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Address all communications to THE GAZETTE, Raleigh, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., MAY 29, 1897.

OUR FOURTH MILE-POST. On March 4, 1893, Hon. Grover Cleveland was inaugurated President of the United States and promptly announced his cabinet on the day following. In a day or two thereafter, Hon. John G. Carlisle, who was the new Secretary of the Treasury, informed James H. Young, who was then Special Inspector of Customs, that his services would be no longer needed after the 11th day of March. 1893, for the simple and sufficient reason that the place had been given to a person in political sympathy with the administration. We answered his letter promptly and courteously and thanked him for allowing us to serve one week under him. and also informed him that being a firm believer in the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils," we had no complaint to make, but would gracefully yield the position to our Democratic successor. We were the first Republican to be removed in all North Carolina by the Cleveland administration, and as it was done at the p rsonal request of Hon. M. W. Ransom, then U S. Senator, we took it as a compliment to our Republicanism. Not daunted nor discouraged by our removal we left the service, with the determinatian to keep up our fight for the political freedom of the people of North Carolina, and if possible to enlarge our sphere of usefulness. In a few weeks thereafter we acquired an interest in the GAZETTE and assumed editorial charge thereof, issuing our first number with our salutatory on May 27, 1893. At that time the Democrats were in absolute and undisputed control of every branch of the government in North Carolina and of almost every county thereof, as well as in the different departments of the Nation; and as we look back through these four years just passed we are forced to confess that it required a great amount of confidence and faith in the belief that right would ultimately triumph over wrong, and that with a great financial stringency just beginning, the people would give of their scanty means to help support such a stupendous undertaking, Our faith .was equal to the emergency. and while our expectations may not have been fully realized, and the paper given such support at all times as we had a right to expect it should receive, yet we have no complaint to make, and we thank God to-day that we undertook the great task. We knew that there were injustices against our race to be stopped, abuses to be corrected, and wrongs to be righted, and set ourselves to work to help in the great struggle, and to-day we can boast of administrations in Nation, State and counties against Democracy. The GAZETTE has done its full duty in bringing about these mighty and much needed changes. The paper has stood and will continue to stand as the unfaltering friend of the oppressed. Its voyage on the journalistic sea has not been without its conflicts, for thrice has it been attacked ships which were sailing under false colors, but as many times did it see its antagonists go down, never to rise again.

week and make its weekly visit to the homes of its many subscribers, and to carry unto them the glad news that it was still battling against Democracy, the arch enemy of the people's rights. It has steadily and with a loyalty unequaled by any other paper in North Carolina, bat tled for Co-operation and the results it has accomplished. There has not been a single hour when you did not know what its tune would be, and like a great beacon light it has stood for the right and warned the people against pitfalls prepared by Democracy and its various allies. The people of North Carolina to-day, regardless of "race, color or previous condition of servitude," breathe a purer and freer political atmosphere than they did four years ago, or even two years ago, and the GAZETTE will labor in the future to maintain what has been accomplished in the past along this line. We must apologize to our readers for taking up so much space with a matter personal to us, but our causes for rejoicing, as we look back over the past four years, are so many that we must ask a little induigence. We are not unmindful of the great services performed by the late W. S. Mitchell, and A. J. Rogers, and J. D. Pair, nor of the many others who have helped us in the great work of making and spreading the GAZETTE. Our subscription list has increased fivefold during the past four years, and we see no reason why it should not increase fivefold during the next four years from what it is to day. Will our readers help us to reach that goal? We believe that

Thanking all who have so generously subscribed for the GAZETTE and assisted it in any other way, the paper promises to keep up the battle of the people against the oppressions of Democracy and to continue to stand for the right, regardless of the consequences. "Hitherto the Lord hath helped us," and now let us all thank God and take courage and prepare for the battles that await us in the future. With this issue we round our fourth mile-post and set sail for the next four, and invite all who love truth, justice and liberty to embark with us.

REVISION OF THE JURY LISTS. The County Commissioners of each county will, on the first Monday in June | themselves had been abolished. As long | of Directors should be abolished and the next (thanks to the last Legislature), re- as the office is continued, the term of powers, rights and duties heretofore previse the jury lists of their respective office, it does seem in reason and justice, scribed by law to said board shall here. counties. Prior to 1889 the Commission-ers of the various counties were required by law to revise the lists at their meeting on the first Monday in September of each year, but as that was too frequent for the tence is pronounced without a trial and fairs of the corporation, but upon an ac-Democratic ringsters, and too favorable to the interest of the people, the Democratic Legislature of 1889 amended The v. Henderson, supra, and approved in tees, and brought to this court on appeal, Code so as to provide that the lists should be revised only every four years. The long as the office is in existence, the ment was invalid and that the title to the reason for this change was so plain that term likened to a grant for which the offices was in the old board of directors. "the wayfaring man, though a fool," could understand it. It was simply and purely to place the jury in the hands of the unscrupulous Democratic rings that infested the various counties of the State.

