

Goldsboro Messenger
J. A. BONITZ, EDITOR.
GOLDSBORO, N. C.,
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1886.
THE MESSENGER.
[ESTABLISHED IN 1867.]
Published every Monday and Thursday, at the Messenger Building. Price \$3.00 a year; \$1.00 for three months. Served to town subscribers by carrier at 40c for three months. Subscription payable in advance.
ADVERTISING RATES.—Per square (14 inch space) \$1.00 for first, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Liberal discount to large advertisers and on yearly contracts.
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.

GEN. HANCOCK and ex-Gov. Seymour, two of the living Presidential candidates of the Democratic party, passed to their final rest last week.

The late George L. Lorillard made it a point for a long time to give away about \$40,000 a year to persons of merit whom he knew would be benefited by gifts.

The British bull dog is too much for Senator Van Wyck. The dog is owned by a member of the English Legation, and is a regular howler o' nights. The Senator from Nebraska complained, but the police told him his only remedy was a bullet.

A GENERAL ORDER has been issued to the Mexican Veterans of Virginia, instructing them to wear mourning badges for thirty days as a token of respect to the memory of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock. The people of the State will be in cordial sympathy with this demonstration of regard.

EX-GOV. HORATIO SEYMOUR died at Utica on Saturday last. Since his Presidential defeat Governor Seymour has lived in dignified retirement at his home in Utica, but he was to the last a trusted counsellor of his party, and one of the great and true men of the Republic. Upon his tomb might fitly be inscribed: "Gentleman, Patriot, Statesman."

The Senate has passed the bill admitting the Southern half of Dakota Territory as a State. Excepting the vote of Senator Voorhees the bill passed by a strict party vote. It will be a Republican State, if admitted, and will add two votes to the Republican electoral vote in 1888. It is not probable that the House will pass it in its present shape.

It is said that one of the leading results of the late railroad convention in Atlanta, which was one of the most important ever assembled in the South, will be an early change of the gauge of railroads. After the first of June next it is said that the gauge of all railroads over the South will virtually be the same as the standard in the East, North and West. This is precisely what it should be.

THAT mob in London seems to have started on a pretty large and savage scale, and have no doubt smashed up a good many useful things and destroyed, perhaps, some lives. But, like all other mobs, it will soon expend its fury and its results turn to plague its inventors. There can be no doubt, however, that hard times in England and poverty and oppression in Ireland make things look pretty squally in that country under present law.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has reported Mr. Hoar's bill providing for sessions of the Congress in the fall. The bill fixes the time for 1887 and every second year thereafter on the first Monday in October, and in 1886 and every second year thereafter on the second Monday in November. The idea is to lengthen the short term and to prevent the long term from stretching too far into the summer. But Mr. Henderson's proposition in the House is much better. It provides for two terms a year, the first in March and the second in January, omitting the holidays.

The New York World brings out the fact by a writer who professes to have heard the deceased give utterance to a statement concerning it, that Gen. Hancock was induced against his own better judgment to write the letter during the campaign of 1880 declaring that the tariff was a local issue. Gen. Hancock, so this writer says, stated that Messrs. Barnum and Raulph were the persons to whom he alluded. Dorsey's base work in Indiana and Conkling's attitude in New York turned the tide in the campaign, but the tariff letter also was a factor in the defeat. Hancock was wiser than his advisers.

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK.
Many times in 1880 was the name of the distinguished soldier whom we all mourn on the lips of the American citizen. The qualities for which he was praised then and long before are the very qualities which are now brought into relief in the eulogies pronounced upon his character and career. Gen. Hancock was the embodiment of personal worth, chivalry, moral courage, generosity and patriotism. His sturdiness of faith and principle tested on so many battle fields shone resplendent in his defence of Cemetery Ridge at the crucial moment on the third day at Gettysburg—the moment of that fearful charge on his works by Pettigrew, Pickett and Trimble. There are yet alive in North Carolina many survivors of that sanguinary conflict whose eyes moisten as, after the lapse of twenty-two years, their minds revert to the scene. "Hancock the Superb" is well remembered by Gen. A. M. Seales and hundreds of others who to-day do not deem it unmanly to shed a tear for the heroes who repelled with difficulty their most brilliant charge. They better than others knew the value of the life that went out on Governor's Island the other afternoon.

