

Goldsboro Messenger

J. A. BONITZ, EDITOR.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1886.

THE MESSENGER.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1867.)

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Mr. Pugh made a vigorous and sufficient reply to the ingenious partisanism of Mr. Edmunds.

We can do no better than sustain the President. He is not only our President; he is doing everything he can with the best lights before him...

DUSKIN, the little man about whom all this hullabaloo comes up, is a North Carolinian. It is said by Maj. J. J. Yeates that Senator Pugh's family originally migrated from North Carolina to Georgia, thence to Alabama.

The approximation to success of the proposition to disestablish the Welsh Church was a surprise to all who had not kept abreast of events in Great Britain. The time is fast approaching when all the church establishments there will have to go the way of the so-called Irish Church which Mr. Gladstone deprived of government support and connection.

REPRESENTATIVE BOUTELLE considers that Secretary Whitney's answer to his resolution of inquiry about the Norfolk navy yard justifies all his charges against the management of the yard. Representative Wise considers the same answer a confirmation of his defense.

MR. PULITZER has a very pleasant and ingenious explanation of a matter that has greatly troubled some people. He says that "a considerable portion of the time of the editor of the World is taken up with the business of ordering costly new printing presses. Two weeks ago he was called upon to make a contract with Hoe & Co. for a very expensive new double press.

SOME of the severest criticism Mr. Edmunds has received comes from Republican journals. The New York Times, the ablest and fairest of them all, says that his argument gained the appearance of thoroughness by the minuteness of the point to which he gave attention, but he wholly neglected the larger facts involved and those on which the President had with great candor explained to the Senate that his judgment and his conduct were based.

IS IMMIGRATION DESIRABLE

The condition of the people, soil, climate and society in North Carolina call for an immigration far different from that now being so largely carried by the great trunk railways to the West.

In going West these people settle in a new country, where they build up their own towns and neighborhoods and make room for enterprise and more advanced progress to plant in their beginning of civilization American institutions and ideas.

To settle these people in our State, introduce them to our society, accustom them to our manners and customs, have them assisted by our peculiar labor, and allow them to affiliate with our uneducated classes, both white and colored, would be to them a revelation that would either destroy their usefulness as citizens by elevating them to a position for which they would not be prepared, or degrade them to a menial condition that would make them undesirable, and possibly demoralize our resident labor, forcing it to a condition below its present unfortunate status.

Such an immigration would, even if not open to these objections, bring to the State no considerable capital and no valuable experience. Unskilled in labor adapted to our climate and crops, and unused to our methods, they would soon become dissatisfied, and their friends and countrymen in the West would find means to carry them to their natural home in America, and North Carolina would be condemned as the cause of all their woe.

There are a class of immigrants that North Carolina needs, and to whom she would not only give welcome, but assurances of a full return in kind of all that go to make up the various objects of their search—health, prosperity, brotherhood.

This desirable and welcome class comprise Northern and Western farmers who have accumulated of money and experience and social position and sterling worth a moiety, and seek health, mild climate, investment, change of scene and surroundings that so often work marvelous cures, or ease and comfort in declining years, and amidst surroundings that fill the picture of dreams of comfort amid rural scenes and pastoral life.

Then we would welcome manufacturers who would plant their mills and factories on our many water powers, or build their tall chimneys about our towns and cities, and with their deft fingers transform our cotton, our tobacco, our grains, our fruits, our ores, our phosphates, and our woods, into articles of commerce and use. We can show them all the elements of wealth at their very hands, and demonstrate the practicability of enterprises in which the profits are assured from the savings of transportation alone.

Capitalists would be welcomed to take up our large tracts of seaboard lands and transform our easily drained swamp lands into market gardens and fruit farms, and supply the great North with the early products of our generous soil, or who would build on our seashore hotels to accommodate the thousands of health and pleasure seekers who only await the accommodations to fill large hostleries and guests—in summer from this State and South of us, and in the winter from the North and West.

We are inclined to advise our friends in the North as to when and how to find these opportunities for settlement and investment, and as to the condition of society and privileges of advanced civilization they will find in our State. We could not do this in a single issue, or in a limited time. What we need is positive offers from our own people of located places with prices and advantages—places that could be visited in Eastern and Western North Carolina, new cities and towns or tracts removed from both mineral lands and stock ranges, ocean beach and mill sites, deposits of phosphates and wooded tracts, swamps and lakes capable of drainage, with offers and low prices—inducements that would be apparent, and not speculative schemes. We would circulate the MESSENGER largely through the North and West among people who are looking for homes and investments, and who would during the summer when they could see our country in its wealth of foliage and growth, come down and view the land, and in this way we would hope to do some practical good to both visitor and the visited in actually accomplished results.

