

Goldsboro Messenger

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

GOLDSBORO, N. C. MONDAY, JULY 19, 1886.

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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 issued from the MESSENGER press.

Subscription, \$2.00 per annum; \$1.00 for six months. The TRANSCRIPT AND MESSENGER has the largest bona fide subscription list of any paper in North Carolina.

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

ABOUT August 1st look out for Congressmen. The President's order dis-countenancing partisan work by officials does not affect Congressmen.

DURING the present session of Congress seven Representatives have died. After the November elections we will have the political obituary of many times seven to write.

MR. WHITTHORNE, who is at present serving Mr. Jackson's unexpired term in the Senate as the appointee of Gov. Bate, is a candidate for re-election next March against Gov. Bate.

OFFICIALS will be expected by the President to attend strictly to their duties, and the old-time wire-pullers and spoils politicians who have gone into official life under the "to the victor belongs the spoils" rule, will find themselves sadly out of place, barred out of a controlling voice at the primaries.

THE Galveston News says: "Cleveland's vetoes as Mayor of Buffalo made him Governor of New York; his vetoes as Governor of New York made him President of the United States; his vetoes as President of the United States are liable to insure his election for a second term. As a veto artist Cleveland has no superior.

IN the matter of pensioning the veterans of the Mexican war, in which justice has been so long deferred, the bill has passed both Houses of Congress, and will no doubt be signed by the President. We have several citizens in Wayne who will receive a pension under the act. It gives these soldiers and their widows who have not married, \$8 per month as long as they live. We congratulate them.

THE Philadelphia Record figures up that with "four to one in the Senate and five to one in the House" the Republicans stand up and vote for the Hennepin Canal scheme, and four to one of the organs and five to one of the orators of that party will be charging the Cleveland Administration with extravagant expenditure if the Hennepin Canal scheme should go through successfully. It is evident that there is no virtue to stop it unless it is Democratic virtue. Its Republican strength would carry it over the veto of the President so far as that party is concerned.

MR. MORRISON, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives, proposes to get clear of the surplus money in the Treasury by applying it to the payment of the public debt. He has proposed the adoption of the following resolution, which, it is said, will be passed: "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the surplus or balance in the Treasury, excluding amount held for redemption of United States notes, shall exceed the sum of \$100,000,000, it shall be, and is hereby, made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to apply such excess, in sums not less than \$10,000,000 per month, during the existence of any such surplus or excess, to the payment of the interest-bearing indebtedness of the United States payable at the option of the Government."

IT is our pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from the North Carolina State Board of Agriculture to be present at the installation of the Buildings of the Experimental Farm, near Raleigh, on Thursday, July 22d, at 9 o'clock a. m. The MESSENGER will be pleased to report a full attendance of the friends of progressive agriculture, and trusts that this enterprise will be properly fostered and encouraged. Turn out, friends, and give the projectors a hearty send-off. This is another step forward for the advancement of North Carolina's greatest industry. In the Bulletin, which is before us, Professor Dabney reports some progress and much encouragement. As a first report, it shows the first fruits to be healthy and promising. The managers of the Experimental Farm are going right ahead, and intend to keep very near the people. To that end they desire to ascertain the needs of the farmers of the State, and invite a free discussion of their work, and suggestions from practical agriculturists.

PRESIDENT K. P. BATTLE'S ADDRESS.

When we saw and carefully read the masterly address of President Battle before the South Carolina College at Columbia, as given verbatim in the columns of the News-Courier, of Charleston, we decided to publish it.

The first impulse, editor-like, was to boil it down. We tried it; marked out paragraphs and destroyed the sense, then we stopped and make two instalments—one published in to-day's MESSENGER and the balance in Thursday's issue. The address will also be published entire in the next issue of the TRANSCRIPT-MESSENGER, and our forty thousand readers will, we are sure, thank us and appreciate our using the space in giving them an address that, in the way of good advice, sound logic, practical information and scholarly erudition, comes direct to our hearts and homes, and is calculated to have a wide-spread influence in shaping the future of our State and nation. We commend its careful perusal to all our readers, and especially to the young men who would learn the true condition of affairs as they exist to-day in the South, and their position and responsibility in becoming the custodians of its future.

Since we decided to publish the address we have had requests from several educators and leaders of public opinion in different parts of the State to this same end.

