

The Tobacco Plant.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

W. G. BURKHEAD, - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10, 1886.

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST.

The revenue cutter Manhattan, which was reported lost, has turned up all right. Judge Lea, president of the Roanoke zinc and silver mining company, sold the mine near Lynchburg to J. H. Bartlett, of London, for \$700,000 cash. — Another great strike, greater than any Chicago has yet known, has left the Chicago pork packers with closed doors. An order from the Knights of Labor caused over 12,000 men to quit work. When it will and nobody can say as yet. The proprietors declare they will not yield and have adopted a resolution not to employ any man who is a member of the labor organization. This strike has made the live stock markets of the east active, and while Chicago is losing the east will gain. — Wm. Coffman, a prominent merchant of Knoxville, Tenn., committed suicide Monday morning by cutting his throat. — Snow fell in the neighborhood of Lynchburg Sunday night, and ice formed one-quarter of an inch thick. — North Carolina 6 per cents were quoted Monday in New York at 81 1/2, and 4 per cents at 99. — Telegrams to Wilmington Star from H. H. Battle, says the majority for Democratic judges is not less than 10,000. The News & Observer estimates that the majority will amount near 18,000. — The election news gets better for the Democrats. — An earthquake shock was felt in Wilmington Monday evening. — Col. F. A. Olds has retired from the staff of the News & Observer, and Mr. Hal. W. Ayer is his successor. — The Colored Industrial Association formally opened their fair at Raleigh yesterday. Gov. Seales delivered the opening address. — On Monday \$82,000 old bonds, and \$4,000 construction bonds, were received by Treasurer Bain. — Superior Court is in session in Wake county, Judge Phillips presiding. — Gov. Seales' health has improved. He can attend to the duties of his office. — A colored woman of New Bern, having been caught in the act of stealing, rushed to the river and threw herself in. She was rescued, much against her will, as she was trying to die. — Mr. R. N. Duffy, of New Bern, was knocked down and run over by a horse and buggy last Monday. His thigh was fractured and other painful injuries sustained. — A protracted meeting was begun Monday night at St. Paul's (Methodist) church, Goldsboro. Rev. J. R. Brooks, D. D., of Wilson, will preach there during the week. — Mrs. T. M. Argo, wife of the new collector of the Fourth district, was buried from the church of the Good Shepherd, Raleigh, on Sunday at 10 o'clock. — A passenger train on the Ducktown branch of the W. N. C. R. R. was wrecked near the mouth of the Nantahala river, caused by the spreading of the rails. Four persons were seriously hurt, but none fatally. — The Indiana legislature is a tie in joint ballot. The labor element claims to hold the balance of power.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

It is a fact, which has made itself apparent to the minds of all observant persons, that the operations of the Civil Service laws, as administered by the present National Administration, have had the effect of greatly enhancing the popularity of the system with the people of North Carolina and the entire country. It is a system that must commend itself to all thinking people, and were the intents and purposes of the laws better and more generally understood among the masses, the satisfaction, already so largely shared, would be almost universal. The chief principle involved is the divorcing of the subordinate officers of the government from politics and elections, and the question presented is this: In selecting persons to perform the mechanical and routine clerical work of the government, shall we choose those who demonstrated their fitness for the positions they are to occupy by passing a Civil Service examination and by a record of good behavior, or shall we appoint the political henchmen of the 325 Congressmen and 76 Senators who, in nine cases out of ten, are not only not specially qualified to fill these clerkships, but who are notoriously unfit mentally and morally to perform one-half the amount of work of which the former class is capable? In the first case the business of the government would be intelligently and expeditiously transacted by the minimum number of employees; in the latter, the maximum number of alleged clerks would be engaged in the slothful and clumsy performance of the work, and the pecuniary considerations involved would be reckoned with seven figures. No business man would hesitate a moment in choosing between these two classes of labor, and if the government of these United States is to be conducted on business principles—and President Cleveland and the Democratic party have declared to that effect—then the people, who constitute the government, should show no hesitation in their endorsement of the Civil Service laws. There are people who have looked upon Uncle Samuel as the great alms-giver, and they have regarded the government departments at Washington as a species of charity hospitals, specially designed to shelter and support the political hacks of the country, but we are glad to believe that the race is rapidly becoming extinct, for never was there a more patent case of mental deformity. Has the Civil Service law been a success during these three years? Unquestionably the most competent persons to answer this question are the members of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet—the men who control the great departments of the government wherein fifteen thousand per-

