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THAD R. MANNING, Publisher.

"CAROLINA, CAROLINA, HEAVEN'S BLESSINGS ATTEND HER."

Subscription \$1.00 Cash.

VOL. XI.

HENDERSON, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1892.

NO. 30.

YOUR CASE IS NOT HOPELESS
Cures all diseases
Electrohouse
AIDS NATURE IN NATURE'S OWN WAY.
IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO INVESTIGATE.
A. M. ELECTROPOISE CO.
1405 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.

ONE FACT IS WORTH A THOUSAND THEORIES.

The Twenty-Year Tontine policies of the Equitable Life Assurance Society maturing in 1891 return the policy holder all premiums paid, and the following rates of interest on the premiums which have been paid during the twenty years, in addition to the assurance of his life during the entire period.

20-Year Endowments.

AGE	Return in cash of all premiums with interest at the rate of
35	6 7-8 per cent.
45	6 3-4 per cent.
55	8 per cent.

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Tontine period terminating at the end of 20 years.

AGE	Return in cash of all premiums with interest at the rate of
35	2 3-4 per cent.
45	3 1-2 per cent.
55	5 1-2 per cent.

The return on the other kinds of policies is in proportion, depending upon the kind of policy and the premiums paid. There is no assurance extant in any company which compares with this. The Equitable is the strongest company in the World and transacts the largest amount of business.

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IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3.00
\$3.50
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\$2.00
FOR GENTLEMEN
\$3.00
\$2.50
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FOR LADIES
\$1.75
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W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE GENTLEMEN.
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.
OTHER SPECIALTIES in footwear are of the same high grade, and represent a money value far beyond the price charged. See that name and price are stamped on bottom of each shoe.
W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by
For sale here by N. LEHMAN

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DENTIST
HENDERSON, N. C.
Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
Office over E. C. Davis' store, Main Street, Jan. 18.

STEEL
RUBBER
STAMPS
Richardson, Va.

A FINE SPEECH.

SECONDING CLEVELAND'S NOMINATION.

James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, at the Chicago Convention, Talks Sense and Delights His Hearers.

Kentucky was next called. The chairman of the Kentucky delegation arose and said: "This State has no candidate to present to the Convention. But we have selected Mr. McKenzie to second the name of a gentleman already in nomination."

James A. McKenzie—I shall not long intrude myself upon the patience of this convention. I want to say in the outset that if I address it longer than three minutes, I sincerely trust that some honest, tired Democrat will suspend my cadaver from one of the crossbeams of this highly artistic but somewhat leaky auditorium. I arise, sir, for the purpose of seconding the nomination of a distinguished New Yorker, one whose nomination has already—

"A voice—"Which one?"
Mr. McKenzie—You wait a minute. One whose nomination has already been made by a convention larger and more potent than this; a convention of unthought and unpurchasable Democrats; a convention remote from towns, unawed by influence and unbranded gain; a convention whose hall reaches from Rainy Lake to Key West and from Androskoggin to Yubadum. This period of the speaker produced a convulsion of laughter at the subsidence of which he said, as several cries of "Go on" fell from the air: "Give me time to catch my second wind, won't you?" [A voice—"Give him an hour." Pardon the force and seeming profanity of the last geographical allusion. [Laughter.] All over the country the Democrats realize that Mr. Cleveland—loud applause and cheers—is the honest, earnest, persistent, defiant, relentless opponent of that axiom of the Republican party, which announces that "in the sweat of a hired man's face thou shalt eat bread."

As the speaker paused, apparently to catch his "second wind," he was greeted with cries of "Go on," "Take your time," "We will never suspend you."

The speaker continued: If you knew how many good things I had to say, you would keep as a dormouse in a prayer meeting. [Laughter and an occasional cry of "time's up."] Do you want me to stop? [The audience indicated that it did not in a most emphatic manner.] The American people believe that Mr. Cleveland is the most persistent advocate of everything on God's green earth that is right—[applause] and the persistent advocate, or opponent, rather, of everything that is wrong, [laughter] and he wants to see the blessings of civil and religious liberty entailed upon the remotest posterity, and if you can pick a flaw in that platform, do it.

Republican party levied a tax upon everything that enters into the domestic consumption of the average household, except air and sunshine and water—[laughter]—and the only reason they have not taxed these articles is because nobody in New England is engaged in the manufacture of either one of them. [Loud applause and cheers.] Mr. Chairman, if anybody in New England ever sets up a sunshine factory, they will start the report that God Almighty is making an indifferent article of sunshine, and that it is militating against the dignity of American labor.

