

Goldsboro Messenger

JULIUS A. BONITZ, Editor. J. HOWARD BROWN, Manager.

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ADDRESS: THE MESSENGER PUBLISHING CO., Goldsboro, N. C.

It is now a daily business of the President to veto the hastily prepared and inequitable pension bills of the Congress.

A SUNDAY law for New Orleans has been adopted by the Legislature of Louisiana, and it is said that it will be enforced.

In many portions of the South much complaint has been made about the drought until quite recently. About here the complaint is too much rain.

THERE were severe storms in Minnesota and other Western States on Sunday last, and also heavy rains in Washington City and at other points North on Monday night.

In spite of the pledge in their National platform, Republican Congressmen in the House of Representatives last week voted, almost to a man, against tariff consideration with a view to revenue reform.

BECK was right, as he usually is, and Vance did himself high credit in his supporting speech. No man ought to be a United States Senator and at the same time the retained attorney of a corporation looking to the Senate to pass on measures in which it is interested.

MR. RANDALL proposes to play dog in the manger again. Voting last week with the Republicans to refuse consideration of the subject of the tariff, he proposes a measure of his own, and counts very coolly upon the majority Democrats to support him in getting it before and through the House. Was ever anything more impudent than this? Whether his internal revenue feature be right or wrong, his notion of increasing duties on certain manufactured articles will not receive popular endorsement.

HARVESTING is in progress in portions of Ohio and Indiana, and in large sections of Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas and Tennessee the grain has already been gathered. The yield in all these States, with the exception of Kansas, promises to be nearly up to the average, and in Missouri will be above the average. The serious drought threatening almost the entire spring wheat belt has been quite generally broken by copious rains. The average of the general yield in Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin has been lessened probably ten per cent. by the prolongation of the drought.

THE French Government having expelled the princes of all the pretending lines, they have left France. The French ministers to various courts have resigned or spoken of resigning in protest. This is nonsense. The action of the French Government was simply self-protective. "The princes" are enemies of the Republic, the Government in France. It is not there as it is here. The Republic is well established in the United States; in France it is merely intrigue and treason by repressive measures. It will not do to wait until an overt act has been committed. It might be too late. The presence of the pretenders is a standing menace to peace and order. Later in their history the French may be able to follow American example. Even in England plotters against the life of the Government would be apprehended on suspicion before an attempt could be made.

THE list-takers are required by law to return their tax lists to the Register of Deeds on or before the first Monday in July, and the county commissioners must meet on the second Monday in July for the purpose of revising the tax lists and hearing the complaints of persons who may object to the valuations assessed upon their property. An exchange truthfully says in this connection, that listing taxes is the most fruitful source of false swearing that exists. More men swear falsely in listing their taxables than in doing anything else. Great injustice is also done in the unequal valuations assessed in different counties. This inequality in tax valuations has been much commented upon for years, and our last Legislature appointed a special commission of three persons to suggest some means of securing a more uniform valuation throughout the State. This commission will report its suggestions to the next Legislature, and we hope they will accomplish the purpose contemplated.

THE A. & N. C. RAILROAD.

We give space to the report of President Bryan, of the Atlantic Road, in full elsewhere. Not only are the stockholders and the people along its line interested in this road, but every citizen and every tax-payer has the right to know how its affairs are being managed, what its condition is, and its prospects and hopes for the future.

Mr. Bryan's report furnishes the desired information, and makes not a discreditable showing either. Evidently there is life in the old "Mullet" yet, and let us hope and trust that the darkest period of its existence is now among the things of the past. At any rate, we learn from a gentleman, whose opinion on such matters we value highly, that the road-bed of the road is now in an excellent condition and the rolling stock in fair order. This fact, coupled with the financial part of President Bryan's report, is significant, if not encouraging. In spite of depression in trade circles, the expense of changing gauge and rolling stock, and the loss of the Smithfield road, he reports that the road more than held its own, and by a reduction of \$16,632.84 in its operating expenses, has succeeded in paying the indebtedness of the road, estimated at \$20,947,92 when the present administration took charge of its management. This is gratifying.