The wayfaring man, though a fool," holder has been elected or appointed cannot be lessened to the prejudice of the prejudice of the grantee. In Cotten v. Ellis, supra, it appeared that the office of Adjutant General had not been abolished, but that the that of the Board of Directors to that of the Board of Directors to the control of the contro It reduced the serving upon the jury to the minimum, and created a set of professional jurors at each county seat who less than the office had been transferred to another before the plaintiff's term had filled by officers. Nichols v. McKee, 68 expired, and Chief Justice Pearson, in N. C., 429. The Act did not in fact abolwere summoned as regularly to sit upon the juries as the provisions for the holdthe juries as the provisions for the holding of the Courts. Under that system, to be found "not guilty," you simply had centering the opinion to the Court, said:

"The legal effect of the [first] appointing the Board, although the Act declared that the Board of Directors was abolished. The offices were left as before and to stand in with the Democratic bosses, titled to it as a 'vested right' for the the abolition of the Board of Directors and to be sure of conviction you only had to have the enmity of the aforesaid ringsters. If a white Republican, Popu
by law, and of which the Legislature had have done well to have

jury, especially if there was any politics in the case, and the finding of the jury would be in accordance with the wink. The rule was to exclude every name from the jury-box except those of Democratic partisans and by this method a simple charge against anybody who did not belong to the Democratic ring was already convicted before the evidence was heard. As a rule, under this system, no colored man was allowed on the jury unless he was the pliant tool of some Democrat, regardless of what his interest or those of his | tween individuals, and it cannot be abrorace might be in the controversy. But, as one of the good results of Co-operation, this state of affairs have changed. and in the future the people will sit in the jury box and administer justice to the litigants instead of the ringsters of

the Democratic party.
When the "life, liberty, the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor and the pursuit of happiness," guaranteed to each individual by the Constitution of our State, is protected in the jury-box, then there can be no just complaint among the people; but when these are curtailed by the partisans of any party, the people will eventually rebel against that party. This jury system, of which we complain, did as much to revolutionize politics in North Carolina for the past two elections as any other one cause. Let the Commissioners acting under the new law comply strictly with the requirements in placing the names in the jurybox, and there will be no cause for just complaint among the people in future. The act of the last Legislature requiring the revising of the jury lists on the first Monday in June is as follows:

AN ACT TO REQUIRE THE COUNTY COM-MISSIONERS OF EACH COUNTY IN THE STATE TO MEET ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN JUNE OF EACH YEAR AND REVISE THE

The General Assembly of North Carolina

Section 1. That section 1722 of the Code North Carolina be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the word "September," in line two of said section, and inserting the word "June" in lieu

Sec. 2. That section 1725 of the Code be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the word "September," in lines one and two of said section, and inserting the word "June" in lieu thereof.

Sec. 3. That chapter 559 of the Laws of 1889 be and the same is hereby repealed. Sec. 4. That chapter 96 of the Laws of 1891 be and the same is hereby repealed. Sec. 5. That this act shall be in force

from and after its ratification. In the General Assembly read three

JUDGE ADAMS AFFIRMED.

The Supreme Court yesterday afteract repealing the charter of the insane

This will give the Governor the right to appoint three new directors. It will give the Republicans and Populists a majority of the boards, but they cannot remove any officer until his term expires. The decision in full, written by Justice

Montgomery, is as follows: The defendant, Kirby, at the time of his election, and the other defendants, at the time of their appointment, were public officers, and they are entitled to hold expired, until their right to the same has been divested, by an act of the last General Assembly, ratified on the 8th day of March, 1897, and entitled, "An Act to Charter the Eastern Hospital for the Colored Insane, and the Western Hospital for the Insane, and North Carolina Insane, at Raleigh, and to provide for their government. In examining that act with n the harbor of Ralaigh he piratical a view of arriving at its construction and the motives of the Legislators in enacting the bill into law, nor is it necessary to do so to arrive at a proper legal conclusion. If the General Assembly has in some of For these four years of financial depression, the greatest which were ever known in this country, the GAZETTE has its powers, such a course may be attrinot failed to come out promptly each buted to another motive than a wilful attempt to violate the Constitution. In the great opinion delivered in the case of Hoke v. Henderson, 4 Dev., 1, Chief Justice Ruffin said for the court: "All men are fallible, and in the dispatch of business, the heat of controversy and the wish to effect a particular end, may inadvertently omit to scrutinize their powers, and adapt means inadequate indeed, to the end. but beyond those powers." Before proceeding to an examination of the statute, it will be in order to announce that after able argument and

