Goldsboro Messenger

J. A. BONITZ, EDITOR

GOLDSBORO, N. C.,

THURSDAY, - - FEBRUARY 4, 1886

THE MESSENGER

[ESTABLISHED IN 1867.]

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☞ The TRANSCRIPT AND MESSENGER, a 64-column weekly, the cheapest and largest political paper published in North Carolina, is also published from the MESSENGER press. Subscription, $2.00 per annum; $1.00 for six months. The TRANSCRIPT AND MESSENGER has the largest circulation of the political papers in North Carolina.

SECRETARY BAYARD has suffered another terrible domestic affliction in the rather sudden and unexpected death of his estimable wife. Coming so soon after the decease of his beloved daughter, who was such a general favorite with all who had the honor of her acquaintance, the blow is a peculiarly severe one, and insures for Mr. Bayard the heartfelt sympathy of the entire American people, without regard to race, creed or politics.

IT is to be hoped that the large sum required will deter the House from any further extension of the Civil war pension list, and that if the general pension list is further enlarged it will be carefully guarded. There is little demand outside the circle of pension agents for such a large increase. It is getting to be the most serious problem of government since the railway and other land grant jobbers have met with a rebuke at the hands of Mr. Cleveland's administration. Let us stop squandering the public money. Let the people speak, especially the people of the North, and let demagogues be silenced by their voice.

THE President has appointed the following Assay Commission, to meet in Philadelphia February 10, 1886: Senator Harris, Representative McCreary, Thos. K. Bruner, of N. C.; Prof. T. C. Chamberlin, of Wis.; Prof. C. F. Chandler, of N. Y.; Prof. John A. Church, Arizona; Walter B. Devereaux, Col.; H. L. Dodge, Cal.; Prof. T. M. Drown, Boston; Prof. B. W. Frazier, Penn.; Dr. W. P. Lawyer, Mint Bureau; Prof. J. W. Mallet, Va.; H. T. Martin, N. Y.; Prof. Ira Remsen, Baltimore. Ex-officio members are Judge Wm. Butler, of Philadelphia; Controller of Currency Cannon and H. G. Torrey, of the New York Assay Office.

OUR energetic Representative in Congress, the Hon. W. J. Green, has introduced three bills of practical importance. These are "to check frauds in the makeup of articles of diet, drink and medicine;" another, "to prevent a counterfeit or imitation article being sold as genuine butter," and another to provide for terms of the district and circuit courts of the United States at Fayetteville. It is certainly of much importance that something should be done to prevent the adulteration of food and medicine. As to the holding of the Federal courts, we have all the time held that Goldsboro would be the most eligible point for the courts of Eastern Carolina, and here they ought to be held.

A MEMORABLE, amusing and disgraceful scene occurred at the close of a recent day's proceedings of the New York Assembly, says a dispatch in the *World* from Albany. The moment Speaker Husted declared the House adjourned Clerk Chickering in stentorian tones bawled out: "I have a package of passes here for the members of the House, who will please come up and get them." Then he proceeded to call out the members' names. Many of the old members, astonished at the proceedings, which were as unique as they were startling, remained seated, but the new members rushed up to the desk. At one time a line ten feet deep surged in front of the Clerk's desk, like so many hungry wolves howling for provender. Such a scene never before was witnessed in the Legislature.

IT is reported from Washington that the bill now pending before the House Committee on Invalid Pensions to revive the payment of arrearages of pensions and extend the time for filing claims until 1888, is receiving considerable attention from members outside of that committee. The bill, should it become a law, would take an enormous amount of money from the Treasury. Chairman Matson, of the Invalid Pensions Committee, told a *Star* reporter that Commissioner Black's estimate is that it would require three hundred millions of dollars to pay all the claims contemplated in the bill. The measure not only proposes to revive the payment of arrearages, but it enlarges the classes of pensioners. Among the Democrats there is a strong feeling of opposition to the bill, on the ground that its enactment would put a peremptory stop to all plans for the reduction of taxation. Democrats maintain that their opposition to the measure cannot be construed into any unwillingness to vote pensions. They say that the passage of a law at this time contemplating an increased expenditure of $300,000,000 would be a blunder. The committee have not yet reached any conclusion upon the bill.

