

## Goldsboro Messenger

JULIUS A. BONITZ, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY, AT THE MESSENGER BUILDING. PRICE \$2.00 A YEAR. SUBSCRIPTIONS BY CARRIER AT \$1.00 FOR THREE MONTHS. SUBSCRIPTION PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES—PER SQUARE INCH SPACE \$1.00 FOR FIRST, AND 50 CENTS FOR EACH SUBSEQUENT INSERTION. LITERAL DISCOUNT TO LARGE ADVERTISERS AND ON YEARLY CONTRACTS.

The Transcript and Messenger, a 4 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 HOUSE, J. A. BONITZ, PROPRIETOR, GOLDSBORO, N. C.

MONDAY, - - DECEMBER 20, 1886

M. GOBLET (Goblag) has formed a new cabinet for France, which is regarded as unfriendly to Germans.

The Smithfield Herald of last week has an able and well-timed editorial in defence of unjust criticism of certain papers, upon President Cleveland's administration. The Herald well says that if disaster should follow the Democracy in 1888, in this State, such unjust criticism from papers professing to be Democratic will be to blame for it.

The Baltimore case of Burking was peculiarly atrocious. Men who had sat at the same table and lived in the same house cruelly beat out the brains of a poor old creature that they might sell her body to the medical college, of which one of the accessories was janitor. The price expected was only \$15. Some of the forms of murder are exceedingly revolting. If these fiends do not swing, there is no use to punish any offenders whatever.

Should Austria press the Prince of Saxa-Coburg and Russia the Prince of Mingrelia, the one an Austrian and the other a Russian subject, for the petty throne of Bulgaria, there would be of course no chance for agreement. But it is probable that Austria is prepared to accept the late Batterberg Prince, the valiant Alexander, whom the Bulgarians so enthusiastically desire to recall. This is England's cue. The Gordian knot may thus be cut, when would bring them war in the spring time, gentle Annie.

JOHN BAKER, the man who beat Morrison for the Fiftieth Congress, assaulted a St. Louis reporter, and was fined \$5 and costs. The magnanimous reporter refused to appear against him. But a warrant upon information of the city marshal fetched a plea of guilty, and the fine was also entered. John is thus seen to be some pumpkins in a personal as well as political fracas. He should hold up on the press, otherwise some reporter with no magnanimity in his soul will appear and get him fined heavily.

CONGRESSMAN REID'S seat in Washington is vacant. While there last week we learned that Mr. Reid had not been seen there for several weeks. His whereabouts is not known. His mail is called for at the House post-office by his brother. He has been in the city since the session began. His colleagues express sorrow for his misfortunes, and his financial embarrassment is said to have grown originally out of his having assumed his father's debts, and also debts of a brother. It is thought that he absents himself purposely until his troubles can be adjusted.

MONSIGNOR CAPEL, who is at present in San Francisco, has issued a statement respecting him in the Eastern States and England. He declares that, assisted by a representative of a New York paper, he has traced the slanderous stories concerning himself in the eastern press to the editor of the Argonaut of San Francisco, and to a distinguished attorney who was the opposing counsel of the lady referred to. Mr. Valensin, the lady's husband, declares that he never circulated any story reflecting upon his wife, and the monsignor declares that he will prosecute both the California and eastern papers for malicious libel.

It begins to look now that Ex-Gov. Jarvis will be called to the helm of State again by our people, as Governor, and the MESSENGER heartily second the proposition. In this connection we quote from the Wilmington Star the following: "We met a legal gentleman of considerable political shrewdness while absent. We asked—'Who will be the next candidate for Governor?' The reply was prompt and emphatic—'Jarvis. He has already been spoken to to save the State!' There is food for reflection just here. Another gentleman who was a delegate to Chicago said to us—'Jarvis will not begin to do, and he is mightily overrated.' A leading Granville lawyer said—'He can make a more effective popular speech than Vance, or than Abram Venable, Kerr or any of the old ones.' We replied—'Jarvis makes a good speech, when he discusses North Carolina matters, but his field is limited.'

## THE POLITICAL WHIRLIGIG.

The study of the official vote for 1886 of several important States; the New York Star says, must be interesting to Presidential aspirants, and to those who indulge in the luxury of making Presidents.