cited by counsel from the courts of this and other States, we adhere to the opinion that an office is property, and is the subject of protection like any other property under the provisions of section 17 of Article I of the Constitution. Hoke v. Henderson, supra; King v. Hunter, 65 N. C., 603; Cotten v. Eliis, 7 Jones, 545; Bailey v. Caldwell, 68 N. C., 472; Bunting

v. Gales, 77 N. C., 283. And yet, it is true that, public offices being for the public good and public convenience, are not so completely the subject of property as are many other species of possessions. Property in an office is qualified to some extent by the duties which the holder owes to the public in their performance. As for instance, a public office cannot be sold or assigned. The holder cannot, as a rule, depute to another the performance of the duties of the office, and for misfeasance or malfeasance, the courts, or other competent authority under such laws as may be in

holder of the same. But if such limitations and restrictions may be excepted, a public office is as much the subject of property as a man can have in anything. The emoluments of the office are private property, "as much," as was said in Hoke v. Henderson, supra, " as the land which one tills, or the horse he rides, or the debt which

is owing to him." The emoluments of a public office beto follow logically, that the terms for That Act (1870-'71) called the new board for cause, for the committal of some mal-feasance in office, or unless the offices "abolished." It declared that the Board feasance in office, or unless the offices v. Henderson, supra, and approved in Bunting v. Gales, 77 N. C., 283, that as it was held that the legislative appointdelivering the opinion for the Court, said: ish the offices by changing the name of

list or colored man happened to be in the controversy it was only necessary for some Democrat to give the wink to the some Democrat to give the wi

fice—and he is pledged by his bond and his oath, and that he shall have the emolhonor. When the contract is struck, it is as complete and binding as a contract begated or impaired except by the consent of both parties."

And in Bailey v. Caldwell, the opinion was in these words: "The case of Cotten v. Ellis, 7 Jones, 545, is directly in point. Cotten had been appointed Adjutant General for three years, with a salary of \$200. The Legislature passed an act repealling the law under which Cotten had been appointed, both as to his appointment and salary. Cotten served out his term and demanded pay which the Gov-ernor (Ellis) refused. And this court decided that he was entitled to it. The principles of that case are the same as in this, and it is unnecessary to repeat them.

So that whatever the law may be in other States, it is settled beyond question in North Carolina that a public office is property, is a vested right, exists by contract between the State and holder, and that as long as the office is continued the holder cannot be deprived of his term against his consent, unless he has omitted some act which was a forfeiture We have no desire to disturb the decisions of our Court on this subject. They are founded on the principles of justice and of safe public policy.

But the plaintiffs further contend that the offices which the defendants hold were abolished by the Act of 1897, and that they themselves are now the persons entitled to the same. It is undoubtedly the law in North Carolina that an office can be abolished and that as a result the officer loses his office and his property in it. This is no breach of the contract on the part of the State. The holder accepted the office subject to this contingency. No one could contend that, because an office was in the estimation of the Legislature useful and necessary at the time of its creation, that such an office would continue to be forever a public necessity. If an office once useful should become useless and an unnecessary charge upon the people, it is not only a right of the Legislature to abolish it, but it is its duty to do so. And, as we have said, every man elected or appointed to an office created by the Legislature takes it with the implied understanding that times and ratified, this 2d of February, the continuance of the office is a matter of legislative discretion, the office depending upon the public necessity for it. In Hoke v. Henderson, supra, it is said,

that " it may be quite competent to abolish an office, and true that the property noon, without a dissenting voice, affirmish an office, and true that the property ed the decision of Judge Adams that the of the office is thereby of necessity lost. Yet it is quite a different proposition asylums is not law. The effect of the de- that, although the office be continued, cision is to continue the six directors in | the officer may be discharged at pleasure each institution whose terms have not and his office given to another. The office may be abolished because the Legislature esteems it unnecessary." Of course an office created by the Constitution cannot be abolished by the Leg-

islature. We are now brought to the consideration of the contention of the plaintiffs that the offices which the defendants have been, and are now, in possession of, have been abolished by the Act of 1897. The first section of the Act provides "That section 2240 of The Code be amendtheir offices, their terms not having yet | ed by striking out the following words Eastern North Carolina Hospital,