"I represent, allow me to say in conclusion, in my judgment, more than half of the terrified Democrats of Kentucky—[loud cries of "Good"—a State, thank God, where the "damned lie" is the first lick—laughter]—a State that uses a kind of liquor so good as to make intemperance a virtue; a State that produces a breed of horses so fast as to keep the wind in perpetual jealousy, and make the lightning like a puling paralytic. [Laughter.]

"Representing, Mr. Chairman, more than half the Democrats of that great State, it affords me great pleasure to say that on every hillside, in every valley of that magnificent Commonwealth, where the sun delights to kiss her cheek like a lover, everybody, male and female, including Indians not taxed—[laughter]—is for Grover Cleveland." [Applause.]—Chicago Herald.

SENATOR TELLER, of Colorado, recognizes the danger which menaces his party in the West by the Third party movement, and is endeavoring to keep the States in order to prevent the election of the President from being thrown into the House, which, he thinks, would be the case should two or three of them be captured by the new political organization.

The Sanford Express says: Madam Rumor says a great many of the farmers of the county who have for the last three months been affiliating with the Third party, are returning to the old ship of Democracy. They see that the Revision means force bill, negro rule, blood-shed and strife.

MY MOTHER.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

My mother! How these magic words, My heart with rapture thrill!
Wooling from memory's hearted chords
Their sweetest music still;
Down the dim pathway of the years,
My footsteps I retrace,
Till, shining through a mist of tears,
I see my mother's face.

The sweet mouth, ever wont to speak
With such a winning way,
The soulful eyes, the dimpled cheek,
The dark hair, streaked with gray;
The moon, so full of gentleness,
The form, so fine and fair,
The love no tongue can e'er express—
All, all again are there!

I see her kneeling down to pray,
My footsteps I retrace,
I feel the tender hand that lay
Upon my curly head;
And, following the "good-night" kiss,
I hear—Oh! crown of joy—
(How well I yet remember this!)
Her fond, "God bless my boy!"

Back to the day's of manhood's prime,
My footsteps I retrace,
To the dear spot, the sad, sweet time,
When last I saw her face;
Beside the open gate I stand,
And tears are in her eyes;
I feel the last grasp of her hand,
I hear her last good-bye.

My mother! Many a year ago
She entered into rest,
Above her head the roses blow,
And violets on her breast;
Yet is her face the fairest still,
In memory's golden frame,
And still my heart strings throbb'd and thrill,
At mention of her name.

Vote of The North Carolina Delegation at Chicago.

Let all criticism, therefore, upon North Carolina's small vote for Cleveland cease at once, for that was the finest piece of engineering in the whole convention, and North Carolina comes off with the honor of naming the second man on the national ticket—and that honor to one of North Carolina's paragon. —Goldboro Argus.

The large vote given by the North Carolinians to Mr. Stevenson for the presidential office boosted him a vast deal when it came to selecting a nominee for the office of Vice President. Without this help—without this attention having been called to him—it is very doubtful, indeed, if Mr. Stevenson's candidacy would have been successful. —Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

It is evident from the vote that Mr. Stevenson owes his prominence before the convention to the support he received from this State, and doubtless his nomination to the vice presidency was due to the loyalty of the North Carolina delegation. It is a victory to have nominated the Vice President and this victory was won by our State. The Chronicle offers its compliments to the delegates. —State Chronicle.

The North Carolina delegation went to Chicago untroubled in terms; but there was a drift of opinion that found expression in various ways to the effect that no matter how much Cleveland was esteemed, the North Carolina delegation had better cast their votes for another candidate. We think the North Carolina delegation followed the sentiment that prevailed in the conventions which gave them their credentials. They represented the feeling in North Carolina. —Raleigh News and Observer.

An Income Tax Demanded.

Our sensible contemporary, the Butler Herald, makes a strong argument for an income tax, and urges the Democratic house to make the issue. It says:

Our law-making power cannot say in so many words that a man or a family shall not be worth a billion of dollars—as the Vanderbilt family will be in the next twenty-five years—ten million, or one million of dollars. But the government can levy a graded income tax to make the acquisition of such monstrous fortunes almost impossible. It is the duty of our representatives in congress, so far as their power goes, to pass such an act, and let the Republican senate and president refuse to give it their sanction if they dare. The people will then see clearly who are their friends and who their foes, and they, the people, will then no doubt turn out their oppressors and fill their places with men who have some proper conception of right and justice.