The "order No. 40," that famous declaration of peace to the conquered and magnanimity to the fallen, of the supremacy of civil over military forms, and of the Constitution over all, would never have been so potential had Hancock not won Gettysburg. It was the association of the victors here and the liberty-respecting commandant in the same person which sent that order into history and thrilled the heart of a country not then wholly reunited. The MESSENGER cares not to deal in exaggerated figures of speech. Hancock needs no hyperbole. A great character is always simple and unaffected. He was a Democrat in all that the word implies: one of the people, a believer in the people. A noble and consecrated nature, not grand or rugged, not super-refined, not subtly intellectual, not much more wise even than the mass of his fellows—such we conceive to have been the patriot and hero who has gone from earth to join in the Silent Land the comrades who preceded him. And how quickly have the war horses of the "other side" departed recently! Grant, McDowell, McClellan, Hancock! Hancock and McClellan both died suddenly.

THE MOB LOOSE IN ENGLAND.
There was a demonstration in London last week very portentous for the peace and prosperity of the United Kingdom. A socialist mob claiming to be starving mechanics met in Trafalgar Square and were harangued from the pedestal of Nelson's monument. The speakers were dragged down by the police after they had read resolutions declaring the present House of Commons no better than they ought to be, and that hanging was too good for them. The mob afterward broke into hundreds of houses, smashing windows and furniture and robbing shops and jewelry stores. They ran over the police and held control until midnight, when they got tired.

The bloodiest, and perhaps the most destructive mob London ever saw, was the Gordon riots in 1780, in which over four hundred lives were lost and a vast amount of property was destroyed. Other riots from time to time have resulted in ruin and bloodshed. History records a religious riot as far back as 1189, during which a convent belonging to Westminster Abbey was demolished. In modern times there were terrible riots in 1716, in 1780, in 1810, in 1815, in 1821, in 1832, in 1838 and in 1866. One of the most furious in its temper was that which, in 1832, attacked Apsley House, the town residence of the Duke of Wellington, because he opposed the reform bill. In fact, it is a characteristic of London mobs that they almost always owe their original impulse to some serious motive, either economic or religious. And this may explain why at first these demonstrations are sober and moderate. It is only after the baser elements come to the front, as they always do in such disturbances, that the riot takes on a dangerous aspect.

The quarries of brown stone or brown sand stone in Anson county, near Wadesboro, are being very extensively worked, and are to be still further developed. The stone is now shipped to Northern cities for fronts of buildings, and now Atlanta firms will open new quarries near Wadesboro, the purpose being to supply Atlanta with stone which is said to be the best sand stone in the United States. This stone is liberally used in the construction of the Governor's Mansion at Raleigh, one of the most imposing buildings of the kind in the State, and the effect is both rich and pleasing.

The money question is still a live issue. Last week speeches were made in both houses, and various propositions were offered. Mr. Ingalls offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the propriety of making such an amendment to section 3571, of the Revised Statutes, as may be necessary to require the issue of United States notes of the denomination of one and two dollars. In offering the resolution Mr. Ingalls said that United States notes of a denomination less than \$5 had practically disappeared from circulation, to the great inconvenience of all who had small daily transactions, or were engaged in retail trade.

THE FREEDMEN'S BANK.
In February, 1881, the law under which three commissioners had been appointed to settle the affairs of the Freedmen's Savings Bank was repealed, and the Comptroller of the Currency was appointed, at a salary of \$1,000 a year, in addition to his regular pay, to complete the settlement. The report of this officer shows that the receipts last year were \$9,379.08, and the disbursements \$9,001—exclusive of \$1,500, deposited as security for costs in the cases before the United States Supreme Court. Of the amount disbursed \$1,405.19 was paid in dividends; \$3,931.05 for barred claims under the Act of 1863; and the balance, \$3,664.76, was expended in salaries, fees, commissions, and for a multitude of other things. In other words, "than one-third of the whole disbursements went into the maws of the 'leeches that are sucking the few remaining drops of blood in this shameful concern.'"