located near Goldsboro' ... and the State Insane Asylum near Raleigh.'" The Insane Asylums near Goldsboro and Raleigh are not known by the names of 'Eastern North Carolina Hospital" and "State Insane Asylum" in section 2240 of The Code. The draftsman of the bill seemed to be ignorant of the corporate etc. we are not unsposed to inquire into | this State. Ordinarily the failure of an Act to give the compete and full name of a corporation where there could be no reasonable doubt as to which institution was meant, would be of no significance; the provisions of the statute gone beyond | but where it is undertaken by legislative enactment to change the names of such institutions and to confer new names upon them it does seem that pains would be taken to at least find out the true corporation names of those discarded. And when such is not done the presumption of fact arises that the change was of no material consequence or importance in the mind of the legislature. Such carelessness would not have happened if the legislators themselves had thought the matter of any importance. Throughout this Act, and also the one passed at the same session providing for the support of these institutions, the old and new names after a careful examination of authorities of incorpo ation are frequently used interchangeably. But suppose the true cor-porate names had been called in section 1 of the Act and the new names properly cenferred, could any reasonable man imagine that the change in the names of these asylums could possibly have altered the foundations of them or affected the duties and rights of any person officially connected with them? Surely no one

would answer in the affirmative. But the plaintiffs further contend that, because the Act declares that the office of Superintendents of the cld corporations are abolished and the office of principal and resident physicians substituted therefor, the latter, elected for four years instead of six, as was the superintendent and that because the government of the new corporation shall be under the management of nine trustees called the Board of Trustees elected for a term of four years instead of in classes of three for six years, the terms expiring at different imes as under The Code and called the force on the subject, may deprive the Board of Directors, the offices under the old corporation are abolished, and the new ones take their places. This conten-

tion cannot be sustained. The Legislature of 1870-'71, upon the return to power of one of the political par ties, undertook to remove the officers of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, who were of another political faith, and in the Act for that purpose (Chapter 55) resorted to this same device of changing the names ing, then, private property, it would seem of the offices to carry out their purpose. which the defendants were elected and | which it created the Board of Trustees in appointed respectively not having ex- substitution of the old board which was pired, they could not be ousted, except called the Board of Directors, and used

The draftsman of the Act of 1897 would

Reade, who delivered the opinion of the | duty required of the new Board of Trus-Court, said: "Nothing is better settled | tees that was not required of the old than that an office is property. The in- B ard of Directors. There is no change cumbent has the same right to it that he | as to duties, rights or powers. There is has to any other property. There is a nothing in the act but the same old offi-contract between him and the State that ces with changed names, with the same he will discharge the duties of the of- duties, rights and privileges as were provided under the old law. In fact, the latter part of section 3 which amends uments-and the State is pledged by its sections 2241, 2242, 2243 and 2244 of The Code by striking out the old names of the Asylums and substituting new ones devotional exercises. declares that "Those sections of The Code thus amended and chapter 2, Vol. 2 of The Code, except as hereinafter pro-vided, are re-enacted." There follows the above proviso no other provision except the one changing the name of the office of Superintendent to that of Principal and Resident Physician. And the latter part of section 6 of the act provides that chapter 2, volume 2 of The Code shall in all respects apply to the corporations hereby created except as modified by section 8 of this act "-section 8 being in these words: "It is the intention of the General Assembly that the trustees herein provided for shall be offices within the meaning of section 7 of Article XIV of the Constitution, and they are declared to be special trustees for the special purposes of this act." These places have been held to be offices, as we have declared in this opinion; and the Legislature, by simply declaring that they shall not be offices, does not change the nature of the thing.

In the case of Clark vs. Stanly, 66 N. C., 63, Chief Justice Pearson, delivering the opinion of the Court, defining what a public office is, said: "A public office is an agency for the State, and the person whose duty it is to perform this agency is a public officer. The essence of it is the duty of performing an agency; that is, of doing some act or acts or series of acts for the State. It is as idle under the decisions of this Court to say that such a position as these defendants hold is not an office, as it would be to say that a horse is not a horse because one may

choose to call him some other animal." We are of the opinion, upon a careful examination of the act, that it is an amendment, as it declares itself to be, of chapter 2, volume 2 of The Code, and not a repeal of that chapter. It is true that in the first section it declares that "the charters of said hospitals, by whatever name, and all acts amendatory of said charters, are hereby repealed;" yet, with the exception of a change in the names of the offices and of the institutions (with some insignificant details about the salaries of the superintendents and the appointment of the directors) the whole of chapter 2, volume 2 of The Code, applicable to the directors of the North Carolina Insane Asylum, not in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby made applicable to the Board of Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane and the Western Hospital for the Insane, and as modified by this act, are hereby re-

In State vs. Williams, 117 N. C., 753, it is said: "The re enactment by the Legislature of a law in the terms of a former law at the same time it repeals the former law, whose provisions are thus repealed is but a reaffirmance of the former law, whose provisions are thus continued without any intermission." The effect of the act then is that it has only a prospective operation as to the change of the name of the institution and the names of the offices connected with it, and that the defendants (the incumbents) are entitled to hold on to their offices-the defendant Kirby for the term for which he was elected, and the other defendants for the terms for which they were appointed and until their successors are duly elected and appointed and qualify. There is no error in the judgment of the Court below and the same is affirmed.