The sentiment of the people is so overwhelmingly in favor of such a tax that we do not see how it can be postponed much longer. Republican opposition will make that party more plainly than ever the tool of plutocracy, and the masses will rally round the standard of Democracy and show it under their wither bolts. The income tax is bound to come.

Col. John R. Fellows, speaking of Cleveland's chances in New York, says: "Tammany will do better work for Cleveland this year than she did four years ago, and in saying that I do not mean to say that Tammany had neglected her duty by the presidential candidate. What I mean is, an impression prevails that our organization is hostile to Cleveland. We are not hostile to him, but since this impression exists we think we must neutralize it by putting forth our best efforts. I believe we will do better work for Cleveland this year than we would have done if Tammany had not opposed him."

GEN. STEVENSON'S great grand uncle was a signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

PLATFORM

OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Adopted by the Convention at Omaha Last Week.

Assembled on the anniversary of the birthday of the nation and filled with the spirit of the grand chief who established our independence, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of the plain people, with which class it originated. We assert our purposes to be identical with the purposes of the National constitution—to form a more perfect union and establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity. We declare that this republic can only endure as a free government while built upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the nation; that it cannot be pinned together by bayonets; that the civil war is over, and the passion and resentment which grew out of it must die with it, and that we must be in fact, as we are in name, one united brotherhood.

Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world. Our annual productions amount to billions of dollars in value, which must within a few weeks or months be exchanged for billions of dollars of commodities consumed in their production. The existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make this exchange. The results are falling prices, the formation of combines and rings, the impoverishment of the producing class. We pledge ourselves that if given power we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation in accordance with the terms of our platform.

We believe that the powers of government—in other words, of the people—should be expanded (as in the case of the postal service) as rapidly and as far as the good sense of an intelligent people and the teachings of Providence shall justify, to the end that the oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land. While our sympathies as a party of reform are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions—important as they are—as secondary to the great issues now pressing for solution, and upon which not only our individual prosperity, but the very existence of free institutions depend; and we ask all men to first help us to determine whether we are to have a republic to administer before we differ as to conditions on which it is to be administered.

Believing that the forces of reform in this country will never cease to move forward until every wrong is righted, and equal rights established for all the men and women of this country, we declare, therefore—

First. That the union of the labor forces of the United States this day consummated shall be permanent and perpetual. May its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and aid in the uplifting of mankind.

Second. Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. If any man will not work neither shall he eat. The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies are identical.

Third. We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads, and should the government enter the work of owning and managing all railroads we should favor an amendment to the Constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service should be placed under civil service regulations of the most rigid character, so as to prevent the increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional government employees.

Fourth. We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that, without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable, and efficient means of distribution direct to the people at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent. per annum be provided, as set forth in the subtreasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or a better system; also by payments in the discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

(A) We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

(B) We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

(C) We demand a graduated income tax.

(D) We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all state and national revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

(E) We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the

earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

(F) The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

(G) The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

NORTH CAROLINA AT THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

There is no matter in which the people of North Carolina are more deeply interested, than the success of the exhibit which they will make at the Columbian Exposition. This Exposition will furnish us an opportunity of making the world acquainted with our great and varied resources, and if a proper exhibit can be made, the benefit resulting to our State will be incalculable. There are a number of departments in which we could excel almost any other State if these interests are properly illustrated. We have a greater variety of minerals, metal and gems, than any other State. We have a greater variety of valuable timbers. Our agricultural products are more varied, and include a larger variety of those in the cultivation of which there is great profit.

We note with great pleasure the satisfactory progress which is being made by the Department of Agriculture, assisted by the ladies of the State, in preparing our exhibit. When we consider the limited resources at their command, they have so far done remarkably well and deserve the gratitude of the people of the State. They should receive a more hearty and cordial assistance from the people. By a united and earnest effort we will have a display of our resources at Chicago of which we need not be ashamed. We learn that great progress has been made in preparing the exhibit of fish and fowls and that in this department we will make a magnificent show. We also learn that the Durham Bull Tobacco Company will make a show of the products of their mammoth factory, and we venture to say there will be nothing at Chicago to equal it, for when Jule Carr undertakes to do anything he always does it well.

