Goldsboro Messenger

JULIUS A. BONITZ, : : : : : Editor.

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ADDRESS

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

MONDAY, - - SEPTEMBER 6. 1886.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

1st District—Louis C. Latham, of Pitt.
3rd District—Chas. W. McClammy, of Pender.
4th District—John W. Graham, of Orange.
5th District—James W. Reid, of Rockingham.
6th District—Alfred Rowland, of Robeson.
7th District—John S. Henderson, of Rowan.
8th District—W. H. H. Cowles, of Wilkes.
9th District—Thos. D. Johnston, of Buncombe.

FOR THE SUPREME COURT BENCH:

For Chief Justice—Hon. W. N. H. Smith.
For Associate Justices—Hon. Thos. S. Ashe and Hon. A. S. Merrimon.

FOR THE SUPERIOR COURT BENCH:

3rd District—H. G. Connor, of Wilson.
4th District—Walter Clark, of Wake.
6th District—E. T. Boykin, of Sampson.
8th District—W. J. Montgomery, of Cabarrus.
9th District—J. F. Graves, of Surry.
10th District—A. C. Avery, of Burke.
12th District—J. H. Merrimon, of Buncombe.

FOR THE SOLICITORSHIP:

1st District—J. H. Blount, of Perquimans.
3rd District—D. Worthington, of Martin.
4th District—Swift Galloway, of Wayne.
5th District—J. A. Long, of Durham.
6th District—O. H. Allen, of Duplin.
7th District—Frank McNeill, of Rockingham.
8th District—R. F. Long, of Iredell.
9th District—R. B. Glenn, of Forsyth.
10th District—W. H. Bower, of Caldwell.
11th District—F. I. Osborne, of Mecklenburg.
12th District—G. S. Ferguson, of Haywood.

A POWDER mill explosion in Chicago and a colliery explosion at Scranton, Penn., both cost the loss of several lives.

JUDGE J. C. Manning, of Louisiana, the new Minister to Mexico, is a native of Edenton, and cousin of Hon. John Manning.

THE acting Secretary of the Treasury is calling in bonds straight along. Mr. Morrison's resolution, though dead, yet speaketh.

THE Home Club is denounced bitterly by the other Knights of Labor for the alleged plot to assassinate Mr. Powderly, the great labor leader.

THE Irish Nationalists in the British House of Commons have resolved not to pursue a course of obstruction against the new Tory government.

THE French statesman Jules Simon says that a conservative republic is the only stable government for the Frenchmen. He is probably right.

THE Alexandria convention having adjourned without making a Congressional nomination, the committee in that district has called another to meet at Culpeper.

THE dogged determination of the New York anarchists, even in the face of death and life imprisonment, convinces many that they have resolved to die rather than desist.

THE old postmaster, Wilson, at Savannah holds out against his successor, Mr. George W. Lamar. The former says that he has done nothing wrong and that the President has no authority to remove him.

PRINCE ALEXANDER of Bulgaria, received a great ovation on his return. English dispatches seem to throw doubt on the wisdom of the return, but there can be no doubt of his heroism and sense of duty. Whatever the result, his course was wise.

WE heartily second the proposition have all the powder and other explosives made far from any center of population and industry. The Washington *Star* goes so far as to propose that these things shall all be manufactured in the alkali desert of the extreme West.

THE Russians have temporarily at least lost their hold on Bulgaria. The new cabinet in that country is strongly anti-Russian. The neighboring States, Servia and Roumania, have been converted by Russia's action from enemies into friends of the Bulgarians. Russia occasionally overdoes things, but she comes up smiling for a new trial on the next day.

THE first female master workman of the Knights of Labor has just been appointed in District No. 24, Chicago. Mrs. Elizabeth Rodgers is the wife of George Rodgers, a prominent labor agitator. Mrs. Rodgers is thirty-nine years of age and is now the mother of eleven children, eight of whom are alive. She has been a supreme judge in the order and has gained ability by her rulings, which are quoted all over the country. Mrs. Rogers is somewhat conservative; that is to say, she is strongly antagonistic to the anarchists, although she has reinstated the expelled lodges. The country will watch her career. If these labor organizations will make the distinction between themselves and the assassins very clear and broad, they will increase in public favor. Otherwise, otherwise.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

The earthquake of Tuesday night appears to have been one of the most extensive subterranean disturbances ever known in the United States. Not less than twenty-two States were affected by it. All sorts of people, in all sorts of places, were shaken up and terrified. To many it was the first earthquake experience, giving them a sense of sickness or vertigo Fortunately in but a small section of the vast expanse of territory shaken by the unwelcome visitant was there any serious damage done.

