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VOL. X.

HENDERSON, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1891.

NO. 29.

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Assurance in force,	720,662,473

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ROYAL BACCARAT.

THE GAME PLAYED BY PRINCE OF WALES.

What it is and how it is played—Gambling in English High Life—A Pronounced Great Scandal.

ER K Y much has been said recently about baccarat the game which has caused such scandal in "high society" in England.

The game in which the Prince of Wales has been placed in a very unfavorable light as a common gambler. That our readers may understand what it is more fully we publish the following from the New York Press:

Baccarat is one of the simplest of all games of chance and ranks on a level with vingt-et-un and rouge-et-noir, which are conceded to be child-like in their simplicity. Yet in that very simplicity rests the danger. A novice at card playing, who can add a few simple figures together, can compete with the oldest gambler who haunts the card tables.

The game is played in a very quiet game among England's aristocrats. It is also a favorite, but not to such an extent, in the Parisian cafes. At Monte Carlo the baccarat tables are never deserted and the fascination the game has upon those who once engage in it has been the cause of many a suicide.

At Cranby Croft the position of the players was left to their choice, as it was but "a family party." Any number of packs of cards are used, and the game may be played by any number of people, all of whom bet against the dealer. Outsiders are even at liberty to bet on a player against the bank. The pastboards are dealt from a box resembling in shape a fat box, or the more familiar cigar box. This is supposed to guard against any temptation on the part of the banker to "lift" or charge a card which he would ordinarily deal and which he kneed would be to his disadvantage to give out. Figure cards—kings, queens and knaves—count ten, the others according to the spots on their faces.

The object of the players is to make 9, 19 or 29, when, if they hold such a combination, they have what is called a "natural" hand. But two cards are dealt out to each player by the dealer, who, of course, serves himself last. Prior to the dealing bets are made with chips purchased before the game. It may so happen that in the first hand a player gets a face card and nine spot. In that event he holds a "natural" hand and wins. He announces that fact, and the banker pays all who hold superior hands to his own, their stake and an equal amount in addition, and "rakes" in the stakes of all who hold a lower hand than his.

Frequently a player will "stand" with cards counting eight, eighteen or twenty-eight, and take the chances of holding a better hand than the dealer. If he does he wins. If he is not satisfied with his hand and believes that he can better it, he is entitled to two more cards. In doing so he risks exceeding twenty-nine, in which case he forfeits his stake to the dealer. A spectator standing behind a player's chair and seeing that he has a good chance of winning may place a bet on his hand, and the dealer is compelled to accept it. In such an event the better must move around the table until the play has been decided. This would be manifestly unfair even under the singularly elastic rules under which the game was played at Cranby Croft.

At the opening of the game the banker announces the limit of the bank. Albert Edward ran one of \$100, and in that now famous series of games the stakes varied from five to ten shillings. Gordon-Cumming proved himself to be somewhat of a plunger, and frequently bet as high as £15 and never less than £3. Another feature of the game which brought into such unpleasant notoriety was the acceptance of a bet without the money having been actually placed on the table. That method of placing a

wager is dubbed by the knowing ones as "marked." It is seldom used, as at card playing is in everything else, "business is business." The game is usually "call," all bets being duly registered with chips.

At Monte Carlo, where the game is reduced to a science, as soon as it is "called" two croupiers move around the table and count the bets, reporting to the banker, who can thus tell to a cent the exact amount of his liability. His Royal Highness, according to the testimony, did not seem to take that trouble. Another fact which helped out the alleged crooked transaction on the part of the member of the Guards is that the chips they used were made of leather, and were consequently noiseless. The defendants allege that the complainant would slyly drop extra checks on the top of his pile when he found he held a good hand. If that is so, it reflects upon the royal banker's ability, as he should have had the chips placed beyond the reach of the players after the bets were made and kept his eye upon them.

The alleged discovery of dishonesty was made on September 8, 1890, when Host Arthur Wilson, who sat next to Sir William, believed he saw him drop a chip on top of his pile. He claims to have been very shocked at this, and to make sure that he was right communicated his suspicions to Berkeley Levet, one of his guests. The two men decided to catch Sir William in the act, and the next evening the improvised gambling table was replaced by a regulation table. The Prince of Wales was placed at the head, and on his right, near the opposite end, sat Green and Wilson. Directly facing the banker sat Mrs. Green, Sir William, Lady Coventry and General Owen Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Green and Wilson were thus in an excellent position to watch the play, while Levet, who did not join in, also kept an eye upon it. It was not long, the defendants claim, before they discovered Sir William's sin. Green was even so taken aback at it that he left the room at once.