We are not informed as to the progress the ladies have made in raising the necessary funds to erect a State building, but have no doubt that their efforts will be successful. They have worked diligently and deserve great praise. The time has come when whatever they lack in raising the necessary amount should be made up at once by our wealthy citizens. These women have worked faithfully and deserve to be at once relieved from the burden by the generous contributions of the wealthy citizens of the State, many of whom could contribute the whole amount without inconvenience.

GET TO WORK.

Well organized work is what is now needed in the Democratic ranks in this State and county. It would be well to get down to work and that pretty quick.

Thorough organization in every township will be more effectual than a great many campaign speeches, though the speeches are also necessary.

The Atlanta Constitution, writing along this line, puts the matter in a nutshell, by saying: "The committees will have to be organized; the literature must be provided; a fund must be raised and a corps of active workers must be organized."

It will not do in such a struggle to rely wholly upon a platform and a ticket. Our workers must get out among the people and sound the danger signal everywhere.

Inactivity among our leaders will cause apathy among the masses, and apathy is just what our opponents hope for.

A few speeches will not accomplish everything. From now until November what we need is work—intelligent work, organized work, determined, enthusiastic and untiring work.

That's the way to win the fight.—Durham Sun.

DURHAM Recorder: "Our farming friends tell us that so far the crop prospects are most favorable. They are about through harvesting wheat, and it is excellent; we learn that oats in many sections are said to be the best in the last twenty years."

When a man feels hungry, he does not feel anything else.

SHOT LIKE DOGS.

BLOODY SCENES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Pinkerton Men Armed With Winchester Rifles and Workingmen at Carnegie Iron Works Have a Piteous Battle at Homestead.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 6.—Pittsburg has had another experience with labor riots, and this time, as during the fatal scenes which were witnessed during the railroad riots of 1877, blood has been shed, life jeopardized and valuable property placed in danger. This time there was no destruction of property, but the mob was thoroughly well organized, well disciplined and had officers at their head to conduct operations. The force embraced all the men employed in the extensive plant of the Carnegie Iron and Steel Company, at Homestead, some eight miles east of Pittsburg. "And a battle, which, for blood-thirstiness and boldness of execution, has not been excelled in actual warfare, was waged from 4 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock this afternoon, and only ceased when the force of Pinkertons brought to the place to suppress the strike, unconditionally surrendered, leaving their arms in the barges in which they had been transported to the works."

The riot to-day was the culmination of troubles which have been brewing at Homestead for the past month. The Carnegie company submitted a scale to govern their workmen in the steel plant and announced that it was their ultimatum. The scale made a sweeping reduction in the wages of skilled men and it was officially announced that unless the terms were complied with before July 1st the places of the workmen would be filled by others. This was followed by the peremptory refusal on the part of the company to recognize the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Iron Workers as such, or to confer with any committee of workmen short of an acceptance of the terms offered.

The men stated that they would never submit to the proposed reduction and announced their determination to resist any effort on the part of the Carnegie to start up their plant with non-union men.

As both sides were determined, both proceeded to prepare for the contest which culminated in the deeds of violence and bloodshed that were witnessed to-day in that big hive of industry on the Monongahela.

The contest was precipitated by the workmen at Homestead hanging in effigy, H. C. Frick, president of the company, and in retaliation the company ordered an immediate shutdown of the big works two days before the time provided by the contract under which the men were working.

The employees at once proceeded to organize for defense and the company erected a high board fence around the entire works, giving them the appearance of an immense stockade, the sides being pierced with portholes, and the top protected with three strands of barbed-wire ready to be charged with a deadly current of electricity.

Yesterday the Carnegie company announced their intention to proceed to get ready to make repairs and the officials asked the sheriff to appoint deputies to protect their property. The sheriff sent a small squad of men up to the works as the strikers assembled in force and notified them to get out of town, as no disorder was intended and that no damage would be done to any property. They even offered to be sworn in as deputies and to give bonds for faithful performance of their duties as conservators of the peace.

When this offer was declined, the advisory committee which had been directing the action of the workmen, and which had held turbulent spirits among the workmen in check, was immediately dissolved and all records of the committee promptly destroyed.

The developments to-day showed that the application made for the assistance of the sheriff was merely for the purpose of covering what was intended to be a coup d'etat on the part of the Carnegie company in clandestinely introducing a body of Pinkerton detectives into the mill enclosure. The detectives, too, had been in rendezvous some five or six miles below the city on the Ohio river, at which point two model barges had been prepared for them.

When the boats attempted to land the workmen broke through the fence surrounding the mill, and entreaching themselves behind piles of steel billets, prepared to resist the landing of the detectives.