The pitiable and engrossing narrative is that which comes from Charleston, and tells of the destruction of a large portion of the city, the loss of from thirty to forty lives, the maiming of over one hundred persons, and the obliteration of from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 worth of property. More than half of the buildings in the city will have to be rebuilt. There was no tidal wave, and consequently no damage to shipping.

Elsewhere the earthquake was no more than violent enough to topple chimneys, cause fissures in walls, ring bells, move furniture, rattle crockery and throw many communities into a panic. The scenes of alarm and terror were such as can result from nothing less than a mysterious and dreadful convulsion of nature. Whole communities spent the night in a horrible fear that each shock might be succeeded by another that would bring to them sudden and violent death, and the telegraphic reports told of thousands of men and women unnerved with dread and frantically calling upon the aid of a Supreme Power. Let us hope that we may not experience another such a calamity. As for the sufferers at Charleston, our profound sympathy goes out to her afflicted and distressed people.

MR. BLAINE FATIGUES THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

We thought the other day when Mr. Blaine spoke of all the planks in the platform of the Knights of Labor as "side issues" and said that protection was the only thing to benefit the workingmen and they had failed to see it, that he was putting his foot into it. Ralph Beaumont, chairman of the Congressional Legislative Committee of the Knights, was their prominent speaker at their meeting at Peak's Island, Maine, last Monday. Mr. Beaumont quotes Blaine as saying that he had no new remedy to offer for existing labor troubles.

"What an acknowledgment for a statesman of thirty years' experience to make," remarked the labor orator. "It is a confession of perfect imbecilty. He has no new ideas. He has what he called an old nostrum—one that has been hundreds of times offered to the laboring men and women of the country, one that has been hurled at them from hundreds of platforms, the old nostrum of protection. For twenty-five years," said Mr. Beaumont with great effectiveness, "for twenty-five years we have had this protection Mr. Blaine offers us, and we have made more millionaires and more paupers under that system than were ever made in a civilized country on the earth in the same time before."

It seems that the "protected" are a long time finding out the protection so generously offered to them. Such philanthropists as Mr. Blaine should be duly recognized.

THE country is bound to have an international episode. As soon as Cutting got out of the way, Sedgwick got in. It seems that he had a very lively time at an entertainment given in his honor by the gilded youth of Mexico. But all stories that he was mistreated by them are discredited. He himself denies that he was.

ELSEWHERE we reprint an extract from Prof. John Fiske's article in the *Atlantic Monthly* on American Finance in 1786. It is interesting, as most that he writes is, but, according to our recollection of the origin of our currency, inaccurate in ascribing too much praise to Gouveneur Morris. Jefferson probably adopted the French decimal system, as he states in his Autobiography. Mr. Fiske is the writer whose errors with regard to education in North Carolina during Colonial times were exposed by Mr. Daniel R. Goodloe some time ago.

THE unfortunate disaster at Charleston is very justly regarded as the most profoundly impressive physical event of our times. It is the first time an earthquake has overthrown a large part of a city and killed a number of people in any Atlantic city on this continent. This is one catastrophe—how many more catastrophes will follow no man may predict. But it is best for the wise to comfort the thoughtless, the strong to stay the weak, and for everybody to resolve not to be panic-stricken. All the determinations of the affairs of men are with God. Let Him be trusted even in the shadow of calamities greater than any that have been borne by our people, acquainted though they be with grief in all the powers of war, pestilence, famine and the inflictions of the carpet-bagger. The suffering people of Charleston have our sympathies and the sympathies of Americans of every State and section. Offers of assistance have been made, and it is evident that the efforts of all generous persons should be turned to the alleviation of such of the ills of the calamity as money and other supplies will suffice for.

SIR REDVERS BULLER.

Sir Redvers Buller is disposed to deny the reports of his intentions in Ireland. In an interview at Dublin before setting out for Tralee, the commissioner extraordinary to Kerry said: "I wish to distinctly state that I have not accepted a dragooning mission; nor shall I assist in evictions. My task will be simply to repress moonlighters and insure the safety of life and property. I propose to effect this by means of flying patrols, who shall be able to communicate speedily with a regularly organized system of supports. I do not know whether my plan will prove a success, but I mean to do my duty."

