

THE HERALD.

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 A. M. WOODALL, Editor.
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THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1892.

OUR CANDIDATES.

- For President
 DAVID BENNETT HILL,
 of New York.
- For Vice-President
 HORACE M. BOIES,
 of Iowa.
- THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.**
- For Governor,
 ELIAS CARR,
 of Edgecombe.
- For Lieutenant Governor,
 RUFUS A. DOUGHTON,
 of Alleghany.
- For Secretary of State,
 OCTAVIUS COKE,
 of Wake.
- For Supt. of Public Instruction,
 JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
 of Johnston.
- For Attorney-General,
 FRANK I. OSBORNE,
 of Mecklenburg.
- For Judge of the twenty-fifth
 District,
 GEORGE A. SHUFORD.
- For Electors at Large,
 CHARLES B. AYCOCK,
 ROBERT B. GLENN.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION MEETS IN CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JUNE 22ND, 1892.

The Third party held meetings in several counties of the State last Saturday. In most cases they were thinly attended and the character of the men who attended is conclusive proof that there is not much to be feared from them by the Democrats. Here in our county they organized. Some were in favor of only a national ticket but the majority was in favor of a ticket for the nation, state and county and so carried it in their convention. Their chairman made a regular Republican speech and is in favor of the change in the government of the state so that the people will vote for all the officers from magistrates to president. He is against paying the confederate soldiers, who are crippled and to old to work, a pension, but endorses the St. Louis platform which proposes to pay the Union soldiers the difference in the depreciated currency in which they were paid and gold. Can any man in the South who shouldered a musket during the late war join hands with this man and vote the Third party ticket? We say no.

The death of Col. L. L. Polk is quite a sad intelligence to a large number of his followers in this state and throughout the Union and is a sad blow to the organization of which he was president and also to the Third party as he was considered one of its ablest leaders. Col. Polk was doubtless the most widely known of any North Carolinian, having made speeches all over the United States in the last few years as president of the National Farmer's Alliance, and as such made hosts of friends in all the states where he went.

He was born in Anson county in 1837 and was reared on a farm. He received his education at Davidson College and was elected to the General Assembly by the Whig party in 1860 and was appointed Commissioner of Agriculture in 1887. He commenced the publication of the Progressive Farmer at Winston in 1886 and afterwards moved it to Raleigh. His remains were brought to Raleigh Sunday evening. The funeral services were held from the First Baptist church (of which he was a member) by Rev. Dr. Carter, pastor, and his remains interred in Oakdale Cemetery. THE HERALD extends its sympathies to the family of the deceased in their sad bereavement.

Pay up your subscription.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY MASS MEETING.

Pursuant to the general call well advertised over the county a mass meeting of friends of the People's Party and supporters of the St. Louis platform assembled in the Court House last Saturday. Twenty-nine men took part and twenty-nine only. They were from townships as follows: Smithfield 3, Ingram's 3, Bentonsville 2, Boon Hill 4, Selma 4, Beulah 13. Not a single man from the balance of the county took any part until when the meeting was about to adjourn a man from Banner came in and gave his adhesion.

The proceedings began by a short speech from Mr. W. B. Rains, showing the reason for the call. He said that the people could not stand the State ticket and platform of the Democratic party lately adopted at Raleigh. That he was in favor of cutting loose from the Democracy and nominating all candidates from President to constable. He said the State and county administration should be in the hands of the St. Louis people. That things were going wrong in the State; that the last legislature was the most extravagant ever held; that convicts were being made to farm and work on the Roanoke river and these crops cut down the price of honest men's labor; that they should not be allowed to do this but should be kept in the walls of the Penitentiary all the time and fed at as little expense as possible and treated so that they would not care to steal again; that the Agricultural and Mechanical College should be abolished; that the pensions to disabled confederate soldiers in North Carolina should be abolished; that 9 cents on each poll goes to pension confederate soldiers and that this was unjust; that it forced negroes to pay for their own freedom; that the People's Party promised to change all this when it got into power. He then closed by approving the St. Louis demands in full. He was loudly applauded by most of the other 28. He was made permanent chairman.

Mr. D. T. Massey was made Secretary. He made a short speech, condemned THE SMITHFIELD HERALD severely for its democracy; eulogized Col. Polk, and declared for a new party in the nation but said the State and counties were all right and should not be disturbed.