THE BLAIR BILL.

The Blair Educational bill, it is thought, will pass during the present session of Congress. The MESSENGER hopes so, and is glad to learn that the North Carolina members are in favor of its passage, both in the Senate and House. They could not be otherwise. The Democratic party of North Carolina pledged itself in favor of the bill. The General Assembly, by nearly a two-thirds vote, instructed our Senators and Representatives to vote for the measure, and the voice of our people is evidently in favor of its passage.

The opponents of the measure claim that it is unconstitutional. There is a great difference of opinion on this point; many of the ablest men of the nation hold that it would not be unconstitutional. The people are entitled to the benefit of all doubt, if there is any. The bill finds at least a precedent in the distribution of the surplus funds by the National Government to the States in 1837.

We have thus briefly alluded to this important measure because an article published elsewhere, taken from the Republican New York *Evening Post*, might place us in a wrong position. The MESSENGER has always favored the passage of some such educational bill, and both parties in North Carolina are pledged to its support. The Blair bill may not exactly be what it should be, but its aims are timely and wise, and, perhaps, the bill may be so amended as to overcome all the present objectionable features.

SHERMAN'S SILVER BILL.

The project that was discussed last summer and then called a compromise of the silver question has been revived by Senator Sherman. It is in brief to discontinue the coinage, but not the purchase of silver. Silver certificates of denominations not less than $10 are to be issued on bullion bought and held in the Treasury. Other features in the proposed measure are stated in our Washington correspondence.

Whatever may be the outcome of the agitation, it cannot be denied that this plan meets with some favor and is better than most of the proposed compromises so-called. We are not prepared to advocate any settlement of this question other than that which would come naturally from letting things alone. The MESSENGER believes in two standards of money, and contends that the whole world is coming back to the double standard. It is disposed to regard with favor the efforts of the gold speculators and the bondholding class to further depreciate, to degrade, the silver dollar.

THE SENATE'S QUARREL.

The Senate is acting in a very partisan and very undignified way about matters that are not partisan. For several weeks it has tried to bulldoze the Executive into surrendering papers on file concerning the removal and appointment of certain officials, pretending it wished them for information. Its last dodge was to call for the papers in the Duskin case of Alabama.

The President took the unanimous advice of his Cabinet and refused these papers.

The Democratic Senators in caucus afterward upheld the course of the President. They adopted a resolution to that effect, using the words, "cordially support."

The country sustains the President, for he is acting in a manly and dignified way. He could not yield the point involved in the dispute because that would be to abdicate the Presidency. The Senate does not lack information. The only purpose it has in making the demand on the Department of Justice is to embarrass the President and the Democratic party. It is a small project to show that Mr Cleveland has not stuck to his principles as a civil service reformer.

If there is one thing of which the country is well satisfied, it is that the President has kept his pledges and carried out the principles of his party's platform. The high old frauds, like Mr. Edmunds, who live on partisanism, may as well settle down to the conviction that they are going to get nothing out of President Cleveland.

BISMARCK'S GERMANY.

