

Goldsboro Messenger

JULIUS A. BONITZ, Editor.

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ADDRESS THE MESSENGER PUBLISHING HOUSE, J. A. BONITZ, PROPRIETOR, GOLDSBORO, N. C.

MONDAY, - - - AUGUST 23, 1886.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

FOR CONGRESS:

1st District—Louis C. Latham, of Pitt.

2nd District—Chas. W. McClammy, of Pender.

3rd District—John W. Graham, of Orange.

4th District—James W. Reid, of Rockingham.

5th District—Alfred Rowland, of Robeson.

6th District—A. C. Avery, of Burke.

7th District—W. H. H. Cowles, of Wilkes.

FOR THE SUPERIOR COURT BEING:

3rd District—H. G. Connor, of Wilkes.

4th District—Walter Clark, of Wake.

5th District—E. T. Boykin, of Sampson.

6th District—J. F. Montgomery, of Cabarrus.

7th District—W. F. Graves, of Surry.

8th District—A. C. Avery, of Burke.

9th District—J. H. Merrimon, of Buncombe.

FOR THE SOLICITORSHIP:

1st District—J. H. Blount, of Perquimans.

2nd District—D. Worthington, of Martin.

3rd District—Swift Galloway, of Wayne.

4th District—J. A. Long, of Durham.

5th District—O. H. Allen, of Duplin.

6th District—Frank Neill, of Rockingham.

7th District—B. F. Long, of Iredell.

8th District—R. B. Glenn, of Forsyth.

9th District—W. H. Brown, of Caldwell.

10th District—F. S. Osborne, of Mecklenburg.

11th District—G. S. Ferguson, of Haywood.

NOTICE

For reasons every way satisfactory, the undersigned resumes, with this issue, the sole proprietorship of the MESSENGER, title of which he had not surrendered, and also the entire editorial and business management.

All debts due the MESSENGER PUBLISHING COMPANY, either by accounts for subscription, job work or advertising, or by note, are payable only to the undersigned, (or his authorized agents,) who also assumes and will pay all liabilities of the concern.

JULIUS A. BONITZ.

The above announcement meets my approval and is entirely satisfactory.

J. HOWARD BROWN, Goldsboro, N. C., August 2, 1886.

A formidable labor movement in politics is on foot in Maine and Connecticut.

The Knights of Labor having trouble with the cigar makers of New York, got worried in the encounter.

The cotton crop of eastern Texas is seriously threatened. Owing to rains or extremely hot weather the forms are shedding.

GEORGE W. CABLE teaches truth at the Chautauqua Sunday-school, we suppose by way of making things even for the falsehood he prints in his novels about the Creoles of Louisiana.

The treasurer of two big manufacturing companies at Boston was "short" the other day, six hundred thousand dollars. "Building operations" was his statement as to why he embezzled the money.

SINCE 1886 came in there have been 6,389 failures in the United States, as against 7,367 in the corresponding period of 1885. The Democratic administration evidently has not yet ruined the country beyond repair.

The Pennsylvania Democracy nominate for Governor that sterling and able young leader Chauncy Black. He is a son of the late Jere Black, and is at present Lieut. Governor of the State. The convention made a strong platform. It is true that we can count on nothing from Pennsylvania, but it is better to have the standard of Democracy borne by strong and willing hands than to entrust it to those not capable or treacherous to the party's principles.

BISHOP Edward De Schweinitz, of the Moravian Church at Bethlehem, Pa., formerly principal of the Salem Female Seminary, has received a letter from United States Consul Molloy, at St. Johns, Newfoundland, in which the story of the starvation prevailing in Labrador is pronounced a huge fabrication. Detectives are on the track of the reporter who started the report. When they find him, we suggest that they be sent after the Sun and World correspondents who are fabricating so many lies on the Administration at Washington.

We publish elsewhere Attorney General Garland's explanation of his connection with the Pan-Electric business. We have heretofore spoken of this matter, and see no reason to repeat our views, but the following from the Washington Star is a succinct statement of these views: "On the whole, aside from the general propriety of high government officials being interested in speculative enterprises in regard to which they may be required to take official action, and so far as it is possible for the lay reader to comprehend legal matters, Mr. Garland's statement appears to materially strengthen his position before the public in relation to the affair."

THE SUPREME COURT.