LORDS AND COMMONS.

The Lords will have to go sooner than has been predicted, if a vote the other night in the Commons indicates what it seems to us to do. Mr. Labouchere, editor of Truth, and one of the Radical leaders, moved a declaration that a hereditary House of Lords was incompatible with representative government. The motion received 166 votes, and lacked only 36 of a majority. Heretofore such propositions have been overwhelmingly

voted down. Hence the result of this vote is construed as showing that sentiment in England is rapidly concentrating against the House of Lords. An American might well ask, Why should a free government, such as that of Great Britain, cumber itself with the cost and pomp of royalty and the obstruction of a hereditary chamber of legislation? A century and a quarter ago Montesquiere, in his "Spirit of Laws," spoke of the English Government as if it were virtually republican. It is much more so in our own day than it was in the time of George III.

AFTER a discussion running through three days the House Judiciary Committee directed an adverse report upon Representative Oates' bill, prohibiting aliens from acquiring title to or owning lands within the United States. The bill is especially directed against the foreign companies of the Western States and Territories, and during the discussion preceding action Mr. Oates made the point that upward of 21,000,000 acres of land in the United States in large tracts were under the control of foreign corporations or individuals—most of them English lords and other noblemen—who were gradually introducing the English tenantry system. Mr. Oates will make a minority report, and endeavor to secure favorable action on the bill in the House.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Senator Edmunds Unbottles Himself

Something Important About Gen. Cox, Senator Vance and the Civil Service.

(Staff Correspondence of the Messenger.)

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The excitement in the Senate was postponed yesterday on account of Senator Edmunds' alleged hoarseness. At two o'clock to-day there was hardly standing room in any of the galleries. But fully half of the Senators were not in their seats. This was noticeable on the Republican as well as on the Democratic side of the chamber. He began immediately after 2, and when I left the Senate at 5 minutes past 4 p. m. he was still speaking, his voice unshaken and his physical vigor unimpaired. Of the intellectual it is unnecessary to make mention. First he made some introductory remarks about the general interest in the subject; then he read the Constitution on the appointing power; next the Tenure-of-Office law and the law creating the Department of Justice and defining its powers, and then went into a history of the Duskin (Alabama) case. Here he stated his argument proper, which was continued for several hours, and into which I do not propose to follow him. Senator Edmunds piled up precedent after precedent which appeared to sustain his view sometimes and sometimes didn't. He was ingenious as usual, both in massing alleged facts and in deducing principles from them. His manner was more than usually vigorous, and although he professed to be addressing the Chair as on ordinary occasions he took occasion all through to elevate his voice. The playful, half cynical mood was on, in full; and his hits were pretty numerous, considering the kind of matter it was with which he was dealing. One of his bitter-funny remarks was the reference to Senator Hayne, of South Carolina, as a famous Southern Senator, "and all Southern Senators are famous."

Gen. Cox is preparing a bill to modify the workings of the Civil Service law. It is said that the General, as Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service Reform, was given to understand that the appropriation for the support of the Commission was in danger unless something was done to make the statute more palatable to the members of the Appropriations Committee of the House. He had said that nothing would be reported for two or three months at least, and his committee had authorized an adverse report on all propositions to repeal the Pendleton law. Suddenly it is learned that a bill is to be introduced and given the support of the committee, one of the features of which, it is stated, is to be Gen. Cox's favorite idea that the "outs" should be expected to function just like the "outs." Now take this in connection with the House's reference by vote yesterday of Judge Bennett's bill to repeal the law to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws instead of to the committee provided by the rules for the purpose, and you have some idea of the chaos which exists on the subject. I speak frankly. If members of the Congress make it their duty to expect the newspapers which publish the news to print the facts as they are. A muzzling process is not likely to aid the Democratic party. In fact it is simply impossible to keep the state of things from the public eye.

I do not have it directly from Senator Vance, but I understand that he has been in consultation with the leaders of the Democracy in the State, and that he is about to state his opinion at all this time? Certainly recent publications in North Carolina would indicate that a much larger proportion of the people are in favor of letting the law stand and executing it fairly than Senator Vance contends is the case. Some gentlemen here, strong friends of the Senator, have privately expressed the wish that he would not make his speech until this Edmunds was on the President should be brought to a conclusion.