The following sketch of Sir Redvers Buller is published: Major-General Sir Redvers Buller is the principal member of what is known in England as the "Wolseley gang," and has seen almost all his service while acting under orders of Great Britain's "only General." In fact he may be looked upon as Lord Wolseley's principal lieutenant. Sir Redvers was born in 1839, entered the Sixtieth Rifles at the age of nineteen. and attained the rank of Colonel in 1879. He served successfully in China in 1860, with the Red River expedition in 1870, in the Ashantee war of 1875, in the Kaffir war of 1878, and in the Zulu war of 1879, where he greatly distinguished himself, and where his personal bravery obtained for him the much coveted Victoria Cross. In the Egyptian campaign which terminated at Tel-el-Keber he acted as Chief of the Intelligence Department, obtaining the order of St. Michael and St. George for his services. His most recent campaign has been the Nile expedition and Soudan war eighteen months ago, during which he acted as chief of Lord Wolseley's staff.

Sir Redvers Buller married in 1882 the sister of the present Marquis of Townsend, one of the most eccentric members of the British peerage, who during a period of several years used to prowl about the London streets causing the arrest of professional beggars, whom they thereupon prosecuted in the police courts of the metropolis with the most relentless severity. Sir Redvers, who is an A. D. C. to the Queen, comes from an old Devonshire stock, possesses one of the finest estates in his county, and a rent roll of about $100,000. He is not especially popular in the army, and although exceedingly upright and honorable and sometimes kind, his face has a peculiarly stern and forbidding expression.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE SEDGWICK MEXICAN MISSION AND SCANDAL.

Telephone Suit Against Deputy Commissioner Vance--The Bond Case.

[Staff Correspondence of the Messenger.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Special dispatches to a Chicago paper stated that at a ball or dinner given in his honor by the Jockey Club of the city of Mexico, the new envoy, Mr. A. G. Sedgwick, become intoxicated along with the crowd of young bloods in whose company he was, and disgraced himself and the country he represented by maudlin and riotous behavior in public places. No information has been received at the State Department respecting the affair, and the story is there doubted. Palliating reports are printed to-day. But the main feature of the first report is undoubtedly true, that Sedgwick was intoxicated. The corrected statement as given in this morning's *World*, special from Mexico, is as follows:

"The Mexican Jockey Club gave a ball Friday night, to which Mr. Sedgwick was invited. He arrived about 10 o'clock and soon began to play billiards. He conversed during the evening with Sebastian Camacho, a prominent Mexican capitalist, and many other leading officials. At 1 o'clock all sat down to supper. Sedgwick did not dance, but with some others remained at the table. At 5 in the morning he, in company with seven others, all well known Mexican society men, left the Jockey Club room and went to the Iturbide Hotel, Sedgwick's residence, which is directly in front of the Jockey Club. All were very hilarious. Sedgwick did not go his room, but with the others went into the second patio or yard and began to dance. Sedgwick and one other fell down. Five of them then took a common street cab, among whom was Sedgwick. The cab took its way to a gay part of the town. There are many rumors of what happened next, but it is alleged that Sedgwick failed to appear at an appointment he had with Gen. Diaz at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning. Gen. Diaz waited until 12 o'clock."

There are many rumors about town, but from the facts it is certain that Sedgwick was neither drugged nor was there any foul play, but it seems to be the case where the altitude has played his trick on a stranger who was not accustomed to live 8,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Sedgwick when interviewed, so continues the *World* special, said he took this opportunity to deny in strongest terms that he was insulted or maltreated by Mexicans or anybody else, but on the contrary that he had a delightful time at the ball and remained there until a late hour.

When asked about the reports that he was intoxicated and that he failed to keep an appointment he had with President Diaz, he answered that he did not come here accredited to Diaz, and wanted to know where Diaz waited for him until 12 o'clock. That was all he would say on that subject. He added that if any person could be found who attended the ball and saw him in the condition he was said to have been in, at or after the ball, and would charge him with it, then he would deny the story. He said he came here to investigate the Cutting affair and was very busy attending to it, and he believed that people were trying to make a second Cutting out of him.

It was learned to-day that Mr. Sedgwick stated to several persons that he did not know anything had happened after 3 o'clock Saturday morning, and that he would deny flatly the whole occurrence. It is also understood that the Mexican press will say little, if anything, on the subject.