Tacitus describes in his "Germania" a noble race of freemen warriors, somewhat rude and wholly unlettered; and modern investigators have found that these ancient Germans were a thousand years behind their neighbors on the Mediterranean, Adriatic and Agean, in all the arts of polite life. But in high individual manhood and love of liberty they were not surpassed by any people of any age or clime. These barbarians conquered the civilized world and erected on the ruins of the powers they destroyed the great States of modern history. One of these, in some important respects the greatest except our own, has the infelicity to be ruled by a statesman whose acts are more accordant with the spirit of the tyranny of the past than with the constitutional liberty characteristic of this age. It has chanced that Prince Bismarck has always won his measures by asserting as a pretext their necessity to the German state and fatherland. In his extraordinary speech before the Landtag in defence of the Polish expatriation scheme he said that the primary cause of the Government's action was the disloyalty of the Poles to the German crown. The Polish agitation in Germany, Prince Bismarck said, had always appeared to him an element of danger, and had compelled him to keep a watch upon Russia. The Poles had been constantly and not always unsuccessfully endeavoring to set foreign States against Prussia. "Hence," continued the Chancellor, "we have determined to buy out all the real estate offered by Polish nobles in Prussian Poland and place German colonists on the lands hitherto occupied by the expelled people. In order to make the colonization inure permanently to the benefit of the Empire, the colonists will be prohibited from marrying Poles. The Government would never concede the restoration of Poland." Prince Bismarck denied that religious prejudice had anything to do with the Government's attitude. It is generally conceded that the speech is equally capable of being interpreted to foreshadow either a dissolution of the Reichstag or a coup d'etat.

Across the German ocean the autocrat could almost see with a long-range glass the outlines of a land whose settlers and occupiers were mainly Germans. Since Hengest and his followers landed on the coast of Kent fourteen hundred years have passed. In that time the free constitution of the Saxon and Frisian tribes has expanded into a noble system of representative government. It is the opinion of Freeman, one of the ablest of the English historians, that while in many ways the English have more widely diverged from the ancient type than the Germans who staid in fatherland, they have preserved the spirit and forms of the political institutions of their ancestors, except wherein they have made improvements, while those who are named Germans have not always done so and have yet very much ground to recover. Comparing the scene in the Landtag with that other scene in the House of Commons, which scenes occurred almost at the same instant, one is moved to accept the scholarly historian's remark as literally and pronouncedly true. The Germany of Bismarck, alas to say, is not the Germany of Hermann, the Arminius of the Romans. And still, "the spirit of liberty sings in the wind." Even this generation may witness the beginning of the disenenthralment, which is the beginning of the disenchantment of great Germany, the centre and mainstay of Aryan civilization on the Continent of Europe.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The President Declines to Furnish Certain Information.

Pan Electric Exposures and Senator Vance's Strong Denial.

[Staff Correspondence of the Messenger.]

WASHINGTON, January 30.—In a nutshell the conflict between the Executive and the Senate, sitting as an executive council, is as follows: The Senate desires to convict the President of violating his principles, and the President is determined that the Executive Departments shall not furnish information to support any such attempt. The occupant of the White House is not by any means apprehensive that such attempt would be successful if he were to grant the Senate the information desired. But he has too high a sense of his responsibility to the people and too clear an apprehension of the limitation of power in the Senate to yield to demands that the latter has no right to make. The Senate has now made several distinct issues with the President, thus showing a disposition to pick flaws, if possible, and take advantage of any circumstances. But Mr. Cleveland, while disposed to be obliging, is not by any means a man to be bullied. The whole matter has been carefully canvassed in cabinet sittings. Yesterday a final decision in the two cases made a test of by the Senate was reached. In the Alabama case the Attorney General has sent a letter to the Senate in answer to the resolution calling for "all documents and papers in relation to the management and conduct of the office of U. S. Attorney for the Southern district of Alabama," in which he says:

"In response to the said resolution the President of the United States directs me to say that the papers which were in this department relating to the fitness of J. D. Bennett, recently nominated for said office, having already been sent to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and the papers and documents which are mentioned in the said resolution and still remaining in the custody of this department having exclusive reference to the suspension by the President of Geo. M. Dustin, the late incumbent of the office of District Attorney of the United States for the Southern district of Alabama, it is not considered that the public interests will be promoted by a compliance with said resolution, and the transmission of papers and documents therein mentioned to the Senate in executive session."

The Cabinet was unanimous in advising the President to take the course pursued. Mr. Vilas was the only member not present when the subject was considered. The President holds that the Senate in executive session may not concern itself with the administration of an office. It is only in impeachments or in its legislative capacity that it has a right to papers and other information touching the conduct of an officer of the Government.