The official vote of Iowa shows Republican majorities for the State ticket ranging only from 14,342 to 16,001, and that after an active and earnest contest, instead of the 40,000 or more of off years, and more than 60,000 in important years of the past.

Massachusetts that was once good for 70,000 Republican majority on a full vote, is now regarded as debatable, and 12,000 is welcomed as a good majority, while the State has elected two Democratic Governors in square battles within the last dozen years.

Michigan, once an overwhelming Republican State, is now close and doubtful, and the last retiring Governor was a Democrat.

Oregon, California and Colorado, all strong Republican States in 1880 and 1884, elected Democratic Governors this year, and New Hampshire failed to elect a Republican Governor by the people.

On the other side, Indiana, a debatable State that voted for Tilden and Cleveland, elected the Republican State ticket this year by some 3,000 majority, and the Legislature is saved to the Democrats after a fashion, only by a legislative gerrymander.

Virginia, that elected a Democratic Governor in 1885 by thousands, and that voted largely for Cleveland in 1884, sends the first Republican delegation to Congress that has ever been elected from the South by a vote of the whole people, and gives over 15,000 Republican majority on the Congressional vote.

North Carolina, one of the reliable Democratic States of the South since the overthrow of the carpet-baggers, was mastered by the Independents this year in the election of the Legislature, and it is now as debatable as Michigan.

Such is the track of the political whirligig of the last few years, and it is a sober lesson for political leaders of all parties. The one thing it teaches with emphasis is that the people are more and more inclined to do their own voting, and that parties and leaders can no longer command results.

## BLAINE AND AN ELDER SOUTH-WATER.

Blaine is bizarre, bold, brazen and blathersome, but he is not original. All of his protection nonsense has been much better formulated by the grand leaders in the past of the Whig and Federal parties. Hamilton, Clay, Choate, Webster, and many others, not so well known to this generation, could have far eclipsed him in arguments if they had survived to our own times. Blaine is smart, but shallow, hollow and a pretender on the economic subjects with which he so often plays at statesman. His speeches to arouse the Northern workmen were echoes of what old Burgess, of Rhode Island, said in 1832-'33 in the great debates on the questions of Union and Tariff. Burgess said that the slave-owners at the South who clamored for a reduction of high tariff then existing—it was just before the passage of Clay's compromise bill—were "little tyrants," and he endeavored to excite a hostility on the part of the people of the Northern States against the South. Some of his language was more venomous than it is possible for the son of Maine to attain to, and that is certainly saying a great deal.

## NAMES OF STATES AND PLACES.

They should have named our State Manteo, after the Indian friend of the Raleigh colony on Roanoke Island, or given it some other of the many beautiful native names. Carolina, whether after Charles IX, of France, or after Charles II, of England, is an unworthy name for so goodly a land of liberty and morality; as New York, perpetuating the infamous Duke of York, afterward James II, is far inferior to some of the original designations which might just as well have been bestowed. The whole land is covered with old English, French, Dutch, Swedish and other European nomenclature, when the beautiful Algonquin, Cherokee and Docatah languages supply us with proper names that are strictly American. But, perhaps, in nothing are people more varied than in originality in naming persons or places. An English despot or a French murderer is preferred to a friendly or valiant son of the forest. We go on perpetuating the old world in things we might leave behind.

A CONTEMPORARY, in discussing the question of pure-water supply, says: "Savannah is finding no difficulty at all in procuring pure Artesian water. Her latest big well flows 800,000 gallons daily, and was only probed 332 feet. From two wells adjacent to each other there is a flow of water of 1,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. Four more wells may suffice to supply the whole city." The Artesian well alone can solve the problem of pure water supply for cities. The sooner the authorities of those cities whose water supply is drawn from rivers liable to contamination recognize this fact the better.

## CONSTITUTIONS TO ORDER.

There was a report telegraphed from Berlin that the Czar had granted a constitution to his subjects. It is an absurd rumor.