It seems to be generally conceded that two new judges will be nominated for the Supreme Court. The ability of the Hon. George V. Strong has marked him as one of them. The convention could not do better than give the Supreme Court the benefit of his learning and experience. We hope to see him nominated next Wednesday. It is the opinion of those who know him best that for sound legal learning and powers of profound reflection he is not surpassed by any lawyer of the State.

If vast learning, indefatigable industry, an unusual capacity for the hardest mental labor, and a peculiar power for elucidation, and withal, the highest sense of professional honor, fit a man for so exalted a position, then, in very truth, is Judge Strong eminently prepared for the discharge of his duties.

JOHNSTON.

At Johnston court last Tuesday afternoon, we learn from the News-Observer, there being a large crowd in attendance, Maj. John W. Graham, the Democratic nominee for Congress, opened the campaign in an elaborate and excellent speech, making his points with great clearness and vigor, and winning applause and commendation from the people, who seemed to be greatly impressed and pleased.

He was followed by Capt. Bunn, who made an admirable speech, in good taste, strongly advocating the election of Maj. Graham, and asking his friends to warmly support him from the patriotic sentiments of the Capt. Bunn were warmly applauded.

Gen. W. R. Cox also addressed the people in an excellent address, promising to do all in his power to elect Maj. Graham and calling on the people of Johnston to stand by him. His speech was well received on all sides. Then the gallant Swift Galloway, the nominee for solicitor, took the stand and made a strong address, appealing to Johnston to give Maj. Graham a bigger majority than it ever gave before.

Swift Galloway is a popular favorite wherever he is known, and the people of Johnston will show their hearty appreciation of him when the election comes off.

There are some signs of a want of organization in Johnston, but when the campaign well opens we suppose that will be remedied.

SENATORS ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

Senators of the United States ought to be chosen directly by the people of the various States. It is a State representation as effective as such as the present mode, and is much more apt to be representative of the popular wishes. The term might be the same, but four years would be better.

The shorter term would make the Senate conform more nearly to the democracy of our other institutions and so would the mode of election by the people. But this is not all. The popular election would make it almost impossible for the rich corporations to control legislation. The Senate is corporation-ridden. See almost any vote, selected at random from the Record or Journal. The vote on the Beck bill to prevent Senators from accepting retainers from Government-aided railroads, is a case in point.

The attitude of Senator Van Wyck is pertinent. He is a foe to those corporations which seek to use the legislatures of country in behalf of measures in which they have an interest. As his term nears its close, he finds that they are trying to defeat him. Knowing his power among the masses in Nebraska, he appeals to the people to exercise the right which the Constitution of the State gives to them, namely, to vote directly for their Senator.

We see a good deal in the papers about a farmers' party movement in Arkansas called "The Wheel." It is said to number 55,000 and to comprise only people engaged in agriculture. The movement expects to extend its operations into other States. The MESSENGER, while as good a friend to the farmers of this country as they have, deprecates this sort of thing. Classes of citizens should not go as such into politics. It is contrary to all sound public policy to have party lines drawn in that way. In the South and the West at least the Democratic party is the farmers' friend, and everywhere we think that agriculture has more to expect from that party than from any other.

The Governor of Texas may be misrepresented by some of the interviewing papers. But if he is correctly reported, he is a thoroughly well man. To a correspondent of the Tribune, in regard to his request for troops, to the Secretary of War, he is represented as saying: "I received a response informing me that the interests of our people would be cared for by the government, but that there was no occasion for moving any troops. My responsibility to the people of this State is just as binding as ever. Should such raids be made as are threatened, the Governor of this State is not bound to wait for a declaration of war before protecting his people. On the contrary, it is his right and duty not only to repel invasion, but to pursue, capture and punish the offenders, even though the boundary lines have to be crossed to accomplish it."

THE CONVENTIONS AND THE PRESIDENT.

The administration of President Cleveland has been very generally endorsed by the State and district Democratic conventions all over the country. In Ohio, where it has been said that as much opposition to his policy prevailed as anywhere else, the chairman of the State convention described the President as a second Washington in purity of character, as wise as Jefferson and as brave as Jackson. The platform endorsed most cordially the administration of Mr. Cleveland, and that declaration brought hearty and continued applause. It approved "the prompt, firm and vigorous action of the State Department and the present Democratic administration in the protection of American citizens in foreign countries."

Delaware, too, although the Salisbury, or anti-Bayard wing seemed to be in the majority, expressly endorsed the Federal Administration.

