The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1894.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES

FOR STATE TREASURER,
S. McD. TATE,
of Burke County.

FOR CHIEF JUSTICE,
JAMES E. SHEPHERD,
of Beaufort County.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICES,
WALTER CLARK, of Wake county.
JAMES C. MacRAE, of Cumberland.
ARMISTEAD BURWELL, of Mecklenburg.

FOR JUDGES SUPERIOR COURT,
3rd District, JACOB BATTLE.
4th District, WILLIAM R. ALLEN.
8th District, BENJAMIN F. LONG.
9th Dist., WILLIAM N. MEBANE.
10th Dist., WILLIAM B. COUNCIL, Jr.
12th Dist., H. BASCOM CARTER.

For Congress—Fourth Cong. Dist.,
CHARLES M. COOKE,
of Franklin county.

For Solicitor, Fifth Judicial District,
EDWARD S. PARKER,
of Alamance county.

Fusion has been disastrous to all political parties heretofore attempting it, just as will be the fusion attempted by the leaders of the republican and populist parties in this State. Some times fusion at first may be successful, but in the end it is sure to be disastrous to the parties attempting it. In proof of this may be cited the fusion attempted by the populists and democrats in Kansas, Colorado, Oregon and other western States, and also the fusion attempted by the populists and republicans in Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee and Virginia. In Kansas, where the republicans were largely in the majority, the populists and democrats fused and carried the State, and elected to the United States Senate a populist (Peffer) and a democrat (Martin), but now each of these two parties is weaker than it was before the fusion, and in November the republicans will carry Kansas by a large majority. In Oregon the fusion between the populists and democrats was at first successful, but at the next election the republicans swept the State, and today the populist and democratic parties in Oregon are, each, almost annihilated.

And likewise in the Southern States, in which the populists and republicans attempted a fusion, it has signally failed, as was demonstrated at the recent elections, Alabama, Arkansas and Tennessee, all, having gone democratic by overwhelming majorities.

It will be noted from the above that the populists fuse with anybody or any party. In democratic states they fuse with republicans and in republican states they fuse with democrats. With them it is anybody, Lord, or any party, that will help them to get the offices!

But like all unholy alliances, all these sacrifices of political principles are disastrous and blighting to the parties making them. "Honesty is the best policy" in politics, as it is in business in the long run.

JUST as the people of the United States have come in sight of the "promised land", some of them (like the discontented Israelites) are sighing for the "flesh pots of Egypt". For many years a large portion of the citizens of this country, constituting the democratic party, have been advocating and striving for tariff reform and a reduction of taxation, and now, after long years of weary waiting and vigorous effort, they are about to realize the fruits of their long struggle, it is seriously proposed to go back, to return to the old condition of affairs and again put in power the republican party. Does it not seem worse than childish folly?

In every political campaign, for several years past, the chief topic of discussion has been the tariff question. The republican party advocated a high protective tariff, while the democratic party advocated a reduction of the tariff tax. It seemed a useless struggle, so strongly entrenched was the republican party. But, though defeated time and again, the democrats did not despair, feeling assured that truth is mighty and in the end must prevail. At last their long and persistent struggle was crowned with success, and at the last election, in 1892, the democratic party was victorious and obtained control of every department of the federal government. The advocates of tariff reform had at last triumphed. And now shall they deliberately cast aside the fruits of their triumph and again place in power the old republican party? Would not this be political suicide?

Of course every sensible man knows that democratic defeat means the re-enactment of the odious McKinley bill, and yet there are some men, who heretofore have bitterly denounced that bill, and who are now (it may be unintentionally) doing their utmost to accomplish that very result!

How strange and inconsistent!

THE low price of cotton will be charged to Cleveland and Congress by the populist speakers, and this ridiculous charge is about as true as some others that they are accused of. Of course no sensible man thinks that the price of cotton is affected by either Cleveland or Congress.

Cotton was very high thirty years ago because of its great scarcity, and it is very low now because of its abundance. The scarcity or abundance of money in this country does not affect the price of cotton at all. It we had the "free and unlimited coinage of silver", if all the silver ore in our western mines was coined into dollars and scattered broadcast throughout the United States, even then the price of cotton would be as low as it is now.

Why?

Because the price of our cotton is regulated and controlled in England.