A resolution was passed empowering the directors to negotiate a loan, not to exceed \$325,000, for the purpose of paying judgments and bonded debts, also for permanent improvements of the road. The loan is to be secured by a mortgage on the road. The bonds run for thirty years.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

We agree with a contemporary that there is a good deal of sound statesmanship in the stand taken by Gov. Robinson, of Massachusetts, in his veto of the bill giving honorably discharged soldiers and sailors a right to appointment in the State Civil Service without passing the ordinary competitive examination. As we understand, the bill was framed and engineered with the design of putting the Governor into a false position. On the one hand, his approval would strike the first blow at the Civil Service system; on the other, his veto would apparently set him in opposition to the soldier element in politics.

It was a delicate choice, but the Governor proved equal to the occasion. He knew what his duty was, and he did it; and his manly course ought to have a salutary effect on the Governors of other States in which a like question is mooted. In his veto message Mr. Robinson frankly states his belief that the honorably discharged soldiers and sailors are receiving full recognition at the hands of the people. It is a striking commentary on the condition of American politics that it requires courage for a Chief Magistrate of a great Commonwealth to make such a statement as that, when the war has been over more than twenty years.

This veto, following on the heels of Messrs. Randall and Holman's failure in the Federal House of Representatives, ought to be considered as showing that the civil service principle is not to be uprooted by indirection any more than by a direct assault like Senator Vance's. By the way, our distinguished Senator has never done such feeble work as this in all his long and remarkable career.

THE OUTLOOK IN TRADE CIRCLES.

The business situation, the Philadelphia Record says, shows little change, but that little is naturally in the direction of greater quietude, as is usual in the closing weeks of June. In some lines of trade merchants are curtailing operations, and there is a general disposition to limit new obligations to actual requirements. The volume of trade is fully up to the summer average, and in some departments there is a much better demand than had been anticipated at this stage of the season. Crop conditions have been much improved by timely rains, which have materially benefited the growing grain throughout the West. There is abundant evidence that the commercial and industrial interests of the country are on an improved footing as compared with this time last year.

While the business of the half year shows a decline in some directions, the gain in others more than balances the loss. Production and consumption per capita are large in spite of the discouragements of the labor strikes and agitation, but the profit on employed capital has been relatively small, and in the unsatisfactory returns from such investments is to be found the chief ground of complaint in business circles. The situation as a whole is an improving one, as indicated by the growing confidence of traders, the encouraging crop outlook, the activity and rise in the wool markets, and the large, prospective increase in railway construction in the West. The changes for the better is not likely to become general for some weeks yet, but there is a growing expectation that it will be widespread and progressive as soon as the midsummer full is over.

THE State of New York has so modified its law under which imprisonment for debt was tolerated that no one can be kept in jail for debt for more than six months. Under this act quite a number of prisoners have just been discharged from their confinement, some of whom had been in prison for many years.

THE TARIFF VOTE.

On Thursday, the 17th of June, according to previous announcement Mr. Morrison made a motion to go into committee of the whole on the State of the Union, his purpose having been to consider revenue bills, and especially the Morrison Tariff measure. The vote immediately taken—the rules permitted no discussion—was not a surprise. The defeat of the proposition was perfectly understood beforehand, although the negative majority was not believed to be so large as the result proved.

The MESSENGER having discharged its duty to the public to the best of its ability, might well express its regret at the course of certain Democratic Representatives who voted with the Republicans and let the subject rest with that until the question should again arise in the Congress. But we are not content to let the volume of criticism be diminished by ever so little, and while what we say may have no effect in producing a better state of things, we cannot forbear the saying of that account. Besides, we are of those who believe that every well-regulated newspaper has its influence as a part of that great body of opinion which constitutes public sentiment.