The roll of townships was then called and five answered. As he called township after township without getting a response, Mr. Massey stopped and said "this is no time for cowards" and commenced again at the first, five finally answered. These retired and selected three delegates each to the convention at Raleigh. 9 townships were unrepresented. The township executive committees were appointed and as men were too scarce to go around, it was moved and adopted that the delegates be made the committee-men also. It was then moved and carried that a full State and county ticket be put in the field, the executive committee to call the convention at the proper time.

Mr. W. H. Wellons made a speech, said he was done with Wall Street Democracy &c. Mr. Mathew Casey then addressed the convention. He said he moved to Johnston from Wayne 12 years ago and brought \$8000.00 in cash with him, and had about lost it all. He had breakfast at home and also expected to eat supper at the same place; that last year he lost \$264.00 farming; that he worked hard, but that being rather fleshy he could not do as much as he desired and that the heat worried him; that his house had been robbed, once since he had been in Johnston county, and that he had met much bad luck; that he started to Washington City a week or two ago; did not know the way; the train did however and he got there; went to the Treasury department to see Chas. Smith, uncle of the Potts boys; was met at the door by a negro porter; asked the negro what pay he was getting, he said \$40.00 per month. He said that on account of his own flesh he could not get \$10.00 for ditching. So he decided to leave the Democratic party.

Mr. A. Wallace, said he was in for the new movement. It was necessary. That the defeat of the free coinage had set the hair on the dogs and even on the mules so that they could not be cured; that the people were ready for the move; that they would carry the election; that as soon as a few white men broke away from the democratic party he knew

the negroes would immediately join them and they would carry the county and State. He said this was his first effort at public speaking. He was loudly applauded by most of the 28 and his remarks seemed to be very popular.

Mr. J. W. Canaday said he was a People's party man for the sake of his children &c. He said the Progressive Farmer was not an organ of the People's Party &c. (He afterwards retracted this and admitted that it was.) This closed the speaking. Mr. D. T. Massey then announced that he would read the St. Louis Preamble and Platform. He read out of one paper until he got to the original 12th plank (the soldier clause) and then changed to another. A by-stander (a good democrat) asked him to read the first. He hesitated and said he would read it, if the St. Louis platform men requested it. On motion they decided not have it read and he read no further. At this time Mr. P. G. Ward was seen in the back of the hall (where most of the democrats sat) and was called upon for a speech. He said he took no part in such meetings; was a democrat and felt more like leaving than remaining at such a meeting. (Mr. Ward is a young man of energy and promise and a sterling democrat as well as a zealous alliance man and takes no stock in this movement.) The meeting then adjourned and Mr. J. H. Pous arose in the rear of the hall and asked all democrats to remain and assist in forming an Elias Carr Democratic Club. The bell was tapped and soon about 100 democrats appeared mostly countrymen and farmers. The meeting was organized by electing Mr. C. F. Kirby, chairman and A. M. Woodall, secretary. Mr. L. R. Waddell was called upon to address the club, said he had heard the People's Party meeting through. He thought the men who took part in it were honest and good men, striving for the right, but were making a great mistake in leaving the democratic party; that their only hope of relief was in it. His speech was conservative, earnest and wise.

Mr. D. R. Stafford then addressed the club. He said he was one of the first men in this county to join the Alliance and he was sad to think the day had come when such a meeting could be held as the Third Party meeting just over; that he felt it was a disgrace to the Alliance for men, pretending to be alliance men, to meet and denounce such alliance brethren as Elias Carr, Octavius Coke and J. C. Scarborough, and plot to defeat them by combining with negroes. This was not alliance doctrine but was rank and disgraceful treason to the order; that the democrats had given the alliance a fair showing and all true alliance men were satisfied and delighted with the ticket; that he was not prepared to make a speech; was in his work clothes, but that he could not sit still and hear such talk. He said it was in bad taste for men pretending to be alliance men and farmers to denounce and criticize the last legislature as Mr. Rains had done; that it doubtless made some few mistakes, but it should be remembered that it was composed almost entirely of inexperienced men, farmers, who were serving their first term, and mistakes were unavoidable; that farmers when not experienced, made mistakes just as other people did, but they could and would be remedied, and experience prevent other mistakes; that he worked for his living, but was a free man and after fully considering the state of the country, he saw no hope of redress outside of the Democratic party; that he would stand by it, and felt confident it would win. He said he would stop his Progressive Farmer as it has deserted the alliance cause and had gone in to the Third Party. His speech was forcible, strong and to the point and elicited much applause.