sons are employed—and their assistants, the assistant secretaries, the commissioners of the different bureaus, and the chiefs of divisions therein. A representative of THE PLANT last week interviewed a number of these officials in person, and he obtained the views of many others through those whom he met, and they all replied, *una voce*, to this question: "The operation of the law has been satisfactory from the first, and it is fast becoming a perfect success." Many of the gentlemen were incredulous when they first took office under the government—especially the division chiefs—and they were prejudiced against the law. But after a fair trial of the system they have become converts to its wisdom and practicability. What stronger testimony could be produced? What better endorsement could be asked? When the new administration came into power we found a large number of clerkships within the Civil Service limit filled by grossly incompetent men, and persons otherwise unfit to hold such positions. These were weeded out and their places filled with Civil Service appointees. Deaths, dismissals and resignations have since been numerous until now probably one-third of the six thousand clerkships covered by law are filled by those who passed their examination before appointment. The department officials hesitatingly declare that these new clerks are the best in the service. During Mr. Arthur's administration the Republican enemies of the law were wont to exclaim: "Put none but Republicans on guard!" And now the spoilsmen in our own party are shouting: "Put none but Democrats on guard!" The expression loses all of its force when one remembers that the clerks who come within the provisions of the Civil Service law—those receiving salaries of from \$900.00 to \$1,800.00, both inclusive—have nothing whatever to do with the policy of the party in power. They merely perform certain duties under orders from their superior officers, and have absolutely no discretion in the premises whatever. These higher officials—from division chiefs up—are appointed by the President and his cabinet officers and will, therefore, always be politically identified with the party in power. Civil Service reform has come to stay. The demagogues and professional politicians may tell you it is a humbug; that they intend to repeal it, and all that. But the p. p. and d. are in a hopeless minority, and they can't prove the assertion nor accomplish the purpose. It has been endorsed by the Democratic legislature before and since the election of Mr. Cleveland; it has been incorporated into the platforms of both of the great political parties; it will again be endorsed by both National conventions in 1888, and no reader of this article will live to see the day when one of its enemies will be elected President of the United States. The Democrats of the South are the last who should desire the repeal of this law. It is a notorious fact that four-fifths of the intelligent people of this section are Democrats, and it follows as naturally and as much as a matter of course as the caudal appendage of the dog follows the canine, that the proportion of those who pass successfully competitive examinations will be Democratic as great. Whether the National Administration is Democratic or Republican, the great bulk of the South's proportion of clerks in the departmental service at Washington will, under the Civil Service law, be Democratic for many years to come. Scoffers have said that it took "two or three University educations" to pass the examinations. Any member of the infant class can detect the falsity of such an assertion. The examinations differ as the duties of the different clerkships vary. Any person possessed of an ordinary common-school education can pass after a stated examination by previously studying up and refreshing his memory on the branches most directly concerned. Of course a person who is deficient in mathematics cannot pass successfully the examination for clerkship in the bureau of statistics, but he might have a mechanical turn and by studying the patent laws he could readily pass in the examination of applicants for clerkships in the patent office, and vice versa, and so on. This law is especially the friend of the humble in life. It puts the offices within the reach of the people. It says to the lowliest dweller in the humblest hamlet: "Qualify yourself to serve your country and you will be rewarded according to your intellectual and moral merits. The friendship or enmity of the powerful and rich will have no influence in your case." We have in our mind's eye a young North Carolinian who was appointed under the Civil Service law to the position of book-keeper in one of the departments at Washington.