By 4 o'clock in the morning an effort was made to land the detectives, but the strikers met them and a fierce battle was precipitated, both sides exchanging a heavy volley of shots. The detectives were all armed with Winchester rifles, but at the point where the attempt to land was made was a steep embankment and they were compelled to go in single file and were soon driven back to the boats by the steady fire from the shore.

The noise of the battle spread about the borough like wild fire, and thousands of men, women and children thronged to the river bank to witness the fight in progress. The Pinkerton men were determined to land and

fired volley after volley into the ranks of the strikers, many of whom were downed by bullets, some of them being fatally injured and others killed outright.

As the battle progressed the strikers took a position behind the breastworks hastily constructed of steel and billets and from this place of safe refuge were able to pick off the detectives as soon as they appeared on the decks of the boats.

When it was found that little impression could be made by cannon on the boats, an effort was made to fire the barges, and thus compel the detectives to leave the vessels or suffer the terrible fate of being burned alive. This was procured and oil was spotted on the sides and decks of the barges, and while this was being done barrel after barrel of oil was emptied into the river above the mooring place, the object being to allow it to float against the boats and ignite it. This terrible deed was attempted several times, but the boats did not burn, and then the mob became infuriated and hurled dynamite bombs at the vessels with great effect.

The situation of the detectives was such as to appall the stoutest heart. The men had been left cooped up in the barges at the mercy of the infuriated mob. The towboats had left them, and they were so encompassed by the maddened army of strikers that no succor could reach them. Three times they ran up a flag of truce, but as many times it was stricken down by bullets fired by the strikers.

At 6 o'clock the Pinkerton men hung out another white flag and this time it was respected and a committee of the strikers went aboard to propose terms of capitulation. They guaranteed safe conduct for the Pinkertons provided they left their arms and ammunition behind and agreed to leave the place under guard.

The detectives had no alternative and promptly accepted the terms, some of the men saying that it was the first time that they had ever submitted to such a humiliating surrender. When an inspection of the boats was made it was found that seven of the Pinkerton men had been killed and twenty or thirty wounded, many of them so badly that they will die.

As they were brought from the boat they presented a terrible appearance. Many were besmeared with blood, while all of them showed signs of exhaustion from the long confinement in close quarters between the deck.

Homestead, Pa., July 6.—"The list of killed and injured as near as can be ascertained at midnight is as follows: KILLED.

Martin Foy, John Morris, Jules Markeskey, Henry Streigel, Peter Heise, David Davis, Robert Foster, William Johnston, J. H. Klein. Two unknown Hungarians. Nine Pinkerton deputies, whose names have not been learned, as most of them were known by numbers.

WOUNDED.

David Lester, a detective, shot in the head and ankle sprained, not serious.

Fred H. Hind, chief of detectives, shot in the leg.

Russell Wells, a detective, shot in the leg.

J. G. Housman, a detective, shot in the knee.

George W. Ruter, a Homestead steel worker, shot in the hip and dangerously wounded.

Lawrence Laughlin, a steel worker, thigh broken.

An unknown Pole, shot in the knee, unconscious from loss of blood.

John McCurry, watchman of the steamer Little Bill, shot in the groin, dangerously.

Andrew Sutler, Joseph Zoldo, Wallace Michael Murry, John Kane, shot through the leg.

Andrew Scutley, shot through the knee cap.

The Pinkerton men say seven of their number were killed outright and eleven wounded. They believe several of their men were thrown off the Little Bill into the river.

Homestead, Pa., July 7.—Homestead is strangely silent this morning. It is the quiet of sober afterthought. The leaders are wondering what will be the next step. The men are bathing their wounds or making preparations to bury their dead. Except for the large crowds of sightseers, the town would be more than normally still. The leaders of the men propose at once to have the fence on Carnegie's property rebuilt and also to repair all other damage caused by yesterday's riot. This will be done so as to prevent any suits for damages from the company. The old guards were secured by the men and placed on duty to again look after the company's interests. There is much surprise here over the report of release by the sheriff of the Pinkerton guards. When the men agreed not to kill the guards it was with the understanding that they should be placed in jail until they should be placed in jail until their release against them. The report of their release excited much angry discussion at first, but this was quieted when it was remembered that if the men appeared as witnesses they would themselves be liable to prosecution for riot. Several of the leaders expressed relief over the release and believed no legal complications would arise.

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In addition to my Grocery business, and part from it, I have