At this point Mr. J. H. Pous read a telegram announcing the death of Col. L. L. Polk and moved that the club express its condolence and sympathy to the family of Col. Polk which was done by a unanimous vote. Committees were then appointed to perfect organization, prepare constitution, by-laws &c., and to report at the next meeting to be called by the chairman. Many went up and enrolled their names.

We predict that this is about the last we will hear of the People's Party in Johnston county. To purify Your blood Take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOW SILVER WAS DEMONETIZED.

Congressional Corruption.

DENVER, Colo., May 12.—Mr. Frederick A. Luckenbach is a citizen of Denver, and is well and favorably known by many of Colorado's leading business men. He has been engaged for two years past in introducing his pneumatic pulverizer and has met with flattering success. It having come to the ears of Mr. M. H. Slater, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Silver League that Mr. Luckenbach possessed the startling information contained in the following affidavit, that energetic gentleman waited upon him and induced him to put the whole story into explicit form and give it to the public. This Mr. Luckenbach did, and the result is the affidavit published below:

State of Colorado, County of Arapahoe Frederick Luckenbach, being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: "I am 62 years of age. I was born in Bucks county, Pa. I removed to the city of Philadelphia in the year 1846, and continued to reside there until 1866, when I removed to the city of New York. In Philadelphia I was in the furniture business. In New York I branched into machinery and invention, and am the patentee of Luckenbach's Pneumatic Pulverizer, which machines are now in use generally in the eastern part of the United States and in Europe. I now reside in Denver, having removed from New York two years ago. I am well known in New York. I have been a member of the Produce Exchange and am well acquainted with many members of that body. I am well known by Mr. Erastus Wiman. In the year 1865 I visited London, England, for the purpose of placing there Pennsylvania oil properties in which I was interested. I took with me letters of introduction to many gentlemen in London, among them one to Mr. Ernest Seyd, from Robert M. Foust, ex Treasurer of Philadelphia. I became well acquainted with Mr. Seyd and with his brother, Richard Seyd, who I understand is yet living. I visited London thereafter every year, and at each visit renewed my acquaintance with Mr. Seyd, and upon each occasion became his guest, one or more times joining his family at dinner or other meals. In February, 1874, while on one of these visits and while his guest at dinner, I, among other things, alluded to rumors afloat of Parliamentary corruption, and expressed astonishment that such corruption should exist. In reply to this, he told me he could relate facts about the American Congress that would place it far ahead of the English Parliament in that line.

So far the conversation was at the dinner table between us. His brother Richard and others were there also, this was table talk between Mr. Ernest Seyd and myself. After dinner ended he invited me to another room, where he resumed the conversation about legislative corruption. He said: "If you will pledge me your honor as a gentleman not to divulge what I am about to tell you while I live I will convince you that what I said about the corruption of the American Congress is true." I gave him my promise and he then continued: "I went to America in 1872-3, authorized to secure, if I could the passage of a bill demonetizing silver. It was to the interest of those whom I represented—the Governors of the Bank of England—to have it done. I took with me £100,000, with instructions that if that was not sufficient to accomplish the object, to draw for another £100,000, or as much more as was necessary." He told me the German bankers were also interested in having it accomplished. He said he was the financial adviser of the bank. He said: "I saw the committees of the House and Senate and paid the money and stayed in America until I knew the measure was safe."

I asked if he would give names of the members to whom he gave the money, but this he declined to do. He said: "Your people will not now comprehend the far-reaching extent of that measure, but they will in after years. Whatever you may think of corruption in the English Parliament, I assure you I would not have dared to make such an attempt here as I did in your country. I expressed my shame to him for my countrymen in our legislative bodies. The conversation drifted into other minor subjects, and after that, though I met him many times, the matter

was never again referred to. (Signed) FREDERICK A. LUCKENBACH. Subscribed and sworn to before me at Denver, this 9th day of May, A. D., 1892. (Signed) JAMES A. MILLER, Clerk Supreme Court, State of Colorado. —From the Globe Democrat.

THE MINNEAPOLIS CONVENTION.