THE COMING CHANGES IN EUROPE.
Ever since the First French Revolution change and progress have been familiar words in European politics. The reaction of 1815 was long and apparently stable, but modern man is not easily held in leash. The revolutionary movements of '48 were far more successful than they seemed. The impetus then given to democratic ideas has never received a set back, not even when the plebiscite and the coup d'etat did their worst in France. All over Europe, from the frozen shores of Neva to Malaga basking in Andalusian sun, socialism throws its red gleam. The Radical is the future man, almost the man of the present. And nowhere are these facts more pressing and significant than in Liberty's Isle, Great Britain. What with schemes of land and political reform, with surlly threats of disaster to privileged orders if they stand longer in the way, and with the selfish seasaw of parties and the ambition of individual leaders, England is sore vexed, and her perturbed spirit sees no place of rest. Some of the members of the Cabinet just installed are Radicals of Radical. Chamberlain and Morley especially have held for many years very advanced views of the obligations of government. Both in their speeches and in their writings have they proclaimed that society's duty is to equalize burdens as near as may be, and that the prime end of government in a free country is the greatest good to the greatest number. Not only are these men—the lieutenants—but also the great corypheus of the popular party and chief of the government is to be numbered with the practical reformers, the democrats in theory and practice as far as may be. His whole career has gradually led up to this revelation, but as a far-seeing and profoundly wise statesman, Mr. Gladstone has not declared all his heart and mind at one time. Indeed, his very great reticence caused his recent downfall. He bides his time always. With him, as with his country, it is the slow growth of years, and we know how much more effective this growth than the brilliant maturity of some ancient but comparatively short-lived States.

This generation, which has seen wonders political and wonders physical—the march of mind in all its realms—is yet to see more startling wonders than any which have occurred. Confidently we look for the beginning of that great revolution which in a few years is to give all Europe democratic institutions.

WELL SAID.
The Charlotte Democrat says: Some of the people of Raleigh have done themselves no good in trying to force Gov. Seales and the members of the Board of Agriculture to establish the school in Raleigh without adequate means for its support. If the taxpayers of the State want to be assessed to the amount of about \$50,000 annually (in addition to public school expenses) let them say so through the next Legislature, but, in the meantime, we hope Gov. Seales and President Battle will stand firm in their opposition to a scheme that will impose heavy burdens on tax-payers, without proper remuneration. Some of the Raleigh papers and people seem to have a special spite towards President Battle because he thought it a duty to oppose the opening of the school at Raleigh, and they have treated him very unfairly about the matter. He has a right to his opinion, and it is his duty to act accordingly. His action as a member of the Board of Agriculture should not be made an excuse for insinuations against the North Carolina University. If the prospect was for locating the school at some other place, our Raleigh friends would not, probably, show so much feeling and anxiety about it. They are afraid to attack Gov. Seales (for his opposition to the present establishment of the school) in the way they have assailed Mr. Battle. It is well known that the Governor took the lead in opposition.

Great addition to the Crockery and Glass Ware department, at M. E. CARTER & Co's.
FOR THE CHILDREN!—Basket Flannels in Pink, Blue and Red. Also Jerseys in Brown, Blue and Garnet, at SOL ENSTEIN & Co.
1,500 pounds more of Hams at 11 cents per pound at R. E. PIPKIN'S. Call and get bargains.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.
Blair's Great Bill Before the Senate.
An Aggressive Anti-Silver Speech in the House.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the Education bill came up in the Senate, and Mr. Blair, its author, made an elaborate speech in its favor. This measure will pass both houses at this session.

Mr. Sherman suddenly on yesterday introduced the subject of removals and appointments, and the right of the Senate to call on the President for information. He made a regular speech, and was several times interrupted by Democratic Senators.

To-day the Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to the Bland resolution respecting the silver balance and circulation. The Secretary says: "I will, with all due diligence, make full answer to the same. I am for the moment delayed by the current business of the department, and by a special endeavor to promote exigent reforms in the levy and collection of duties on imported commodities by affording some information thereon in season for the advantage of the sub-committee of the Finance Committee of the Senate, which has requested the same, and which, I am happy to say, is about to undertake an early examination of the difficulties set forth in my annual report in respect to the collection of revenue at the custom house at New York."