He stood a most creditable examination and received his appointment less than six months ago. He is hardly twenty years of age, and when he reported for duty the appointment clerk was very much surprised at his youthful appearance. He assigned him to duty with many misgivings, but he doesn't indulge in them now. This young man has not yet completed his six months' probationary term. Nevertheless, he has proved himself so competent that he has been twice promoted, and he is now receiving a salary of \$1,400.00 per annum. Had he been compelled to depend on political influence to secure the place, the last blast of Gabriel's trumpet would find him still an applicant, or a corpse—"for infirmity" he had none." The commissioners have been busily engaged in the discovery of defects in the regulations as they now exist, and the provision of remedies. The result will be a thorough revision of the rules, which will be submitted to the President for approval. Mr. Cleveland will probably advise some important changes in the phrasing of the law, also, in his forthcoming message to Congress, which may include a recommendation that the limitation of the age of applicants, for appointments in the departmental service (forty-five years) be stricken out. Before the end of the session of Congress, which meets a month hence, we may expect to see the Civil Service Reform laws virtually perfected, and it should be a subject of self and mutual gratification to every man who loves his country. The law is founded upon the principles of right and justice, and as long as it shall be honestly and conscientiously enforced, it will receive the earnest and constant support of THE PLANT.

A TEST OF CLEVELAND'S STRENGTH.

A Congressional election is never a test of the popularity of the contemporaneous National administration. It has happened every time within the last twelve years that the party of the administration, at a Congressional election midway between Presidential elections, has lost. As a matter of fact, people do not vote their approval or disapproval of the President when they vote for Congressmen. The Congressional election, therefore, proves nothing as to the popularity or the unpopularity of Mr. Cleveland's administration; or, if it prove anything, it proves that under his administration the Democratic party is strong enough to retain a majority in the next Congress—although a somewhat lessened one. But it so happened that there was at least one State campaign into which judgment of the National Administration entered as a direct issue. In Massachusetts the Republicans nominated a man who was in sympathy with the most mercenary and least honorable traditions of that party, and whose only recommendation was that he was rich and that he stood well with the dominant Republican machine. Republicanism in Massachusetts is a sort of religion. The time has hardly yet come when it is considered respectable by the aristocrats of Beacon Hill to be Democrats. The Democrats in Massachusetts nominated a young vigorous son of the most famous Governor that the Commonwealth has had in recent years, who in the best days of the Republican party was himself a Republican, but who revolted from the Blaine nomination and became a Democrat. It was a startling change for any man to make and a change that required great courage in such a State as Massachusetts. But Mr. Andrew made it and announced himself a Democrat. He announced, moreover, that he would not spend money on his own election. He announced that he stood squarely by President Cleveland. He was a firm friend of civil service reform. On this reform he made his campaign and he appealed against the strong Republican prejudices of the men of Massachusetts to recognize an honest President and to vote like men on present issues and not like dummies on mere tradition. The result was, the best blood, the best scholarship, the best thought, in the Commonwealth followed his lead, because by refusing to follow his lead they would have had to say that they disapproved of Cleveland's administration and preferred the old Republican machine. The result we all know. The enormous Republican majority of Massachusetts has been so greatly reduced that another such campaign will make it disappear entirely. Here was a fight made squarely on the question as to whether or not the Cleveland administration deserved endorsement by the people. Such a fight was made in no other State in the Union. The result of it is the greatest Democratic gain, against the greatest odds, in the Union. There is no need to expand, and no way to emphasize such a lesson as this. If the Democratic administration is so strong before the people of Massachusetts, it is overwhelmingly strong before the people of the whole country. There is nothing to which the popularity of the Cleveland administration and its special policy can be compared

so well as to an avalanche. It gains every day upon the affections of the people. In 1888 it is bound to be irresistible. It holds its own on its own ground, and has gained new ground. The President of Harvard college himself has been made a Democrat.

CLEVELAND AND THE RECENT ELECTION.

"Good-bye, Cleveland, your goose is cooked for 1888. Get out another horse, and get ready party men!" —*Durham Daily Recorder*, Nov. 4.

We are sorry Brother Hackney has lost his rudder, and is floundering about, hoping to strike something that may help him. The same issue of the paper from which the above is clipped, has also this language: "It is thought the State judicial ticket is defeated also. We hope so. Let it all go together."

Doesn't that show Brother Hackney is a little flighty. How can the opinion of a man with such a fearful fever be taken as a guide? Is Cleveland to blame for it all? Did not the *Recorder* of Nov. 2nd, say the prohibitionists began "scratching" in the morning, and intimate that that was the principal cause of defeat? And does not this paper of Nov. 2nd and 4th say: "The Democratic legislature will reafter have to let the no-teme question alone. This was the main question that defeated us."