The defeat of the motion referred to was the defeat, not of a bill, but of a simple proposition to permit a bill to be considered. It was the defeat of a proposition to consider a bill framed in accordance with the declarations of the Democratic party and the wishes of a large majority of the people of the United States. Of all the tyrannical and scandalous attempts in the history of American legislation to thwart the popular will, this is the most conspicuous. The bill was not suffered to go to the Committee of the Whole for even a day's debate, but was wantonly kept out of reach by a coalition such as has once before succeeded in marring the record of the Democratic party. If success of this sort gratifies Mr. Randall and his followers, then truly ought that shrewd but shortsighted politician to be in a state of supreme satisfaction. Whether he or the three Pennsylvania Democrats, Messrs. Scott, Storm and Swope, better represent the wishes of the Pennsylvania Democracy, is a matter we shall leave to that people. The theory that a member of the House is a Representative of the people of the United States as well as of the people of his district is a theory which Mr. Randall, we believe, holds tenaciously. Three Pennsylvanians on this question thought just as the great body of Democrats in the Congress thought, and so acted. Mr. Randall did not. He has the right to determine how he will vote—this is private judgment and personal responsibility. But the Democratic people of the United States have likewise a right of private judgment and a sense of personal responsibility which may run counter to Mr. Randall's. It is quite as likely that they are quite as capable as he is of forming an opinion and afterward of bringing it to bear on elections, and in other ways as significant and nearly as effective as the ballot box. The people of Philadelphia under the tuition of Mr. Sangerly's Record are getting somewhat tired of Mr. Randall. Sometime ago they changed a club from the name of "Samuel J. Randall" to "Democratic," and thereby handled a club on the devoted head of the great protectionist. But for his brains and the service these are to the Republicans, he couldn't stand an hour longer in public life. Even if elected as hereafter, a question may arise whether public interests are to be longer served by retaining him at the head of a leading committee. If it was judicious to refuse him the Speakership after he had held it for two Congresses, solely because he did not agree with his party; if he was shorn of power in the great Appropriations Committee because it was believed he had abused it and would abuse it again; and if for a second time he has contrived the postponement of his party's desires, is it probable that he will be permitted in a Democratic House to wield any official influence whatever when honors and rewards come to be bestowed in the organization of the 50th Congress? Democratic patience and Democratic magnanimity are to be reckoned on in every crisis. But Democratic justice and Democratic wisdom ought to be of at least equal importance. The GOLDSBORO MESSENGER has criticized Mr. Randall as it has other public men, fearlessly but fairly. Last winter it deprecated the movement which succeeded in taking more than half of the appropriations from Mr. Randall and placing them in the hands of various committees. In the light of last week's business it would seem that Mr. Randall really means to destroy what is left of the Democratic party, if he cannot convert it to his notions. As we do not conceive that the leader of the Pennsylvania Democrats is wiser in his day and generation than the historical Democracy of the United States from Thomas Jefferson to John G. Carlisle, we shall insist that the killing go on. Death by another's hand is better than suicide, even if that other is a member of the household. But before the closing scene shall arrive it would look a little more like common sense to have the executioner wear his livery in the full glare of a compassionate world.

FRUIT JARS.—Fruit Jars and Jelly Tumblers at FUCHS & KERN'S. Get our prices.

THE PENSION PROPOSITION.

The pension proposition against which the Republicans filibustered, after having exhausted their rhetoric, is one which may temporarily increase the pension list. Eventually, however, it will act as a breakwater against both Republican demagoguery and the thoughtlessness of certain Northern Democrats. Randall unites with Morrison—nearly all Democrats are together for once—in its support.

Nothing but this sort of a plan was deemed practicable. Northern Democrats were forced by the soldier element to vote away millions upon millions of public money, which the Republicans did not mind a bit, since they saw in every opening of the Treasury vaults a fresh accession of strength in politics and an additional reason for continuing the high tariff. Mr. Morrison and Mr. Randall, the one a low, the other a high tariff Democrat, saw that the present state of things inured altogether for the advantage of the other party. Hence without any sacrifice on the part of either, except in so far as the admission of the income tax principle (favorable to free trade as an eventuality) is a concession by the Pennsylvania, the two great leaders coalesced. It is true a sharp and angry, but brief, discussion of the tariff question was precipitated by the wily Reed, of Maine, in order to entangle the Democrats, but that passed and left the Democrats in solid phalanx on the pension question. Later Mr. Morrison and Mr. Randall expected to lock horns on the tariff.