For instance, the price of cotton in this (Chatham) county is regulated by the price at Raleigh; the price at Raleigh is regulated by the price at New York, and the price at New York is regulated by the price at Liverpool. No man can truthfully deny this. And yet some men are so ignorant or prejudiced as really to believe that Cleveland and Congress are responsible for the present low price of cotton!

WHY should democrats and republicans try to destroy their old parties by joining the populists? What can they possibly gain by so doing?

The populists say that "both the old parties are corrupt" and therefore they ought to be destroyed. One of their favorite campaign songs is, "Goodbye old party, goodbye". Yes, they call on all republicans to leave their old party—to bid it good bye—and join them, and in like manner they call on all democrats to do likewise.

Will either republicans or democrats be so foolish as to listen to this siren song? Will old Democrats leave their grand old party, rendered illustrious by such leaders as Jefferson, Jackson, Calhoun, our own Vance and hosts of others? Or will old republicans leave their old party, that was elevated to such power by Lincoln, Grant and Garfield? And for what? Surely not to join a party with such leaders as Peffer, Jerry Simpson and Mrs. Lease!

What a travesty on reform!

Republicans Rebelling.

Special to the Charlotte Observer.

RALEIGH, Sept. 22.—To a looker on, fusion in Wake county appears to be breaking down. The most prominent Republicans who pretend to support the ticket, are doing so without enthusiasm and almost with an undisguised desire for its defeat. No effort is being made to carry the ticket. Naturally, Republicans don't care to be reported as opposing their party, but it is no secret here that Hon. John Nichols, the ex member of Congress and one of the most prominent Republicans of the State, and many other leading Republicans are taking out little interest in the election, and say they don't care to be tied hand and foot and delivered to Butler. Ed Johnson, one of the leading colored men of this city, a lawyer, man of property and character, and chairman of the Republican district committee, and many of the best colored men, denounce the sell-out and refuse to be sold to Butler. These men want to make a straight Republican fight and maintain the Republican organization intact. The Republicans are upholding Milliken, their candidate for Congress, and say that they will never vote for the Populist Strowd, who is an avowed free trader.

Much the same state of demoralization exists among the Populists. Many of their best men are returning to the Democratic party. They are disgusted at Butler's arrogance and his assumption of authority to direct their votes. They followed him as long as his course seemed honest and sincere, but when they saw he had bartered away their principles and agreed to deliver their votes to the Republicans for a seat in the Senate, they realized how far they had gotten from principle and personal honor.

It is said that Butler recently sent a letter to each county committee, directing all Populists to vote the Republican ticket whenever there was no Populist ticket. The people see the strange spectacle of two parties openly surrendering all their principles for the mere hope of office.

Not a day passes but some prominent Populist announces his disgust and quits. He can't stand the Butler collar, and he sees that each Populist must wear it. Mr. Butler is the only man who ever lived in North Carolina and who presumed to have the power to direct men how to vote, and at the same election he forces his followers to vote for Democrats, Republicans and Populists.

Rev. Frank L. Reid died at Greensboro last Sunday, aged 43 years.

The Democratic Tariff Law.

From the Democratic Hand-Book.

The most important legislation of the year has been the Tariff Law. It provides for raising money to run the Government, and in that way touches every citizen directly or indirectly. The merchants who bring in goods of any sort are directly affected by its operations; the great masses of the people who are their customers are indirectly affected, but equally so because they pay to the merchant the amount which he pays to the Government and adds to the price of the goods on which he pays the tariff duties.

Now, under the laws enacted by the Congresses which the Republicans controlled, these duties or taxes have been systematically and regularly increased. This was done with the purpose, sometimes avowed, sometimes concealed, but always to give to the American manufacturer a distinct advantage over all others. But the people paid for this advantage. In a spirit of patriotism and generosity they forbore to grumble at this tax because they were made to believe that the greater part of it went to the working people in the factories, but their condition grew steadily worse, while that of the employer grew rapidly more powerful and richer.