One of three things is certain. If no-teme was the "main question that defeated us," prohibition and Cleveland were not to blame. If Cleveland is to blame, then no-teme and prohibition had but little to do with it, for the President hasn't intimated how he is on stock law and local option. If prohibition did it, how can no-teme be the "main question that defeated us," and how can Cleveland be to blame? We give it up. We can't work it out. One thing the *Recorder* shows conclusively, and that is, that Cleveland is not to blame. It may be a few men be come disgruntled because Cleveland failed to appoint them ministers to foreign courts every time they made speeches. Even if that is so, Cleveland is not to blame for it. If anybody is to blame the Democratic party must be castigated, for Civil Service reform is a doctrine of the Democratic party. The platform that Tilden ran on promised Civil Service reform, and the war cry of the great campaign of 1876 was, "Tilden and Reform." The platform that Hancock ran on promised Civil Service reform. The platform that Mr. Cleveland ran on promised the same thing. Cleveland is just causing the party to keep its word and do as it promised. If Civil Service reform is wrong the Democratic party is wrong. We believe the Democratic party is right, and we believe Civil Service reform is right, and we honor President Cleveland for having the backbone to keep the promises his party made for him. We do not think Mr. Cleveland ought to be abused, because Knights of Labor, stock law, prohibition and other causes knocked a large part of the bottom out of our party. The thing to do is to go to work now to put the bottom in, and stop growling and crying over, spilt milk and wishing things were youse than they are.

WIGGINS AND BLAINE AS PROPHETS.

The public remembers how Wiggins, only a few weeks ago, disturbed the composure of the nervous by his wild prognostications of the dire calamities that were to happen, which, fortunately for the people and unfortunately for the reputation of Mr. Wiggins, did not happen. Just so, Mr. Blaine and his copartners have been for the past dozen years predicting the general downfall of the country, in case the Democratic party ever come into the control of the National Government. While sensible people, who did their own thinking, and were not led at will by the wild vagaries of the Blaine's, the Sherman's, the Logans and such like, knowing as well then as now that their political prognostications were wholly unreliable, the experience of the past two years of Grover Cleveland's honest and faithful administration of public affairs, strictly upon Democratic principles, is enough to convince even the "dodging Thomases," that Mr. Blaine, in his wild predictions, is wholly as unreliable as Mr. Wiggins. But one thing can be said to the credit of Wiggins, that Blaine cannot lay claim to. Wiggins, when he saw how badly "he had got left," seems to have gone into his hole, and pulled his hole in after him, while "James Mulligan" Blaine is daily riding around through the Union attempting to arouse endless fears, and sectional bitterness, with no more show of truth for his predictions than Wiggins based his wild "will-o'-the-wisp" theories upon. Now, we are no prophet, but we think we can see far enough into the political horoscope to say to Mr. Blaine, that in 1888, we are going to have another Democratic shower, and that instead of the country going to rack and ruin, the bright trade prospect, which the country is enjoying in 1886, will continue, and Mr. Blaine, like Mr. Wiggins, will stand prominently before the public as a false prophet, in addition to the many other sins he has to bear.

A TRIP TO THE GOATS' HOUSE AFTER WOOL.

The result of last Tuesday's election clearly demonstrates that the "workingman's element," heretofore an unknown quantity in politics, has allied itself with the Republican party. That the workingman shall turn aside from the Democratic party, which by all its traditions is the party friendly to labor, and sympathetic with the just demands of the laborer, is a mystery to THE PLANT. And more especially is THE PLANT astonished that the workingman should have thought it possible to better their condition by "pooling issues" with the Republicans. For if the Republican party has made any record, and stands before the country prominently, in any one connection, it is for its friendliness and advocacy of monopolies and corporations.