CUMULATIVE VOTING.

Gov. Hill has vetoed the bill providing for cumulative voting in the city of New York, and in so doing we think he acted wisely. The bill provided for the election of fourteen Aldermen, and gave each voter fourteen votes, with permission to distribute them as he saw fit. That is, he might give one vote to each of the fourteen candidates, or cumulate them on a lesser number in such proportions as he saw proper, or, if he chose, he might give fourteen votes to a single candidate. This is a theory which has been often proposed with a view of securing representation to minorities, but we are inclined to think it would engender greater evils than any that exist under the present system of voting. To illustrate how it might operate, Gov. Hill suggests that all the members of a particular church might get together, and by combining or cumulating their votes on one of their number, elect him to the position of Alderman merely because he was a member of that church. And of course the same thing could be done by citizens of the same nationality, or profession, or business, or calling, and the result would be a conglomeration of heterogeneous and antagonistic elements, which might utterly destroy the usefulness of the body as a whole.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

No Further Break in Democratic Ranks.

North Carolina People and Matters at the Capital.

[Staff Correspondence of the Messenger.]

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Republicans filibustered on Tuesday and Wednesday against the new rule for the Committee on Rules, reported yesterday by Mr. Morrison. This has kept the House from transacting any business of importance. The rule provides briefly for the payment of all future pensions—or rather, bills to increase the number and amounts of pensions—in a defined mode, the object being to have every bill to state that an income tax shall be levied to meet the appropriations for the purpose named. The debate was warm and interesting, first between the two parties, and then between the two wings of the Democratic party. Morrison and Randall had concurred in the proposition, the intention of which is to put some limit on the enormous and constantly growing pension business. But Bragg, the sarcastic and very dyspeptic member from Wisconsin, became irritated at Reed's taunt that the Democrats couldn't even agree to let the tariff bill be considered, and made a contemptuous fling at Randall, putting the blame on him and his followers. Of course this visitation of censure was just, but it was also inopportune. Morrison behaved, however, with great coolness, and worked himself into a grand and impressive speech. One of the interruptions he sustained was made by our Mr. Reid. The points in the discussion are too long for statement in a supplementary letter, and perhaps they may have reached you through the Associated Press report. To-day there was no debate, and no further breach in the Democratic line. The Democrats on this question, at least, have healed their differences and present a solid front to-day.

The scheme is an embarrassing one for the Republicans. It places them where they are compelled to vote for an income or against the pensioners. Matson's speech was a shrewd exposition of the Democratic argument. The trouble with the proposition is the enormous increase in pensions. The committee's proposition. The debate developed growing uneasiness among the Democrats after Bragg's speech attacking Randall. Morrison tried to throw oil on the troubled waters. Randall exhibited great anger. He brought out the history of the Chicago Convention, but did not tell the House about the action of the North Carolina delegation, and how by misrepresentation the platform was arranged to suit him. The latter part of the debate showed great division among the Democrats. Bragg was vindictive, and Randall gloried in his treason on the question to his party. During Mr. Morrison's closing speech Mr. Reed interrupted him to read a part of the platform.

In the Senate Mr. Beck's bill to prevent members of the two houses from accepting retainers from railroads indebted to the Government for favors was again debated yesterday and today. Beck repelled all the Republican assaults with splendid ability. His reply to Everts to-day was one of his most masterly speeches. He went right to the heart of the question at issue. Vance replied to Edmunds and discussed the whole question for twenty minutes. In my judgment it was his most telling speech in his career, and was delivered without notes in his easy and effective style, with somewhat less humor and a closer argumentation than usual. The speech took well on the floor and in the galleries; that is to say, it was highly praised by most of those who heard it.

At the commencement this (Wednesday) afternoon of the Georgetown Academy of the Visitation, two young ladies of Wilmington carried off high honors. Both were gold medalists. May Wright took the gold medal for catechism and Christian doctrine; also the first premium for painting in water colors, for Latin, Literature and Rhetoric, History and Geology, French conversation and observance of rules. Miss Stella Devine received the first premiums on the following: water color painting, Latin, French, music, French conversation, observance of rules, catechism, mathematics, and housekeeping.