The sequel of this now famous game was an interview between the accused man and the Prince of Wales, when the former signed, under undue influence, as he now claims, the following pledge:

"In consideration of the promise made by the gentlemen whose names are subscribed, to preserve silence with reference to an accusation which has been made in regard to my conduct at baccarat on the night of Monday and Tuesday, the 8th and 9th of September, 1890, at Cranby Croft, I will on my part solemnly undertake never to play cards again as long as I live.

WILLIAM GORDON-CUMMING."

Those who signed the agreement were the people whose suspicions are alleged to have been aroused. From the testimony elicited it is certain that Sir William did not make the matter public. Some one did. Was it his Royal Highness, Mr. or Mrs. Lycett Green, Mr. or Mrs. Arthur Wilson or Berkeley Levet? Whoever may have made the scandal public the fact remains that had the heir to England's throne studied his Hoyle closer the game would have been carried on without affording temptation to any one to juggle with the chips.

"TIS I, OH, FATHER! ONLY I!"

Eugene Field, the jester, has again and again treated his readers to bits of verse as charming as this. It will always be so—the close communion of humor and pathos:

I thought myself indeed secure
 So fast the door, so firm the lock;
 But the toddling comes to lure
 My patient care with timorous knock.
 My heart were stoned could it withstand
 The sweetness of my baby's plea—
 "That trimmer, baby-kneeling, and,
 "Please let me in—it's only me."
 I threw aside the unfinished book,
 Beyond us of its tempting charms,
 And opening wide the door, I took
 My laughing darling in my arms.

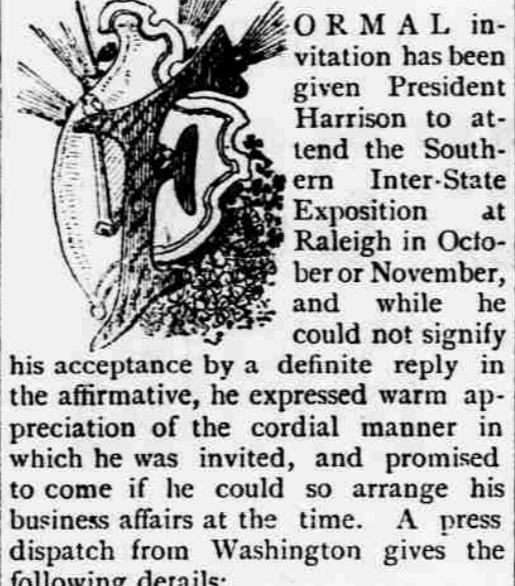
Who knows, but in eternity
 I, like a truant child, shall wait—
 The duties of a life to be
 Beyond the Heavenly Father's gate?
 And will that Heavenly Father heed
 The truant's supplicating cry,
 As the outer door I plead,
 "'Tis I, oh, Father! only I?"

An exchange says in the beginning God created the heavens and the earth and all things therein. He then created man and woman, and left the loafers on the corners, and in due time they multiplied and then spread into the post-offices, and depots and stores. In the latter place they sit and explain State and national problems that have vexed great minds, and partially by sampling goods. While he is thus engaged his wife is out washing for her neighbors, and the poor helpless children are left at home to care for themselves as best they can. There is nothing more noticeable than a loafer.

LET HIM COME.

MR. HARRISON MAY VISIT RALEIGH THIS FALL.

An Invitation Extended the President to Attend the Southern Exposition in October or November.



FORMAL invitation has been given President Harrison to attend the Southern Exposition at Raleigh in October or November, and while he could not signify his acceptance by a definite reply in the affirmative, he expressed warm appreciation of the cordial manner in which he was invited, and promised to come if he could so arrange his business affairs at the time. A press dispatch from Washington gives the following details:

The delegation, numbering about 100 prominent gentlemen, was headed by Senator Ransom, who, addressing the President in a conversational way, said that he had the great honor and the great pleasure of presenting to the President this delegation of gentlemen from the Southern States, a very large number of whom were from his home, some from the thirteen States and the city of Raleigh. There were people of that State and adjoining States who were distinguished in history, and he desired to express to the President the great wish of the delegation that the President and his Cabinet visit the Southern Exposition in October. The present delegation, he said, was the largest ever visiting Washington for such a purpose. The Senator said that owing to the necessary absence of the Governor of North Carolina, who, he was informed, could not leave the city or cross the State line for official reasons (here being no Lieutenant-Governor), the honor of presenting the delegation was conferred upon him.