The Democratic Senators were in caucus this morning for more than an hour. They agreed by formal resolution to "cordially support the Executive." Those Senators who are understood as being opposed in toto to the policy of the Administration on other issues side with it in this matter as heartily as those known as administration Senators. It is the opinion of Democrats generally that the attitude of the Republicans and the firm resistance of the President draws to the latter the whole party, and that he has been strengthened by the demand for papers. The Republicans did not hold a caucus as expected to-day. They will meet early in the coming week and probably resolve to make no confirmation without "information."

Mr. Sherman comes to the front in the Senate with a proposition which, on its face, appears to be a compromise of the silver question. The bill which he introduced Thursday is in its central principle the same as the scheme mooted last summer, and known as Warner's plan. It is therefore, in any view of the subject, an "Ohio idea." The proposition is chiefly prominent now because its sponsor is Senator Sherman. The out-and-out silver or bi-metalist Congressmen of both houses repudiate it as a concession to the gold interest. The bill enacts that the coinage of the silver dollar provided for by the first section of the act to which this is an amendment be discontinued from and after the passage of this act; that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase from time to time silver bullion in bars, not less than nine-tenths fine, at the market price thereof, not less than 2,000,000 ounces Troy per month, nor more than 4,000,000 ounces Troy per month, and shall issue in payment therefor coin certificates of the United States in denominations of not less than $10 each, corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes; and the bullion so purchased shall be retained in the Treasury for the security and for the payment of the same; and the amount of such certificates at any time outstanding shall not exceed the cost of the bullion purchased by such certificates, and the certificates thus issued shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the said certificates on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in the city of New York, in sums not less than $50. That any holder of standard silver dollars or gold coin of the United States, or gold bullion, at its mint value, may deposit the same with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States in sums not less than $10, and receive coin certificates therefor similar in denomination and legal effect to the certificates provided for in the preceding section. The coin deposited for or representing the certificates shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand.

The subject of an international copyright has long been mooted, both in this country and abroad. The foreign countries have been more forward than our own to recognize property in ideas, especially in literary ideas. But the matter is now placed in the strongest lights before the public by a movement concerted between the best class of publishers and the American authors. On the part of the first-named the impulse proceeds from the inroads made by publishers who issue excessively cheap editions in this country pirated from foreign authors and publishers. The American author is stimulated to ask for a copyright law by two prime facts—1. As long as these pirated prints flood the country, at nominal cost, the American people will neglect their own authors who publish in this country, and buy the cheaper books of English authors reprinted here. The lack of copyright reciprocity with other nations perpetuates this injustice to our own writers, thereby discouraging American literature. 2. But another consideration with a growing class of authors—the writers of fiction and some others—is that without international copyright their productions are pirated in England just as those of English authors are here. Injustice befalls all, though heretofore the English writer has seemed to be the greater sufferer. Seemed, I say, because I think such is not the actual condition; for the fact that English books could be reprinted here for nothing, except the cost of printing and binding, has been the chief drawback, at least for a long while, to American authorship.

For two or three days the Senate Committee on Patents has given patient and intelligent hearing to members of the American copyright league and others, for and against the Hawley bill, which proposes to confer upon citizens of foreign countries the same rights of copyright that are conferred by the governments of such countries upon citizens of this country. Among the literary men present at these sittings were Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, James Russell Lowell, Edmund Clarence Stedman, George Ticknor Curtis, Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), Horace E. Scudder, J. B. Gidder; and of publishers, Henry Holt, of New York, and S. Dana Estes, of Estes and Lauriat, of Boston. Most of the persons who spoke favored the enactment of the bill.

