

Goldsboro Messenger

J. A. BONITZ, EDITOR.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1886.

THE MESSENGER.

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THE various standing committees which have been entrusted under the new rules with the preparation of appropriation bills seem to be determined to refute the claim that they would be inclined to extravagance. The bills reported thus far are not open to this criticism.

ONE of the best and most reliable papers that comes to this office is the New York Daily Star, edited and owned by Hon. Wm. Dorsheimer. It is ably edited, well printed, sound in Democracy, and it has all the news of the day. It is a pleasure to read such an excellent paper.

THE New York World has been blowing on its big circulation, and some very tall swearing has been done to prove a very large and rapid increase. The bladder has been punctured by the Star, the only sound Democratic daily published in New York City, which publishes affidavits from news-dealers which conclusively prove that the World has lost 50,000 subscribers in a few months.

THE MESSENGER was among the first to urge the claim of Col. Thomas S. Kenan for the position of Supreme Court clerk. It affords us pleasure to be able to announce that the honor has been conferred upon him, and we are quite sure that it is most worthy bestowed. His eight years' service as Attorney-General has doubtless familiarized him with much of the work of the clerk's office. The salary and fees amount to about \$3,000 a year.

THE Norfolk Landmark says: Republican members of Congress are opposed, as a class, to any appropriation of money when it is to be spent South of the Potomac; but it will not do for them to put their objections on so-called constitutional grounds, after pensioning armies of men and women at the expense of all sections. They have voted hundreds of millions of dollars and empires of acres away without warrant in the Fundamental Law, and it cannot deceive the public when they appeal to that as reason for refusing expenditures for the improvement of the South. They are inconsistently consistent—inconsistent in quoting the Constitution and consistent in withholding aid from this part of the Republic.

THE House Naval Affairs Committee have sketched out a navy of very respectable proportions. They favor the development of a torpedo service, including a number of boats of great speed and equipped with the most effective weapons; a squadron of the fast modern war vessels heavily armed; and the completion of the four unfinished monitors for harbor defense. The committee also endorse Secretary Whitney's scheme of reorganization of the Navy Department. These ships would be in addition to the four vessels now practically ready for service, and to the four authorized by Congress last session which have not as yet been more than planned. Taken altogether the proposed new vessels would provide the country with a snug little navy which, even if it did not make much of a show alongside of the majestic ironclad navies of the warlike European powers, would still be a very creditable and useful arm of National defense.

THE Wilmington Review, a strong advocate of the Blair bill, points to the following prominent men in North Carolina who are in favor of its passage: M. W. Ransom, U. S. Senator from North Carolina, who spoke in favor of the bill in the last State campaign, and who will vote for it on its passage in the Senate; Zebulon B. Vance, U. S. Senator from North Carolina, who spoke in favor of the bill in the last State campaign, and who will vote for it on its passage in the Senate; Alfred M. Seales, Governor of the State of North Carolina, who spoke in favor of the bill in the last State campaign; Charles M. Stedman, Lieutenant-Governor of North Carolina, who spoke in favor of the bill in the last State campaign. To this list may be added the entire North Carolina delegation in Congress, eight of whom are Democrats and all of whom are pledged to the bill. Also, every Democratic Senator and Representative in the North Carolina Legislature, who supported the bill on the hustings, and who unanimously voted in its favor in the legislative chambers. To sum up, the Review says: Every Democrat in North Carolina, of prominence and ability in the last State campaign, is in favor of the bill. The more it is discussed and understood by the people, who are the true sovereigns, the more does it meet with their approval.

THE GRAND ARMY AGAIN.

Perhaps the greatest nuisances in this country, not excepting the short-haired women who bowl for suffrage, are the individuals or associations who stand guard over all the loyalty of the land. It cannot be that twenty-one years after the conflict ended it is necessary for a special class to be more zealous than the community in ostracizing "traitors" and "making treason odious." And yet such necessity is imposed upon us whether or no by certain people. We spoke sometime since of the proposed action of a Washington City post of Grand Army of the Republic touching a panorama of the first battle of Manassas, or as the Northern people say, Bull Run. Well, this post examined the pictures proposed and decided to table the resolution taboing them because there was nothing treasonable in the representation. Out in Iowa, however, another post of the G. A. R. drew up resolution and had them presented in the Senate protesting against the exhibition at the National Capital of "a panorama of the battle of Bull Run, showing the success of traitors and the defeat of the loyal men."