State Teachers' Association-Meets at Shaw University June 15-20, '97.

Judicious and wise agitation for a better public school system in North Carolina has secured most encouraging results already. And since the closing years of the 19 h century are witnessing very remarkable changes in thought, investigation and invention in the great educational world, and all indications of progress point to a new era for better tnings, it becomes indispensible that North Carolina colored teachers should not be in the rear of advanced and ag gressive ection in this progressive period. Therefore a new line of work has been planned for the next annual gathering on June 15 There will be a meeting and conference of college Presidents and Principals of high schools for better work. This will be conducted by one of our college presidents on a broad and satisfactory plan.

In addition to several addresses daily by eminent educators on practical subjects, there will be class room work, conducted under the direction and management of experts in all the branches usually taught in our public and graded schools demonstrating the best methods of teaching such subjects as English grammar, mathematics, beginning with the fundamental principles and con tinued to higher work Reading and Geography will be made specialties. Talks on civil government, political economy, school government and pedagogy, drawing and industrial work and similar subjects will be presented each day from the beginning of the session. It is to be hoped that fully five hundred

teachers will be present. President Meserve will entertain all teachers for \$2 during the week or 25c. per meal. Snaw University buildings and grounds are lighted by electricity, and everything will be in keeping with the electricity. Low rates over all roads A. B. VINCENT, President.

Raleigh. Ald Asked for a Church.

A. J. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

NASHVILLE, N. C., May 1, 1897. DEAR BRETHREN: - This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have purcoased a lot in the town of Nashville, on which to build a church. Our present fund for building purposes is very inadequate. Therefore, we send this appeal to the various Baptist Churches in the State asking for aid We pray that God will open the hearts of our Christian brethren, that they may belp us in

building a place of worship. This is mission work, brethren, and we hope you will kindly assist us. Hoping to hear from you at the earli est possible moment, we are yours in JAS BODDIE. H. C. BATTLE,

JAS A. DRAKE,

G. H PEACE.

J D BATTLE

Sand all money to J. D Battle, secretary and treasurer building committee, Nashville, N. C Done by order of Mount Vernon Bap tist Church. Jas. A DRAKE, Clerk.

REV N. H. ARRINGTON, Pastor.

RALEIGH April 9, 1897. HON JAMES H. YOUNG: I have just closes a successful term of school lasting three and three fourths mouths. I had a grand concert Friday night, April 2d. The school house was overcrowded with visitors, parents and friends. We had over one hundred recitations, songs, duets and soles, and no better dressed have done well to have looked at the Act or acting children has ever been seen in

The Wake County Teachers' Association. According to call, the public school teachers of Wake met Saturday of last week, May 15th, 1897, at Apex, in the Apex Academy school building, of which school Rev. W. H Morris is prin cipal. Mr. S. C. Dixon, the President of the Association, having called the house to order, asked Mr. A Stroud and Mrs. G. W. Howell to conduct the

Having concluded the opening exercises, the President stated that the time had arrived for the execution of the programme.

On taking up the programme it was found that owing to the absence of some who were appointed to lead off on cerout the whole programme.

The phonetic method of teaching was discussed. Rev W. H. Morris having been appointed to lead in the discussion, he was followed by Messrs. A Strond. G. W. Howell, J. Levister, F. R. Freeman and others. All were highly pleased to have the points bearing on the new method of teaching discussed. The teachers felt that they were highly ben-

Mr I. W. Holden, after the discussion closed, came forward and made some very timely remarks touching the great need of one's striving to represent something in material wealth.

We verily believe that this Association is destined to be a great factor in the improvement of the public school work throughout the county. We look forward to the time when all the counties of this State will follow the example of Wake and Franklin.

Having on hand some new business of very great importance, the Associa tion proceeded to take it up.