The *National* of Sunday published the following, which is a literal translation:

"Mister Sedgwick he went to the ball at the Jockey Club on Friday night. He was very prudent and animated at the last hour. The last word of the Cutting case was pronounced in the yard of the Jockey Club at 6 a. m. on Saturday last; that is to say, yesterday. The most cordial merriment reigned at its being pronounced. Who pronounced it, that is the secret. Mexico and the United States have become reconciled."

The *Herald's* City of Mexico correspondent says a meeting of Americans was held there yesterday, at which Consul General Porch asked approval of the following telegram he had sent to Secretary Bayard: "The envoy has disgraced himself. Demand his return. We feel humiliated and bowed down with shame. Demand further particulars and they will be furnished. Suffice it to say that he was found dead drunk in a house of prostitution and is now the laughing stock of the Mexicans."

The meeting when only a few were present indorsed the telegram, but when more people came in, everything was postponed until this evening. Mr. Porch made a strong effort to have his telegram sent last night, but his motion was voted down by a large majority. At the end of the meeting the *Herald* correspondent says, the feeling decidedly favored Mr. Sedgwick. The charges made against him would not be sustained, as they were based on rumor entirely, while on the other hand, gentlemen who had been with Mr. Sedgwick declared that he had done nothing ungentlemanly.

The street talk here in Washington is that Sedgwick is a pretty fellow, and showed himself to very ill advantage during last winter in similar escapades which, however, fortunately for him, did not get into the papers. There is a good deal of comment on the matter. Undoubtedly Mr. Bayard's enemies are making the most of the matter. No good is gained by keeping silent, however, and some of the newspapers, most friendly, have published the facts. In my judgment Sedgwick is a light weight, and ought not to be employed on such a mission.

The State Department has received a copy of a circular issued by the Mexican foreign office to the governors of the various Mexican States, providing for the exercise of greater care in trials of foreigners. The circular requests that when such arrests are made a detailed report be sent to the Central Government, and that special care be taken that such arrests be made by virtue of a written warrant issued by competent authority.

During Commissioner Montgomery's recent absence, Gen. R. B. Vance, Deputy Commissioner, acted as head of the Patent Office.

A bill in equity has been filed by C. G. Beryman, for Henry G. Strong, of Chicago, against Robert B. Vance, acting Commissioner of Patents, and Elisha Gray, for an injunction to restrain the issuing of a patent to the latter. Judge Hagner set the first Monday in September, at 12 o'clock, for a hearing.

Two or three small clerical appointments were made yesterday.

Secretary Fairchild has issued a circular announcing that any three per cent. bonds up to the amount of $10,000,000 presented for redemption on or before the 15th of September will be redeemed at the Treasury Department. No other form of bond call will be issued during that period. If it is successful, and ten million in bonds are voluntarily presented for payment, this system will be followed; otherwise there will be a bond call in the regular way about the middle of September.

Senator Kenna and Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, say that the Democrats will carry every district in that State in the Congressional elections this fall.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston has returned to the city from his tour of inspection of the subsidized railroads. He was sick while in St. Louis. Gen. Johnston is Commissioner of Railways.

Mr. Ross, of Illinois. is to be Recorder of the Land Office. Several reductions have been made in that office, and one copyist has been dismissed.

Treasurer Jordan returned to-day from Warm Springs, North Carolina. He is much improved in health.

The last bond call was for only ten millions, but there will be other calls amounting in all to $100,000,000.

NORTH CAROLINA NOTES.

Capt John B. Hussey, Chief of the Army Pensions division of the Treasury Department, will go to the White Sulphur Springs and Staunton, Va., for a holiday of four or five days, starting on Wednesday evening.

Ex-Congressman Jesse J. Yeates will leave for Asheville and a vacation on some day this week. Mrs. Yeates is in North Carolina.

Some members of Dr. Hines' family have been quite ill for ten or twelve days.

An Alexander Democrat says that Lenney will get the vote of that, his own county; but there the mischief will stop. He predicts the triumphant election of Col. Cowles.

The site of Piedmont Springs postoffice, Burke county, is changed.

Kinzel, Madison county, is a new postoffice, with Emily C. Robinson as postmistress; also Pee Dee, Anson county, Thomas P. Richardson, postmaster. C. W. H.

SENATOR FRYE is in a stew. Ex-Gov. St. John, who is stumping Maine, is giving the Senator lively warming. Mr. Frye, in his opening speech, it will be remembered, branded the Prohibition leaders as "unblushingly impudent scoundrels" who are in the pay of the Democracy, and he added: "If I wanted to name them I could do so." Gov. St. John now challenges Mr. Frye to name the Prohibition leaders to whom he refers or to stand branded himself as something very like what he alleges those leaders to be. Mr. Frye cannot afford to ignore the challenge.