The New York *World's* broadside on Thursday against the Pan Electric Telephone Company has excited much interest in all quarters. The *World* returned to the charge yesterday and again to-day. The so-called exposures were mostly old matter, revamped, and were probably intended for effect on the suits to be begun here in a few days against the Bell Company by the Pan Electric. So far as they relate to Senator Vance I have his authority for the statement that they are a "naked, scandalous, barefooted, baldheaded lie." He says that neither in his own nor in any other name has he been at any time interested in the stock of the Pan Electric or other telephone company. But there would, he insists, be no harm in it if he were a stockholder. Public opinion, I think, has all along condemned Mr. Garland and others, Senators, ex-Congressmen, &c., for becoming identified with such projects. But there is undoubtedly a broad difference between the Pan Electric and the Credit Mobilier.

The Senate discussed Dakota again Thursday.

In a communication to the Speaker of the House Secretary Bayard says that none of the employes of the State Department can be dispensed with.

Citizens of Arkansas petition for the election of United States Senators by the people.

Investigation into the abuses of the Signal Service develop many interesting facts, among which are the following: Acting nearly always without authority of law, and equal fondness for heavy drinks and light literature.

The Senate discussed the Sioux Indian reservation and the Dakota measures on Friday.

The House was occupied all yesterday on private bills, it being the regular calendar It passed 50 pension bills at the evening session.

Both houses adjourned yesterday (Friday) until Monday.

Fifteen employees of the Patent Office below civil service grade were discharged on Wednesday. Ten watchmen, messengers, &c., in the office of the District Marshal have received notice to quit.

POINTS.

Ulala M. Warden has been commissioned postmaster at Mt. Nebo; B. F. Edgerton at Uree; Joseph M. Stevenson, at Pratt.

New postoffices and postmasters—Loyd, Lincoln county, Charles W. Beam; Orleans, Lincoln county, Pinkney B. Bess; Bismarck, Johnston county, Richard C. Creech; Gold Rock, Nash county, Robert R. Gay; White Hall, Bladen county, John Q. Nye.

Hon. John S. Henderson has returned.

Adjutant Gen. Jones is here to attend to two or three bills before the Military Committee of the House.

Among the visitors of the last half week are Messrs. Coleman, of Winston, and Weddington, of Charlotte.

A prominent correspondent remarked to me the other day that the only man in the House whom he ever heard get the advantage of Blaine in discussion was Col. A. M. Waddell. It was while the latter was Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and the Colonel riddled the vulnerable record of Mulligan's man.

Col. Cowles tells me he has assurance that the Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice will report his measure or frame a bill in accordance with it. It is a bill to change the fees and other compensation of the marshals, clerks, &c., of the Federal courts into a salary. The committee favorably reported his resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the amounts paid these officers during the last fiscal year. C. W. H.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

On time for good paper, one LARGE BAY HORSE, perfectly sound and gentle; between 6 and 7 years old. Price $175,00. Apply early to

feb4-5t W. H BORDEN.

VALENTINES!

Large assortment just received. The lot embraces the Finest ever shown in Goldsboro. Call early and make your selections

WHITAKER'S BOOKSTORE.

feb4-td

Aurora Male and Female Academy

AURORA, N. C.

Spring Session opened Jan. 26th, and loses June 11th, 1886.

Pupils may enter at any time in the session and charged from entrance to end of session.

Tuition and board moderate.

This school is situated in a moral and progressive town.

For further information apply to

feb4-1m R. T. BONNER.

County Work House

The Board of Wayne County Commissioners will meet at 12 o'clock, the 10th inst., at the Poor House, to select a Superintendent and guards for the prisoners sentenced to labor. All parties desiring these positions are requested to present their applications in person at the above named time and place

B. F. HOOKS,
Feb. 3, 1886-td Chairman.

***Argus copy.

NOTICE.

Having obtained letters of administration from the proper Court upon the estate of George C. Buchan, deceased, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said deceased to present them to me by the 19th day of January, 1887, duly authenticated according to law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make payment immediately.

CHARLES J. KORNEGAY,
Jan. 18, 1886.—feb5-w6t Administrator

NOTICE FARMERS!