Yesterday was the day set apart by the Ways and Means Committee for hearing those who wished to speak on behalf of the rice interests in connection with the proposed reduction in the duty on imported rice. Civil Service Commissioner W. L. Trenholm, of South Carolina, and Messrs. Gay and Wilkerson, of Louisiana, opposed the proposed cut and were confronted by the brewing interest on the other side, represented by Mr. Louis Schade, of this city, and one of the members of the New York house of Bullock & Co. Col. Trenholm went into the question very fully. He said that if the production should be checked now it would almost be impossible to resume operations. Representative Dibble, from the same State, spoke also in opposition to the reduction. He said rice was entitled to consideration at the committee's hands. Mr. Schade stated that one brewing firm in the West used to brew rice for an amount equal to the whole rice product of the country and used this as an argument for the encouragement of importation. As to results of the examination honors were even. Col. Trenholm, who made the principal argument, confessed he was a revenue reformer who wished to be protected while everybody else was being protected.

The President made two capital appointments, filling up the Board of District Commissioners, yesterday. The previously appointed member of the Board, Mr. Webb, has given great satisfaction. Mr. Samuel E. Wheatley, of the big firm of lumber dealers in this city, Wheatley Brothers, is a live and popular business man, a sound Democrat and thoroughly identified with District interests. He is a brother of the nobleman, Alexandria undertaker, who rendered such valuable aid in exhuming and placing on board the steamer the remains of the North Carolina dead at Arlington some three years ago. The third Commissioner, Major William Ludlow, of the engineer corps of the army, was recently in charge of the Philadelphia Water Works system. Like Mr. Wheatley he is little more than forty years of age, and so far as an army officer can be said to have no politics, is an Independent. At least, he was superseded in Philadelphia because he would not mix up politics with his duties, and this refusal did not suit the very radical and corrupt city government. All the local papers expressed regret at his leaving. These appointments in connection with the appointment some months ago of the Republican Commissioner, Mr. Webb, and of the District Marshal, ought to outweigh the displeasure at the unfortunate appointment of Matthews. But there is still a good deal of grumbling.

In the House yesterday a large number of bills were introduced. Those from North Carolina members are elsewhere referred to. Mr. Hudd, successor of the late Mr. Rankin, from the 3rd district of Wisconsin, was sworn in yesterday.

Very little was done in the House today. Among the bills which were made reports from committees were Messrs. Reid and Johnston. The President nominated yesterday V. O. King, of Texas, to be Secretary of Legation and Consul General at Bogota; Rule Letcher, of Missouri, to be Consul at Rio Grand do Sul; and also a number of postmasters.

The Solicitor General denies in toto the report that there is disagreement between the Government counsel in the telephone cases. Senator John F. Miller, of California, died at a quarter before 2 o'clock p. m. yesterday. He has been ill several weeks. Mr. Miller entered the Senate in 1881. He was a Republican.

The House Committee on Printing was reported on and the bill to enlarge the Government Printing Office. Owing to the difficulty of treating the whole Union in one report, Col. Switzer, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, proposes to make a report of the commercial, industrial, transportation and other interests of the Southern States. To that end he has made a number of capital appointments of gentlemen in every State of that section, who will prepare the special reports. Among them in question is Rev. Dr. Calvin H. Wiley will make the North Carolina report, and is expected to do himself and the work great credit. Among the other experts are Mr. Henry G. Hester, of New Orleans, who, I think, is a native of Granville county, North Carolina; and Col. J. W. Dubose, of Alabama, once editor of the Southern Mining and Manufacturing Journal.

Commander Truxton's reply to the Boutelle resolution in the House was sent to the Speaker yesterday and laid before the House to-day. It completely upsets Boutelle's speech. The Commandant says that no honorable inscription was ever defaced from any cannon in the yard. An inscription on a pumping engine was put there by Mr. Lyons, superintendent of machinery, without authority. This was simply to state that Mr. Lyons had erected the building, and it was removed after Lyons was dismissed, and was in no way connected with his removal. The letter then gives the reasons for Superintendent Lyons's removal, saying: "His absolute political sway for a number of years in the steam engineering department at this yard, and his antagonistic and overbearing attitude to any one who differed with him, politically or otherwise, created a feeling of discontent among the master workmen and workmen to such an extent that it was almost impossible to get good work of any kind done in that department." The letter shows that Lyons had had a true bill found against him as a smuggler, and that he wrote a strong Confederate card in the papers in 1861. The Commandant gives good reasons for every removal.

NORTH CAROLINA NOTES.