This state of things turned the attention of the thinking people and working people to the fallacy of the division of the great question, and when it came to be voted on in 1892 it was decided by a great majority to change this system of taxation by cutting away the feature of it protecting the manufacturers. It was conclusively proved that the rather must get the greater benefit out of protection and the poorer the least if any benefit whatever. Exactly how far the change should go the people, and their representatives, divided among themselves. Some favored a complete change, while a few adopted that it is better to go a gradual change at the best. As is always the case it led to disagreements but temper made each following across the other of interested, selfish and unpatriotic motives. Of course there were those where are. But these bad motives did not govern. The Tariff Law passed by the Democratic Congress has substantially reduced the tax on every single thing that is to be brought to the United States. [illegible] purchaser pays for anything [illegible] and very much cheaper than before the tariff law passed.

[illegible] policy.

[illegible] such a masterly and orderly way that none of the calamities which the Republicans predicted have come to pass. But, on the contrary, the condition of business has steadily improved under its provisions, and is growing better and better under its performance of them. It has created no new ground, and will not leave a stump or a runner when it is through with it.

[illegible] have permanent prosperity [illegible].

The Republican taxes were so complicated that it took an expert to explain them, while under the Democratic law the [illegible] system can be understood by any intelligent man.

It would only multiply examples to give [illegible] the purpose of simplifying the tariff to give a free list of the articles that enter into every day use and consumption, and the phenomenon is witnessed of a measure which has the tax been a reduction by the Democrats.

The Democrats have taken a step in popular [illegible] which [illegible] into the manufacture of [illegible]. One half a pound of [illegible] plate [illegible] farmers of North Carolina buy more than one hundred thousand tons of fertilizers a year. Taking the tax off of one half of the material that goes to make this amount up must cheapen fertilizers very considerably.

The plows, hoes and disk harrows, harvesters, reapers, drills, planters, rakes, cultivators and threshing machines that paid a duty of 45 per cent. under the Republican law are not taxed at all under the Democratic law. The farmers of the United States will save ten millions of dollars in the difference in price.

The lays that cover their grain and cotton and the twine that binds them are free.

The North Carolina farmer is recognized at last and the materials for his every day work come cheaper to his hands. That is a reform, to say nothing of the large markets at home and abroad that it opens up for them. The Republican laws were made for the manufacturer, of the manufacturer, and by the manufacturer, and principally the New England manufacturer.

Wool has gone on the free list and, contrary to protective predictions, has advanced two cents a pound since the passage of the Tariff Bill. Under the Republican tax law there wool was taxed highest it touched the lowest price ever reached. The farmer paid the highest price for woolen goods and got the least price for the wool he raised to make them out of.

Duties on all woolen, silken and cotton goods have been largely reduced, so that it is now in the power of the purchaser to get more materials and more of them for the same money than ever before. The day laborer can buy finer and better clothes, shoes and hats than he could under Republican law. The traveler, the doctor and the farmer can buy their rubber coats cheaper. The children can buy their candies and toys and pocket-knives cheaper than they ever did before.

In some great reductions have been made all along the list, and living hereafter will be easier among the people.

It is also to be particularly noted that articles used by the great masses of the people are taxed at a lower rate than those used by the rich.

For instance, the reduction in the tax on carpets used in those in moderate circumstances is 60 per cent., while the reduction on carpets used by the rich is only 33 per cent. The McKinley bill, on the contrary, put a heavier tax on the coarse articles used by the poor than on the finer articles found only in the houses of the wealthy.

Blankets valued at or more than 28 cents a pound are taxed now only 36 per cent. ad valorem. McKinley taxed them 32 per cent.

Blankets valued at between 10 and 28 cents a pound are taxed now 36 per cent. McKinley taxed them 104 per cent.

Wool hats valued between 30 and 40 cents a pound are now taxed 30 per cent.; McKinley taxed them 106 per cent. The same figures apply to flannel underwear.

The tax on a great many articles that are used in the manufacturing trades, mines and machinery has been entirely removed, and the tax on others has been largely reduced, so that the cost of these things to the consumer will be greatly diminished, and we may now expect that we will enjoy no era of low prices.

In woolen goods alone the saving to the people will be great.

It is computed that the cost of woolen goods to the people each year is $[illegible]. This is found by adding together the imported woolen goods and the products of our factories, [illegible] in the census tables, and then allowing 23 per cent to cover the cost of manufacture and retail profit.

Under the new law it is estimated from the same figures that the cost to the people will be $370,911,000.

The people will thus save a year $[illegible] in woolen articles alone.