REJECTION OF MR. GOODE.

The President nominated Hon. John Goode, of Virginia, to the Senate for confirmation as Solicitor General. During all these months of the Administration this distinguished gentleman has been discharging the duties of his position to the satisfaction of everybody, except Mr. Mahone and the Bell Telephone people. These combined influences were exerted on the Republican Senate, and that body could not withstand the pressure. More than a dozen Senators had promised to vote for the confirmation or had been so committed to it as to make their subsequent action a surprise.

The Virginia delegation waited upon the President, who received them pleasantly, but non-committally, as he should have done. He said he had received no official notice of the Senator's action, which action he very much regretted. The President could not, of course, say more. What he will do will depend upon circumstances. If some member who voted adversely to Mr. Goode will move to reconsider the vote, it is probable that the motion will prevail, and that Mr. Goode's case will be eventually successful. Just who the man will be, or whether anybody has any idea of such action, is unknown. Meantime Mr. Goode goes to see the President, and the gossips mention the available who would like to be Solicitor General. Among these names are those of ex-Judge Fowle, of this State; ex-Senator Whyte, of Maryland; Mr. A. M. Keiley, of Virginia, and Congressman N. J. Hammond, of Georgia. These are all first class men. The MESSENGER would be delighted to see Judge Fowle appointed. Hon. John Randolph Tucker has caused a statement to be widely published emphatically withdrawing his name from consideration, both because he does not desire the place and for the reason that he wishes Mr. Goode to be re-appointed.

The President may wait until the approaching adjournment of the Senate and then re-appoint the incumbent. After next March there will be no Mahone in the Senate to enforce a foul bargain, and the opposition will evaporate.

THE DUKE'S OPINION.

Dukes are not expected to have much love for popular institutions or to understand the spirit of Democracy in any land. The Duke of Argyll is no exception. He puts himself to the trouble to write a letter for the London Times, in which he admits his own ignorance as to American affairs, in order apparently to twit us with our ignorance of British affairs. He says the sympathy of the Americans for the Irish in the present struggle arises from the error of thinking of Ireland as an American State, and that the English are withholding from Ireland powers similar to those possessed by the different States of the American Union. "Nothing," says the Duke, "could be more erroneous than this idea." Referring to what he calls the right of each of the United States to a due share of the general powers of Congress and to the checks in its powers of self-government which each State allows, he says Mr. Gladstone's proposal violates both of these grand principles, for "the corrupt and immoral bargain banishes Ireland from the imperial councils and surrenders the minority entirely into the hands of the local majority. Americans," he adds, "would perhaps hardly believe this, but it is strictly true. The pretended limitations and restraints against local tyranny are quite illusory."

The Duke then appeals to Americans to clearly understand the unionist contention—namely, that it has been for Ireland's sake solely that the Gladstone's have given opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Irish scheme.

The MESSENGER is bound to say that the learned Scot seems to know little or nothing of American constitutional lore. The merest tyro here knows that "each of the United States," as the Duke has no "due share of the general powers of Congress," except that the several States choose, each, its own Senators, and that the people of the States voting by districts elect the Representatives. The powers of the Congress are not shared by the several States. Some functions of one house, not, however, strictly legislative,—as the election in the last resort of a President, and changes in the organic law itself—are performed in a manner to indicate that States as such separate entities were in the minds of the Constitution's framers. This does not mean that ours is a Government of States fused into a mass or centralized for any except special purposes.

As to the argument based on the false knowledge of our Government, that is not worth notice at all. The noble lord thinks we do not see clearly the motives which have actuated himself and other "unionists." We can tell him that whether or not we grasp the facts of the situation we are not so blind as to believe that he and his associates contended alone "for Ireland's sake."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Passage of Certain Revenue Bills.

Status of the Storekeepers' Bill—New Postoffices.

[Staff Correspondence of the Messenger.]

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The House spent the greater part of the afternoon to-day on revenue measures. Mr. Morrison brought up and secured the passage of several bills, some of which are of importance to our people. I will give a brief outline of them.

Mr. Wise's bill (H. R. No. 8555) was amended so as to provide that snuff, cigars and tobacco may be removed for export to a foreign country without tax, under such regulations as to entries and filing of bonds and bills of lading as the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue and Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. The bill relates section 3151 of the Revised Statutes, and is made to take effect on the first day of the second calendar month succeeding the day of its approval.