Besides, the choice of the workingman seems unwise and ill-timed from another standpoint, in that the Democratic party for the first time in twenty-five years is in charge of the National Government, and the majority of the States in the Union are under Democratic rule, and to join the Republican party, which finds itself in a hopeless minority, occurs to us, to say the least of it, ill advised. How, by co-operating with the Republican minority, the workingman hopes to accomplish anything we fail to understand. To have made their power and influence felt, the workingman should have remained in the Democratic party, which has the disposition and is in the position to stand by every just demand of labor all over the country. To antagonize that party, and try to break it down in the interest of designing Republicans, shows not the good judgment, but the short-sighted policy, of the workingman.

In the judgment of THE PLANT, the workingman, in going into the aristocrat, bloated landlord, monopolist and money king—for sympathy and the righting of supposed grievances, have verily gone to the goat's house after wool, and our advice to them is, look by that you yourselves are not shorn.

"WILL YOU WALK IN O MY PARLOR, SAID THE SPIDER TO THE FLY."

Only a few months ago, all the Knights of Labor in the southwest, under the leadership of Martin Jones, was at war with the grand master of monopolies, Jay Gould. But last Tuesday the Knights of Labor, of the Fourth Congressional district, under the leadership of Col. John Nichols, ranged themselves under the party banner of Jay Gould, the same party who, only a few months ago, were proclaiming throughout the length and breadth of the land as the great labor oppressor. Certainly, no man in this country has had more to do with manipulating stocks, combining corporations, wrecking small operators, and destroying the backbones of widows and orphans, than Jay Gould; and yet, strange to say, the workingman hope to find beneath the protectingegis of the party, of which Gould is largely the controlling spirit, relief from these very ills. It is largely the case of a "will you walk into my parlor." No, gentlemen, the leopard cannot change his spots, and our word for it, you have been most grossly hoodwinked and deceived.

THEIR HARPS UPON THE WILLOWS.

"By the rivers of Babylon, there we sat down, yea, we wept when we remembered Zion. "We hanged our harps upon the willows in the midst thereof." It is not the purpose of THE PLANT to preach a sermon, but the condition of the Jews, as described by the Psalmist, after they were carried into captivity by King Nebuchadnezzar, in our mind so clearly foreshadow, in our mind so clearly foreshadow, the condition of the workingman, two years hence, that we are constrained to institute the comparison. Under Republican rule times will so change, taxes will so increase, public credit will so depreciate, corruption in high places will so run riot, and man will so lose confidence in his fellow investments and improvements will so fall off, that the workingman, in sorrow, will turn with cherished remembrances to the "good old times," when the Democratic party were in power, and they, in the bitterness of their soul, will feel like hanging their harps upon the willows, and will sigh for the return of those "good old times."

IF CIVIL SERVICE DID IT.

If Civil Service did it, how did it happen that in Indiana, where the system "to the victor belongs the spoils" has been in full blast, the Democrats lost heavily, but in Massachusetts, where there has been an honest effort made to enforce Civil Service, the Democrats gained Civil Service was responsible? Bah!

A New Stone-wall Brigade.

Henry George says: "Though I will not be the next mayor of New York, I am gratified at the success of my friends. A great movement has been inaugurated which portends certain victory in the future. Bribery and corruption were unavailing, and the working men of the city stood together like a stone wall."

GLEANINGS.

Rev. Robt. P. Pell, son of the late Wm. Pell, has accepted a call to the Presbyterian church, Wilson, N. C. Mr. Nathan A. Steadman, Jr., brother of Lieut. Gen. Steadman, died at his home in Bladen county Saturday, Oct. 27.

S. R. Alexander, the able re-elected Senator of Mecklenburg, took some handsome premiums in the Charlotte fair last week for live stock.

Col. James W. Long, the independent in Cabarrus who desires a law to be passed to "analyze hickies," has been elected, and can now proceed with his reform measures.

Mr. R. P. Rheinbolds, of Catawba county, after taking a half dozen or more premiums at the Hickory fair and the State fair, went to Charlotte and carried off a silver pitcher, silver castor and \$40 in cash as premiums for his fine display of short horn cattle.

Statesville Landmarks: If Col. Arnold wanted to do the handsomest thing, he would bespeak with the Statesville Journal, "Aramus Hewitt," given to him by Mr. Hewitt when they were in Congress together, and have him paraded through the streets in honor of the donor, who scooped the New York majority Tuesday.