The Republican delegates from all the states met at Minneapolis, Minnesota, on June 7th to nominate a candidate for President and vice-President. Blaine's friends were there early and working for Blaine with all the possible chicanery to defeat President Harrison for re-nomination and laid every obstacle in the way. The Harrison men were there doing all they could for Harrison, after considerable discussion and much waste of time Gov. McKinley of Ohio was made chairman of the convention. The committees were appointed and retired and day after day the convention met but the committee on credentials did not report until Friday morning. It was thought that this was due to the blaine men holding them back to get things to work for Blaine, but to no avail, for when the committee reported and the report adopted and announced made by the chairman that the nominations were in order, Benjamin Harrison was put in nomination and nominated on the first ballot. J. G. Baime, Governor McKinley, Tom Reed and Robert Lincoln were also put in nomination but each received a light vote.

Whitelaw Reid of New York, editor of the Tribune, was nominated by acclamation for vice-President by the convention. Harrison and Reid are a strong republican team and the Democrats will have to work hard for their defeat. Very few Southern men will vote for them. They are both pledged to support the force bill and President Harrison's record in the South as President needs no comment. Reid is a regular South-hater as all who know anything of the Tribune are well aware and if he had it in his power he would put a negro in every office in the South. Blaine's friends say that Harrison got his nomination from the office holders and the negroes from the South.

In the Third party convention held in the Court House last Saturday, Mr. D. T. Massey, secretary of the convention, denounced THE HERALD for its course and claimed that it was not in sympathy with the reform movement. THE HERALD has its convictions and is as much in favor of reform as Mr. Massey or any one belonging to the Third party but it does not think any reform can be had for people of the South outside the Democratic party and because it holds these principles Mr. Massey takes the privilege to denounce it. We expect no kind words from a man who claims, or has claimed until recently, to be a Democrat, who never voted a straight Democratic ticket in his life.

In another column, we print an article from the Globe Democrat, purporting that the Republicans were hired by European money to demonetize silver in 1872. If this be true how can any man vote for that party now. They are more corrupt now than then, as they have had the control of the government ever since. We would ask every man, who has an idea of voting the Third party ticket to think seriously before he does so and think about the effects of a Third party. A Third party in the South means the retaining of this same Republican party in power for the next quarter of a century. The Democratic party when it gets into power will put silver back to her original standard, as a money metal, in the United States, and we ask all white men of the south to stand firm for the Democratic party and not divide.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a man, she clung to Castoria. When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

LAND SALE: By virtue of the power conferred by the deed executed to me by John C. Simmons on the 30th day of September 1890, I will sell for cash on Saturday the 16th day of July 1892, at the Court House door in the town of Smithfield, a tract of land described in said mortgage, a full description of which will appear by reference to Book "B", No. 5, page "84", in the office of Johnston County. Said tract contains about 26 acres. This 15th day of June 1892. L. R. WADDELL, Mortgagee.

ONE WORD. Livery Notice!

I come to you with a small affair that you may need. In England, the Continent and many foreign countries, myself and wares are well known. Many American families on their return from aboard bring my articles with them, for they know them pretty well, but you may not be one of these.

Confidence between man and man is slow of growth, and when found, its rarity makes it valuable. I ask your confidence and make a reference to this Journal to indorse that confidence. I do not think it will be misplaced.

I make the best form of a cure—an absolute one—for biliousness and headache that can be found in this year. The cure is so small in itself, and yet its comfort to you is so great—20 minutes being its limit when relief comes—that it has become the marvel of its time. One and a half grains of medicine, coated with sugar, is my remedy, in the shape of one small pill, know to commerce as Dr. HAYDOCK'S NEW LIVER PILL. It is old in the markets of Europe, but is new to North America. The price is low as an honest medicine can be sold at, 25 cents. Send a postal card for a sample vial, to try them, before you purchase.

DR. HAYDOCK, 63 Fulton St., N. Y. For sale by Hood Bros. Smithfield N. C.

FOR ALL LADIES

YOUNG, OLD OR MIDDLE-AGED. THE PERFECTION ADJUSTABLE SHOE



Expands from 1.8 to 1.2 inch over the Ball and joints thus avoiding the Strain and Discomfort experienced by wearing other shoes. No other shoe so effectively prevents and cures corns, bunions and tender feet. They preserve Health and Promote Life. Dispense from wet sidewalks and floors cannot pass through the sole. A narrower shoe can be worn. Matches in Style, Fit and Durability. Consulted by Surgeon-General, U.S.A. LYNN, MASS.