It is thought Randall will introduce his tariff bill next Monday. The President vetoed seven more pension bills (of the Senate) to-day. Mr. Johnston was too ill again to be at his seat to-day.

Judge Bennett has recovered from his indisposition, and was again in his seat this morning. Mr. Reid's interruption of Mr. Morrison was in the line of the North Carolina position on internal revenue legislation. It seemed at the time to slightly disconcert the Democratic leader, but there is no trace of this in the Record.

Col. Tom McIlhenny, of Wilmington, has been here for several days. Capt. John F. Devine and wife, of Wilmington, are here, and are in attendance this afternoon upon the commandment exercises at which their daughter takes high honors.

Mr. and Mrs. David Vance are for their way to England. Mrs. Vance is of English birth, and has inherited property in England. They go abroad, I am informed, to look after these interests.

In the Senate to-day the bill prohibiting the employment by railroads indebted to the Government for favors of Senators as attorneys was debated for a short while.

The President has vetoed nine more House pension bills. At a caucus of the revenue reformers held last night several speeches were made, including one by Speaker Carlisle. Gen. Cox's resolution directing Mr. Morrison to call up the tariff bill was adopted, but afterward the vote was reconsidered and the resolution withdrawn. It was decided to hold a full caucus of the party to-morrow night. The majority last evening decided to have an address to the country prepared by a committee composed of a member from each State. It will be issued almost immediately, and will advocate tariff reform as the sound Democratic doctrine.

The House Committee on the Library has reported back favorably the Senate bills for the erection of a national public library for the statutes of Columbus, LaFayette and Garfield.

Post offices established—Gravel Spring, Chatham county; Edith, Catawba county; Berlin, Ashe county; Catfish, Catawba county; Foscoe, Watauga county; Macedonia, Montgomery county; Ralph, Randolph county.

Postmasters commissioned—George D. Snuggs, Edith; John H. Parker, Bald Creek; James Eller, Berlin; James H. C. Huit, Catfish; William H. Calloway, Foscoe; William A. McAulay, Macedonia; John R. Heath, Petra Mills. C. W. H.

New Advertisements.

WANTED! 300 LIVE KING SNAKES, for which a reasonable price will be paid. L. B. BASS, Goldsboro, N. C.

FOR SALE. FIVE HUNDRED SHARES STOCK in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, in lots to suit. J. A. PRIDGEN, Chmn. B'd Co. Comm'rs, Kinston, N. C.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, RALEIGH, N. C. The Advent Term, the 91st semi-annual Session begins Thursday, September 9th, 1886.

For Catalogue address the Rector, Rev. BENNET SMEDES, A. M. Raleigh, N. C., June 23, 1886-2m

Ho! For The Mountains! AND The Seashore! But before you start be sure to go to Whiteaker's Bookstore and lay in a supply of Writing Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Ink, &c., as well as something to read. Centre store under Opera House.

SCHEDULE B Merchant's Taxes. All persons doing business as Merchants, or otherwise, are required by law to list such business during the first ten days of July and January of each year, under penalty prescribed by statute. W. T. GARDNER, Register of Deeds.

EDUCATIONAL TOY MONEY. A fun simile, on card-board, of coins in common use, making an instructive toy, the playing with which impresses upon the youthful mind the value of different coins and the art of making change, thereby laying the foundation for Elementary Arithmetic.

Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents. WHITEAKER'S BOOKSTORE, Goldsboro, N. C.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Cotton steady—middling uplands 9 1/2; fair 9; good 8 1/2; short 8 1/4; Spirita Turpentine 8 1/4; Rosin 11.00. BALTIMORE, June 28.—Cotton quiet at 9 1/4; Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn steady white 50; yellow nominally 48. Provisions steady. WILMINGTON, June 28.—Cotton 8 1/2; fair 8; good 7 1/2; short 7; Spirita Turpentine 8 1/4; Rosin 11.00. RALEIGH, June 28.—Cotton—midding 8 1/2; low midding 8 1/4; low midding 8 1/4; Corn 97/80. Meal 70/80. NEWSPAPERS, June 28.—Cotton 8 @ 8 1/2; Turpentine 8 1/2; Tar 11.25; Corn 50. Non-Folk. June 28.—Cotton quiet at 9 1/2-16.