The President and the delegation seemed quite amused at the excuse of the Senator for the Governor's absence, and the former said: "There is no reflection on your people, I hope." The Senator answered happily and witfully. The President then said that he appreciated the cordial invitation of the many who had come from their homes and the impressive cordiality of the invitation, and he felt that it ought to receive serious consideration.

At this point Senator Ransom said that his old friend, Senator Edmunds, were present, would say that it was the duty of the president of the United States to accept such an invitation from the people.

The President replied that it was kind of the Senator and the delegation to put it in such terms. "Of course," he said, "I cannot tell what might happen, but I can assure you that I do not doubt at all the evidence of your respect or your assurance, and I am sure I would be received with cordiality and kindness, which is very gratifying and greatly appreciated." He said, however, that he could not make promises. He was very chary about making promises all through his political life, because of criticisms passed upon them. When he came into the white house he adopted a rule never to make promises which might interfere with public business. During October and November, he, as well as the delegation, anticipated busy times, because of the reassembling of Congress. He was obliged to be drifting, in full sympathy with every movement for the display of the country's magnificent development and material prosperity in the arts and sciences. He would bear the invitation in mind, and when the time arrived he would see if he could arrange business to accept the invitation.

Hon. Patrick Walsh, then on behalf of the people of Georgia and also of North Carolina, invited the President to visit the Augusta exposition at the same time. He said: "I wish to say to you that the people of these states are Americans and that they are patriotic and that you will be received as President of the United States with open hearts and arms."

Mr. Wm. E. Ashley, of Raleigh, the architect of the Exposition, then presented the President with a handsome invitation made of Southern pine, in the form of a book, the inside of which contained samples of the productions of North Carolina, including leaf tobacco, cotton and mica. On the

inside was an inscription as follows:

"The citizens of the southern section of the Union send an earnest invitation to Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, and his cabinet to visit them at the capital city of 'The Old North State,' Raleigh, N. C., during the Southern Exposition in October and November, 1891."

Senator Ransom then presented each member of the delegation individually to the President, who gave them all a hearty welcome. Mayor Badger, of Raleigh, was introduced as the grandson of Hon. George E. Badger, who was secretary of the navy under the President's grandfather. He was given a cordial greeting and said: "Mr. President, if Secretary Tracy should get tired of his job, I would like to take my grandfather's place as you did your grandfather's." The President laughed at this happy saley.

After inviting the President the delegation waited on the Cabinet officers and invited them to attend the exposition. Postmaster-General Wamamaker and Secretary of Agriculture Rusk promised to go. Delegations also waited on heads of departments, several of whom accepted the invitation. Director Powell, of the geological survey, expressed great interest in the geological survey just begun in North Carolina and said it would be a great pleasure to attend the exposition.

The committee that waited on the Cabinet officers was composed of Senators Ransom, Messrs. Patrick H. Walsh, editor of the Augusta, Ga. Chronicle; M. Glennan, editor of the Norfolk Virginian; Maj. R. S. Tucker, E. A. White, Col. W. H. S. Burgwyn, J. C. Pritchard, Col. Paul B. Means, Col. T. B. Keogh, Hon. A. H. A. Williams, W. H. Snow, P. M. Wilson and John Nichols, of North Carolina. Maj. W. H. Malone was chairman of the committee that waited on the fish Commissioner; J. H. Wilcox on Commissioner of Education; N. Leary on Commissioner of Patents; Capt. John A. Williams on Commissioner of the Land Office; Dr. H. B. Battle on the Chief of the Weather Bureau; R. P. Gray on the Commission of Pensions; Joseph Daniels on the Director of the Geological Survey and the Superintendent of the Census. The committee felt confident that to-day's work will bring a large number of distinguished men to the Inter-State Exposition.

IS IT WISE?

[Progressive Farmer.]

It is wise for the friends of reform in our national affairs to ignore the reform of the tariff and put all their strength into the agitation in favor of the Sub-Treasury bill and in favor of the free coinage of silver? We answer this question without one moment of hesitation with an emphatic negative. It is constantly assumed by the reform press that the tariff is not a financial measure at all. It is, indeed, the most vital financial question that is now before the people. Any other measures of financial reform will be only partial and unsatisfactory without such a modification of our tariff system as will amount to the entire regeneration of our customs regulations. The mere statement of this truth must carry conviction to any mind that is capable of reasoning upon these questions at all.

