or the first Processed Services in Committing the ty to Free Culturys at the 10 to 10. allow in This Case and Was Arriag

I notice in this morning's Releigh Mess and Observer, on the editorial page, the remodulant in favor of the free columns of allowed the rate of 16 to 1 adopted by the State Democratic amountive committee on the 20th.

Ton will notice in section first of these resolutive committee of the Democratic party of the State of North Carolina, coling and spatising for and in being of the party, republish, reliterate and enquirement the State of North Carolina, coling and spatished for and in being of the party, republish, reliterate and enquirement the State convention. August 8th, 1881, in favor of the five and submitted colonge of silver, et the ratio of 18 to 1."

As in well known, in North Carolina, I have for many years been a member

As in well known, in North Carolina, I have for sumy years been a member of this committee and was an attendant upon the meeting in the Scoate chamber last night which passed the above resolutions. I then contasted, alone, any action upon these resolutions for them reasons:

1. Because melther by usage and custom, nor by any authority vested in this committee, did they have the right to ement such a manifeste and insect to the people of North Carolina, as "acting and speaking for and in behalf of the Democratic party." The authority of this committee, is delegated, and those delegated powers are too well and specifically known, by men of all parties in North Carolina, to attempt to whearse them here for the purpose of showing that these resolutions are not a pure of the delegated powers are not a pure of the delegated powers of this committee. This action was an unsumption of the highest prevegative of a political party, to wit: The virtual, if not the real enactment of the party platform on the cised lawes between all the parties. And our comvirtual, if not the real enactment of the party platform on the chief issues betwee all the parties in this republic at the present time. And our committee about not muse done this when it was no easy to exercise the power, which it rightly has, of calling a convention of the Domicratic party for a legitimaste expression of its wishes. Suppose, for instance, in reference to these delegated powers, our committee has might had called a convention and declared that the delegates, from each exactly in North Carolinas to that convention must vote in that convention must vote in that convention

country in North Carolina to that convention must vote in that convention must vote in that convention doubt the resolutions quoted above; would this have been any greater assumption, not to any arrogance, on the part of the committee, than to have enseted these resolutions without any convention? And I assert that there was barely, including practes, a majority of the committee present.

3. Braddes this negation of the committee's right to not, these facts exist: There was a meeting of this committee in this city on the 14th of last month, which was very largely attended and many matters pertaining to the party were discussed, and the committee them adjourned to meet last night. The financial question was, ou the 14th of last month, brought to the attention of the committee and it was deemed test, by an almost amanimous vote, to let the financial constitutes that financial constitutes and it was deemed test, by an almost amanimous vote, to let the committee and it was deemed best, by an almost unanimous vote, to let the financial question not distarb as for the present; and this committee then adjourned to meet again last night for the particular purpose of attending to some matters pending before it at its last meeting. It was never suggested by any one that this great fluorial question could or would come up before the committee last night. And in the announcement issued by Chairman Fus, to each member of the committee of the meeting last night, there was no indication whetever that any was no indication whetever that any such resolutions as those above, or that the question to which they appertain, would some before the committee. And from my personal knowledge, recently obtained from anys. recently obtained from some members of the sommittee, I am confident that, bud it bees known that this question would have been up before the committee has night, I would not have had to contest these resolutions alone.

2. It was alleged volumently in the delate on the resolutions that they should be enseted now by the committee for the purpose of their "moral"

ten for the purpose of their "moral effect" in North Carolina and other places; which I considered an unjust improper use of the committee for the

the for the purpose of their "moral record in the purpose of their moral county in the purpose of their moral prices, which I concleted an unjust improper use of the committee for the bounds of any faction of our party appylers, Lowever large of annual that nection singlet he.

And I askagonized the resolutions is present mental mention of my financial record and a state cannot be under the first that the send of the send of the fees and the fact that a send of the send of the fees and the fact that a send of the sen

like to have find the right to be heard upon them before they were given out to the world as the utterance of the entire Democratic party of North Cure-

the Democratic party of North Curo-line.