Corrected by B.M. Privett & Co. Wholesale Grocers and Cotton Commission Merchants.

COTTON—Firm. Sales at 8 1/2 @ 8 1/4. PORK—10.25 to 10.50. WESTERN SIDES—64 to 64 1/2. N. C. HAMS—11 to 11 1/2. SIDES—8 to 9. HOG ROUND—8. LARD, N. C.—9 to 9 1/2. CORN—65 to 68. MEAL, per 100 lbs.—1.30 to 1.35. OATS—43 to 50. FLOUR—4.00 to 5.75. HAY—1.10 to 1.15. LIME (No. 1 rock)—1.80 to 1.85. EGGS—10 to 12 1/2. CHICKENS—15 to 20. BEEF—20 to 22 1/2. WHEAT (from cars)—65 to 75.

New Advertisements.

TAKEN UP! A Hog, on my farm. The owner will please call at my house on Pine street, prove property, pay charges and get it. jun28-2t T. O. KELLY.

Statesville College, STATESVILLE, N. C.

Begins Wednesday, September 1, 1886. Closes June, 1887. Full corps of able teachers, fine climate, home comforts and moderate charges. Special lessons in cooking and housekeeping without extra expense. MISS FANNIE EVERITT, Principal. jun28-tf

THE WAVERLY HOTEL, SARATOGA, N. Y.

A Select, Family Hotel, delightfully located on North Broadway. TERMS—\$12 to \$15 per week. Send for Circulars. Wm. P. HURD, Proprietor. jun28-tf

Base Balls

From five cents to \$1.50 each. WHITAKER'S BOOKSTORE. Proposals for Wood Invited.

Sealed proposals for furnishing 125 Cords Pine Wood, and 50 Cords Oak Wood, four feet long, of good merchant quality, to the Eastern North Carolina Insane Asylum, in the city of Goldsboro, sell, for cash, to the highest bidder, the personal and real estate of said parties, to satisfy said Executions, to wit: A. H. Keaton, A. H. Jones, J. F. Oliver, R. J. Southernland, J. F. Westbrook, Robert Williams, J. D. Dally, J. J. Wood, W. R. Jones, John Smith, W. H. Edgerton, Thomas Beath, J. H. Hill, Jesse W. Hunn, D. B. Everett, Michael Edgerton, George V. Strong, John A. Scott, J. C. Collier, W. B. Whitfield, D. W. Smith.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of Executions in my hands for collection I shall, on Monday, July the 28th, 1886, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Court House door, in the city of Goldsboro, sell, for cash, to the highest bidder, the personal and real estate of said parties, to satisfy said Executions, to wit: A. H. Keaton, A. H. Jones, J. F. Oliver, R. J. Southernland, J. F. Westbrook, Robert Williams, J. D. Dally, J. J. Wood, W. R. Jones, John Smith, W. H. Edgerton, Thomas Beath, J. H. Hill, Jesse W. Hunn, Michael Edgerton, George V. Strong, John A. Scott, J. C. Collier, W. B. Whitfield, D. W. Smith.

NOTICE!

To satisfy a mortgage given by Giles Brock and wife A. H. Toler, recorded in Book 52, page 328, in Wayne county, I will sell on Saturday, the 31st of July, 1886, at 12 o'clock, M., from the court house door in Goldsboro, all, or so much of the life interest of the said Brock as he has in a certain tract of land located in Brogden township, on the east side of the W. & W. Railroad, adjoining the lands of A. H. Toler, Pink Winn, and others, as will satisfy said mortgage. A. H. TOLER, Mortgagee. June 28, 1886-wtd

North Carolina, Superior Court. Wayne County. Before A. T. GRADY, C. S. C. Barbara Moses, Administratrix of George C. Moses, deceased.