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES,
TOBACCO, PIPES, AND SNUFF,
—ALSO—
Cups and Saucers, Lamps, Bowls and Pitchers, Goblets, Tumblers, Dishes, Buckets, Tubs, Wash Boards, Brooms, Soap,
—AND—
EARLY ROSE
Seed Irish Potatoes
May be found, Cheap for Cash, at
WILLIS EDMUNDSON'S
NEW STORE,
In Kornegay Building, Walnut Street
Goldsboro, N. C —feb4-tf

For Sale Or Rent!

A House and Lot on William Street, formerly occupied by John T. Edmundson; 5 rooms, large garden, good water Apply to J. F DOBSON,

feb1-2w Goldsboro, N. C.

WANTED!

A white lady, of intelligence, to act as housekeeper and do the general work in a family of four, a gentl man and three children. To a suitable person a permanent situation is offered. For further information address F J. WOODARD,

feb1-wswtf Black Creek, N. C.

WANTED!

Information of the present whereabouts of THOMAS BROWN, a colored laborer on the Government Works on Neuse and Trent rivers in 1884 and 1885. Please notify and oblige. R RANSOM,

jan28-swtf New Berne, N. C.

PIANO, ORGAN, and VOCAL MUSIC

I will teach on the above instruments, also singing—in Goldsboro. Patronage respectfully solicited Apply at Music stores. Respectfully,

Jan. 28,'86.-1m M. A. GEORGE.

W. C MUNR o, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

OFFICE: Room No. 3, in the Law Building. Will practice in the adjoining counties feb12-1yr

New Advertisements.

NOTICE

MAYORS OFFICE,
Goldsboro, N. C., Feb. 1, 1886

Proposals to furnish the City of Goldsboro with TREES, Elm, Oak, Sugar Maple, &c., will be received at this Office until the 20th day of February, 1886. Said trees to be from three to six inches in diameter, straight, free from blemishes, and from nine to twelve feet to first limb. To be delivered before the first of March, 1886.

feb1-3w J. W. GULICK, *Mayor.*

Notice.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Wayne County, in the cause of I. W. Faison, Adm'r, &c., *vs.* Catherine Price and others, I will sell for cash, at public auction, at the Court House door in Goldsboro, on Monday, the first day of March, 1886, the following tract of land, situate near the village of Milton, on the south side of the public road from Dudley to Mount Olive, and bounded as follows: on the north by the lands of Stephen Herring, on the west by the lands of the W. & W. R. R. Co, and on the south and east by the lands of Nancy Wade, Catherine Price and the heirs of Nelly Thompson, dec'd, containing eight (8) acres, more or less.

I. W. FAISON,
Adm'r of Sally Price, dec'd.

January 28, 1886.-fe1td

NOTICE!

All persons are hereby notified not to cut or haul wood, timber, fence rails, or any other thing from my Dr. Kirby-Atkinson land, in New Hope Township, in Wayne county, as I intend to enforce the law against all trespassers on said land, except necessary firewood for my tenants in the houses on the farm.

All persons are also notified not to leave down my fences and to keep their stock out of my fields, or they will be shut up and charged for accordingly.

As some trespasser, not having the fear of God before his eyes and moved and instigated by the devil, has been hauling away fence rails from off the outside fence on my farm, I will pay $10,00 for vidence sufficient to convict any person of that or any other trespass on said land

Feb. 1, 1886-3w C. H. BROGDEN.

BOX MEATS,

FLOUR, MEAL, &C.

25 Boxes C. R Sides
50 Barrels Mess Pork.
125 Barrels Flour (all grades.)
11 Barrels Kerosene Oil.
13 Barrels Sugar.
22 Barrels Molasses.
200 Bushels Oats.
200 Bushels Corn.
200 Bales Timothy Hay.
100 Cases Matches, Potash, Lye, &c.

Large Stock of Canned Goods!

100 Barrels Irish Potatoes (for seed)

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Crockery

Glassware, &c.

In fact we offer a Large and well assorted Stock of Groceries and General Merchandise either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

at Low Figures for Cash.