1. Because Czars are not given to doing these things.

2. Because if they were, the constitutions would amount to nothing. A constitution is the frame of government of a few people. The Russians are the slaves of an autocracy. They know nothing of freedom either practically or theoretically. When they have gone through two or three centuries of progress; when (first) they have sloughed off the bureaucratic element; when (second) they have limited the sovereign's power over life and limb and property; when (third) they have educated the masses in the rudiments of knowledge, learned to value human liberty in some small degree, tolerated differences of opinion and freedom of worship, and when to sum it all up they have advanced as far in the general civilization of the whole people as England in the 17th century, they make talk of a constitution. But then it will not be the Czar who will grant it, it will be the people who will exact constitution.

## INTER-STATE COMMERCE—VIEWS OF RAILROAD MEN.

A paper whose representative has interviewed the president and general managers of the various roads in Chicago, says that they widely differ in their opinions regarding the new interstate commerce bill agreed upon by the Senate and House conference committees. The eastern managers are outspoken in their opposition to the new law, and declare that its adoption will bring utter ruin upon the railroad interests in the country. They claim that the existing railroad pools are the simplest and most practical means by which unjust discrimination can be prevented. If the proposition to make the charge for the short haul the same as the long prevails, it will revolutionize the traffic of the country, as it would stop the competition between the railroads and the water ways. The shorter lines would obtain the business and have the effect of increasing through rates. They think that the only thing required to solve the railroad problem is to pass a law legalizing the railway pools and enforce a maintenance of the tariffs established by the pools. The western managers are more conservative in their views and are inclined to look more favorably upon the proposed legislation, thinking that a fair and reasonable interstate law will prevent more onerous state legislation. The only unqualified exception they take to the proposed law is the provision making the charge per mile for short hauls the same as for the long. They think the adoption of this provision of the proposed bill would inflict great injury upon all lines, as it would enable waterways to monopolize the business. They think if Congress would leave out this provision and give the rest of the conference bill a fair trial, it might result in doing away with most of the evils now complained of, and enable the railroads to maintain fair and reasonable rates and avoid the necessity of maintaining pools and effecting combinations for mutual protection.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—Mr. Morrison gave notice this afternoon that on Saturday he would move to go into committee of the whole on the bill for the purpose of considering revenue measures. This means that he will attempt to secure consideration for his tariff bill. It is understood that the situation is better than it has been for several years.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

## THE TARIFF SITUATION.

## Bills Introduced by North Carolinians—A Name that Wouldn't Hold Against Public Consensus.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—Mr. Morrison gave notice this afternoon that on Saturday he would move to go into committee of the whole on the bill for the purpose of considering revenue measures. This means that he will attempt to secure consideration for his tariff bill. It is understood that the situation is better than it has been for several years. Some of Mr. Randall's followers, Vele of New York, Geddes and another member from Ohio, and several other Representatives have signified their intention to reverse their record and vote to bring up the bill. A conference of the Randall men, called for last night, was postponed until tonight, to assemble at the residence of Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey. Randall himself is said to occupy his old position, but it is believed that the Randall Democrats are not going to interpose any obstacle to the consideration of the tariff bill this time. They hope, with the aid of the Republicans, and some Southern Democrats, to tack on an internal revenue amendment, and their expectation is reasonable. An intelligent Republican tells me this evening that his party will go for a repeal of the tobacco tax and for freeing spirits used in the industrial arts.

## THE INDIANA CASE.

In the case of the Lieutenant-Governor, Judges Ayres delivered a decision adverse to Acting Lieutenant-Governor Smith. He brought injunction proceedings to prevent the Secretary of State from delivering to the Speaker of the House the ballots recently cast for Lieutenant-Governor, which elected Robertson, Republican. The decision is upon the demurrer to the complaint, which alleges want of jurisdiction and insufficiency of facts. The court does not attempt to pass upon all the law questions. He says: "The record which most strongly presents itself to my mind is that a court of equity will not in an injunction proceeding try to determine a question which involves the right or title to an office. The decisions on this question are numerous and uniform, and I don't understand that the counsel for the plaintiff denies this proposition. But they claim that this is not a proceeding to try or determine the title to an office. The main question, which was argued by eminent counsel with such learning and ability, whether a Lieutenant-Governor could legally be elected at the last election. I have given consideration, but viewing this case as I do, it seems to me that question cannot properly be determined, and I have thought best to express no opinion thereon. The demurrer must stand."