Mr. Harris, of Georgia, introduced a bill to amend certain sections of the Revised Statutes making a distinction in the mode of packing and selling out tobacco. The provisions of this bill cannot well be condensed. I have therefore knocked out the more formal parts and present the full operative portion as follows:

"All manufactured tobacco shall be put up and prepared by the manufacturer for sale, or removal for sale or consumption, in packages of the following description, and in no other manner:

"All snuff in packages containing one-half, one, two, three, four, six, eight, and sixteen ounces, or in bladders and in jars containing not exceeding twenty pounds.

"All cut and granulated tobacco, all refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings, shorts and sweepings of tobacco in packages containing one, two, three, four, eight and sixteen ounces each, except, at the option of the manufacturer, cut tobacco may be put up in bulk packages containing ten pounds each.

"All cavendish, plug and twist tobacco in packages not exceeding two hundred pounds net weight.

"And every such package shall have printed or marked thereon the manufacturer's name and place of manufacture, the registered number of the factory, and the gross weight of the tare, and the net weight of the tobacco in each package: Provided, That these limitations and descriptions of packages shall not apply to tobacco and snuff transported in bond for exportation and actually exported: And provided further, That fine cut shorts, refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings and sweepings of tobacco may be sold in bulk as material and without payment of tax, by one manufacturer, directly to another manufacturer, or for export, under such restrictions, rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe: And provided further, That wood, metal, paper or other materials may be used, separately or in combination, for packing tobacco, snuff and cigars, under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall establish."

"No manufactured tobacco shall be sold or offered for sale unless put up in packages and stamped as prescribed in this chapter, except at retail by dealers from packages stamped as provided in this chapter; and every person who sells or offers for sale any snuff, or any kind of manufactured tobacco, or any kind of tobacco, stamped, shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years."

Another bill by Mr. Harris reduces the penal sum of the bonds of cigar makers to not less than \$50, with an addition of \$50 for each person employed, and the sum may be increased at the discretion of the collector, under the instructions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to not more than \$20,000. But the condition requires that he shall not engage in any attempt to defraud the Government, &c.

A bill also passed to so further amend section 3314 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, so to strike out and repeal so much thereof as allows to collectors commissions on taxes on distilled spirits.

The above bills all passed the House. The bill to reduce the number of storekeepers and gaugers was ruled out by the Speaker on a point made by Mr. Dingley. But its consideration, Mr. Morrison stated, would come up in the Committee of the Whole when in the House next week. Messrs. Keiley and Cowley, of North Carolina; Mr. Brockbridge, of Kentucky, and Mr. Cabell, of Virginia, argued with ability in favor of the position that the bill was in order under the order of the day excluding measures for raising revenue.

As this is a bill of much importance, I present it entire:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section thirty-two hundred and fifty-five of the Revised Statutes shall be amended by adding at the end of said section the following, to-wit: 'The Secretary of the Treasury shall exempt all distilleries which mash five bushels of grain or less per day from the operations of the provisions of this title relating to the manufacture of spirits, except as to the payment of the tax, which said tax shall be levied and collected on the capacity of said distilleries; and said distilleries shall be run and operated without storekeepers or 'storekeepers and gaugers.' And the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of said Secretary, may exempt any distillery or all distilleries which mash over five and not more than twenty-five bushels of grain per day from the operations of the provisions of this title relating to the manufacture of spirits, except as to the payment of the tax, which said tax shall be levied and collected upon the capacity of the distillery exempted, and herein before provided. And the said Commissioner, with the approval of said Secretary, may establish special warehouses, in which he may cause to be deposited the product of any number of said distilleries to be designated by him, and in which any distiller operating any such distillery may deposit his product, which, when so deposited shall be subject to all the laws and regulations as to bonds, tax, removals, and otherwise as other warehouses. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby authorized and directed to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.'

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NOTHING truer than this from the Wilson Advance. It says: "The mortgage system is a leech that is drawing the life-blood from the farmers of Eastern North Carolina. Its destructive hold must be broken or the future of this section of the State is not very promising. The people need to be told the truth in plain language some times, and we truly believe that this is the truth." The Henderson Gold Leaf adds: "And this does not only apply to Eastern North Carolina, but every other portion of the State as well. No business—especially agricultural—can prosper under the mortgage system, and the sooner the people come to recognize this and depart from the ruinous custom, the better it will be for them and the country at large. It would have been better for our people had the mortgage never been instituted."