Surplus in the Treasury! All a mistake, Mr. Morrison. The surplus is in the hearts of the little Grand Army Republicans—a regular surfeit of loyalty, a bonanza of bile and bitterness, if the expression be not a contradiction in terms.

NO FREE SILVER COINAGE.

Mr. Coon is pretty good authority for Republicans when they get "in a hole" and need a keen and stalwart liar to extricate them. He was very serviceable in the last National campaign. As a eel of figures and a dexterous manipulator of facts Mr. Coon has few equals and positively no superiors. Just now, being out of a political job, he tenders his distinguished services to the gold bugs through the columns of the New York Herald. Mr. Coon has gone through the debates on the Funding act of 1869 and the settlement of the public debt. He appears by the extracts and outline given to have run his little blue pen all about the broad pages of the Congressional Record, and omitted from his account everything that could in the smallest degree militate against his side and put in strong relief everything that could be twisted into a shape favorable to it. Mr. Beck and Mr. Daniel R. Goodloe had both been over the same field and arrived at diametrically opposite results. The purpose of Mr. Coon was to show that almost everybody understood by the word "coin" in the act to be gold coin, and not gold or silver or gold and silver. But Mr. Beck's great speech at the beginning of the present session abundantly proved the contrary. The truth is, Coon has to assume in many places what there is no language whatever to establish. His structure nearly throughout is a structure of fraud and sophistry, too base for anybody but Coon to have erected, unless it be Mr. Edmunds in his later and lower estate. There is a very close parallel between Edmunds' report and Coon's letter to the Herald Bureau in Washington. The Senator says that a law is in existence which he knows very well has been repealed. The ex-Assistant Secretary undertakes to make the non-repealing part of the public accept as a fact what is not even a figment of his brain. If, as he says, the greater number of debaters in the settlement of the public credit question in 1869-71 had meant gold instead of coin when they spoke on the subject, gold and not coin would undoubtedly have been used in the verbiage of the act. The use of silver instead of gold was insisted on by some of the speakers, and surely if the two Houses had intended to proscribe silver they would have done so in the statute and not left it to be inferred.

Apròpos the great question of the coinage, about which there is so much purposeful mystification, is the free coinage minority report of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures of the House, drafted by the chairman, Mr. Bland, and signed by Messrs. Bland, Bynum and Lanham. It is a very straightforward document whatever may be thought of the wisdom and learning displayed. In it the author holds that the volume of metallic money is not subject to the control of the legislator, but is regulated by nature. Some political economists, like the philosophers of the last century, still adhere to this nature theory in everything. Man in a state of nature, society in a state of nature, natural ethics, natural rights of men in government—are not these expressions heard every day, and are we greatly surprised at the Missouri "dollar-dad" who speaks confidently of the regulation by nature of the volume of metallic money? But he proceeds from nature to legal ratios. The legislator's only duty, he says, is to establish by law the ratio of value for the coinage of the two metals, and to provide for the unlimited free coinage of both at this established ratio. The demonetization of silver in 1873 is justly characterized as "in conflict with the Constitution." "If," continues Mr. Bland, in his report, "it under the Constitution Congress has the power to prohibit or limit the coinage of silver, so it has that of gold." The conclusion is irresistible. The Constitution established a currency consisting of gold and silver. Touching on the public credit fea-

ture of the question, which has been so eloquently and elaborately mis-stated and distorted by the gold advocates, the minority show that the depreciation of silver as compared with gold is not as to its purchasing capacity. As compared with commodities it has not depreciated. The value of gold, due to the change of standards in Germany in 1870 from silver to gold and the suspension of silver coinage by the Latin Union, has appreciated. It is shown that the refunding acts of 1870 and 1871 provided for the payment of the whole debt, principal and interest, in coin of the standard value of 1870. Now that standard of value is the silver dollar of 412 1/2 grains. "All the interest-bearing coin obligations of the Government now outstanding were issued by virtue of the act of 1870, except the 3 per cent. bonds issued under the act of 1881, or since 'silver coinage was resumed, and are payable in either gold or silver coin. Therefore to restore the silver dollar and compel its payment in the redemption of these obligations would be no violation of contract or of good faith on the part of the Government towards its creditors."