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

FROM CHARLESTON.

Matters Quieting Down But Help Needed.

The latest from Charleston indicates no special change in the situation. There is said to be more confidence among the people. The sympathetic articles in the newspapers and offers of aid from different quarters, are great assurances to stricken people of Charleston. The most urgent need now is for the early repair of the injured buildings, so as to make them habitable. High winds and heavy rains would bring many shattered buildings to the ground, and injure hundreds of residences which have defective roofs. Local authorities have their hands more than full.

The President has authorized the Secretary of War to send to Charleston one hundred tents, but more than that number are needed.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 4.—The shock last night caused great alarm on account of the shattered condition of the nerves of the people. Those persons who ventured back under their roofs hurried into the streets, which presented for a few moments as tragical an appearance as on Tuesday night, but little actual harm was done by the shock. Two untenanted houses are reported to have fallen, together with a part of the coping of the Charleston hotel. The vibration during the shock was not especially great, but the mourning and howling sound was sufficiently alarming. Gradually the people had come to the conviction that the shocks were at an end, and the disappointment was agonizing. The sensation to-day is the falling of showers of pebbles in the lower part of the city. The first fall was at 7:30 o'clock this morning, and the second about 11 o'clock. They appeared to fall in a slanting direction from the south to north. There are morsels of flint among them and all are plainly abraded and worn by the action of water. Some few have sharp fractures and have evidently been recently broken. The fact of the fall is vouched for by several trustworthy persons.

A REVIEW OF THE FIELD.

One of the most reliable correspondents of the Baltimore *Sun*, who was sent to Charleston to look over the field, has telegraphed the following under date of Friday night:

"The story of the Charleston earthquake of August 31, 1886, if told in all its details, would fill many columns of thrilling individual experiences, but stripped of these the tale may be fully told in very much less space. No earthquake of equal magnitude has ever before occurred in our country, and this one stopped just short of being one of those awful calamities in which whole cities are engulfed and thousands of lives are lost. A few inches, or at most a foot or two more of upheaval and Charleston must have been destroyed. The all absorbing thought in every man's mind now is the question, "Have we reached the end?" It would seem that the shocks which visited Charleston on the memorable night of August 31 were not heralded. In the little town of Summerville, on the South Carolina railroad, twenty-two miles from Charleston, where many citizens have their residences during the warm weather, experiences of a similar sort were felt on August 27th. Several times the undulations of the earth caused the tall pine trees to dance as though swayed by a hurricane. The next day these tremors communicated themselves to Charleston. The earthquake of August 31 threw down every chimney in Summerville, and the tremors at intervals ever since have kept the people in a state of constant dread. None of the dwellings are occupied, and all the town people—whites and blacks—are living in hastily improvised tents made of sheets and quilts stretched over poles. At night their camp-fires stretch for several miles through the pines, giving a picturesque effect to the scene. The remarkable features of the viritation in the Summerville locality are the presence of fissures or cracks in the earth and bubbling springs, which produces a dark blue mud mixed with water, as if from the alluvial depths of a river's bottom. The fear of a tidal wave has been ever present both in Charleston and in Summerville since the disturbance began, and happily so far the waters have kept within their accustomed boundaries. Ten miles of the South Carolina railroad, was rendered unfit for use by the upheaval. The track was moved literally the distance of three or four feet, and the ground under it was made perilous by fissures and quicksands. In many places what was before solid ground became a quagmire.

Careful inquiry among the authorities of the city places the total casualties by the earthquake at 36. All things considered, this is a very small mortality, when it is remembered that some damage was done to nearly every house in town, and that three or four hundred are so very badly damaged that they will have to be nearly or quite rebuilt. A great deal of the preservation is due to the solidity of the buildings. Charleston has a peculiar architecture, in which thick and durable walls play an important part.

VERY grave news is received from China. Advices from Ching-Too-Foo, the chief city of the province of Sechuen, state that the natives of the eastern part of that province and those of Northern Cochin China, have risen against the Christians and are massacreing them and destroying all their property. This active persecution is attributed to the imprudence of the English and the American missionaries. In Cochin China alone fifty Christians have been killed, their houses burned and their farms destroyed. In Sechuen a general massacre of Christians is reported to be in progress, and they are killed wherever found. It is said that whole villages occupied by Christians have been destroyed, and that all lands occupied by professors of that faith are being devastated. The apostolic vicar's residence in Sechuen has been burned to the ground. Not a piece of furniture, nor a book, nor a paper was saved. The foreign consuls barely escaped from Sechuen with their lives. No efforts had been made up to the latest reports to quell the disorder, and so far as now is known it continues unsuppressed.