Their saving in other articles because of lower prices will certainly amount to a million dollars.

Death and Destruction.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23. [illegible]

[illegible] policy.

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Revival of the Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The general outgoing low rate of business [illegible] making [illegible] the treasury by the [illegible] of small notes [illegible] of the [illegible] to good demand in the South and Southwest, and while the treasury is doing its utmost to accommodate all who ask for small money, it cannot always supply all orders as promptly as desired. Preference is given to orders where gold is deposited for small notes, as it is the policy of the treasury to build up the gold reserve by all legitimate means. In the West gold is being freely deposited for such money as the banks desire, and no delay is experienced in filling all orders promptly. In the West, however, very little money of denominations lower than eives and tens is wanted, and this class of money can be readily supplied. For the past six weeks the amount of money sent to the treasury for redemption has been [illegible] heavy, averaging [illegible] since September 1st.

The Equinoctial Storm.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 25.—A terrific gale is raging along the east and west coasts of Florida and also at interior points. Reports are meagre as the lines south of Jacksonville are either down or are working badly. The report of injury to shipping at Key West cannot be verified, as the wires to that place are down.

The storm seems to be more violent in the Indian river country than elsewhere, and, owing to its slow movements, it is thought that the orange crop will be badly damaged. Orange men are afraid that the results to the crop will be more disastrous than were those of the great storm of October 1887.

SAM McTeay, alias Little Pete Worth, pleaded guilty at Asheboro court and was sentenced to thirty years in the penitentiary.

A strange and fatal disease has attacked horses and cows in Hertford, Northampton and other sections of the State.

The Blight of Populism.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

Thousands of good citizens in Kansas and Colorado view with alarm the results of Populist rule in these States, and unless there is a speedy change for the better, a wholesale exodus may be expected.

When the Populists gained control of Kansas and Colorado, they started a legislative crusade against corporations and capitalists. The railroads were crippled and their owners were left with hardly any protection for their property rights. The great money lending companies, whose loans had largely built up the West, were made to feel the inconveniences of hostile legislation, and it was even threatened that stay laws would be passed to prevent the collection of debts.

Naturally, this policy caused a panic in capital and enterprise to leave the States in the Populist hands. They withdrew their money, and in the financial circles of the world Kansas and Colorado were practically black listed. Real estate declined rapidly, and there were no buyers. Well to do people moved away, and commerce and industry were half paralyzed.

This was the condition of affairs in a short time after the Populists got into power, and matters have been growing worse ever since. The discontent of the people has provoked an epidemic of lawlessness, and the authorities have done very little to promote the interests of peace and order. Such an object lesson could not be lightly passed over by the people of other States, and it is a significant fact that Populism has reached its climax in Kansas and Colorado, it has declined everywhere else. In a dozen States thousands of people who joined the Populists two years ago have left them and returned to their old party organizations. They have found it impossible to [illegible] the wild schemes of the Populists in the two States which they have well high ruined, and they have come to the conclusion that it is better to patiently bear the ills of the present than to confront something worse. In the country at large Populism is dead. Its success in Kansas and Colorado killed it, and no very earnest effort will be made anywhere to revive the corpse.

Populists Pleasant Levitt.

HILLSBORO, Sept. 24.—The [illegible] in Newton Booker, and of [illegible] payable [illegible] in county taxes [illegible] money [illegible] business men, who possess experience in finance, have, so say the magistrates, brought the county of Catawba, which ever heretofore had money in its treasury to meet its current expenses, to the humiliating condition of having to create a debt, while it has heretofore been the pride of Democratic Catawba to say that she didn't owe a dollar.

Some Fair Notes.

[illegible] week adds interest [illegible] the coming Fair [illegible] in addition to the large volume of correspondence which brings advices of extensive and elegant exhibits, letters are being received from all parts of the state in which people express opinions of the good to be done by the Fair [illegible] to attend it.

The list of attractions is rapidly growing and clearly indicates that it will be the Wonderful Working World's Fair. Work Morning, Noon and Night. Horses, mules, [illegible] Sousa's Trained Animal Show, the great [illegible] of the Battle of Gettysburg, [illegible] Fortune Seekers in the half machines, besides numerous such attractions as cane boards, knife racks, negro heads, novelty jewelry workers, aviaries and the like.