Yours, &c.,

EDGERTON & FINLAYSON.

Goldsboro, N. C., Feb. 1, '86.-tf

Molasses, Syrup,

FLOUR, &c.

40 Bbls. Cuba Molasses,
10 " Syrup,
10 " New Orleans Molasses,
100 " Flour, all grades,
25 " Sugar,
25 Sacks Coffee,
25 Cases Potash,
25 " Lye,
50 Boxes Crackers, all fresh goods,
10 Cases Star Lye,
25 " Tomatoes,
25 " Peaches,
25 Boxes Tobacco,
10 " Cream Cheese,

All the above goods for sale low for cash.

R. E. PIPKIN.

Goldsboro, N. C., Jan. 28, 1886.-tf

OUR NOTES

Taken last Year are all due and we MUST HAVE THE MONEY!

COME AND SEE US!

We have the Largest Stock of Buggies, (all kinds) Columbus, Norfolk, Cincinnati, and Home Made, that is kept by any one establishment in the State; and we can, and will, Sell Cheaper, and all who contemplate buying will Save Money by calling on us.

BORDEN, JONES & CO.

Goldsboro, N. C., Jan. 25, 1886-tf

NOTICE!

The copartnership heretofore existing between S. D. Hankins and J. A. Corbett, merchants, doing business at Mt. Olive, N. C., under the firm name and style of Hankins & Co., has this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. S D Hankins will continue the business, assumes all liabilities, and is authorized to collect all claims due the firm.

S. D. HANKINS,
JNO. A. CORBETT.

Mt. Olive, N. C., Jan. 28, 1886-3w

Having purchased the interest of Mr. J. A. Corbett in the business of Hankins & Co., at Mt. Olive, N C., I will continue to do a General Merchandise business and purpose keeping a full Stock of Goods, and will sell as low as can be bought elsewhere.

Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late firm I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Respectfully, S. D. HANKINS.

Educational.

La Grange Collegiate Institute.

Spring Term Begins Monday Feb. 1.

We offer increased facilities without additional expense to students.

REV. A. R. MORGAN, Principal.
MR. ZEB. V. TAYLOR, Professor of Penmanship and Book Keep'ng.
MRS. WM. SPEIGHT, Primary Department.
MISS CLYDE RHODES, Music.

☞ For terms and full particulars, address the Principal at La Grange, Lenoir County, N. C. jan7-1m

Statesville Female College.

STATESVILLE, N. C.

THE SPRING TERM of this institution will begin Wednesday, January 20, 1886.

The last year has been a very prosperous one. The attention of parents and guardians is directed to the full corps of ABLE TEACHERS, the HEALTHY LOCATION, EXCELLENT FARE AND REASONABLE CHARGES.

Send for catalogue.

MISS FANNIE EVERITT,
January 4, 1886-tf Principal.

PEACE INSTITUTE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

The Spring term commences on the 18th of January, 1886, and closes first Wednesday in June following.

The attention of parents looking for a first class school for their daughters is called to the following advantages claimed for PEACE INSTITUTE:

1st.—An experienced and highly accomplished corps of teachers in all branches usually taught in first class seminaries for Young Ladies and Girls. Advantages for instruction in Music, Art and Modern Languages unsurpassed.

2d.—Location at Raleigh, the Capital of the State, in direct railroad and telegraphic communication with every place in the country. Principal office connected by telephone with telegraph office. Climate of Raleigh proverbial for health.

3d. Building most conveniently arranged of any in the State; heated by steam and lighted by gas. The sleeping-rooms of pupils arranged for two occupants, neatly and comfortably furnished, and each warmed by a steam radiator, danger from fire in use of open fire-places and stoves being thus avoided, as well as health and comfort promoted. The large and elegant assembly-room is lighted by electricity, and electric bells are through the whole building.

4th.—The religious advantages. All the Protestant churches are represented in Raleigh. While PEACE INSTITUTE is under the auspices of Presbyterians, it is by no means sectarian. Pupils on the first Sunday of each month attend churches of their parents' choice.