At a later day, Pennsylvania most cordially approved the President's course.

Certainly this is the right thing to do. If we do not uphold a Democratic President who is doing his duty ably, faithfully and with the utmost vigor, how long do you suppose will we have a Democratic administration?

THE BOSS DEFAULTER.

Gray, the Boston treasurer, who stole six hundred thousand dollars from his employers, two companies of manufacturers, seems to have been a man of hobbies and extravagant ideas about private expenditures. He took the money from time to time as he wanted it, and when the defalcation was discovered, went off and shot himself. Gray was a man of fifty-five years of age, and a large family. He moved in high life and lived in corresponding style. His fate is a warning to those rash, improvident and dishonest men—now, alas, legion—who try to keep up with the world by appropriating that which does not belong to them. It seems he left Boston empty handed, the money he took having been spent during the years he was speculating and keeping a yacht. Gray was assessed for \$132,550 real and \$15,000 personal property. It has been a common remark for fifteen years that his real estate was mortgaged for twice that sum. The Atlantic and the Indian Orchard mills have each placed attachments on Gray's property for \$30,000. His famous yacht, the Huron, has cost him \$50,000 and would sell for about \$10,000 now. It cost him nearly his whole salary of \$10,000 a year to run the yacht, and his living expenses were very high. He was one of the syndicate of men who built the Puritan last year to defend the American cup. It took 200 men two years to fit up his country place. He had hot houses, fruit, and every accompaniment to a fine residence. He next took a turn in the direction of horticulture, and raised some of the finest flowering plants in that section of the country. Two or three years later Gray became interested in hens, and went into them with his usual extravagance. He had every species of hen known. This venture cost him many thousands. His next hobby was horses and carriages. He bought eight or ten fine horses and purchased every kind of carriage which had been built up to that time. This hobby prevailed for two or three years, and then he went into yachts, and from yachts to railroad stocks. These latter had taken their place in his career, even in early years, but they never became a hobby till within five or six years.

THE WOODROW EVOLUTION CASE AGAIN.

The first of the trials that Professor Woodrow has to undergo on the charge of heresy, for teaching the doctrine of evolution at Columbia Theological Seminary (Presbyterian Church), has just taken place in the Augusta Presbytery at Bethany. His case, discussed before the seven presbyteries concerned, last year, is now to be adjudicated. The presbyteries will each hold a trial. In the first one he is triumphantly acquitted. On the final vote thirteen voted "not guilty" and nine "guilty" on the first count, and a large number on the other count acquiesced the defendant. Dr. Adams, of Augusta, who conducted the prosecution, gave notice of appeal to the Synod, which meets at Sparta, Ga., in October.

In the trial mentioned Dr. Woodrow behaved with his accustomed spirit. He frequently interrupted Dr. Adams with questions while the latter was under examination.

This has been one of the most remarkable cases ever before the courts of the Southern Presbyterian Church. A learned Professor of Theology is arraigned on a charge of heresy in teaching that a scientific theory is not, if admitted, necessarily subversive of belief in revealed truth as found in the Scriptures. He defends himself with great energy and ability before many different tribunals. Dr. Woodrow does not appear to hold that evolution is proven; only that it is possibly true, and clearly not inconsistent with the account of the creation in Genesis.

The progress of the case will be watched with interest. If a majority of the presbyteries render an adverse verdict, the distinguished defendant will be dismissed from his professorship. It does not seem probable that they will.

THE KNIGHTS AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Archbishop Gibbons, interrogated as to the recent interdiction of the Pope of the Canadian Knights of Labor, said that it did not apply to the United States properly, because the order here did not require unconditional submission, but the oath was subject to the laws. Further, it may be stated that the dispute which arose between the Knights and the Church had its origin in Canada, and has never materially affected the two organizations on this side of the boundary line. The papal instructions in regard to the matter were addressed to Cardinal Taschereau at Quebec, and his declaration to the effect that they would apply to the United States as well as to Canada may be nothing more than an individual opinion. In the absence of definite information from Rome as to this point, the Catholic clergy and laity in the United States seem inclined to think that the Knights in Canada are the only ones included in the terms of the mandate. This is an important matter, and it ought to be authoritatively settled as soon as possible. A prohibition from the Pope affecting so large a number of laboring men in this country as are contained in the list of Catholic members of the Knights of Labor could not but have a serious effect upon our industrial interests, and any long continued uncertainty as to the facts in the case would lead to undesirable results.