The Speaker also laid before the House the reply of the Secretary of the Treasury to the resolution asking for a statement of the amount applied to the sinking fund during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1885. This matter was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. The Secretary gives the following figures: Bonds, principal, \$45,588,150; interest, \$271,067.32; fractional currency redeemed, \$15,885.43. Total, \$45,875,702.75.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has ordered the Clerk of the House to appear as a witness and bring a documentary book for evidence in a certain case, the House Committee on the Judiciary reported to-day against the Clerk being permitted to comply, and the House adopted the report. Permission to make copies is given.

The Direct War Tax Set-off bill was discussed up to past 2 o'clock, when the House went into Committee of the Whole on a small revenue measure, and Mr. Monday, of Maryland, made an able speech in favor of a gold policy. This speech, although an hour in length, and although against the known principles of the large majority, was attentively listened to and loudly applauded at its close. It is, perhaps, the strongest argument yet made in the Congress this session against silver.

Mr. Beck introduced a bill in the Senate to-day to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to call in all gold and silver certificates and issue in their stead coin certificates based upon both gold and silver.

The Senate Committee on Finance has determined upon an adverse report upon the nominations of Pillsbury and Chase to be Collectors, respectively, of Boston and Portland.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Allison introduced a bill which is important, as it practically declares his position upon the silver question. It defines lawful money to be either gold, silver or United States notes, and provides that any holder of either gold, silver or legal tender notes may take them to any sub-treasury and exchange for one of the other, as they may desire. Besides postmasters the following were nominated by the President to-day: Henry White, of Maryland, now Second Secretary of Legation of the United States at London, to be Secretary of Legation, vice William J. Hoppin, resigned; Charles P. Phelps, of Vermont, to be Second Secretary of the Legation of the United States at London; John D. Kennedy, of South Carolina, to be Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai. To be Attorneys of the United States—Geo. M. Stearns, for the District of Massachusetts; Allen R. Bushnell, for the Western District of Wisconsin; Lewis L. McArthur, for the District of Oregon.

under Gen. Cox's bill, if it shall pass, was not correctly printed in my letter last Monday. I wrote: Chatham, Orange, Durham, Moore and Person. Col. Green's resolution providing a clerk at \$6 a day during the session for the Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics, which resolution was referred to the Committee on Accounts, was reported yesterday with a favorable recommendation, and after a brief speech in its favor by the author, was adopted. Col. Green is Chairman of this committee, and stated that both at the last and the present session it has had its hands full of business.

Mr. Reid reported back three relief bills from the War Claims Committee yesterday.

The Speaker has been honored in North Carolina by a postoffice being named after him. Carlisle is in Davidson county, 3 1/2 miles from Clemmonsville, Sallie Holland postmaster. Another new office is Wooten, Columbus county, Edward W. Wooten postmaster.

Four postoffices are discontinued—Lott, Carteret county; Mintonville, Gates county; New Castle, Wilkes county, and Irvan Pond, Wilkes county, the mails going respectively to Bearfort, Willow Branch, Clingman and Jonesville.

The President, among others, nominated to the Senate on yesterday Mr. W. C. Davis as postmaster at Elizabeth City. District Attorney H. C. Jones was confirmed.

Marshal Settle is here arranging his accounts. One of his clerks is with him. He says that the Cowles bill reducing the salary of marshal from \$6,000 to \$2,500 is not a measure for public benefit, and that it will result in positive harm.

Mr. Thomas W. Strange, of Wilmington, arrived here on Sunday. Maj. A. J. Galloway is in the city. C. W. H.

A full and beautiful line of Colors in Embroidery Silks, Spool Silk and Twist, at Mrs. E. W. Moore's.

New Advertisements.
FERTILIZERS!
100 TONS PATAPSCO GUANO.
50 TONS PROLIFIC GUANO.
100 TONS HIGH GRADE GUANO.
150 TONS PURE GERMAN KAINIT.