The assembly named Dr. N. F. Rob erts, our faithful and highly esteemed teacher of Shaw University, as one to oe appointed on the county school board of ed cation for Wake. He was heart ily endorsed by the Association. A committee was appointed to draw up resolutions and present them at the next meeting of the county board, recommending Dr. Roberts. Those compus ing the committee are Mrs. Page, Messrs. S. C. Dixon, F. R. Freeman, W. H. Mor. ris, J. Levister and J. D Pair. The committee named above will select from heir number a sub committee to p esent the resolutions to the county board of

In view of the fact that the new pub lic school law requires that there shall be several changes in the op rating of the affairs pertaining to the public school system, the Association wishes, as was manifested by the individuals in the last sitting, that the present county exam iner, Mr. J. P. Goodwin, be appointed as general supervisor for Wake. Mr. Good win has made us a good county ex

The following persons were present Mesdames A. E Page, Apex; los Mor ris, Apex; Temple Howell Holly Spings; Misses Allie Udey, Holly Springs; Mol vina Jones, Holly Springs; Fannie B Jones, Holley Springs; Messrs. S. C. Doxon, Raleigh; the mas Morrison, New Hill; & W. Howell, Holly Springs J. W. McAluster, Holly Springs; A Strond, Cary; I W. Holden, Youngs vilie; Robert Holland, Varins; J D. Pair, Snotwell; J Levister, Wake Fores:; W. H. Morris, Apex; W. H. Ray. Six Forks; B. M. Montague, Pett; and F. R. Freeman, Rolesville.

The Association having enjoyed a very pleasant session adjourned to meet in the city of Raleigh, Thursday and Fri day before the fifth Lord's day in Oc o J. D. PAIR

HEATHSVILLE, N. C , April 20, 1897. MR EDITOR: The burning question now agitating our neighbors is, whether the bill providing for local taxation for public schools ever became a law; and if so, will the matter be submitted to the people this coming August? The a: dat friends of the public school system contend that it did become a law, while others, who are not so zealous, seem to doubt its passage. For the benefit of the many readers of the GAZETTE and the friends of the public school sys tem, you will please answer through the columns of your paper.

A matter of such vast importance to the welfare of humanity and the betterment of the State, need be often men tioned and properly brought to the at tention of every individual. How can it be done in such short time with no means to make an aggressive fight upon the opposition? We may be satisfied that there will be a very stout opposition. I would suggest that the public school teachers, together with the friends of education, call a meeting in their counties at once and map out some line of action to be pursued in the coming contest. Remember, delays are dangerous, as our people are easily fright ened when you talk to them about taxation, unless they have sufficient time to see and hear for themselves. Let us take the responsibilities and accept the contract of lifting ourselves to a higher plane of civilization, as offered by a d'y m'x'd great and noble State. To be success ful in such an undertaking, we shall have to furnish our own skillet and have our fry.

There came very near being a serious case in the Aurelian Spring section a few days ago, so we learn. A young white man and woman had a law suit, and while the case was before his wor ship the woman shot her antagonist The ball cutting an inch or two aside the head, just above the ear. L C. BATCHELOR

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., April 29, '97. EDITOR GAZETTE: In behalf of "The Old Home of North Carolina," I beg

space to submit the following: To all whom it may concern: I beg to state that I heartily endorse the grand enterprise of establishing an "Old Folks" Home" for the aged and infirm of our race, as represented by Mr. S C D xon, travelling agent; a.d I earnestly commend it to the support of the benevolent spirited members and friends of our race. You cannot aid a more worthy and godly cause than this. To provide for the unfortunate poor and distr ssed of our fellowmen is a sacred duty taught by our blessed Lord.

Very respectfully,

James Dean. Presiding Elder Newbern Dist N. C. Conference, A. M. E Church.

Editor of The Gazette: We give below the names of churches, Sunday-schools and amounts that have been sent up for Foreign Missions as the result of Children's Day:

Wakefield Church, April 18th, \$1.45; St. Matthews' Sunday-school, 51 cents; Rolesville Church, \$101; Mt. Pleasant Church, \$1.21. We duly acknowledge the above, for which you have our thanks.

Yours in the work of the Master. CASAR JOHNSON.

All persons, having lots in Mt. Hope Cemetery, can have same cleansed up JAMES S. LANIER,

Attorney at Law, WINSTON, N. C.

WAITING FOR YOU!

MEN'S AND BOYS

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, Etc. tain subjects, it was impossible to carry | have never been sold so cheap as you can get them right now of

CROSS & LINEHAN,

210 Fayetteville St., RALEIGH, N. C. Members of the General Assembly will de

well to give us a call. NORTH CAROLINA-WAKE COUNTY. In the Superior Court, April Term, 1897.