MR. OBERLY DENIES.

Civil Service Commissioner Oberly has written a long letter to the New York Times, in which he defends the Commission against the charges made by several Republican Senators recently, to the effect that the Democratic commissioners had in certain cases administered their office in a partisan and dishonest manner. Mr. Oberly's denial is very explicit and convincing. It is not to be denied that the appointment to office in Pension Commissioner Black's bailiwick to which the bulk of the complaints referred, have had a decidedly partisan tinge, but Mr. Oberly shows that that the civil service commission was not responsible in these cases, and that it had taken measures to prevent similar complaints in the future by the adoption of appropriate new rules. In the most emphatic manner he declares that it is the settled purpose of the commission to free the civil service from all partisan taint, and to give Republicans and Democrats an equal chance under the law; and that to this end the members of the commission, as well as the President and all others who have any official connection with the bureau are laboring constantly and earnestly as they possibly can. In this they are wise, as well as patriots. The MESSENGER's approval relates entirely to the minor service and the matter of active partisanship in the higher offices.

ONE STATE AFTER ANOTHER.

The Democrats in conventions assembled sustain and endorse the President's administration and policy. There is no other course. The President goes slow but sure, and he is right. A Democratic tidal wave, under the Cleveland banner, may be confidently looked for by 1888. Turn to the recent election of Supreme Judges in Tennessee, in which the Democratic majority was raised to 40,000 from 8,000 at the last election. It is but a forerunner of the great tidal wave. We see that even the Republicans of Maine are trembling with fear in anticipation of a Democratic success in that stronghold of Radicalism. All this is to be credited to the staunch and intrepid manhood of President Cleveland.

THE OHIO DEMOCRATS IN THEIR STATE CONVENTION.

The Ohio Democrats in their State convention at Columbus, endorsed the President and approved Mr. Bayard's defence of our citizens' rights abroad. They also declared that "taxes should not be collected beyond the needs of government economically administered, and [that] we hereby affirm the principles laid down in our last State and National platforms upon the tariff question, and demand a thorough and just revision of existing tariff laws in accordance with these principles. We heartily approve the policy of paying out the surplus revenue heretofore accumulated in the Treasury on the interest bearing debt." The platform demands that both gold and silver, as established by the Constitution, shall be maintained as the basis of our money system.

NOTICE.

BATES & BEST desire to inform the public that they have added to their commodious Tonsorial Emporium another Chair to be presided over by the well known C. A. Ricks, who has been for several years the most prominent Barber in Raleigh.

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OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

MR. BAYARD ANNOYED BY SILLY REPORTS.

The President Goes off with Mrs. Cleveland to the North Woods—Porter's Candidacy.

(Staff Correspondence of the Messenger.)

WASHINGTON, August 17.—The appointment of Webster to be principal examiner in the civil service, has given rise to wide comment, and determination of the commission to extend the application of the rules to postoffices having carrier delivery has produced little less than a sensation among the anti-reformers. The commission is a practical body, composed of two working Democrats and one civil service reformer. All are in sympathy with the President's policy.

Being in other dodges, the enemies of the Administration retail all manner of stories about the commission—that certain members will resign to be appointed to other offices; that the whole commission is to be reconstructed, and the like. The resignation of Secretary Robert D. Graham was accepted to-day, and the place filled by the appointment of Mr. John T. Doyle, of New York, until now the stenographer. Members of the commission were asked to resign. Mr. Graham was asked to resign. Mr. Graham tendered his resignation at first verbally, and then in writing. It was not until he insisted that it was accepted. He has made an excellent officer. The place is not equal to his deserts or his abilities. I hear with regard to the reported resignation of Commissioner Oberly, of Illinois, that he has no idea of being appointed to succeed Assistant Secretary Porter, or any other position. The fact, however, is said to be that the salary of a civil service commissioner—\$3,500—is hardly sufficient for his numerous wants. He has seven or eight daughters. Mr. Oberly seems to be pleased with his duties.

The President goes off and takes his wife and mother-in-law with him to the North Woods of New York, where during the melting month of August and the early part of September, almost equally warm, will rusticate. The little party went on a special palace car—the finest ever seen here—this morning. During the President's absence, I understand some appointments of importance will be made, but there will be more or less a lull in the office-seeking business, as several of the chiefs of departments and bureaux are also away or will be absent.