Some who read this article may be inclined to say that the free silver issue should not be abandoned in favor of the tariff issue. Most certainly not. Those who think that the pressing of the tariff reform issue involves the abandonment of the free silver issue, have little ability to think upon this do not doubt at all the evidence of your respect or your assurance, and I am sure I would be received with cordiality and kindness, which is very gratifying and greatly appreciated.

To select one issue out of such a complication of infamous legislation as the country is suffering under at the present time is a very short-sighted and narrow, if not a positively blind and fatuous policy. But toward such a policy the agitators and discussions within the Alliance seem to be drifting. One hears a good deal nowadays about being true to Alliance demands; and not a few men have been denounced as Judases and traitors to the Alliance, because they do not agree with the majority upon certain questions of method. We want to remind those who are so ready to denounce denunciations against their brethren, that the reform of the tariff is just as much a part of the Alliance demands as is free silver. And we want to remind our brethren also that the man with one idea is dangerous in more senses than one.

We are in favor of free silver, because we think the Alliance can get these measures, because we think that the men in the other parties, who will be them to get these reforms, will be willing to unite with them to secure any other reform that may be demanded for the good of the country. We say it emphatically that those who press the silver issue to the ignoring of the tariff issue, are neither wise advisers nor safe leaders in this crisis.

HONORING GRANT.

UNVEILING OF A STATUE OF THE GREAT SOLDIER.

Erected to His Memory at Galena, Illinois—An Eloquent Oration by Chauncey M. Depue—His Estimate of Grant as a Soldier and Politician—His Life Reviewed.

ILLINOIS has at last seen erected within her borders a fitting monument to the memory of Gen. Grant, at Galena, his old home, a few days ago there was unveiled a statue of heroic size, in the presence of a multitude of people. Hon. Chauncey M. Depue, of New York, who has been styled "Our National Orator," delivered the address of the occasion.

Grant's career will be the paradox of history. Parallels cannot be drawn for him with the great captains of the world. Historians, by common consent, place Alexander the Great, Hannibal, Julius Caesar and Napoleon Bonaparte in the front rank. But each of them had learned the art of war by continuous service and unequalled opportunities, and displayed the most brilliant qualities at every period of their achievements. Hannibal and Caesar had won universal fame in the thirties. Alexander died at thirty-three, grieving because he had no more worlds to conquer, and Napoleon, at thirty-seven, was master of Europe. But Grant, at forty, was an obscure leather merchant in Galena. As a cadet at West Point he had risen only just above the middle of his class. As a subaltern on the frontier and in Mexico, he had done no more than perform his duty with the courage and capacity of the usual West Pointer. He had pursued agriculture with his usual care and industry. He was not afraid to do the work of the farm himself, nor ashamed to ride into St. Louis upon the load of wood which he was to sell, or to pile up for his customer, and yet almost any farmer in Mississippi was more successful. Clients failed to retain him as surveyor, his real estate office had to be closed, and he was not a factor in the tanners' firm.

But the moment that the greatest responsibilities were thrust upon him, and the fate of his country rested upon his shoulders, this indifferent farmer, business man, merchant, became the foremost figure of the century. The reserved powers of a dominant intellect, which ordinary affairs could not move, came into action. A mighty mind which God had kept for the hour of supreme danger to the Republic grasped the scattered elements of strength, solidified them into a restful force of organized victory. He divided the purposes of the enemy as well as he knew his own plans. His brain became clearer, his strategy more perfect, and his confidence in himself more serene as his power increased. He could lead the assault at Donelson, or the forlorn hope at Shiloh, or maneuver his forces with exquisite skill and rare originality of resources at Vicksburg, as the best brigade or corps commanders, or before Richmond calmly conduct a campaign covering a continent, and many armies with consummate generalship.

Lincoln's faith and power protected Grant from the calbs of the camp, from the hostility of the Secretary of War, from the politician in Congress, and from his constant and extreme peril, the horror of the country at a method of warfare which sacrificed thousands of lives in battle and assault for immediate results. But time has demonstrated that this course was wiser in tactics and more merciful to the men than a Favian policy and larger losses from diseases and exposure. Without this impregnable friend Grant's career would on many occasions have abruptly closed. Without the general in supreme command, upon whose genius he staked his administration and to whose skill he entrusted the fate of the republic, there might have been added to the list of illustrious patriots who have fallen victims to the unreasoning rage of a defeated and demoralized people, the name of Abraham Lincoln.