F. W. Kerchner and F. W. Clark, of Wilmington, and H. M. Strouse, of Goldsboro, arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday. Among other visitors are Mr. J. M. Tiernan, of Asheville, and Maj. A. J. Galloway, of the Atlantic Coast Line. Messrs. Henderson and Skinner, who have made short trips home, have returned. Mr. Skinner was at Camden court yesterday. Judge Bennett introduced a bill yesterday for the repeal of the Civil Service law, and was successful in getting it referred to a committee more likely to report it favorably than Gen. Cox's on Civil Service Reform. By a vote of the House it was referred to the Committee on Revision of the Laws. Judge Bennett was formerly a member of the latter committee, but is not now. On the line of his efforts in behalf of honest food and drink for the people, Col. Green introduced yesterday a bill having the following title: "A bill defining pure wines and providing for taxation of certain compounded

beverages." It was introduced by request of the National Vine Growers' Association. In the Senate yesterday Senator Vance offered a resolution directing the Committee on Civil Service Reform to report forthwith the bill before them providing for the repeal of the Civil Service law. This is the Senator's own bill introduced early in the session. For the present the resolution at the Senator's own request was laid on the table. He stated that he should take occasion at a convenient opportunity to address the Senate on the subject matter of the resolution. Craig, McDowell county, is a new postoffice, of which John A. Hendley is postmaster. Three postoffices were discontinued on March 6—Gravel Spring, Chatham county (mail to Hadley's Mills); Lane-ton, Sampson county (mail to Faison, Duplin county); Muscadine, Davidson county (mail to Jackson Hill). A postmaster's commission has been issued to Maggie Buchanan, Herrell's, C. W. H.

Picture Frames of all kinds, sold cheap at Fuchter & Kern's. Motto Frames 25 cents.

New Advertisements.

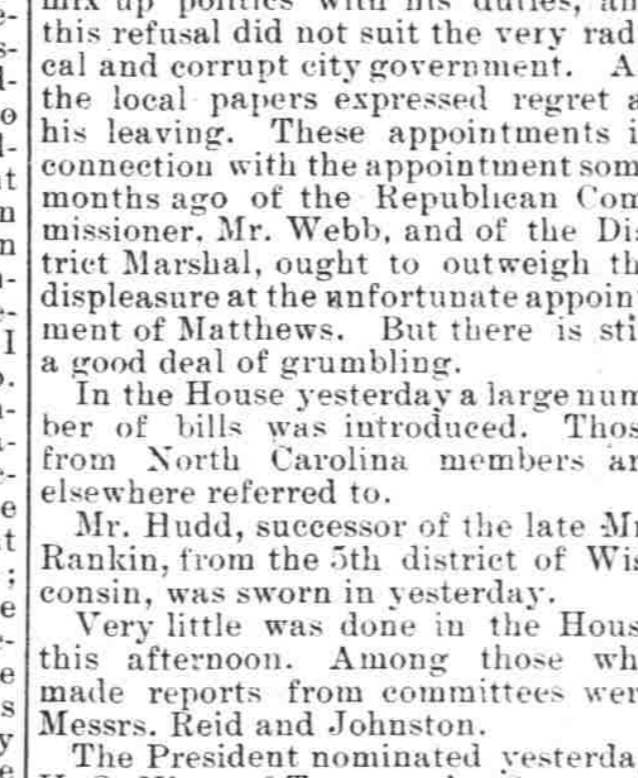
NOTICE. The No Fence Law will be in force in Fork township, Wayne county, on and after March 20th. All who in it concerns will govern themselves accordingly. B. F. HOODS, Chm'n Co. Com. mch15-4t

SEALED BIDS

for building the Synagogue in Goldsboro will be received by the undersigned up to April 1. Plans and Specifications are open for inspection. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids. I. FUCHTLER, Chairman Building Committee, Goldsboro, N. C., March 15, '86-1t

CALL AND SEE!

Blair's Popular Fountain Penholder. Can use any Pen. Price \$1.00. New lot of Gold Pens in Pearl and Ivory Holders. Fifth edition of Moore's School History of North Carolina. WHITAKER'S BOOKSTORE Goldsboro, N. C., mch15-4t



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WANTED!

200,000 feet of Pine Lumber for which we will pay cash. O'BERRY & CO. Goldsboro, N. C., mch11-2w

For Sale!

- 1 new 20 H. P. Talbot Engine, (adjustable cut off 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. mch4-4w

IN STORE!

TO ARRIVE!