An appeal will be taken by Smith to the Supreme Court. Should the decision be affirmed, Mr. Smith will still have a recourse in regular court proceedings before the Legislature, a committee of seven from each House being appointed to try the contest, as is provided in the statute of 1881. It is probable, however, that the contest will be carried no further than the Supreme Court. At a conference of leading Democrats several weeks ago it was agreed that the party could not afford to make a fight over the Lieutenant-Governorship as a political measure, but that the best thing to be done was to try to get a decision on the merits of the case from the courts prior to the meeting of the General Assembly.

From the beginning it has seemed to the MESSENGER that Smith had a thin case. But then we saw that the

Republicans were going to use their advantage meaningfully, and we felt that if the law would give the Democrats a showing at all in heading off their adversaries it should be availed of.

HENRY GEORGE has begun a new crusade in the interests of labor. He said in an interview the other day that he had ascertained, on seemingly good authority, that Armour & Co., of Chicago, were paying the \$48 license for selling oleomargarine for hundreds of dealers in New England on condition that said dealers buy only of them. As the tax amounts to practical prohibition, so far as small dealers are concerned, it enables large dealers to establish monopolies in the above described way. This he considered a gigantic abuse, and should expose and denounce the state of affairs in his future speeches. Petitions asking Congress to repeal the tax are now being circulated and quite extensively signed.

THE bill introduced by Senator McPherson to authorize the reduction of United States bonds and of the circulation of the national banks provides that all national banks having a capital of \$150,000 or less shall not be required to keep on deposit United States bonds in excess of one-eighth of their capital stock as security for their circulating notes, and that all such banks having a capital of \$150,000 or more shall not be required to keep on deposit as security for their circulating notes United States bonds in excess of \$25,000, and banks having on deposit bonds in excess of the above amounts are authorized to reduce their circulation; provided, that the amount of such circulating notes shall not exceed in any case 100 per cent. of the par value of the bonds deposited, as provided in the bill.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

## THE TARIFF SITUATION.

Bills Introduced by North Carolinians—A Name that Wouldn't Hold Against Public Consensus.

(Staff Correspondence of the Messenger.)

WASHINGTON, December 14.—Mr. Morrison gave notice this afternoon that on Saturday he would move to go into committee of the whole on the bill for the purpose of considering revenue measures. This means that he will attempt to secure consideration for his tariff bill. It is understood that the situation is better than it has been for several years. Some of Mr. Randall's followers, Vele of New York, Geddes and another member from Ohio, and several other Representatives have signified their intention to reverse their record and vote to bring up the bill. A conference of the Randall men, called for last night, was postponed until tonight, to assemble at the residence of Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey. Randall himself is said to occupy his old position, but it is believed that the Randall Democrats are not going to interpose any obstacle to the consideration of the tariff bill this time. They hope, with the aid of the Republicans, and some Southern Democrats, to tack on an internal revenue amendment, and their expectation is reasonable. An intelligent Republican tells me this evening that his party will go for a repeal of the tobacco tax and for freeing spirits used in the industrial arts.

Yesterday Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, offered a resolution instructing the committee to examine as to the expediency of some practical measures for the maintenance of the national bank system with ample security, and without additional cost to the Government.

Among the bills of public interest introduced yesterday in the House was one by Col. Oates, of Alabama, to prohibit the appointment of Congressional committees to attend funerals, and to prohibit the draping of public buildings except by order of the President.

Gen. Cox secured the passage yesterday of Senator Vance's joint resolution, which passed the Senate last session, and the purpose of which is to have copied for the State of North Carolina the Executive letter-book of Gov. Vance during the war, and now on file in the War Department.

Gen. Cox introduced a bill to repeal the tax on tobacco, and for other purposes. He also introduced a bill fixing the salary of the Civil Service Commissioners at \$5,000. He also introduced a bill granting a pension to Frank Thronton, late of Co. B, 40th United States Infantry. (The same bill was introduced to-day in the Senate by Senator Ransom.)

Mr. Johnston introduced a bill for the relief of Mrs. Julia A. Sluder, executrix of E. Sluder, deceased. For two days the President has been sending in large batches of recess nominations. There was a report in the afternoon, not verified, that Register of Wills Dorsey Claggett, a District white Democrat, was to be appointed Register of Deeds for the District of Columbia in place of Mathews, colored. It is not believed that Mathews can be confirmed.