Secretary Bayard, I am informed, is much annoyed at the constant and unfair attacks upon his conduct in the State Department, especially in the Cutting matter. The Sec. retary has been subject to an almost intolerable strain ever since the death of his favorite daughter, which was only the first of a series of personal afflictions. But it is safe to say that there is not the slightest foundation for the rumors so industriously circulated that he will soon resign. Indeed, he could not do so, pending the adjustment of our relations with Mexico. He was absent at the unveiling yesterday of the DeKalb monument at Annapolis. To-day a number of correspondents were at the Department, some of whom saw him, but none of them thought it worth while to interview him with regard to the rumors alluded to. The general opinion is that these silly reports do more harm to their originators than to Mr. Bayard, whom they are intended to injure.

With respect to Gov. Porter the following comes from pretty good authority. He is not so active a candidate for the Senatorship in Tennessee as the incumbent, Mr. Whitthorne, or Gov. Hate, and it is not considered necessary for him to resign the office of First Assistant Secretary of State in order to take part in canvass for the position just mentioned. The hope of his friends is in the close antagonism between the two leading rivals. They think that the old prejudice on the part of the majority of Democrats against Gen. Porter because he was a strict advocate of the full payment of the State debt has not entirely worn away, and that there will be no opposition to him on that account.

All the latest rumors may be dismissed with a pool of ink, and the Cutting case, left here, after having received his final instructions, on Sunday night. Mr. Bayard, it is stated, holds that Mexico has backed down, and that the mission of Sedgwick will show this. It is said that Sedgwick is expected to examine all the evidence, newspaper reports and records, and that when he reports he will find that in action of this government has prevented the Mexican authorities from going as far as they would otherwise have gone.

An order was issued yesterday to close all the buildings of the Washington navy yard except those of equipment and ordnance. For the present the operations will be confined to these two bureaux.

Senator Harris, of Tennessee, who has been ill since the Congress adjourned, came out yesterday. He counts upon an increased majority for the Democrats in Tennessee. The majority in the last election was 40,000. Senator Harris' father went from his native place near Chalk Level, old Granville (now Vance) county, North Carolina, to Tennessee. He thinks he is related to the Harrisses, now residing in the counties of Vance and Granville.

Messrs. Morris, Earle and Pugh, as solicitors for Attorney General Garland, have filed his answer to the bill of J. Harris Rogers, the Pan-Electric telephone inventor, against the Company of that name. The Attorney General enters a detailed denial of all the material statements in the Rogers bill, and pronounces a portion of the matter "scandalous and impertinent." It is declared to be a matter of so bad character unless compelled to do so by the court. Garland states that he was invited by several friends to aid in developing certain inventions of Rogers; that he was present at the only three meetings of the parties interested; that he has paid all the money that he agreed to pay, and that he was im-

pressed with the value of the inventions, and believed that the validity of the patents would be sustained, but until that was done he and the defendants decided that it would be improper to issue any of the stock of the company. He denies that the contract with Rogers constitutes a business partnership, and asserts that it was only an agreement for the obtaining of a charter; that in violation of this understanding Rogers sold interests in his stock, and that he published false statements as to the defendants and the business of the company. Mr. Garland then avers that in consequence of the bad faith of Rogers, he had decided in February last to give away his stock in the company and sever all connection with it, but had refrained because of the investigation made by the House of Representatives, and that now being concluded he joins in the desire of the complainant to wind up the affairs of the company, and renounces all claim to any benefits to which the accounting may entitle him. Therefore he brings into court his certificate of stock, and asks that it be cancelled or surrendered to the company or otherwise disposed of as the court may direct, to the end that he may be absolutely rid of the complainant. He offers to account for all the money he has received from the company, and to bring it into court if required to do so.

Comptroller Durham has from twenty to forty questions presented for his decision every day. Many of them are intricate and require much research.

In the President's absence the White House is being thoroughly overhauled. The new silver certificates, it is said at the Treasury, will not be issued much before the 1st of November.

The civil service commission has decided that the copy holders in the Labor Bureau are properly within the classified service and that appointments must be made on classification of the commission.

A number of promotions in the Patent Office are announced to-day.

Gen. August, of the Army retired corps, was shot, Sunday morning, by a desperate negro on the street, whom he expostulated with for using profane, boisterous and obscene language. The General is not seriously injured.

Captain and Mrs. Geringe and two members of their family were here yesterday from Newburn.

C. W. H.

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