The part of Mr. Bland's argument which required greatest ability and elaboration has been very slightly treated in the report before us. This is to be regretted, as the great stress laid by the gold people on the danger or impossibility of restoring silver to an equality with gold by action of the Government of the United States has deceived some persons and possibly prevented an earlier determination of the question. He says simply that the restoration of silver here will give a demand for it that has not existed since 1873, that the tendency will be to a restoration of silver to a parity with gold, and it is believed will so restore it; but whether or not this is so, no debt is due which may not legally be paid in silver, and even should we go to a silver standard no harm would come of it. Then the wild Western statesman slashes into Mr. Manton Marble, whom he accuses of inspiring the famous bi-metallic. Cernuschi's pamphlet in which that eminent authority deprecated the free coinage of silver by the United States. A very important point is then slurred over in two sentences: "All the silver in Europe now in circulation as money is at a par with gold at the ratio of 153 to 1; that is to say, it is worth 3 cents more on a dollar there than here as compared to gold. For this reason no silver in European countries could come to us should we restore silver to an unlimited coinage at our ratio of 16 to 1 for it is not to be supposed that France, for instance, would be willing to lose \$18,000,000 in order to exchange a part of her silver for a portion of our gold or the whole of it."

Mr. Bland would supply the coming vacuum to be made by the retirement of National bank notes on the payment of the debt by unlimited issues of silver and silver certificates, and draws a bold, engaging picture of the prosperity that must ensue if that policy of finance be adopted. "It may be said that those owning fixed incomes, government bonds, State and railway mortgages, and others who have incomes from these hens would not receive the same amount of labor, or the products of labor, for a dollar 'they are now receiving; but'—and here comes in what to these people will be the heaviest strokes of the Bland sarsaparil—"but what they lose in that regard they would gain by 'sharing in the general prosperity.' The Messenger, which sympathizes chiefly with the masses of the people and not with separate interests that are antagonistic, can here recognize the great difficulty in the solution of this whole question. The special interests will not be content to share in general prosperity while they lose by legislation or the administration of the Treasury Department. They will control legislation and administration to a certain extent until the time arrives when the people will take all these matters into their own hands. We are not a prophet, and cannot say how far off this golden age of the future may be. Of this, however, we are quite confident: the Bland Free Coinage bill will not pass the 49th Congress.

THE Washington correspondent of the Richmond State writes on the 28th ult.: "The discussion that will follow the President's message will no doubt be a grand one. The Democratic Senators likely to take part are Messrs. Pugh, Morgan, Jackson, Kenna, Blackburn and Vest, if the latter recovers soon from his severe spell of sickness. Mr. Kenna, I am informed, has a very able speech ready. He is one of the youngest of the Senators, and is a man of undoubted ability, and not afraid to meet any Republican on this question. He is literally loaded with good points on the issue involved. The Republicans to be heard from will include Messrs. Edmunds, Hoar, Everts, Sherman, Ingalls, Wilson, of Iowa, and others.

Annealed Lamp Chimneys will not break in ordinary use, by heat, draughts, or sudden changes of temperature—can be put on the lamp while wet, and turn on full light, without the risk of breaking. M. E. CASTEX & Co. Picture Frames of all kinds, sold cheap at Fuchter & Kern's. Motto Frames 25 cents. A full and beautiful line of Color in Embroidery Silks, Spool Silk and Twist, at Mrs. E. W. Moore's.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

North Carolina Members and the Revenue Bill.

Hot Debate on Pensions in the House.

(Staff Correspondence of the Messenger.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The three Democratic members of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, on whom devolved the duty of replying in the name of the minority to the misleading report of Senator Edmunds and the majority on the question of appointments and official papers, have about completed the draft of their report, which will be submitted on Monday to the Senate. It is said to be the handiwork mainly of Senator Pugh. As this letter will not appear until after the report is offered, I shall not attempt to give an outline, but simply uphold the Democratic position. The bill to tax fractional parts of a gallon of distilled spirits, which had been desultorily discussed several times this session, was considered in committee of the whole Wednesday and passed the House. It is with the manner of its passage that I have here to do. The bill was not favored by the North Carolina delegation. But they made no speeches against it, not considering it worth the trouble. Nevertheless, it was their purpose to resist it. Its passage, Mr. Reid called for a division, and Col. Cowles demanded the yeas and nays. The Speaker pro tem., Mr. Springer, says he did not hear the latter demand, although Mr. Reid, Mr. Storm and other members said they did, and the official Record shows that the reporters heard it. In statements made in the House the following day under the guise of a parliamentary enquiry proposed by Col. Cowles, Messrs. Cowles and Reid had their position made manifest.