The Senate spent the day chiefly on the bill repealing the Ten Civil Service Act, the House on the Sundry Civil Appropriation revenue.

In his tariff speech yesterday, Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, Democrat, advocated the retention of the duties on sugar, the abolition of which is favored by the Republicans, but favored the removal of the salt duty, and of the duties on iron ore, coal and coarser qualities of wool.

On motion of Mr. Hoar the House amendments to the electoral count bill were non-concurred in to-day, and a conference asked. Senators Hoar, Edmunds and Pugh were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Harrison to-day introduced in the Senate a bill to increase the pension of all persons on the pension rolls now receiving \$24 per month, or who may hereafter be pensioned for disability equivalent to loss of a hand or foot, to \$30 per month, and also to in-

crease to \$36 per month the pension for disability that incapacitates the pensioner for the performance of any manual labor, but it is not such as to require regular aid and attendance. Mr. Morrill, from the finance committee, reported to the Senate to-day a bill for the retirement and reconing of the trade dollar. It provides that until July 1st, 1887, trade dollars, not defaced, mutilated or stamped, shall be received by the United States Treasurer, or any assistant treasurer in exchange for standard silver dollars; trade dollars thus received are to be coined by the United States mints into standard silver dollars, and the amount so received to be deducted from the regular billion purchase for the coinage of standard dollars, provided it shall not exceed \$500,000 in any one month.

The Brule river land grant forfeiture bill which passed the House Saturday it is thought will go through the Senate with little delay. It was the first of the forfeiture bills introduced into Congress, and led the way for all the rest. When it was introduced during the Forty-sixth Congress, by Mr. Payson it was severely denounced, and even charged made against the railroad company was promptly denied by some of the strongest men in both Houses. It passed Saturday without a vote against it. The members of the House public lands committee are proud of the work they have done during the Forty-eighth and the present Congress. Nearly fifty-one million acres of land have been forfeited.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Butler presented the following letter, which was referred to the finance committee: "CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 7, 1886. Hon. M. C. Butler:

ESTEEMED SIR: Please extend our heartfelt gratitude to the President for his kind consideration of the poor debtors of Freedman's Savings bank by remembering them in his message to Congress, and to you, your colleague and our other representatives in Congress. We have an abiding faith that you will co-operate in our behalf. May God keep, bless and direct you all is the prayer of many depositors of the Charleston branch. E. JOHNSON BARR.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

## THE TARIFF SITUATION.

Bills Introduced by North Carolinians—A Name that Wouldn't Hold Against Public Consensus.

(Staff Correspondence of the Messenger.)

WASHINGTON, December 14.—Mr. Morrison gave notice this afternoon that on Saturday he would move to go into committee of the whole on the bill for the purpose of considering revenue measures. This means that he will attempt to secure consideration for his tariff bill. It is understood that the situation is better than it has been for several years. Some of Mr. Randall's followers, Vele of New York, Geddes and another member from Ohio, and several other Representatives have signified their intention to reverse their record and vote to bring up the bill. A conference of the Randall men, called for last night, was postponed until tonight, to assemble at the residence of Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey. Randall himself is said to occupy his old position, but it is believed that the Randall Democrats are not going to interpose any obstacle to the consideration of the tariff bill this time. They hope, with the aid of the Republicans, and some Southern Democrats, to tack on an internal revenue amendment, and their expectation is reasonable. An intelligent Republican tells me this evening that his party will go for a repeal of the tobacco tax and for freeing spirits used in the industrial arts.

## THE INDIANA CASE.

In the case of the Lieutenant-Governor, Judges Ayres delivered a decision adverse to Acting Lieutenant-Governor Smith. He brought injunction proceedings to prevent the Secretary of State from delivering to the Speaker of the House the ballots recently cast for Lieutenant-Governor, which elected Robertson, Republican. The decision is upon the demurrer to the complaint, which alleges want of jurisdiction and insufficiency of facts. The court does not attempt to pass upon all the law questions. He says: "The record which most strongly presents itself to my mind is that a court of equity will not in an injunction proceeding try to determine a question which involves the right or title to an office. The decisions on this question are numerous and uniform, and I don't understand that the counsel for the plaintiff denies this proposition. But they claim that this is not a proceeding to try or determine the title to an office. The main question, which was argued by eminent counsel with such learning and ability, whether a Lieutenant-Governor could legally be elected at the last election. I have given consideration, but viewing this case as I do, it seems to me that question cannot properly be determined, and I have thought best to express no opinion thereon. The demurrer must stand."