For sale by W. G. YELVINGTON, Smithfield, N. C., and W. A. BARNES, Clayton, N. C. may-19-1m

WILLARD WOODALL, MANUFACTURER AND REPAIRER OF Carts, Wagons, Buggies & Smithfield, N. C.

I have bought the interest of Mr. J. A. Johnson in the shops of Johnson & Woodall, and will continue the business at the same place.

Can do all kinds of wood and Iron work. I have the most improved tools and am better prepared to do work than any other mechanic in Smithfield. Am prepared to shoe Horses and Mules at short notice. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Give me a trial when in need of any work done in my line. Thanking you for past patronage and hoping by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. I am Yours truly, WILLARD WOODALL.

DUPREE & GRIFFIS,

Manufacturers and Repairers of Carts, Wagons, Buggies &c.—Benson, N. C. Mr. John B. Dupree of our firm has bought the shops built by Mr. W. B. Temple and we shall continue the business started by him. We have good tools and are prepared to do any kind of Wood or Iron work. Attention is called to our cabinet work. We make a specialty of Horse Sheding. We hope to merit your patronage. Give us a trial. We guarantee satisfaction to all who are willing to do right. Respectfully, DUPREE & GRIFFIS. Needing a tonic, or children that want building up, should take BROWN'S IRON TABLETS. It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, and Biliousness. All Dealers keep it.

Having bought the Livery Business of Wm. M. Sanders, I solicit your patronage at Sanders' large brick stables. My hacks will meet all trains here and at Selma. I also keep horses and buggies for hire at reasonable rates. Polite and attentive drivers. Hoping to share a portion of your patronage I am Yours to Please, E. S. Sanders.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. COM'Y.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE. IN EFFECT May 19, 1892.

DIRECTION	DAILY	
	No. 9	No. 11
Ar. Richmond	8:00 p.m.	8:20 p.m.
Ar. Danville	5:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
Ar. Greensboro	8:00 p.m.	8:05 p.m.
Ar. Greensboro	10:15 p.m.	10:12 p.m.
Ar. Raleigh	4:00 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
Ar. Raleigh	6:00 p.m.	6:05 p.m.
Ar. Greensboro	6:40 p.m.	6:05 p.m.
Ar. Greensboro	10:15 p.m.	9:40 p.m.
Ar. Winston-Salem	6:40 p.m.	6:50 p.m.
Ar. Greensboro	10:25 p.m.	10:20 p.m.
Ar. Salisbury	12:18 p.m.	11:57 p.m.
Ar. Statesville	8:52 a.m.	8:50 p.m.
Ar. Statesville	8:52 a.m.	8:50 p.m.
Ar. Statesville	8:52 a.m.	8:50 p.m.
Ar. Salisbury	12:28 p.m.	12:05 p.m.
Ar. Salisbury	2:00 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
Ar. Greensboro	6:10 a.m.	5:34 p.m.
Ar. Atlanta	12:20 p.m.	11:45 p.m.
Ar. Charlotte	8:20 a.m.	8:50 p.m.
Ar. Columbia	6:07 a.m.	5:50 p.m.
Ar. Augusta	9:30 a.m.	9:15 p.m.

DIRECTION	DAILY	
	No. 10	No. 12
Ar. Augusta	7:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
Ar. Columbia	6:45 a.m.	6:10 p.m.
Ar. Charlotte	3:05 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
Ar. Atlanta	8:50 a.m.	8:00 p.m.
Ar. Charlotte	6:40 p.m.	7:20 p.m.
Ar. Salisbury	7:00 p.m.	8:20 p.m.
Ar. Salisbury	8:27 a.m.	9:45 p.m.
Ar. Hot Springs	7:22 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
Ar. Asheville	2:40 p.m.	3:10 p.m.
Ar. Statesville	7:07 a.m.	9:17 p.m.
Ar. Salisbury	8:05 a.m.	10:12 p.m.
Ar. Salisbury	8:37 a.m.	9:55 p.m.
Ar. Greensboro	10:20 a.m.	11:28 p.m.
Ar. Winston-Salem	11:40 a.m.	11:18 a.m.
Ar. Greensboro	10:30 a.m.	12:01 p.m.
Ar. Durham	12:32 p.m.	4:20 p.m.
Ar. Raleigh	1:25 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
Ar. Raleigh	1:30 p.m.	4:45 a.m.
Ar. Goldsboro	3:05 p.m.	12:28 p.m.
Ar. Greensboro	10:30 a.m.	11:58 p.m.
Ar. Danville	12:10 a.m.	3:10 p.m.
Ar. Keyville	2:52 p.m.	4:15 a.m.
Ar. Keyville	2:52 p.m.	4:15 a.m.
Ar. Richmond	5:30 p.m.	7:15 p.m.