On this resolution, I called for the yeas and nays, and upon the rull-call the vote was as follows: YEAS-Pust B. Means. NAYE-E. C. Smith, H. C. Olive, B. H. Battle, W. E. Asbley, A. W. Haywood, J. J. Young, S. A. Asbe, E. J. Hale, F. M. Slamons, J. R. Young, C. E. Foy, W. G. Lamb, F. W. Grainger, H. A. Sinelair, D. E. Melver, W. H. Oliver, T. C. Whitaker, E. C. Beddingfield, F. S. Spruill, H. A. Lou-don, W. W. Kitchin, H. Clarkson, R. B. Davis, J. L. Scales, R. L. B.-iu-last, E. B. Jones, B. C. Beckwith, Jas. H. Loughran, J. W. Blackmer. The committee refused a "yea and nay vote," which I asked, on the adoption of the resolutions. But there was only one "no" against them.

sdoption of the resolutions. But there was only one "no!" against them.

The Democracy of the gentlemen who voted in the negative on my motion to postpone cannot be impressed they are worthy to represent any constituency, and I recognize and respect their right to have voted just as they did; but I think it proper and right that the very large number of Democra's who differ from them, on this quastlos, should have been heard, and that an opportunity to have been that an opportunity to have been heard, and that an opportunity to have been heard should have been given them in a properly called convention of the party. And now, that this has been denied them, I respectfully ask some of the Democrats of North Carolina, who may approve of the Democrats of North Carolina, of the Democrats of North Carolina, who may approve of my action in the committee has night, to write me at my bome, in Concord, and let us agree to show, in some proper mode, and at some early date, that we stand for financial principles which we think will be better for the prosperity of our people and our State, in her material improvement, than those financial views expressed in the resolutions above. Very respectfully,

PAUL B. MEANS.

Baleigh, N. C., May 21, 1835.

The Smadard of Value.

rom the Philadelphia Hecori It pleases the advocates of free sil-

It pleases the advocates of free silver coinage to insist that as noon as the mints should be thrown open to the holders of aliver builion the value of that metal would be at once advanced to whatever stamp the government might impress upon the face of it. Unless this be true, they feel that free coinage would be folly.

Is it true? The whole history of finance shows that it is not true, and never has been true. The market value governs. With free coinage of gold and silver, the moment that the ratio should no longer express the full buillon value of either metal that moment the coins becoming worth more when melted than in the shape of dellars, would go out of circulation and tuto the melting put. For forty years before the silver dellar was dropped, in 1873, it had been impossible to keep even the smaller silver coins in circulation in the United States with the device was true to the deliver were dellar and the deliver were stated. coins in circulation in the United States until the device was adopted of States until the device was adopted of alloying them so us to make exportation unprofitable. It is in the power of congress to make creditors accept fraudulent tokens as legal tender in payment of debta; but there the power of computation ends. The congress cannot overturn nor establish the value of silver or gold, or corn or cotton, or anything which men buy and sell.

Treat Them Aliko.

The unlimited silver coinage advo cates are continually demanding that gold and silver shall be "treated silke"

by the government.

This is what they say but really they want very different treatment for silvent treatment for silvent which is accorded to ver from that which is accorded to gold. If the government should treat both metals alike the unlimited silver advocates would be the first to object. What does the government do for

gold? For every 23.2 grains of pure bullion deposited at the mint it gives a gold dollar nine-tentis line weighing 25.8 grains. It adds nothing to the metal which is stamped as a dollar. The government merely certifies to the value the metal has.

The silverites demand that the owner of silver bullion shall be allowed owner of silver ballion shall be allowed to receive a legal tender dellar for every 3714 grains of the silver ha may take to the mint. This amount of silver is worth about 53 cents. They want the owner of silver buillon to receive as much for 53 cents as the owner of gold ballion gets for a dollar. This is what they call "treating both metals alike."

in North Carolina Gold

It is reported that something approaching a gold boorn has taken place in the Piedmont section of North in the Piedmont section of Morth Carolina. There has for the past year and more been an increased antivity among the mines operated and also in a number of new prospects, and now several companies are in a process of organization, while others already organization, while others already organization, while others already organization, the market. While it is not probable that the gold fever in this section will assume very large proportions, still the movement is worthy of attention, and in connection with it, in view of the frequent fallures of Morth Carolina gold-mining companies in the past, it is well to speak a word of caution, not so much against the possibilities of the field, but against wild-cat companies, which will undoubtedly spring into existence. In the early days of gold-mining in