Concord Register: The revival at the M. E. Chapel, at Forest Hill, continues. The services reported from there are pentecostal. The good work still goes on. — Judge Boykin and Solicitors Campbell (Caldwell) and Buchanan have made a criminal docket a very clean paper this week. Judge Boykin makes the lawyers rustle in business.

Scotland Neck Democrat: Mr. J. C. Boyd, of Bertie county, lost his house by fire one day last week, his loss being \$1,500. — Mr. Wm. Fox, a well known citizen of Henderson, died a few days ago, aged 37. — He was a native of Canada. — Madam Kumor has it that the marriage bells will merrily ring during the latter part of the month. — We have in Scotland Neck paper docks, a few local smokers and drinkers than any other town its size in the State.

Newton Enterprise: A student at the college has a weakness for canned oysters. He managed to eat four two pound cans, last night, with a half pound of crackers to the can, vinegar and pepper-sauce in proportion. The latest account was that he was looking for Dr. West. — Jerome Bolick, late candidate for treasurer, some how or other couldn't vote on election day. He was old enough, but he had not registered at the right place. Mr. Bolick says that although he was not elected, he can make just as good a buggy as he ever could.

Piedmont Press: The large safe for the Bank of Hickory arrived here on Tuesday last. It weighs two and a half tons, and has a double time lock on it, which burglars give a wide berth. — It seems that Maude Rowe made quite an impression at the State fair. We were shown a letter by Mr. Rowe, which he received since his return, from parties in Goldsboro, offering him seven hundred and fifty dollars for her, which amount he refused. Maude is a valuable animal, and we are requested to state that she is not for sale at any price.

News & Observer: Some very important changes in the schedule of the Richmond & Danville railroad will take effect the 14th inst. One of the most important factors in Raleigh, and one of which she is proud, is Wetmore's shoe factory. In an interview with Mr. Wetmore it was learned that in spite of the recent depression in business, the factory had steadily employed its force of thirty hands, and that the order book showed no blank days. The capacity is now one hundred and forty pairs of shoes a day, and all of them as soon as finished are required to make orders complete.

Charlotte Chronicle: Many members of the bar, as well as the unprofessional friends of Mr. J. F. Payne, of Monroe, will regret to learn that he has determined to retire from the practice of law. The state of his health makes his retirement necessary, and it is by the advice of his physicians that he gives up following a profession which he loves, and of which he is master. His course dissolves the law firm of Payne & Vann, which will be succeeded by Vann & Stevens. Mr. Payne will remove to Robeson county and give his attention to farming. — The Davidson house, burned a few days ago, had the date of the building, 1777, carved in the brick. If it had remained until 1887 it was the intention of Mr. J. S. Davidson, the owner, to celebrate its centennial by having the Davidson descendants and kin within its walls.

Fayetteville Observer-Gazette: Mr. Thomas Ward has established an iron foundry on quite an extensive scale, in our town. — Maj. R. M. Orrell has taken a deep interest in the tobacco movement which has been inaugurated in this section. In fact, he was one of the first to plant tobacco, and show by his works that his faith was strong. It gives us pleasure to state that the Major has received the necessary machinery, and will commence this week the work of manufacturing plug tobacco. — Mr. W. P. Phillips, of Upper Cumberland, gives us some facts about the growth of Lucknow, on the Wilson Short-Cut. This was formerly, before the completion of the Short-Cut, known as Pope's Store. At the recent sale there lots brought from \$75 to \$150. Two drug stores are in course of erection — one by Mr. Hood, of Selma and the other by Mr. Hood, of Goldsboro; there are two physicians in the place — Drs. Harper and Moore; five business houses are already in full blast, while others are in contemplation; two hotels or boarding houses.

Charlotte Observer: A number of citizens report having felt an earthquake shock last Sunday afternoon at 1:20 o'clock, and still another shock was felt at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. — For the information of all concerned, we will state that Col. James W. Long, the successful

DRY GOODS!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.
RALEIGH, N. C.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have made liberal reductions in our prices for the purpose of clearing out our stock. We have whole musical orders in stock, and we are anxious to sell them at a low price to the public.

The Largest in North Carolina

STRICTLY NEW, SEASONABLE
—AND—
DESIRABLE DRY GOODS.