The educators, who were in session here for three days, adjourned on Thursday afternoon. The first papers were not read. The first paper read at the final session was an "Essay in Education," by Mr. Warren Higley, of New York City. The members called on the President in a body, about 150 strong, on Wednesday afternoon. The meeting seemed to be a success throughout. The address of Maj. Finger on Wednesday night, has been more talked about than any other feature of the proceeding. The major remained here to work for the passage of the Blair Education bill.

The Senate on Thursday adopted the resolution for providing sites for certain states. The Peace monument at the foot of Pennsylvania Avenue and the Capitol is to be removed to Connecticut Avenue, 20th and Q streets, and a statue of Columbus put in its stead. A statue of La Fayette is to be erected at the foot of the Capitol and Maryland Avenue in the new circle. The latter will have another "augmented things, while making some slight improvement. It was well to order the Peace group somewhere else. It was also well to give Garfield a conspicuous position than the front of the Capitol. But exactly why Columbus and La Fayette should have the places most suitable for Jefferson and Madison is not explained. By all means, let us have all four statues, but let them be assigned to appropriate quarters. La Fayette's monument should be where Jackson's is, in La Fayette Square or Madison Square. Jackson's should be at a very prominent place on the main avenue of the city, about halfway between the White House and the Capitol. Columbus and Franklin ought to be given the next most available positions. Then the monument building might stop for a while. It would be a fine thing to dispense with the military monuments altogether. In an artistic sense it would certainly be a gain; as, from the impossible Jackson to the improbable Washington (in the circuit "Paris" as a Pickwickian word for "a person who was misinformed." Wise will now wait until the matter comes before the House regularly.

The Senate Judiciary Committee today had before it a number of Norfolk gentlemen, who came to testify in behalf of Mr. Goode in the affair of the charges brought by Malone and Brady. They exonerated Mr. Goode. The Senate has confirmed about two dozen officers of different grades, the most important being a minister to Corea and the naval officer at New Orleans. The Hennepin Canal scheme has been discussed in the morning hour by several speakers. Through Mr. Hewitt 122 New York savings banks asked for the repeal of the Bland silver act.

On Thursday the Postoffice and Military Academy appropriation bills were reported.

Mr. Randall took part on Thursday in the discussion of the Pensions Appropriation bill.

In the Senate on Wednesday and Thursday Mr. George spoke on the Education bill. The subject was again taken up yesterday.

There was a little unpleasantness on Thursday in the discussion of the Pensions Appropriation bill, a hot political debate arose, Henderson, of Iowa, attacking the Southern Democrats, some of whom replied successfully. Mr. Randall was active in this debate.

Yesterday the House Committee on Rules reported with an amendment the Hanback resolution for an enquiry into the telephone question. The investigation was opposed by Gibson, of West Virginia, as a useless yielding to clamor. Mr. Morrison advocated the measure and it passed, after some sarcastic remarks by Reed, of Maine, on Democratic solemnity on the occasion. The Urgency Deficiency bill was reported yesterday. The Senate did not sit to-day. The House held a session devoted to speech-making, chiefly on the coinage. Representative Reid called on the President Thursday in company with Dr. Eugene Grissom, Superintendent of the North Carolina Insane Asylum. The Doctor has returned home. He

was in attendance on the G. L. of Masons of the 33rd Degree. Maj. A. J. Galloway and Mr. Thos. B. Hill were here a few days since. Judge Gudgeon was also among late arrivals. He leaves to-night. Mr. J. C. Buxton, of Winston, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Swindell has been quite ill for several weeks. Senator Vance returned from Michigan Thursday night. Senator Ransom was at the White House yesterday. To-day Representatives Cox and Green called on the President.

Mr. James F. Barrett has been appointed under civil service rules to a clerkship (class one) in the office of the First Auditor.