In the early days of gold-mining in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, the only ore mined was the decomposed "gossan" capping and auriferous velas. This was treated in auriferous velas. This was treated in old-fashioned stamp mills, and judging from the tailings, not more than 50 per cent, of the value was recovered. So soon as the workings struck sold rock containing pyrito they were abandoned and other places opened, or if they extended for any distance they were followed as one might dig a trench. The remains of such workings can be found throughout the gold belt in all the States uamed. The fact in all the States named. The fact that these were abundoned, bowever, does not mean that they no longer bave any value.
Since that time processes have been

perfected for the successful treating of pritic ores, and at least one, the chlorination plant at the Halle mine, is operating with profit. Another process is in use at Blacksburg, S. C., but with what results is not known. ns the owners observe much relicence to speaking of it. Besides the gold veius which were opened in the past and which still present good opportunities for mining, there are many other veins throughout the mining district varying in values from \$3 to as high as \$18 and \$20 per ton, and in some exceptional cases still higher. One ore which is delivered at a South Carolina mill contained in a part of the seam a considerable amount of light yellow, sulphurous looking powder, which, on being assayed, showed \$1800 per ton This does not by any means represent the value of the vein, which will not average probably over

\$17 or \$18 per tou. It is stated at the Halle mire that to successfully operate a chlorination plant requires is the first place a large body of ore. Here they are operating an ore of low grade at a low cost. Ores of this character are found in considerable abundance, and so far as they have been examined are fairly regular, so that whatever progress is made in Southern gold development must be on the basis of low-grade ore in quantity and with cheap processes for the transmitter. for the treatment. Free milling ores are scarce, excepting in the Dahlouegu district, and placer workings have so far been found to be very small and

The Manufacturers' Record has been informed that the Blacksburg (S. C.) plant mentioned above yielded such satisfactory results that addition-al capital was offered for trebling the capacity. This is now being done, and as soon as completed the full plant will be started.

> Sibility of the Legislatura. igh News & Observer.

No Legislature during the last quarter of a century has excited such general interest as the one that adjourned in Haleigh on March 13th, after a sixtyfour day's seasion. There was harrly a day when it did not make history that trought odium upon the State. Except in its well-menting attempt to advance the cause of public education. it was animuted by the narrowest partizanship and an unbridled greed for office.
The Journals that ought to contain

will place reliance upon what they con-tain. The general desire for an accurate and critical account of the proportant public questions led certain Demografs to propare such a history. It is the work of several bands, and every one of the 160 pages is pregnant with facts and appropriate comment.
It is a very peat publication, and ought to be in the hands of every citizen in the State. It is chock full of information, and is the jonly source from which a truthful record of the doings of the General Assembly can be obtained.

The New Bullet Boxes.

holby Acrons. The new law requires in each county a large number of new election boxes each a cubit foot in size with a lock etc. Cleveland county will have about arty boxes, as each precinct cannot pult more than 450 votes at one box. A Michigan furniture dealer had two samples of the new ballot boxes, one of the priced \$2.50 and the other of wood outling \$3.00. Then he tried in vain to sell to our county authorities at that huge sum, as if North Carolina had no forests and no machinery to

make boxes. Pro and Cou.

Churton Free Press. Subject the free silver selvente to an analysis and is once cases out too you will find that he is an officeweker. - Butherfordion Democrat. The above is distruc. There are no more office-seekers in proportion throng those in favor of free colonge of silver than among the gold men.

Mrs. Phoebs Thomas, of Junction City. Iti. was told by her doctor she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two buttles, Dr. King a New discovery completely cured her and she acres her life. Mr. Thus. Eggers, 180 Florida St. San Francisco, reflered from a dreadful odd, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything that then hanglet one bottle of Dr King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is maturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful effectory of this medicine in Caughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at Curry & Kennedy's Drug Stere. Begular size 30c. and \$1.00. Two Lives Mayet,

Bords and Jingoes.

It is impossible to convince a jingo It is impossible to convince a jungo of his own stupidity, and the Republic will not undertake the impossible, but where the stupidity is palpable it may be properly and profitably used to con-vince such persons, not jingoss, who are inclined to effervescence in the way are inclined to affervescence in the way

of explaiting the American engls and his tail feathers.