Those in need of Fertilizers will please see me before buying.
Remember there is nothing better than the "Old Patapasco."
M. J. BEST.
At the Store of Best & Thompson.
Goldsboro, N. C., Feb 15-1m

NOTICE!
The undersigned having duly qualified as Administrator of the estate of Sarah B. Bridges, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present them to him on or before the 20th day of February, 1887, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
N. B. HOOD, Administrator.
Feb. 19, 1886-6w

NOTICE!
The undersigned having duly qualified as Administrator of the estate of John C. Bridges, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present them to him on or before the 20th day of February, 1887, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
N. B. HOOD, Administrator.
Feb. 19, 1886-6w

NOTICE!
The undersigned having duly qualified as Executor of the estate of J. J. Elmore, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present them to the undersigned, duly authenticated, on or before the 15th day of February, 1887, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
R. E. ELMORE, Executor.
Goldsboro, N. C., Feb. 15, 1886-6w

Important To Farmers!
Peterkin Improved Cotton.
Excellent Staple, Large Bolls, Small Seed, Easy to Gather, Prolific, Stands Dry Weather Better Than Other Varieties. Makes from 40 to 42 pounds of Lint from 100 pounds of Seed Cotton. Price \$1.60 per bushel, delivered at depot in Monroe. Testimonials sent on application. Send Cash with Orders. Address S. R. WILLIAMSON, Monroe, N. C., feb16-2m Agent for North Carolinas.

FOR RENT!
A comfortable dwelling on Market Street, recently occupied by Mr. J. W. Jones, containing seven rooms. Apply at feb18-3w THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.
The undersigned will, on Saturday, the 27th of February, at 12 o'clock, M., let out the Arrington Bridge for repairs. All desiring to make bids are requested to do so by that time.
A. B. THOMPSON, W. DANIEL, A. J. HARRRELL, Committee.
feb11-1d

Dissolution Notice!
The copartnership heretofore existing between L. D. Minshew and H. J. Sauls, merchants, doing business at Sauls' Cross Roads, N. C., under the firm name and style of L. D. Minshew & Co., has this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. L. D. Minshew will continue the business, assumes all liabilities, and is authorized to collect all claims due the firm. L. D. MINSHEW, H. J. SAULS, Sauls' X Roads, N. C., Feb. 9, 1886.—11-4t

Messenger Opera House!
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, '86.
JOHN THOMPSON'S
Around the World
COMBINATION.
THE PERFORMANCE WILL COMMENCE WITH A
ROARING FARCE!
AROUND THE WORLD!
Introducing the Greatest and most Versatile Comedian in America,
JOHN THOMPSON,
With His Enormous Fund of Songs, Dances, Solos, and Joker.
Characters in The Play:
MOLLIE MCGORMLY, from Ireland, a kitchen mechanic. In introducing herself she will also introduce an Irish song and dance.
JACOB HANSMULLER, from Germany, whose instrument of torture is a Clarinet. He will paralyze the audience with a terrible Clarinet solo.
ANTONIO BAMBALDI, from Italy, a Roman with 56 small children, besides a sick mother on his hands, and as mild a gentleman as ever cut a throat. He plays a solo on the violin, piano, and guitar, and as a gentleman as ever cut a throat.
EBENEZER SCOWENHOVEN, from Boston, whose experience with a Mule is not very pleasant. Searching for a barrel of "apple sauce."
MONS. DE BOUILLON, from France, with a wonderfully constructed invention which he calls a Pro-to-to-to-to-to-to-to-to-to-to.
HENRY HOGDEN, from England. Character Songs and Instrumental Solos.
MOSES ABRAHAM, the Original Cheap Clothing Man; Can sell you anything from a diamond to a stove-pipe, a Song and Dance.
BIDALIA, an Irish servant girl, a young lady's companion, with remarkable accomplishments and stuffy dignity.
Miss SOPHY YOUNGHUSBAND, a romantic young lady, with a desire to visit foreign countries.
POPULAR PRICES
GENERAL ADMISSION..... 75 Cents.
CHILDREN..... 35 Cents.
GALLERY..... 50 Cents.
No Extra Charge for Reserved Seats at Kirby & Robinson's Drug Store.