Entries and announcements of entries received to date already exceed the list of any previous Fair held.

The intellectual and practical progress will be replete with interest and valuable information. The racing will far surpass anything ever seen in N. C., and will perhaps equal any speed contest ever held in the South.

Decided in Favor of Cheatham.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Republican congressional committee today disposed of the last contested nomination case before it. It was that of Cheatham vs. White, from the second North Carolina district, and was decided in favor of Cheatham. The contestants are brothers-in-law and are both colored. Cheatham has served a term in Congress.

DURHAM, Sept. 25.—There are jokes and jokes, but there was one played last night, by a young man of Durham, who says that all jokes are not what they are put up to be. He will not attempt it again. He was with a friend and on Dillard street he saw his sister and her husband coming towards them. This young man conceived the idea that he would scare them, so they moved up in the shade of the trees and he began to stagger as a drunken man, and as the couple was in the act of passing, this young man grabbed his sister in a warm embrace. The husband let fly his fist and gave the young man a stunning lick on the side of the mouth and would have followed it up with other blows had it not been discovered that it was his brothers-in-law. Explanations followed, and the young man is of the decided opinion that his joke would not joke worth a cent.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS
MINUS THE TARIFF!
ELEGANT STOCK DRESS GOODS!
Largest and most popular line of
SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!
—IN—
MOORE COUNTY.
Will be pleased to see our Chatham friends.
McPHERSON & WITHERSPOON,
SANFORD, N. C.
September 20, 1894.

THE ADVENT TERM
OF THE FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION
—OF—
St Mary's School,
Raleigh, N. C.
—BEGINS—
Sept. 19th, 1894.
Address the Rector,
REV. A. SHEDES, A. M.

NOW
YOU WANT
SCHOOL BOOKS
—AND—
THE LATEST STYLES STATIONERY
FOR SCHOOL, HOME OR OFFICE.
We can supply everything you need in our line and at lowest possible prices.
Write to us for Catalogues or other information.
A. WILLIAMS & CO.,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Sept. 27, 1894.

COTTON GINNERS
OUGHT TO
INSURE
YOUR PROPERTY
IN THE
N. C. HOME INSURANCE CO.
This is a Home company and deserves the patronage of all North Carolinians.
It was organized in 1868 and has paid over half a million dollars in losses and there is not one cent unpaid against it!
All losses paid promptly. Every prudent man ought to insure his property.
For terms, &c., apply to
R. A. LONDON, AGENT,
W. S. PRIMROSE, President.
September 20, 1894.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LAND.—Pursuant to an order made by the Superior Court of Chatham county, in the special proceeding entitled "[illegible]" the undersigned will sell at public auction, for cash, at the court house door in said county, on the [illegible] day of October, 1894, the following tract of land [illegible]
N. A. MCKAY,
Sept. 6, 1894. W. A. GRAHAM.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Having qualified as the administrator of Rev. J. C. Wheeler, deceased, I hereby notify all persons holding claims against said deceased to exhibit the same to me [illegible] on or before the 1st day of September, 1895, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
E. H. WHEELER.
Sept. 1, 1894.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Having qualified as the administrator of [illegible] deceased, this is to notify all persons holding claims against said deceased to exhibit the same to me for payment on or before the 1st day of September, 1895, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
J. A. WORTH.
Worth & Worth, Attorneys.
September 1, 1894.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Having qualified as the administrator of [illegible] deceased, this is to notify all persons holding claims against said deceased to exhibit the same to me for payment on or before the 1st day of September, 1895, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
W. A. HORTON.
Womack & Hayes, Attorneys.
August 16, 1894.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE of a mortgage executed to the undersigned by Archie Marks and wife, which is duly recorded in Book [illegible] page [illegible] in the office of the register of deeds in Chatham county, and default having been made in the payment of the notes secured by said mortgage, we will offer for sale at public auction, for cash, the tract of land described in said mortgage, lying in the town of Siler City, Chatham county, on the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1894, at 12 o'clock M., the tract of land described in said mortgage, being the same land conveyed to said mortgagee by [illegible] and wife, adjoining the lands of [illegible]
[illegible], Agent.
Sept. 18, 1894. per J. W. Lee, Agent.

Almost a New York Daily.