New Advertisements.

Kinston College, SESSION 1886-'87

Begins Monday, Sept. 5th. RICH'D H. LEWIS, Principal. Catalogues on application. [July 23-w1m]

Mortgage Sale!

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a Mortgage executed Nov. 12, 1884, by H. Keaton and wife M. Keaton to the Bank of New Hanover, and transferred to G. W. Britt and recorded in Liber 53, page 345, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Wayne county, the undersigned will sell, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in the City of Goldsboro, on Monday, Aug. 16, 1886, at 12 o'clock, M., the real estate in said Mortgage described; being lot No. 164 in the plan of said city, situated on West Centre street, in the business part of the city, adjoining the lots of John D. Spicer, including the brick store and the dwelling and outhouses on said lot. E. B. BORDEN, President. July 15, 1886-ws1d

FOR SALE!

A lot of young Pigs and several Shoats, size suitable for barbequing. Three second-hand, cast iron Bath Tubs. Apply at the Eastern Insane Asylum to B. V. SMITH, Steward, or J. D. ROBERTS, Superintendent. July 16-w2t

\$100 Reward!

The above reward will be paid—\$50 by the town of Fremont and \$50 by W. B. Fort, Esq., for the arrest and safe delivery to the Sheriff of Wayne County, N. C., of David Wiggs, (col.) He is wanted to answer a charge of burglary. David Wiggs is a dark mulatto, wearing short chin whiskers, Indian hair, is about 6 feet, 2 inches high, weighs about 180 lbs., leans forward slightly when standing, and has a downcast look. July 15, 1886-tf

Business Change.

I have this day sold to Messrs. J. H. Morris and Edgar Taylor my entire stock of Lime, Cement, &c., and my Fertilizer business, including notes and accounts for this season. The above parties will continue the business at my old stand, and will handle the same reliable brands of goods that I have handled for years. With thanks for past patronage, I respectfully ask a continuance of the same for the new firm. W. S. FARMER.

Having this day purchased from Mr. W. S. Farmer his entire stock of Lime, Cement, &c., and his interest in Fertilizers, including Notes and Accounts for this season, we earnestly solicit the patronage heretofore given him. We can be found at Mr. Farmer's old stand where we will keep nothing but first class goods, such as the popular Lister's Gwan, Lime, Cement, &c. J. H. MORRIS & EDGAR TAYLOR. July 15-2w

For Sale at Mount Olive.

One valuable House and Lot, well improved; house contains four large and convenient rooms, with dining room and kitchen; bath house and good well of water; splendid garden; barn and stable; all in good repair. Almost new, a splendid two story office in corner of yard suitable for a Doctor's office. Situated on East Main street, surrounded by good neighbors and in one of the most convenient places in Mount Olive. Also a good Store House on Front street now occupied by Hatch Bros., and one vacant lot, adjoining James Lanier's, on Main street. All of the above property for sale at a bargain, all cash, or part cash and time on balance with good security, or secured by Mortgage. DR. MONTGOMERY HOWARD, P. O. Box 90, Mt. Olive, N. C. P. S.—No dead heads need apply. July 12-ws1d

FOR RENT!

My new residence on East Centre street, adjoining W. W. Sloucomb and J. M. Powell, is about completed and is for rent. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to R. G. POWELL, Goldsboro, N. C., July 1, 1886-1m

FLOWERS!

Hair, Zephyr, Feather or Paper Flowers \$2.00 per Gross. Orders solicited. Miss M. E. BRILL, Jacksonville, N. C. July 15-1t