A Combination of Elegance and Economy.

ATTRACTIVE SHOWINGS

VELVET, PLUSH AND WOOL FABRICS.
WOOL BLENDINGS, SUPERIOR
ORINGS AND EXCLUSIVE
DESIGNS.

WEAR RESISTING
BLACK DRESS SILKS
FINE WORKING
DRESS FABRICS,
—INCLUDING—
PRIESTLEY'S CELEBRATED SHAWLS,
HENSLETTS, &c.

LADIES AND MISSES'
BERLIN AND LONDON MADE
Wraps and Cloaks!
CARPETS,
RUGS AND UPHOLSTERY.

Portiere Draperies, &c.
SAMPLES OR GOODS SENT ON APPLICATION.
Prompt and intelligent attention always given.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Julien A. Smith, PRACTICING PHYSICIAN.

DURHAM, N. C.
ALL CASES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

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Attorney and Counselor at Law
DURHAM, N. C.

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GRAHAM & RUFFIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HILLSBORO, N. C.

Practice in the counties of Alamance, Caswell, Durham, Guilford, Rockingham, Person and Granville.

Administrator's Notice!

Having qualified as Administrator of W. H. Linton, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons holding claims against the estate to file the same with me, on or before the 15th day of November next, at my office in Hillsboro, N. C. All persons failing to do so will be held liable for their debts. HILL C. LESTER, Administrator.
Sept. 25, 1886.

Valuable Land for Sale.

I will sell a valuable tract of land, located six miles south of Durham, known as A. B. Gentry's home place, containing about 175 acres, well adapted to the growth of corn, tobacco, wheat, &c. For terms and particulars relating to the sale, apply to the undersigned.
J. W. CARLTON, Agent.

Executor's Notice.

Having qualified as the Executor of Edmund Tilly, deceased, we hereby notify all persons holding claims against the estate to present the same for payment to us on or before November 8, 1886, or if no notice will be made in due season, we will be held liable for their debts. HILL C. LESTER, Executor.
November 8, 1886.

DISSOLUTION!

The partnership heretofore existing between W. A. Lee, J. B. Warren, and J. W. Pope as proprietors of the shoe, Warrenton, having expired by limitation, the same is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All indebted parties to the firm of Lee, Warren & Pope will be settled by Mr. J. B. Warren, and all persons owing said estate must settle at once or before the 15th day of November next.
J. B. WARREN,
J. W. POPE.

Durham, N. C., October 8, 1886.

NOTICE!

Referring to the notice of dissolution, I beg leave to state that I will continue the warrenton business at the "Globe" in its full scope and import, under the firm name of J. B. Warren & Co., and hope to merit a liberal share of the patronage of the business community. I am indebted to all those and under all circumstances my very best efforts to behalf of my creditors.
J. B. WARREN,
October 25, 1886.

SHELburn's PORCELAIN FINISH PHOTOGRAPH!

NEWEST THING OUT!

And for life-like representation, beauty, breadth of effect, softness of detail, elegance of finish, and durability, they have

NO EQUAL!

And take precedence of all other styles of Photographs. They are made only at

SHELburn's GALLERY,
Opposite Vaughan & Terry's Drug Store, Durham.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

I AM BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER BEFORE TO FURNISH ALL KINDS OF PINE LUMBER.

I make house bills a specialty. Send me your orders to CAMERON, N. C., and they shall have prompt attention.

J. R. PAGE.

THE BEST Fertilizer on the Market FOR WHEAT — IS — DURHAM BULL!

Manufactured Expressly for Wheat from the Best Materials.

COMPARATIVELY NO WATER NOR SAND!

Fine and Dry. Drills better than any other Fertilizer. No Old Stock! All Our Fertilizer this Season is FRESH AND NEW.

Sold entirely out in the Spring, consequently we can not put old deteriorated stock on you this season. Remember

DURHAM BULL

Stood the test on Wheat the past crop and gave the BEST RESULTS.

Remember this is a home goods and sold on its merits. Take no other brand, but use the BULL brand, and you will get the best results. For sale by all Fertilizer Dealers in Durham and at all principal Railroad Depots in the Wheat Sections of the State.