Easy Hill postoffice, Brunswick Co., has been discontinued.

Benj. W. Harris, Collier; Peyton H. Mayo, Falkland; and James C. Phillips, Edger, have been commissioned postmasters at the respective places named.

William Earl Browne, Esq., has painted a striking likeness of Hon. W. H. H. Cowles, M. C. from the 8th District. He has orders to paint two portraits of Judge Bennett, one of Representative Johnston, of the 9th Congressional District, and one each of his wife and two little girls. C. W. H.

COL. THOS. S. KENAN.

The New Clerk of the Supreme Court.

[Raleigh News-Observer.] The people of North Carolina will be gratified to learn that Hon. Thomas S. Kenan was yesterday appointed clerk of the Supreme court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Maj. Bagley.

Col. Kenan is one of the most elegant gentlemen in the State—a man of the highest character, a good lawyer and a staunch Democrat. He has already served his fellow citizens in high official station and his conscientious fidelity to duty has been conspicuous. He is known of all North Carolinians to be true and pure and faithful and industrious, and it is unnecessary for us to say anything in commendation of him. His appointment will give general pleasure, as we have said, and this fact will do more than would columns from our pen to show the esteem in which the new appointee is held and the regard his pleasing personal traits have won for him. He will make a most efficient officer and the State is to be congratulated on securing his services.

Col. Kenan was born in 1818 near Kenansville, in Duplin county, and comes of a line long distinguished in the annals of his section and of the State. His people have been honest men and faithful in the performance of all the duties of citizenship since the earliest days of the commonwealth and the representative of the family of whom we now write does not disclaim to his "rising." He received his education at the Grove Academy near Kenansville, and under the tutelage of that learned and revered minister of the gospel, James M. Sprunt, studied later at Wake Forest College and at Chapel Hill, and graduated at the latter seat of learning in 1837. He sat at the feet of Pearson for his learning in the law, received his license to practice in the county court in 1838, and his Supreme Court license the year following, and began his career as an attorney in Kenansville. There he practiced with success until the war broke out, when he entered the service of the State as captain of the Duplin Rifles. In March, 1862, he was elected colonel of the 43d regiment North Carolina troops, and he commanded this regiment until the occurrence of the battle of Gettysburg, in which he was wounded, captured by the Federal forces and sent to Johnson's Island. There he was held in confinement as a prisoner of war until March, 1865, when he was exchanged and returned to his home in Bladen County. His country he was elected to the Legislature and served during the sessions of 1865-66 and 1866-67. In 1868 he took up the banner of Democracy in his Congressional district, then hopelessly radical, and did most admirable work for the Democratic party, rallying its members and inspiring them with a confidence which doubtless hastened party success in following contests.

In June, 1869, Col. Kenan moved to Wilson and practiced his profession there until he was nominated in 1870 for the office of attorney general. He then canvassed the State with effect, and, as our readers know, was elected. His service as attorney general was in every way acceptable and in 1880 he was re-nominated by his party and re-elected. He proved efficient, courteous, laborious, and faithful, and it is safe to say that he will bring these qualities to bear on the duties of his people and his own credit. The court has committed no error in making him its clerk. He is peculiarly well fitted for the place.

New Advertisements.

For Sale!

- 1 new 20 H. P. Talbot Engine, (adjusted out of and improved.)
1 Hub Mortiser and Borer.
1 Moulding Machine.
1 Tenoner.
1 Turning Lathe.
Saws, Shaftings, Belts, and a lot of other machinery and patterns for wood work.
Apply to J. A. BONITZ, Goldsboro, N. C.

Dr. G. K. BAGBY, SURGEON DENTIST.

Will be at the New Arlington House, Goldsboro, N. C., on the 9th of March, to remain eight (8) or ten (10) days, and prepared to perform all operations pertaining to his profession. Satisfaction guaranteed. One set of Teeth for \$15.00 and up. Gold Filling for \$1.50 and up. Amalgam Filling for \$1.00 and up.

Before You Buy

Your Turn Plows examine the DAISY, "she's a Darling." Try it. If you don't like it return it and get your money back. W. T. YELVERTON

FOR THE LADIES!