+ Daily except Sunday. * Daily. BETWEEN West Point and Richmond. Leave West Point 7:50 a.m. daily and 8:50 a.m. daily except Sunday. Leave Richmond 9:10 and 10:40 a.m. Returning leave Richmond 1:10 p.m. daily and 5:00 p.m. daily except Sunday. Leave West Point 1:00 and 5:00 p.m.

BETWEEN Richmond and Raleigh via Keyville. Leave Richmond 8:00 p.m. daily; leave Keyville 6:00 a.m.; arrive Oxford 8:00 p.m.; Henderson 9:05 p.m.; Durham 9:30 a.m.; Raleigh 10:40 p.m. Returning leave Raleigh 9:15 a.m. daily except Sunday; arrive Richmond 10:05 a.m.; Oxford 11:45 a.m.; Henderson 12:20 p.m.; Greensboro 1:15 a.m.; arrive Richmond 2:00 a.m. Richmond 5:30 p.m. Returning leave Richmond 8:00 p.m. Keyville 6:00 a.m. Henderson 9:10 a.m. arrive Richmond 10:40 a.m. Lynchburg 3:35 a.m. Washington 8:28 a.m. Lynchburg 3:35 a.m.

Additional trains leave Oxford daily except Sunday 11:50 a.m.; arrive Henderson 1:45 p.m. Returning leave Henderson 6:30 and 9:40 p.m. daily except Sunday; arrive Oxford 7:35 and 10:45 p.m. Washington and Danville Limited operated between Washington and Danville daily, leaving Washington 11:00 p.m. Danville 5:55 a.m.; Greensboro 7:24 a.m.; Salisbury 8:28 a.m.; Charlotte 9:45 a.m.; arrive Danville 5:05 p.m. Returning leave Danville 1:25 p.m. Greensboro 2:20 a.m.; arrive Atlanta 10:20 p.m.; Greensboro 11:54 p.m.; arrive Danville 1:20 a.m.; Lynchburg 3:35 a.m. Washington 8:28 a.m. Lynchburg 3:35 a.m. Nos. 9 and 12 connect at Richmond from and to West Point and Baltimore daily except Sunday.

Sleeping-Car Service. On Trains 9 and 10, Pullman Buffet Sleeper between Atlanta and New York, between Danville and Augusta. On 11 and 12, Pullman Buffet Sleeper between Richmond and Danville. On 13, Pullman Buffet Sleeper between New York, Washington and Keyville; and Pullman Buffet Sleeper between Danville, Salisbury, and Asheville, and Pullman Sleepers between Washington and Kansas City via Atlanta, Birmingham and Memphis. On trains 9 and 12 Pullman Palace Sleeping cars between Raleigh and Asheville. E. BEIKLEY, Superintendent, W. A. TUCK, Richmond, Va., Asst. Gen'l. Pass. Agt. W. H. GREEN, J. S. L. TAYLOR, Gen'l. Mgr., J. S. L. TAYLOR, Gen'l. Pass. Agt., ATLANTA, GA. Traffic Manager. SOL HAAS, Traffic Manager.

LAND SALE: In pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of Johnston County, I will sell on Monday the 4th day of July 1892 at the Court House in Smithfield the following described land, to-wit: That portion of the land of J. J. Sanders, dec'd which was intended for T. Sanders, dec'd (deceased) by lying on the road leading from Selma to John Massey and adjoining the lands Ashley Smith, Joseph Fredeen, Henry Benson, and in Selma and Smithfield townships, containing 82 1/2 acres, the same will be sold for assets. Terms one fourth cash, the balance on six and twelve months with interest from day of sale. Title withheld until payment in full. This June 1st, 1892. JOHN H. SANDERS, Commissioner and Adm'r.