Mary E. Wright, et al. Notice of motion to confirm report of sale of real estate for assets. To B. Wooten, Hattie L. Wooten, James Moses and Cora Ham.

TAKE NOTICE, That the Commissioners appointed to divide the lands described in the complaint in the above entitled cause have filed their report, and that you have, on or before the 8th day of July, 1886, on which day, at 12 o'clock, M., motion will be made before me at my office in Goldsboro, in said county, to confirm said report. A. T. GRADY, C. S. C. This 28th day of June, 1886-1w

ALABASTINE!

The best preparation made for CLEANING WALLS, white, and different tints, for sale low by HUGGINS & FREEMAN. may20-tf

NOTICE!

Having duly qualified as administrator upon the estate of the late Albert H. Hicks of the county of Wayne, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against my intestate to present them duly authenticated, on or before the first day of July, 1887, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Those indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. A. D. HICKS, Adm'r of Albert Hicks. June 25, 1886-6w

THE GRADED SCHOOL.

List of Contributions From our Public Spirited Citizens.

Who are Unwilling to See the School Go Down.

The following contributions have been pledged at this office for the maintenance of the school another year, commencing the third Monday in September next:

- H. Weil & Bros. \$ 300
Neuse Lodge I. O. O. F. 100
Dr. J. F. Miller 100
R. P. Howell 100
W. H. Borden 100
Henry Lee 100
Hon. W. T. Faircloth 100
W. F. Kornegay 100
Messenger Publishing Co. 100
E. B. Jordan 100
F. K. Borden 100
Arnold Borden 25
John L. Borden 25
Matt L. Lee 25
Frank A. Daniels 25
Joseph Edwards 25
Dr. Geo. L. Kirby 60
Dr. W. H. H. Cobb 50
Prof. E. A. Alderman 50
W. K. Stanley 50
C. G. Perkins 50
Dr. J. D. Spicer 50
Gen. W. G. Lewis 50
Rufus Edmondson 50
L. E. Giddens 50
M. E. Castex & Co. 50
Dr. M. E. Robinson 50
R. B. Bassett 50
Asher Edwards 50
T. B. Hyman 50
Hon. W. T. Dortch 50
I. F. Dortch 50
H. P. Dortch 25
Jos. E. Robinson 50
Fonville & Sauls 50
W. W. Crawford 50
Sol. Einstein & Co. 50
H. L. Grant 50
Mrs. W. W. Freeman 50
Hood, Britt & Hall 30
Sam Cohn 30
W. M. Burch 20
Fuechtler & Kern 20
H. M. Strouse 30
Wm. A. Deans 40
R. W. Edgerton 25
J. W. Bryan 25
W. G. Burkhead 25
C. E. Aycock 25
C. W. Allen 25
W. C. Munroe 25
W. S. O'B. Robinson 25
Charles Dewey 25
Geo. W. Dewey 25
Thos. W. Dewey 25
E. B. Dewey 25
M. Summerfield 25
H. Danenberg 25
Rev. S. H. Isler 25
Huggins & Freeman 25
John H. Hill 25
J. Newton Green 25
J. E. Peterson 25
Thos. W. Slocumb 25
W. H. Summerell 25
C. B. Hicks 25
Geo. N. Waitt 25
Griffin Brothers 25
Nathan O'Berry 25
J. B. Whitaker, Jr. 25
Erastus Edwards 25
Thos. Edmondson 25
E. A. Wright 25
R. Macdonald 25
R. C. Freeman 25
Capt. Swift Galloway 25
W. T. Gardner 25
Geo. C. Royall 25
J. J. Robinson 25
W. T. Hollowell 25
M. J. Best 25
L. A. Foust 25
J. H. Morris 25
J. A. Washington 25
Dr. Thos. Hill 25
T. B. Parker 25
A. P. Holland 25
J. F. Dobson 25
Milton Harding 25
A. M. Prince 25
E. W. Cox 25
Joseph Isaacs 25
T. O. Kelley 25
F. J. Hage 25
J. R. Hurst 25
Mrs. M. M. Jones 25
Chas. J. Beasley 25
John H. Powell 25
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