ANNIE E. DUNIVANT US. JOHN W. DUNIVANT. To John W. Dunivant:

You are hereby notified that your wife, Annie E. Dunivant, has brought suit against you to April Term, 1897, which will be the 19th day of that month, for divorce from the bonds of matrimony because of abandonment for more than two years. You will, therefore, appear at said term of Court and plead, answer or demur to the complaint which will be filed during the first three days of the term; that the summons in this case against you has been returned by the sheriff of Wake county, with this endorsement: "After exercising due diligence the defendant is not to be found in Wake county, because he resides in Pe tersburg, Virginia." You will take notice that if you fail to answer, plead or demur, as herein required, that your wife will apply to the court to be allowed to prove the truth of the facts set forth in

D H. YOUNG, Clerk Wake Superior Court. March27-6t

her complaint, and have a decree dis-

solving the bonds of matrimony.

-FOR-

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the Principal, W. H. MORRIS, B. D., Anex. N. C. CAPE FEAR AND RAILWAY, JOHN GILL, Receiver. VALLEY

CONDENSED SCHEDULE. IN EFFECT April 4, 1897. N'thb'nd MAIN LINE. 4.30 p. m. Ar..... Wilmington... 1.15 " Lv....†Fayetteville... Ar....FayettevilleLv 3.45 Ar..Fayetteville Junc.Lv 3.47 ...Ar 5.02 ...Lv 5.05 ...Lv 6.54 ...Ar 7.25 ...Lv 7.42 ...Lv 8.82 ...Lv 9.03 ...Lv 9.03 ...Lv 9.30 7.20 p. m. Ar....Bennettsville....Lv 27.45 6.15 " Lv.....Maxton.....Ar 9.00 6.11 " Ar.....Maxton.....Lv 9.07

8.35 p. m. Ar.....Ramseur Lv.....Climax Lv.....Greensboro. Ar Greensboro .. Lv.....Madison ..

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East; at Sanford with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro with the Southern Rallway Company; at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & West-ern Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West; at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raieigh, Richmond and all points North and East; at Fayette-ville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South; at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass. Agent General Manager.

VILMINGTON, NEWBERN & NOR-FOLK RAILWAY COMPANY. IN EFFECT SUNDAY, OCT. 27, 1896 DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

STATIONS.		- Journa	
5.2.7.0		8	
Lv. Wilm'gton Mulberry St Leave Jacksonville. Leave Maysville. Leave Pollocksville. Arrive Newbern.		P. M. 2 00 3 58 4 30 4 44 5 20	
STATIONS.	South-Bound		
	11	7	
Leave Newbern		A. M. 9 20 9 56 10 09 10 42 12 40	
market and a second			

Trains 7 and 8 makes connection with Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad for Morehead City and Beaufort. Connection at Newbern with steamers to and from Elizabeth City and Nortolk Mon-day, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points. H. A. WHITING, Gen'l Manager J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager.

DOUBLE DAIL

SERVICE ATLANTA, CHARLOTTE, AUGUSTA, ATHENS WILMINGTON. NEW ORLEANS. CHATTANOOGA, NASHNILLE,

AND NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA. WASHINGTON, NORFOLK,

RICHMOND.			
SCHEDULE IN EFFE	T FEB. 7, 1	897.	
SOUTHBOUND,	No. 408,	No.	
Lv New York, via Pa. R.R.	*11 00 am	* 9 00	
" Philadelphia. "	1 12 pm	12 05	
" Baltimore, "	8 15 "	2 50	
" Washington, "	4 40 "	4.30	
" Richmond, via A. C. L.		9 05	
Lv Norfolk, via S. A. L	* 8 35 pm	* M 00	
" Portsmouth, "	8 45 pm	9 20	
Lv Weldon, via S. A. L	*11 28 pm		
At Menderson,	*12 56 am		
Ar Durham, via S. A. L	† 7 32 am		
Lv Durham. "	† 5 20 pm		
Ar Haleigh, via S. A. L	* 2 16 am		
" Sanford, "	8 35 "	5.08	
" Southern Pines, "	5 10 "	5 55	
" Wadesboro, "	5 54 4	6 58 8 11	
" Monroe, "	6 43 "	9 12	
Ar Charlotte, via S. A. L.		Market Herbilding	
Ar Chester, via S. A. L		Life Statement (mark)	
La Column blo (1 b) at 1 1	* 8 10 am	January State State	
Lv Columbia, C. N.&L. R.R.		+ 6 00	
Ar Clinton, via S. A. L	10 35 4		
" Abbarilla "	49 99	1 07	
" Greenwood, " Abbeville, " Elberton, "	11 05 " 12 07 pm	2 41	
" Athena - "	1 15 "	8 45	
"Winder. "	1.59 **	4 30	
" Atlanta, (Central Time	2 50 "	5 20	
NORTHBOUND.	No. 402.	No	
LvAtlanta,(Cen.Ti'e)8, A.1	*12 00 n'n	* 7.50	
" Winder, via S. A. L.	2 40 pm		
"Athens, "	8 16 "	11 26	
" Elberton, "	4 15 "	12 33	
"Abbeville, "	5 15 "	1 40	
" Greenwood, "	541 "	2 00	
	0.04	8 05	
Ar Columbia, C.N.&L.H.R		T 7 W	
Lv Chester, B. A. L	* 8 13 pm	A more production	
ArCharlotte, via S. A. L.	*10 25 pm		
Lv Monroe, via S. A. L	9 40 pm	8 15	
Ar Wilmington, "	1 5 30 am	Fanning and Add	
Ly Southern Pines "	*12 14 **	9 20	
" Raleigh. "	2 16 am		
Ar Henderson, "	3 28 **	1 00	