The most signal services rendered by Grant to his country were at Appomattox, and in his contest with President Johnson. The passions aroused by the civil war were most inflamed when the Confederacy collapsed. Grief and vengeance are bad counsellors. One serene intellect was possessed of an intuition which was second to prophecy, and was clothed with power. He saw through the vindictive suggestions of the hour, that the seceded States must be admitted to the Union, and their people vested with all the rights of American citizenship, and all the privileges of State government, or the war had been fought in vain. He sternly repressed the expressions of joy by his troops as the vanquished enemy marched by, with his famous order, "The war is over, the Rebels are our countrymen again, and the best sign of rejoicing after the victory will be to abstain from all demonstrations on the field."

There have been many Presidents of the United States and the roll will be indefinitely extended. We have had a number of brilliant soldiers, but only one great general. The honors of civil life could add nothing to the fame of General Grant, and it has been often argued that his career in the Presidency detracted from his reputation. Such will not be the judgment of the impartial historian. He was without experience or training for public life, and unfamiliar with politicians and their methods. The spoils system from which he could not escape, nearly wrecked his first administration. His mistakes were due to a quality which is the noblest of human virtues, loyalty to friends. Even at this short distance from scenes so vivid in our memories party rancor has lost its bitterness and blindness. The President will be judged not by the politics or policy of the hour, but according to the permanent value of the republic, of the measures which he promoted or defeated. The fifteenth amendment to the constitution was sure of adoption as one of the logical results of the war. By the Declaration of Independence, which had been a glittering absurdity for generations, became part of the fundamental law of the land, and the subject of pride, and not apology to the American people. The President's earnest advocacy hastened its ratification. On great questions affecting honor and credit of the nation he was always sound and emphatic. A people rapidly developing their material resources are subject to frequent financial conditions which cause stringency of money and commercial disaster. To secure quick fortunes debts are recklessly incurred, and debt becomes the author of a currency craze. President Grant set the wholesome fashion of resisting and reasoning with this frenzy. Against the advice of his Cabinet and many of his party admirers he vetoed the Inflation bill. He had never studied financial problems, and yet the same clear and intuitive grasp of critical situations which saved the country from bankruptcy by defeating fiat money, restored public and individual credit by the resumption of specie payments.

The finding of our war debt at a lower rate of interest made possible the magical payment of the principal. The admission of the last of the rebel States into the Union, and universal amnesty for political offenses quickened the latent loyalty of the South and turned its unfettered and fiery energies to that development of its unequalled natural wealth which has added incalculably to the prosperity and power of the Commonwealth.

These wise measures will ever form a brilliant page in American history, but the administration of Gen. Grant will have a place in the annals of the world for inaugurating and successfully carrying out the policy of the submission of international disputes to arbitration. The Geneva Conference, and the judicial settlement of the Alabama claims, will grow in importance and grandeur with time. As the nations of the earth disband their armaments and are governed by the laws of reason and humility, they will recur to this beneficent settlement between the United States and Great Britain, and General Grant's memorable words upon receiving the freedom of the city of London: "Although a soldier by education and profession, I have never felt any sort of fondness for war, and I have never advocated it, except as a means of peace"—and they will hail him as one of the benefactors of mankind.

We are not yet far enough from the passions of the civil strife to do full justice to the genius of the General who commanded the rebel army, England's greatest living general, Lord Wolsey, who served with him, assigns him a foremost place among the commanders of modern times. He possessed beyond most leaders the loyal and enthusiastic devotion of his people, and he was the idol of his army. In estimating the results and awarding the credit of the last campaign of the war, we must remember that General Lee had defeated or baffled every opponent for three years, and that after a contest unparalleled in desperate valor, frightful carnage and matchless strategy he surrendered his sword to Grant.

Workers in ornamental wood now assert that yellow pine, hard finished in oils, is the rival in beauty of any wood that grows, not excepting the costliest of the hard species, it being susceptible of receiving and maintaining as high a degree of polish as any known wood, while, when impregnated with oil, it is almost indestructible. In such a condition it is impervious to even hot grease and other substances that leave an ineffaceable stain upon white pine, maple and various other woods. The yellow pine referred to is the long leaf pine. Trees can be found of this species with a curled grain a little on the plan of "curly maple." No other wood can be made into more beautiful cabinet work.

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