Americans, like all Anglo-Saxons, are judious of the taxing power. It has been but a few months since a storm of protest ewept over this counter, here are the counter than the since and the since a try because Government bonds had been sold for the purpose of maintainbeen sold for the purpose of maintain-ing the geld reserve in the Treasury. The act was denounced as one of usurption and oppression and as mort-gaging the present and the future to the money changers. Yet those who insisted that the administration, by the redemption of outstanding paper obligations in silver coin, could have avoided a bond issue, did not deep oblight: opn in siver coin, could have avoided a bond issue, did not deay that the policy which had here adopted even if a mistake, was intended to and did conserve and protect American interests. It had for its immediate object the maintenance of the public credit of this country, no matter what created the alleged as to its ultimate effects or the manner in which it was cauried out. Yet the appeal to the popular prejudice against the creation of new interest-bearing debts was not without offect in discrediting an administration which we administration. without offer in discrediting at admittedly, seeking to sustain public credit and private confidence as necessary elements in any possible restoration of

prosperity.
It is anomalous to any unprejudiced and rational wind that men and jour-nals which stood foromest in denounc-ing bond issues for the preservation of the credit of the United States about now be foremost in denunciation of the same administration for not taking an attitude in Nicaragua which would lead, inevitably, to bond issues besides which those of the last two years would be infinitesical. Even if we have the right to amount, as we have not, that a bullying attitude toward England would have led to the aben-dence of her position and demand for indemnity, the consequence would be endless complications among the Republics of Central and South America and all the Governments of Europe, into which the precedent established in Nicaragua would compel us to enter. At once we would be compelled to abandon our traditional policy of nonintervention and plungs into a muze of international difficulties as interminable as they would be irrita-

ting.
If anyone imagines that we would be able to maintain ourselves, without bighting, in the position of defending a dozen Governments of mercurial people, addicted to frequent revoluof political passion, such imagination is imagination only, without any basis in natural or human law. We would be forced not into war but into many, unless we abandoned our false and untennuis position, and us we are looking at the situation from the jingo point of view we cannot contemplate such action as a possibility. We would have to fight or retreat. And

the jings never thinks of retreat.

That would be the golden age of Shylock, Lombard and Wall streets, which so many of the jingoes were in mortal dread not long ago, would fatten upon the blood of the nations. We would, to use the apt metapher of a jingo in depounding the last bond sale he contains and the contains the last bond sale he contains the l a lingo in deponding the last bond sale, to pawning our children for gold. And we would not even inset the poor committee that the gold was being used to serve any patriotic purpose. We might even now to preparing to spend \$400,000,000 or \$500,000,000 of our mean to the preparation of the second sales. our money to save the Nicaruguans the trouble and expense of paying an hunert debt of \$77,500. That would be merigaging our post-rity with a vengeance, and that we are not now engaged in that stupid business is certainly not the fault of the j.ngoes.

Public Schools Change Hands.

On the first Monday in June the the proceedings of the Legislature have county commissioners will take charge been doctored so much that nobody of all the public school matters in the county under the recently enacted school laws. County commissioners school ness. County commissioners are required on that day to appoint school committeemen, and it is made the day of the Superior Court to appoint the county school examinec.

futnuba ('rop Mutletin.

ewton Enterprise.

Since heading out the wheat crop looks a great deal better than it did a few weeks ago. There will be a pretty fair crop in this and Lincoln conoties. The prospect for Spring oats is the best The prospect for Spring outs is the best we have seen to several years. Fall outs where they were not frozen out are also very fine. The cold weather lately has been very much against cot-ton and corn, but the stand of both is almost perfect. Everywhere we hear when the increase of the large on water almost perfect. Everywhere we hear about the ravages of the bugs on water melon thank. They have about cheared up everything in the melon line that has yet got its head above the grunnd. There will be but few early melong this year. The potato bug is also getting in its work.

Araping Against Pasts.

Greenville Xens. Wheat, corn and cotton have risen leantifully in prices under the existing gold standard system of currency. Wages have been rising slee, two of the greatest from working concerns in the greatest from worsing concerns in the country having nucreased the pay of their thousands of workmen. The country gives every indication of steady and rapid removery and development. All these things Colors Francist school and the other free silver coinage removered the relief could not pos-

solical and the other free silver comings representatives tell as could not possibly happen under the gold standard. But they are happening.

Of course the Coin school of statesmanship will present many arguments exclust these gircumstances. They are well trained in the art of arguing seniors for the control of the cont against facts.

Diels Mares in the Tolle.

Habitata Car, Cardeten Observer. Richard Morse, who bails from Char-Richard Morse, who buils from Char-lotte, and who is a temperance lectur-pr with a own hook," was arrested hat yesterday afternoon, while stand-ing in a wagon here, presulting on tem-perance and exhibiting churts. He was taken before the chief of police and warned that street preaching is not permitted here. Morse said he had "preached" all over the State and this was the first time be had ever been molested.

A Cotton Fertilizer.

Purchase only such fertilizers for cotton which contain at least 3 to 4% actual potash.

For Corn, Fertilizers should contain 6 s Potash.