THAT Democratic wonder, The New York Weekly World, has just changed its weekly into a twice a week paper, and you can now get the two papers a week for the same old price—$1.00 a year.

Think of it! Two news letters from New York right at your door from every three days—104 papers a year.

We have made arrangements by which we can furnish the Record and the twice a week New York World all for only $2.20 a year. Here is the opportunity to get your own local paper and The New York World twice every week at extraordinarily low rates.

W. H. WOMACK. R. B. HAYES.
WOMACK & HAYES
LAWYERS,
PITTSBORO, N. C.
Office in Court House on the first and third Mondays of each month and during Court.
[illegible], 1894.

BUGGIES, CARTS, WAGONS.
C. C. TOWNSEND & CO.,
TOWNSEND, N. C.
[illegible] Buggies in Surgies, [illegible] which [illegible] HARNESS LEATHER, [illegible] SHOTTS AND SADDLES, [illegible] MACHINERY, [illegible] PLOWS, FEED [illegible] WHEELBARROWS, &c. [illegible] of all [illegible] FERTILIZERS, [illegible] goods, from the common [illegible] to the best. [illegible]

LEAKSVILLE WOOLEN MILLS,
LEAKSVILLE, N. C.
This is to remind you that the Leaksville Woolen Mills are still at the same place, under the same management, making the same line of excellent goods. If you have any wool to dispose of send it to us and have it made into Blankets, Fancy Red Spreads, Checkered Jeans, Flannels or Yarns. Write for information and samples.
LEAKSVILLE WOOLEN MILLS,
LEAKSVILLE, N. C.
May 3, 1894.

THE BEST WAGON.
We are informed that some unscrupulous wagon maker, or their agents, are selling wagons which they claim are the same or as good as the Studebaker.
Because there are different factories alone together is no reason they have made the same quality of wagon as any other factory in this country. If you want the best, see that it has the name of J. I. Nissen, and don't be deceived by any one offering anything else as good. We use the best workmen, and make all our work by hand. And guarantee every wagon we give per [illegible] W. L. Loveless & Son, [illegible] N. C.
We keep Spring Pillow, Round Cushions in stock.
C. C. TOWNSEND & CO.,
Gen. Agents. Siler, N. C.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY.
SCHEDULE NO. 6. In Effect
Commencing Sunday, Dec. 2, 1894.
[illegible]
No. 1 Mail & Passenger: Arrive 7.35 p. m. Leave 7.45 " [illegible] 3.17 " [illegible] 2.15 " [illegible] 1.52 " [illegible] 9.15 a. m.
[illegible]
[illegible] Cor. Fayetteville and Person streets, Raleigh, N. C., on the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1894, a tract of land [illegible] Raleigh, Wake county, N. C., [illegible] Wiley Bell.
E. H. HAYES, Commissioner.
September 7, 1894.

LAND SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF an order of the Superior Court of Chatham county, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder at the court house door in Pittsboro, N. C., on the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1894, a tract of land [illegible] Wiley Bell.
E. H. HAYES, Commissioner.
September 7, 1894.

LAND SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF an order of the Superior Court of Chatham county, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder at the court house door in Pittsboro, N. C., on the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1894, a tract of land [illegible] Wilson & Bell, Attorneys.
E. A. WILSON, Com.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE of a mortgage executed by J. A. Crutchfield and wife, to the undersigned, which is duly recorded in Book [illegible], page [illegible], I will, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of October, 1894, at 12 o'clock M., at the residence of said J. A. Crutchfield, in Chatham county, sell at public auction, for cash, a certain tract of land in Baldwins township, Chatham county, adjoining the lands of J. M. Foust and others, containing [illegible] acres, and particularly described in said mortgage deed.
J. D. BACKNEY.
A. F. Gilbert, Attorney.
Sept. 6, 1894.

LAND SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF an order of the Superior Court of Chatham county, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder at the court house door in Pittsboro, N. C., on the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1894, a tract of land [illegible] Wiley Bell.
E. H. HAYES, Commissioner.
September 7, 1894.

LAND SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF an order of the Superior Court of Chatham county, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder at the court house door in Pittsboro, N. C., on the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1894, a tract of land [illegible] Wilson & Bell, Attorneys.
E. A. WILSON, Com.