- 50 BARRELS FLOUR (all grades).
10 SACKS COFFEE.
10 BARRELS SUGAR.
1000 COCOANUTS.
1000 POUNDS PLAIN CANDY.
50 BOXES TOBACCO.
5000 CIGARS.
10 BOXES SOAP.
20 BOXES STARCH.
20 GROSS MATCHES.
5 BARRELS PIGS FEET.
1000 POUNDS N. C. HAMS and SHOULDERS.
Chickens and Eggs always on hand lower than you can buy them in the City. Call on us before you buy. Respectfully, R. C. HOLMES & CO. Goldsboro, N. C., mch11-1f

NOTICE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me on the 25th of February, 1885, by M. H. Wooten and wife of Lenoir 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 77x167 feet of land situate in the Village of Webtown, on which the gin house, erected by Col. Baker, and a small dwelling house are situated. Terms of sale—Cash. JUNIUS SLOCUMB, Trustee. Goldsboro, N. C., Feb. 25, 1886-1t

N. C. Phosphate

COPROLITE MANURE

Best and Cheapest Fertilizer Discovered! Building Lime and Agricultural Lime. Send for Circular and Prices. FRENCH BROS., Rocky Point, N. C. mch11-36-1t

New Advertisements.

At Low Prices. 25 Boxes Meat, 100 Bbls. Flour, 10 Sugar, 15 Sacks Coffee, 10 bbls Molasses, 220 Bush-Is Oats, 100 Sacks Salt, 25 Cases Tobacco, 25 Cases Horsford's B. P., 50 Gross Matches, 10 Bbls Irish Potatoes.

POTASH, LYE, SOAP, STARCH, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, HARDWARE, WOOD-WARE, &c., &c. The above goods must be sold. BEST & THOMPSON. Goldsboro, N. C., Feb. 8, '86-1f

MILLINERY!

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. 11-4f

ARTHUR SPRULL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Snow Hill, N. C. Practices in the Courts of Greene and Adjoining Counties. Special attention given to collections. sep-ly

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. CO.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Table with columns: DATED, No. 48, No. 40, February 14, 1886, Daily, Daily.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

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Educational.

Aurora Male and Female Academy. AURORA, N. C. Spring Session opened Jan. 20th, 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 20, 1886, and the last year has been a very prosperous one. The attention of parents and guardians is directed to the fact that the college is now under the able TEACHERS' HEALTHY LOCATION, EXCELLENT FARE AND REASONABLE CHARGES. Send for catalogue. JANUARY 4, 1886-1f FANNIE EVERITT, President

Davidson College, N. C. Full faculty. Thorough instruction. Well equipped laboratories. Best moral and religious influences. Flexible curriculum. Healthy location. Economic. Sessions begin in September and January. Students received at any time. Send for Catalogue. oct8-1f Rev. L. McKinnon, President

PEACE INSTITUTE, RALEIGH, N. C. The Spring term commences on the 15th 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. 2d.—The sleeping-rooms of pupils are furnished, and each warmed by a steam radiator. The dining-rooms are open to the public, and tables being thus available, as well as the assembly-rooms, are lighted by electricity, and electric bells are through the whole building. 3d.—The religious advantages. All the Preceptors of the nearest churches are invited to attend. While PEACE INSTITUTE is under the auspices of Presbyterians, it is by no means sectarian. Pupils on the first Sunday of each term 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, Calligraphy, for term commencing January 15, and ending June 6, 1886, \$125.00. Payment one-half in advance and the balance 1st of April. Special rates for two or more pupils from same family or neighborhood. Correspondence solicited. Circular containing full particulars, address Rev. R. BURWELL & SON, dec24-2m Raleigh, N. C.

1886. Harper's Bazar. ILLUSTRATED. HARPER'S BAZAR is the only paper in the world that combines the choicest literature and the most art illustrations. It is the most fashionable and methods of household adornment. Its weekly illustrations and descriptions of the newest styles are given in full. Its own dress-makers, seamstresses, milliners, and tailors, by enabling ladies to be their own dress-makers, save many times the cost of subscription. Its papers on cooking, the management of the household, and housekeeping in all its details, are eminently practical. Much attention is given to the interesting topic of needle-work, and its illustrations of articles needed, or articles of interest, are given. Its literary merit is of the highest quality, and the character of its illustrations and humorous pictures has won for it the name of the American Punch.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS. HARPER'S BAZAR, \$4.00 per year. HARPER'S MAGAZINE, \$4.00 per year. HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, \$4.00 per year. HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LITERARY, \$4.00 per year. Postage free to all subscribers in the United States and Canada. The volumes of the BAZAR begin with the first number for January of each year. When the time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to cover with the Number next after the receipt of order. The volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR, for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, if desired. The freight does not exceed one dollar per volume, for \$3.00 per volume. Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postage on receipt of \$1.00 each. Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to be considered without the express order of HARPER BROTHERS. Address HARPER & BROTHERS