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
E. G. Borden 100
F. K. Borden 100
Arnold Borden 100
John L. Borden 100
Matt L. Lee 100
Frank A. Daniels 100
Joseph Edwards 100
Dr. Geo. L. Kirby 100
Prof. W. H. H. Cobb 100
Prof. E. A. Alderman 100
W. K. Stanley 100
W. G. Perkins 100
Dr. J. D. Speer 100
Gen. W. G. Lewis 100
Rufus Edmundson 100
L. D. Giddens 100
M. E. Castex & Co. 100
Dr. M. E. Robinson 100
R. B. Bassett 100
Asher Edwards 100
T. B. Hyman 100
Hon. W. T. Dorth 100
I. P. Dorth 100
H. P. Dorth 100
Jos. E. Robinson 100
Fonville & Sauls 100
W. W. Crawford 100
Sol. Einstein & Co. 100
H. L. Grant 100
Mrs. W. W. Freeman 100
Hood, Britt & Hall 100
Sam Cohn 100
W. B. Burch 100
Fuechtler & Kern 100
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R. W. Edgerton 100
J. W. Bryan 100
W. G. Burkhead 100
C. B. Aycock 100
W. R. Allen 100
W. C. Munroe 100
W. S. O'B. Robinson 100
Geo. W. Dewey 100
Thos. W. Dewey 100
E. B. Dewey 100
M. Summerfield 100
H. Danenberg 100
Rev. S. H. Isler 100
Huggins & Freeman 100
John H. Hill 100
J. Newton Green 100
J. E. Peterson 100
Thos. W. Sloucomb 100
R. E. Summerell 100
G. N. Waitt 100
Griffin Brothers 100
Nathan O'Berry 100
J. B. Whitaker, Jr. 100
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Thos. Edmundson 100
E. A. Wright 100
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Capt. Swift Galloway 100
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J. J. Robinson 100
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J. A. Washington 100
Dr. Thos. Hill 100
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A. P. Dolson 100
Milton Harding 100
A. M. Prince 100
E. W. Cox 100
Joseph Isaacs 100
T. O. Kelley 100
F. J. Hage 100
J. R. Hurst 100
Mrs. J. M. Jones 100
Chas. J. Beasley 100
John H. Powell 100
William Taylor 100
Jas. L. Baker 100
S. B. Parker 100
W. H. Hollowell 100
Fred. C. Smith 100
Chas. G. Smith 100
Giles Hinson 100
Nathan Hinson 100
W. W. Wade 100
J. F. Pollock 100
S. S. Spier 100
R. B. Powell 100
Thos. B. Hill 100
Junius Sloucomb 100
Will Sloucomb 100
J. C. Collier 100
J. W. Loftin 100
W. H. Collins 100
W. A. Denmark 100
J. H. Parks 100
John Slaughter, Jr. 100
J. A. Humphrey 100
W. H. Wiggs 100
W. H. Cresch 100
W. H. Ham 100
Joseph Berger 100
J. D. Rice 100
W. H. Sugg 100
W. T. Harrison 100
R. Daughtrey 100
Adam Hergentrother 100
G. W. Daughtrey 100
J. E. Eggs 100
J. B. Edgerton 100
Mike Woods 100
E. W. Powell 100
J. W. Farrow 100
B. S. Rouse 100
J. K. Sugg 100
J. B. Street 100
J. E. Smith 100
John R. Morris 100
John T. Edmundson 100
B. S. Beale 100
J. C. Sugg 100
Mrs. Louisa Brown 100
R. E. Sugg 100
B. V. Smith 100
Dr. L. H. Reid 100
H. Thos. Jones 100
N. Metzger 100
Mrs. Sarah Patrick 100
S. L. Foldsom 100
Thos. M. Head 100
A. E. Grady 100
J. T. Ginn 100
J. K. Wrenn 100
L. D. Bass 100
L. B. Bass 100
Dr. J. D. Roberts 100
Levi Johnson 100
C. E. Rasberry 100
C. T. Willis 100
B. J. Hutton 100
B. F. Whitfield 100
J. M. Latham 100
W. B. Pate 100
P. R. King 100
Miss M. E. Randolph 100
D. A. Johnson 100
J. W. Jones 100

KINSEY'S SCHOOL

FOR Girls and Young Ladies! LA GRANGE, N. C. JOSEPH KINSEY, Principal.

Fall Session begins Monday, August 30, 1886. TERMS—Expense for session of 20 weeks, including board, tuition, instruction in music (vocal and instrumental), ancient and modern languages, and exercises in calligraphy, \$80.00. Pupils will board with Principal, whom please address for further particulars. July 15-w1m-w1f

Oak Ridge Institute.

A First Class High School, with Special Business College Departments. ADMITS BOTH SEXES.