1 43 pm 12 48 an 3 50 pm 3 45 " 6 23 " 6 53 " Ar Portsmouth, via 8.A.L. 7 30 am 5 50 pr "Norfolk, " 7 50 " 6 05 Daily, †Daily Ex. Sund'y, IDaily Ex. Mon's Nos. 403 and 402, "The Atlanta Special," solid Vestibuled Train of Pullman Sleepers and Coaches between Washington and Atlanta also Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Chester, S. C.

Nos. 41 and 38, "The S. A. L. Express," Solid Train, Coaches and Pullman Sleepers between Train, Coaches and Pullman Sie ortsmouth and Atlanta. Company Sleeper etween Columbia and Atlanta. Both trains make immediate connection a

Washing'n, via Pa. R.R.

New York,

* 4 55 am * 8 00 pm 8 15 ** 6 50 ** 11 21 pm 11 10 **

Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nash ville, Memphis, Macon, Florida. For tickets, sleepers and information, apply For tickets, sleepers and information, apply
to Ticket Agents, or to
H. S. LEARD, Soi. Pass. Agt.,
Raleigh, N. C.
E. ST. JOHN, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man.
V. E. McBEE, Gen. Superintendent.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.
General Offices: PORTSMOUTH, VA

VILMINGTON AND WELDON RAIL AND FLORENCE RAILROAD.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE. TRAINS GOING SOUTH. AP. April 15, 1897. (Corrected.) No. Leave Weldon Ar.Rocky Mount 12 52 10 35 Leave Tarboro ... 17 12 ... Leave Wilson.... Lv. Fayetteville. P. M. A. M. Leave Magnolia. Ar. Wilmington. TRAINS GOING NORTH. F 6 4 8 No. Dail

Lv. Fayetteville, 11 20 Leave Selma..... 1 00 Arrive Wilson.... 1 42 Lv. Wilmington. Ar.Rocky Mount Leave Tarboro... 12 1: Lv.Rocky Mount †Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sun-

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon at 4:10 p. m., Halifax 4:28 p. m.; arrive Scotland Neck at 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Heturning, leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m.; arriving Halifax at 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:38 m., daily except Sunday. Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 1:00 p. m., arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 2:40 p. m., returning leave Par-mele 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Wash-ington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m., daily except

Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5:30 p. m.; Sunday, 4:35 p. m; srrives Plymouth at 7:40 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:30 s. m., Sunday 9:00 s. m., arrives Tarboro 10:05 s. m., 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves
Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, at 7:10 a. m.;
arriving Smithfield at 8:30 a. m. Returning,
leaves Smithfield at 9:00 a. m.; arrive at Goldsooro at liczb a. m. Trains on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 p. m.; arrives Nashville at 3:05 p. m., Spring Hope 5:30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope at 8:00 a. m., Nashville 8:35 a. m.; arrive at Rocky Mount at 9:05 s. m. daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for

Clinton daily, except Sunday, at 8:20 a.m., and 4:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:00 a. m. and 9:50 p. m. Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via, Richmond, also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk, and all points North via Norlolk.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent, J. R. KENLY, General Manager. T. M. EMERSON. Traffic Manager.

A TLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD TIME TABLE. IN EFFECT SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 180

GOING EAST. GOING WEST Pas'ng'r Daily Ex. Sunday. Pas'ng'r Daily STATIONS. Arrive Leave. Arrive Les ve. Kinston ... Newbern Aorehead City Train 4 connects with Wilmington & Velden train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11:35 a.m., and with Richmond and Dan lie train West, leaving Goldsboro at 2 p. m., and with Wilmington, Newbern and Norioir at Newbern for Wilmington and intermed ate

Train 3 connects with Richmond and Innville train, arriving at Goldsboro 3 p. m., and with Wilmington and Weldon train from the North at 2:05 p. m.

No. I train also connects with Wilmington and Newbern and Norfolk for Wilmington and Intermediate points.

S. L. Dill.