Poor results are due entirely to deficiency of Potash.

We will gladly send you our pamphlets on the Use of Potnsh They are sent free. It will cost you nothing to read them, and they will save you diara-

st. Louis Republie. Opinious on silver in the currency

re waking sumerous.
We have the single gold standardmen, we have the single gold standardmen, the alogic silver standard men, the men who would keep our present supply of silver in circulation, but only as token currency, the men who would freely coin the American product and the men who would coin until the present Government stock of builton is changed into dollars and no further. And stronger than any of this enumeration is that old-time body of American bimetallists whose fixed conviction was expressed in the Missouri platform last year—no gold monometallism, no silver monometallism; free coinage of gold and silver under a bimetallism. under a bimetallic ratio.

Silver monometallists have aroused and solidified the gold monometallists and the latter are using their heaviest argument -the fact that free coinage

of both metals does not always keep toth in a country's circulation.

Prof. Laughlin dwelt upon this fact in his debats with "Coin" last week. He showed that gold left this country under a ratio of 15 to 1 and that allver loft under a ratio of 16 to 1; that the silver dollar was the practical basis of business contracts between 1792 and 1834, as the gold dollar was the basis between 1834 and the Civil War. He also showed that France could not bold her gold in circulation sguinst ailver between 1803 and 1873. Prof. thrown the bimetallist, horse, foot and dragoons, when he recited these facts.

Harvey is not always sound, but here he yery properly answered:
"That is just what we want the business men of Chicago to understand. That is bimetallism. When one metal gets scarcer and dearer, it goes out and the other comes in." and the other comes in."

bimetallist has ever supposed that two metals would necessarily circulate side by side in the same locality perpetually. The very conten-tion of the timetallist is that by the alternate use of one metal the other is prevented from rubbing debtors and prevented from robbing dectors and depreusing enterprise when it becomes too scarce and dear. The operation of the law of demand and supply thus causes a cessation of the tendency of The metals under free coinage at a correct ratio will keep each balanced with an oscillation of but a fraction of 1 per cent. Business does not feel the difference between the metals and drastic changes in prices

are obvinted as for as they would be produced by imperfect money standards. Temporary transfer of gold to other countries would not, under a bimetallic surrency, he a contraction of primary money. If the difference which caused its transfer were but a fraction of 1 per cent, the gold exchange would be telegraphed back the moment the peo-ple needed a little more primary

Under the present gold standard. when gold begins to be exported, the traction, actual and more or less severe ets in instantly. The small supply of primary money is endangered.
Give any country full command of

both metals as primary money and either metal can go on its travels without exciting attention. It will come back instantly for a cent on the dollar. Gold standard and silver standard men may demolish such other, but

Can the New Officers Serve or Not? Asheville Oitizon.

Our view of that part of the new election law under discussion at the present moment is that while it is present moment is that while it is mandatory as to the filing with the city clerk of a statement of election expenses, the penalty chause does not distinctively place a limit of time on the successful candidates, but only says: "Any candidate who shall neglect or refuse to file such statement shall forfeit his office, if any he have." Now if the successful candidates file such statements and the such statements when the such statements which is the successful candidates file such statements now before taking. such statements now, before taking, office, is not the spirit of the law complied with?

New Beantion of Gentleman

wa and Observe Some wounded Confederate officers reached Ruleigh unexpectedly and being unable to find secomodations,

were received as guests at a private The mistress of the house, feeling some curiosity about her guests, asked her maid, who had been waiting on the wounded man, if the new arrivais ma'am; they are cartainly gentlemen. Their teeth are filled with gold and

they carses very reficed." A Valuable Citizen Posses By. Charlotte Observer.

Lawyer Bill Roberts, of Providence, had 39 victors dogs, but now he only has 34. Five of them were killed by a passer-by who was assaulted by the whole business.

Bebbury Herald,

The Episcopul convention of this diocese has adopted a resolution to patition the general convention to set off as a missionary jurisdiction that part of the State west of a line forming the castern boundary of the countries of Alleghany, Wilkes, Alexander, Catawha, Licache and Guston. Tois petition if granted brings into the field a missionary bishop. The convention of 1956 will meet at Ashaville.

Agreeably Marprised.

Agreeably Marprised.

"I had a very severe cold on my inngs that caused much soreness and gave me considerable unexalares in regard to the result." says Mr. T. E. Smith, of Billeries, Mass. "A local draggist called my attention to Chamborlain's Cough Remedy, and on his recommendation I gave the remedy a careful risk. The result surprised me; I recovered entirely is three days."