A full and thorough 3 years Academic Course of Study in Classics, Natural Science and Mathematics. One of the most flourishing and successful Business Colleges South of Washington. 300 Students from various States last year. Special classes, Fall Term of 1886, in Education, Vocal Music, and Pedagogy, under the instruction of expert and experienced teachers.

Deposits for patronage on its thorough methods, and refers to its students in all departments of business and vocation. New Buildings, New Furniture, New Literary Society Halls, Reading Room, &c. Full corps of experienced teachers. Location in every way desirable. Fall term opens August 10th. For Catalogue, &c., address J. A. & M. H. HOLT, Principals, Oak Ridge, N. C. July 15-w1f

Mt. Olive High School, Mt. Olive, N. C.

W. J. SOROGGS, A. M., PRINCIPAL. Miss MOLLIE HERRING, Music and Intermediate Department. Mrs. L. FRANK HOUSTON, Primary Department.

FALL TERM opens Monday, August 9th, 1886. This school offers advantages for this School. The Teachers are experienced and well equipped in their departments. Miss Herring has a fine reputation as a teacher of Music and Higher English, and Mrs. Houston has made quite a success of Primary Teaching. Instruction given in all branches usually taught in High Schools. Students prepared for College or Business. Expenses unusually moderate. Tuition unsurpassed for the South. Board \$10 per month. Tuition \$8 to \$20 per session. Music \$15. For other particulars address the Principal. July 15-ws1m

FREMONT ACADEMY, FREMONT, N. C.

A Boarding and Day School for Both Sexes.

The next Session of the Fremont Academy will begin August 21. Tuition from \$6 to \$25 per session according to studies pursued. The use of the school, and tuition in good families \$8 to \$10 per month. A new school building, costing \$2,500, will soon be completed. Special attention will be given to the preparation of students for the University and for the various branches of the profession. It is the intention of the school to build up a first-class corps of graduates who will have the highest respectability. Correspondence solicited. July 15-w1m

Oxford Female Seminary, OXFORD, N. C.

Five of the leading schools of the world are represented by the graduates in our corps of teachers—the Stuttgart Conservatory of Music of Germany, the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, the Conservatory of Music of the Anshurst School of Languages, and the Cooper Union Art School of New York.

In consequence of the continued increase of patronage, several thousand dollars will be spent during the vacation in enlarging the buildings. The Session of 1886 and 1887 opens September 1st, and closes June 2. Students for the coming year ready for distribution. July 15-6t

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

The next session opens August 26th. Fifteen Professors offer a wide range of instruction in Literature, Science and Philosophy. The Law School and the Department of Normal Instruction are fully equipped. Special higher training in all the departments. Free Library for graduates of the University and of other Colleges free of charge. Select Library of 30,000 volumes; Reading-Room of 114 Periodicals. Total collegiate expenses \$250.00 a year. Board \$5.00 to \$13.50 per month. For full information, address PRESIDENT KEMP P. BATTLE, N. C. July 12-1m Chapel Hill, N. C.

Roanoke College.

IN THE VIRGINIA MOUNTAINS. Classical and Scientific Courses for degrees. Also, Business and Preparatory Courses. Special attention to English, French, and German spoken. Instruction thorough and modern. Library 16,000 volumes. Best moral and religious influences. Expenses for nine months \$140, \$176 or \$204 (including tuition, board, &c.) increasing patronage from 15 States, Indian Territory, and Mexico. Thirty-Fourth Session Begins Sept. 1st. For catalogue (with view of grounds, buildings, and mountains) address JULIUS D. DRISLER, President, July 12-w1m-sw1d Salem, Virginia.

Nahunta Academy.

Next Term opens August 10, at 8:30 a. m. Our regular course qualifies for teaching or for the various occupations of life. Preparation for college a specialty. A Department just opened in a new room fitted up for that purpose. A competent corps of Teachers employed and every student is well cared for. To those who wish a thorough and practical training in the various branches of our country, we offer opportunities unsurpassed by any other school in the South. Parents would do well to correspond with us before sending their boys and girls elsewhere. Special terms to Ministers of the Gospel of all Denominations. For our Circular of announcement for 1886-'87, Address J. H. MOORE, Principal, Nahunta Academy, Fremont, N. C. July 15-6t

WHITE MOUNTAIN Ice Cream Freezers!

Sold very low, at HUGGINS & FREEMAN'S.