 1873, and duly registered; and also by virtue of my appointment as Executor of the last will and testament of the said Andrew C. Murdock and the authority given in said will, I shall, *On Monday the 4th day of March* 1878, proceed to sell on the premises the following property:

1st. So much of Lot No 44 (including the House occupied by John Hill) bounded by King street on the North, Minerva Moore on the East, and on the South by a line running from the N. E. Corner of James Webb, jr. Lot, parallel to King st., to the lot of Minerva Moore, and on the West by the Black Smith Shop Lot.

2nd. The Black Smith Shop Lot, about 80 feet front on King St., and bounded on the East by the above described Lot, and on the South by the line above mentioned, and on the West by the Lot of George A. Fawcett and that occupied by Jane Kimbro.

3rd. So much of Lot No. 44 on Margaret Lane as is not contained in the above described Lot.

4th. The Store House and Lot on the Street East of the Court House, bounded as described in the will of A. C. Murdock and directed by him to be sold.

5th. The Lot occupied by Jane Kimbro as described in said Will.

TERMS OF SALE: One third Cash, and balance of six months, with interest from day of Sale. Sale at 12 M. Monday March 4th 1878.

THOS. J. FREELAND,

Jan. 26 '78. Mortgagee and Executor.