25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Curry & Kennund, Draggist.

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Preparatory to moving we can make special cut prices on certain lines of work. Don't waste your money. Get prices from the Gazerre office.

Notice.

NORTH CAROLINA. | In the Superior Court Spring Term, 1866, P. S. F

J Kleer, adm'r of Henry Summitt. J Kleer, adm'r of Henry Summitt.

In pursumoe of an order of the Esperior Overt made at Spring Tyrm, 1805, summons in bereby published to J. Frank Summitt. So appear and a newer the commission of the plaintiff in above suttiled nature, wherein plaintiff the internation of a note exceeded by defendants intensite for about \$1,800,01 in which nettern at law and distributes of the estate of Henry Summitt have been made parties defendant by an order of court.

Chr. Davis.

Chr. Davis.

Docs This Hit You?

The management of the Equitable Life Assurance Society in the Department of the Carolinas, wishes to secure a few Special Resident Agents. Those who are fitted for this work will find this A Rare Opportunity

It is work, however, and those who succeed best in it possess character, mature judgment, tact, perseverance, and the respect of their community. Think this matter over carefully. There's an unusual opening for somebody. If it fits you, it wil! pay you. Further information on request. W. J. Roddey, Manager, Rock Hill, S. C. 3......

W. L. Douglas \$3 SHOE AT THE PRINT 9. CORDOVAN, PREMINA ENAMELLED CALF. 14.33P FINE CALFARAMAN \$3.49 POLICE, 3 SOLES. \$2.90 SZ. WORKINGMEN'S. SEXTRA PINE-SE. SI. THE BOYS SCHOOL SHOER LADIES

3 12592 POMOLA

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L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes All our aboos are equally satisfacts
They give the best value for the menor,
They equal ouetem these is style and fit.
Their yearing qualities are unsurpassed.
The prices are uniform,—etamped on sele
From 5 to 5 3 award aver other sectes.
If your dealer cannot supply you we can. Sold Costner, Jones & Co.



Moves the Bowels gently, relieves the cough, cures the feverish condition and headache and prevents pneumonia. Cares in one day. Put up in tablets convenient for taking.

PRICE, 25 Cts. FOR SALE BY ALL BRUGGISTS.



S. J. Durham. -LAWYER-

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C. : P. : MOORE. -ATTORNBY-AT-LAW-Real Estate and Conveyancing . .

BESSEMER CITY, - - - - N. C.

A. G. MANGUM. -ATTORNEY-AT-LAW-

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country.

Calls left at Torrence's Drug Store
will receive prompt attention night

Notice to Parties.

An ection, is which B J. Durham, adm'r of H. R. Hastmichter, decemed, is pinintiff, and William L. Huffmichter, et al deferdauts, is new pending in the Superce court of Gattom county before its citer, and set for trial on Saturday the Illia day of May, [MR. The purpose of the mit is in subject the lands of the mitate of the said H. B. Huffmettier, decemed, to mic far for assuts to pay the indebteterions of the said sature. Let Chairles A. Huffmettler decement, and answer the complete field in the naid energy, and answer the complete field in the naid energy, and answer the complete field in the naid energy.

Send for sample copy,

THE NORTH CAMOLINIAN

Since its enlargement,

s the largest weekly newspaper published in the State. It prints all the news, and preaches the doctrine of pure Democracy. It contains eight pages of interesting matter every week. Send one dollar and get it for a whole year. A sample copy will be mailed free on application to

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Editor. Raleigh, N. C.

CHESTER & LEBOIR W. G. BAILBOAD.

SCHEDULE AND CONNECTIONS IN EFFECT DECEMBER 22rd 1804.

G. W. F. HARPER, President.

No. 16. No. 61.

7 27 a m. 9 50 a m.

5 65 a m. 9 50 a m.

5 65 a m. 9 50 a m.

8 50 a m. 10 50 a m.

8 50 a m. 10 15 a m.

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9 51 a m. 11 50 a m.

10 07 a m. 1 50 p m.

11 16 a m. 2 m. p m.

11 17 a m. 1 10 p m.

1 00 p m. 1 10 p m.

2 00 p m. 7 40 p m. COLNE BOSTES. Leave Chester
Lawe LowryerHo
Lowe Buckenselle
Leave Chester
Leave Christelle
Leave Chrolis
Leave Chrolis
Leave Chrolis
Leave Honoinston
Leave Hewins
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