New Advertisements.

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Large and Full Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, &c. Just received at
EDGERTON, FINLAYSON & CO'S.
Goldsboro, N. C., sep6-tf

For Sale or Rent.

A House and lot in the Town of LaGrange, N. C. Situated near the Davis School, and is very desirable property. On the premises is a well of good water, a brick potato house, a good grape arbor and a few fruit trees. Best garden spot in the village. Terms reasonable. For further information call on or address
JOE S. WILSON,
sep6] "Messenger" Office, Goldsboro, N. C.

WE STILL CONTINUE

The manufacture of the Best Bread, Crackers and Cakes to be found in the State. We are now making a delicious Lemon Cracker which will please the palate of the fanciest epicure. As heretofore we keep a full line of Choice Confectioneries, &c. Our Coffees, parched and ground by ourselves weekly, are the finest flavored in the market. Any kind of Cake made to order and Iced in Plain or Elaborate style.
COGDELL & BARNES.
Goldsboro, N. C., Sep. 6, 1886-tf

Edgerton, Finlayson & Co.,

General Commission Merchants,

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Mess Pork,	Notions,
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Sugar, Coffee,	Shoes, Crockery,
S. C Hams, Lard,	Lamps,
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MOORE & LINDSEY,
General Insurance Agents.
Goldsboro, N. C., Sept. 2-3w

Now in Store!

2 Car Loads Prime Timothy Hay.
5 Tons Wheat Bran.
10 Tons Mixed Cow Feed.
25 Cases Soap.
40 Cases Ball Potash.
55 Cases Concentrated Lye.
Tobacco, Snuff, Starch, Cotton Bagging, &c.
B. M. PRIVETT & CO.

FOR SALE!

A small Safe, in good order, at
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For Sale or Rent!

The two-story store-house occupied at present by B. B. Witherington, at Faison.
Apply to W. L. HILL,
july15-w2m Warsaw, N. C.

NOTICE!

I have this day sold to my brother, Mr. D. L. Farrior, my entire stock of merchandise in the store on the corner of West Centre and Chestnut streets. He will hereafter conduct the business at the same stand, and I bespeak for him the same generous patronage that has been so liberally bestowed upon myself.

I also notify all who are indebted to me that I shall be in Goldsboro for several weeks for the purpose of settling up the accounts due me, which remain my property, and I must insist upon early and prompt settlement.

J. D. FARRIOR.
Goldsboro, N. C., August 21, 1886.

Agreeable to the above announcement I have taken charge of the business heretofore conducted by my brother, J. D. Farrior. I would respectfully solicit a liberal share of public patronage and hope by square and honest dealings to merit the same.

Respectfully,
D. L. FARRIOR.
Goldsboro, N. C., Aug. 26, 1886-tf

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1 new 20 H. P. Talbott Engine, (adjustable cut off and improved.)
1 Hub Mortiser and Borer.
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1 Tenoner.
1 Turning Lathe.
Saws, Shaftings, Belts, and a lot of other machinery and patterns for wood work.
Apply to J. A. BONITZ,
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Bulk Meat, Lard.

50 BARRELS MESS PORK.
25,000 Pounds Bulk Meats. (C. R. Sides.)
50 Tierces and Buckets Lard.
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Dr. W. H. FINLAYSON,
CHESTNUT STREET,
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Keeps pure and Fresh Drugs and Brown's Iron Bitters.
I will sell Patent Medicines ten per cent less than usual price.
☞ Call on me; I am always about my place of business, and will take pleasure in waiting on any one in need of anything in my line. Respectfully,
dec10-tf DR. W. H. FINLAYSON

Educational.

"Mens Sana in Corpore Sano."

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Bingham School P. O., Orange Co., N. C.
aug12-tf

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MURFREESBORO, N. C.
This institution offers superior advantages for the higher culture of young ladies. Best talent employed in all apartments.
The location is healthy. Fall term begins on Wednesday, Oct. 6.
☞ For Catalogue address
aug2-tf J. B. BREWER.

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SESSION 1886-'87
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RICH'D H. LEWIS, *Principal.*
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Nahunta Academy.

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