5th—Expenses less than any Female Seminary offering same advantages.

TERMS:

For Board, including furnished room, servant's attendance, lights, laundry, with tuition in all the English branches, Latin, Calisthenics, for term commencing January 18, and ending June 6, 1886, $125 00.

Payments one-half in advance and balance 1st of April. Sperial terms for two or more pupils from same family or neighborhood. Correspondence solicited. For Circular containing full particulars, address REV. R. BURWELL & SON,

dec24-2m Raleigh, N. C

Davidson College, N. C.

Full faculty. Thorough instruction. Well equipped laboratories. Best moral and religious influences. Flexible curriculum Healthy location. Economical. Sessions begin in September and January. Students received at any time.

Send for Catalogue.

REV. L. MCKINNON,
oct8-tf President.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. 13.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1885.

MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS NORTH BOUND.

Leave	Bennettsville, S. C.,	.....	8:20	A. M.
"	Shoe Heel, N. C.,	.....	9:50	"
"	Fayetteville, "	.....	12:25	P. M.
"	Sanford, "	.....	2:25	"
"	Ore Hill, "	.....		"
"	Liberty, "	.....		"
Arrive	at Greensboro, "	.....	6:00	"

☞ Dinner at Fayetteville.

MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS SOUTH BOUND.

Leave	Greensboro, N. C.,	.....	9:50	A. M.
"	Liberty, "	.....	11:05	"
"	Ore Hill, "	.....	12:00	M.
"	Sanford, "	.....	1:45	P. M.
"	Fayetteville, "	.....	4:00	"
"	Shoe Heel, "	.....	6:15	"
Arrive	Bennettsville, "	.....	7:30	"

☞ Dinner at Sanford.

Freight and Passenger Train leaves Bennettsville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays a 2:30 p. m., arriving at Shoe Heel at 4:30 p. m., and Fayetteville at 8 p. m.

Leaves Fayetteville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6:30 a. m., Shoe Heel at 10 a. m., and arrives at Bennettsville at 12 m.

Freight and Passenger Train North leaves Fayetteville daily at 8 a. m., (connecting at Sanford with Freight and Passenger Trains to Raleigh), leaves Sanford at 11:30 a. m., and arrives at Greensboro at 5:40 p. m.

Leaves Greensboro daily at 5 a. m., leaves Sanford at 11:15 a. m., and arrives at Fayetteville at 2:40 p. m.

JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. W. M. S. DUNN, Gen'l Sup't. -tf

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA and NORFOLK RAILROAD.

THE ONLY DAILY LINE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

5 HOURS Quicker than any other route between NORFOLK, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and all Points EAST.

Schedule taking effect March 29th, 1885.

Northbound.	STATIONS:	Southbound.
Lv. 6:20 P. M.	Portsmouth	Ar. 9:30 A. M.
" 6:30 "	Norfolk	" 9:15 "
" 7:15 "	Old Point	" 8:30 "
" 3:15 A. M.	Wilmington	" 11:56 "
Ar. 6:45 "	Baltimore	" 7:35 "
Lv. 4:05 "	Philadelphia	" 11:00 "
Ar. 7:00 "	New York	Lv. 8:00 "

Stops at all local stations to take on and put off passengers.

Connects at New York with all Railroad and Steamboat Lines for Boston.

Pullman Sleepers run between Cape Charles and Philadelphia and New York.

Tickets on sale at Company's office, foot of Wide Waterstreet, and W. T. WALKE, Agent, under Atlantic Hotel.

ALLAN SAUNDERS, Agent.
H. W. DUNNE, Superintendent.
R. B. COOKE,
General Passenger and Freight Agent.

HENRY L. STEVENS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

KENANSVILLE, N. C.

Practices in all the Courts of the counties of Duplin, Sampson and Pender, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

Prompt attention given to the collection of claims in any part of the State.

july13-6m

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SAMPLE ROOMS FREE. mch9-tf