An appeal will be taken by Smith to the Supreme Court. Should the decision be affirmed, Mr. Smith will still have a recourse in regular court proceedings before the Legislature, a committee of seven from each House being appointed to try the contest, as is provided in the statute of 1881. It is probable, however, that the contest will be carried no further than the Supreme Court. At a conference of leading Democrats several weeks ago it was agreed that the party could not afford to make a fight over the Lieutenant-Governorship as a political measure, but that the best thing to be done was to try to get a decision on the merits of the case from the courts prior to the meeting of the General Assembly.

From the beginning it has seemed to the MESSENGER that Smith had a thin case. But then we saw that the

## New Advertisements.

## NOTICE!

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Wayne County, rendered at July Term, 1886, in the action of Aycock Bros & Co., vs. B. H. Shadding et al., I shall on Monday, January 24th, 1887, sell for cash at public auction, at the Court House Door in the City of Goldsboro, the following described real estate, situated in Saulton Township, Wayne County, upon which Burwell Shadding now resides, entirely surrounded by the lands of Hubbard Edmundson, Frank Hill, Isaiah Seymour, and others, containing 257 acres, more or less.

F. A. DANIELS, Commissioner.

Dec. 13, 1886-dec20 wsw-4w

## NOTICE!

I am now located on the Corner of West Centre and Chesnut Streets.

Store formerly occupied by A. H. KEATON

I am carrying a Stock SECOND TO NONE

in the city. My prices are as low, (qualify considered) as can be made by any house in the State.

I extend a cordial invitation to all, to call and see me.

Respectfully, I. B. FONVIELLE.

dec20-1t

## HOLIDAY GOODS!

## RACKET STORE.

## The Great Bargain Store OF GOLDSBORO.

Has all the advantage from having buyers always in the New York Market with cash in hand, who buy from houses which are compelled to take the offer for these goods. It is the power of the almighty dollar cutting its way through the center of time, which enables us to offer goods for less than they can be made for. In a thousand and four cases the Racket Store is satisfied with Small Profits, and we shall make our bargains make our business. Come to the Racket Store to buy your goods. We will save you money. Santa Claus has arrived again with his Dolls, Toys, Drums, Horns, Fire Crackers, Albums, Scrap Books, Jewelry and every thing suitable for Holiday Presents. The Racket has come to stay, if you do not get what you want to-day, call tomorrow. We have daily arrivals. Respectfully submitted to the Cash trade only. Mrs. W. H. LYON, One door South of L. D. Gidden, Center Street, opposite Opera House, Goldsboro, N. C. dec20-1t

dec20-1t

## New Advertisements.

## NOTICE!

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Wayne County, rendered at July Term, 1886, in the action of Aycock Bros & Co., vs. B. H. Shadding et al., I shall on Monday, January 24th, 1887, sell for cash at public auction, at the Court House Door in the City of Goldsboro, the following described real estate, situated in Saulton Township, Wayne County, upon which Burwell Shadding now resides, entirely surrounded by the lands of Hubbard Edmundson, Frank Hill, Isaiah Seymour, and others, containing 257 acres, more or less.

F. A. DANIELS, Commissioner.

Dec. 13, 1886-dec20 wsw-4w

## NOTICE!

I am now located on the Corner of West Centre and Chesnut Streets.

Store formerly occupied by A. H. KEATON

I am carrying a Stock SECOND TO NONE

in the city. My prices are as low, (qualify considered) as can be made by any house in the State.

I extend a cordial invitation to all, to call and see me.