New Advertisements.
NOTICE.
MAYORS OFFICE,
Goldsboro, N. C., Feb. 11, 1886.
Proposals to furnish the City of Goldsboro with TREES, Elm, Oak, Sugar Maple, etc., 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.
J. W. GULICK, Mayor.
feb1-3w

MILLINERY!
AT
COST!
For the next 30 Days I will Sell
Hats, Bonnets, Caps,
Feathers, Shawls,
Zephyr Sacques, Children's Merino Vests,
AT COST!
CALL AND SEE PRICES!
Respectfully,
Mrs. E. W. Moore.
Goldsboro, N. C., Feb. 11-1f

NOTICE FARMERS!
FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, TOBACCO, PIPES, AND SNUFF,
—ALSO—
Cups and Saucers, Lamps, Bows and Pitchers, Goblets, Tumblers, Dishes, Buckets, Tubs, Wash Boards, Trunks, Soap,
—AND—
EARLY ROSE Seed Irish Potatoes
May be found, Cheap for Cash, at
WILLIS EDMUNDSON'S
NEW STORE,
In Korngay Building, Walnut Street.
Goldsboro, N. C.—feb4-1f

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WAYNE COUNTY.
In the Superior Court.
Before A. T. GRADY, Clerk.
Elijah G. Edgerton, a creditor of Nathan Edgerton, deceased, on behalf of himself and all other creditors of the said deceased.
vs.
Nathan Edgerton, administrator of the late Nathan Edgerton to present their claims before me, duly authenticated, at my office, at the Court House in the city of Goldsboro, in said County, on or before Monday, the 6th day of April, 1886.
This is a creditor's bill brought to compel a distribution of the estate of the said deceased among his creditors, and those only who will share in said distribution who prove their claims by the date named.
A. T. GRADY, C. S. C.
January 11th, 1886-w6t

BEST FERTILIZER
In the World
LIME.
\$7 00 per ton, f. o. b. in 200 lb. Sacks.
\$1 00 per Barrel.
Burning oyster shells day and night. Liberal discount for large orders. Place your orders early and secure the first shipments.
WILLIAMS & HERRING,
New Berne Lime Kiln,
Jan 22-w3m New Berne, N. C.

Merchants
Supplied with BRANSON'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC, for 1886, at Publisher's Price. Sold at retail at 10 cents a copy.
Whitaker's Bookstore.
January 11, 1886.

Notice to Mill Owners.
Having accepted the general agency for Burnham Bros' Improved Standard Turbine Water Wheel
I am now prepared to offer any one having water power special inducements to buy the Burnham Wheel, which is the Best and Cheapest
Water Wheel in the market. For prices &c., address the undersigned, general agent for the counties of Wake, Harnett, Jones, Graham, Carteret, Pamlico, Beaufort, Edgecombe, Nash, Wilson, Greene, Pitt, Lenoir and Wayne.
Very respectfully,
O. R. RAND, Jr.
Goldsboro, N. C., Feb. 11, '86.-1f

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. GIBSON,
Goldsboro, N. C.

Aurora Male and Female Academy
AURORA, N. C.
Spring Session opened Jan. 26th, and closes 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

Statesville Female College.
STATESVILLE, N. C.
THE SPRING TERM of this institution will begin Wednesday, January 28, 1886. The last year has been a very prosperous one. The attention of parents and guardians is called to the fact that the school is now under the able teaching of the HEALTHY LOCALITY, EXCELLENT FAIR AND ADVANTAGEOUS CHARGES.
Send for catalogue.
MISS FANNIE EVERETT, Principal.
January 4, 1886-1f

PEACE INSTITUTE,
RALEIGH, N. C.
The Spring term commences on the 15th of January, 1886, and closes first Wednesday in February 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 the best class seminaries for Young Ladies.
2d.—Advantages for instruction in Music, Art, and Modern Languages unsurpassed in the State.
3d.—Location at Raleigh, the Capital of the State, in direct railroad and telegraphic communication with every place in the country.
4th.—The school is lighted by electricity, and electric bells are through the whole building.
5th.—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.
6th.—Payments in advance of each month attend charges of their parents' choice.
7th.—Expenses less than any Female Seminary offering such 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 15, and ending June 6, 1886, \$125 00.
Payments one-half in advance and two or more pupils from the same family or neighborhood. Correspondence solicited. For Circular containing full particulars, address
Rev. R. BURWELL & SON,
dec24-3m 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, President.
oct8-1f