MRS. SUE T. BURKHEAD'S DRESS PROTECTING CORSET! Patented December 23 1884



This new Corset has many advantages over others. The Lacing are just under the back of the arms instead of the back, and when the Corset is worn presents a perfectly smooth surface around the body. The openings thus placed have quilted cloth shields stitched on each side of the back, turning to the front over the lacing, eyelets and small stays, thereby saving the dress from being worn out by them, and also preventing them from showing through the dress. I have often seen a handsome toilet spoiled by such an exhibition. This is entirely obviated by wearing this Corset. It also does away with the necessity of wearing "Corset Covers" except under very thin dresses.

The Prices range from \$1.00 to \$1.25, according to No. and Style. In ordering these Corsets send for size two inches smaller than your waist measure. Orders from any part of the United States will receive prompt attention.

MRS. SUE T. BURKHEAD, (Lock Box 611) GOLDSBORO, N. C. C. G. Perkins Anchor Brand Guano, PERUVIAN GUANO MIXTURE, All at Bottom Prices. Call and see Me. Goldsboro, N. C. mch1-2m C. G. PERKINS.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having duly qualified as Executor on the estate of Mark N. Smith, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said estate to present them to him on or before the 24th 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. JOHN L. HERRING, Executor.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me on the 25th of February, 1885, by M. H. Wooten and wife of Lenir county, for purposes therein specified, I shall sell at the Court House door in the City of Goldsboro, N. C., on Monday the 29th day of March, 1886, the property therein conveyed, it being Tract 16 of 17 land situate in the village of Webbtown, on which the gin house, erected by Col. Baker, and a small dwelling house are situated. Terms of sale—Cash. JUNIUS SLOCUM, Trustee. Goldsboro, N. C., Feb. 25, 1886

Farmers Can't Get Rich MAKING COTTON AT 84 CENTS PER POUND. But by practicing ECONOMY they may continue to live at home and save a little every year. One good place to economize is in the purchase of FERTILIZER. All the manures that can be made at home can be made there, and all that are bought must be good but cheap. The N. C. Phosphate Co., is prepared to meet the emergency by offering to PLANTERS a valuable Lime Phosphate, found in North Carolina, ground in North Carolina and specially adapted to North Carolina soil.

The N. C. Phosphate Co., is prepared to meet the emergency by offering to PLANTERS a valuable Lime Phosphate, found in North Carolina, ground in North Carolina and specially adapted to North Carolina soil. The excellence of our PHOSPHATE is acknowledged by such planters as Mr. T. O. Oliver, Pine Level, N. C.; Mr. J. S. Boston, Goldsboro, N. C.; Mr. Geo. T. Tancer, Middleburg, N. C.; W. P. Roberts, State Auditor, and by hundreds of others who have tested its merits. We offer this PHOSPHATE to our PLANTERS at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES and on reasonable terms. Fancy prices must take a back seat to the demand of the day and our LIME PHOSPHATE is the thing you want. Analysis by the N. C. Experiment Station. ANALYSIS NO. 2335.

Excelsior Corn. Farmers Look! Send me 40 cents for one pound, \$1.00 for one peck, or \$3.00 for one bushel. All over four pounds sent by express. It is the finest corn in the State. It is white corn, grows tall, yields nearly double as much any other variety, 75 to 100 ears make a bushel, has small cob, grain is plump and over half as wide. Try me, and if you are not satisfied I will send you back your money. Refer to A. W. Anders, Mag. of N. C. Send for some of the Excelsior and you will never regret it. JAS. L. ANDERS, feb18-tf MAGRUDER, Bladen, Co., N. C.

VICK'S Floral Guide. Illustrations with descriptions of flowers and plants, and how to get and grow them. Printed in English and German. Free only to those who may be selected from the free order. BUY ONLY VICK'S SEEDS, AT HEADQUARTERS. JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

NOTICE FARMERS!

FLOUR, MEAT, SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, 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 Korngay Building, Walnut Street, Goldsboro, N. C.—feb4-tf

Having this day qualified as Administrator of the estate of J. J. Williams, dec'd., the undersigned hereby notifies the creditors of said estate to present their claims, duly proven according to law, on or before January 1st, 1887, of this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. The debtors of said estate are also notified to make immediate payment. HENRY E. FAISON, Administrator of the estate of J. J. Williams, dec'd. January 1st, 1886—4 wts.