Respectfully, I. B. FONVIELLE.

dec20-1t

## HOLIDAY GOODS!

## RACKET STORE.

## The Great Bargain Store OF GOLDSBORO.

Has all the advantage from having buyers always in the New York Market with cash in hand, who buy from houses which are compelled to take the offer for these goods. It is the power of the almighty dollar cutting its way through the center of time, which enables us to offer goods for less than they can be made for. In a thousand and four cases the Racket Store is satisfied with Small Profits, and we shall make our bargains make our business. Come to the Racket Store to buy your goods. We will save you money. Santa Claus has arrived again with his Dolls, Toys, Drums, Horns, Fire Crackers, Albums, Scrap Books, Jewelry and every thing suitable for Holiday Presents. The Racket has come to stay, if you do not get what you want to-day, call tomorrow. We have daily arrivals. Respectfully submitted to the Cash trade only. Mrs. W. H. LYON, One door South of L. D. Gidden, Center Street, opposite Opera House, Goldsboro, N. C. dec20-1t

dec20-1t

## HOLIDAY GOODS!

## RACKET STORE.

## The Great Bargain Store OF GOLDSBORO.

Has all the advantage from having buyers always in the New York Market with cash in hand, who buy from houses which are compelled to take the offer for these goods. It is the power of the almighty dollar cutting its way through the center of time, which enables us to offer goods for less than they can be made for. In a thousand and four cases the Racket Store is satisfied with Small Profits, and we shall make our bargains make our business. Come to the Racket Store to buy your goods. We will save you money. Santa Claus has arrived again with his Dolls, Toys, Drums, Horns, Fire Crackers, Albums, Scrap Books, Jewelry and every thing suitable for Holiday Presents. The Racket has come to stay, if you do not get what you want to-day, call tomorrow. We have daily arrivals. Respectfully submitted to the Cash trade only. Mrs. W. H. LYON, One door South of L. D. Gidden, Center Street, opposite Opera House, Goldsboro, N. C. dec20-1t

dec20-1t

## HOLIDAY GOODS!

## RACKET STORE.

## The Great Bargain Store OF GOLDSBORO.

Has all the advantage from having buyers always in the New York Market with cash in hand, who buy from houses which are compelled to take the offer for these goods. It is the power of the almighty dollar cutting its way through the center of time, which enables us to offer goods for less than they can be made for. In a thousand and four cases the Racket Store is satisfied with Small Profits, and we shall make our bargains make our business. Come to the Racket Store to buy your goods. We will save you money. Santa Claus has arrived again with his Dolls, Toys, Drums, Horns, Fire Crackers, Albums, Scrap Books, Jewelry and every thing suitable for Holiday Presents. The Racket has come to stay, if you do not get what you want to-day, call tomorrow. We have daily arrivals. Respectfully submitted to the Cash trade only. Mrs. W. H. LYON, One door South of L. D. Gidden, Center Street, opposite Opera House, Goldsboro, N. C. dec20-1t

dec20-1t

## HOLIDAY GOODS!

## RACKET STORE.

## The Great Bargain Store OF GOLDSBORO.

Has all the advantage from having buyers always in the New York Market with cash in hand, who buy from houses which are compelled to take the offer for these goods. It is the power of the almighty dollar cutting its way through the center of time, which enables us to offer goods for less than they can be made for. In a thousand and four cases the Racket Store is satisfied with Small Profits, and we shall make our bargains make our business. Come to the Racket Store to buy your goods. We will save you money. Santa Claus has arrived again with his Dolls, Toys, Drums, Horns, Fire Crackers, Albums, Scrap Books, Jewelry and every thing suitable for Holiday Presents. The Racket has come to stay, if you do not get what you want to-day, call tomorrow. We have daily arrivals. Respectfully submitted to the Cash trade only. Mrs. W. H. LYON, One door South of L. D. Gidden, Center Street, opposite Opera House, Goldsboro, N. C. dec20-1t

dec20-1t

## HOLIDAY GOODS!

## RACKET STORE.

## The Great Bargain Store OF GOLDSBORO.

Has all the advantage from having buyers always in the New York Market with cash in hand, who buy from houses which are compelled to take the offer for these goods. It is the power of the almighty dollar cutting its way through the center of time, which enables us to offer goods for less than they can be made for. In a thousand and four cases the Racket Store is satisfied with Small Profits, and we shall make our bargains make our business. Come to the Racket Store to buy your goods. We will save you money. Santa Claus has arrived again with his Dolls, Toys, Drums, Horns, Fire Crackers, Albums, Scrap Books, Jewelry and every thing suitable for Holiday Presents. The Racket has come to stay, if you do not get what you want to-day, call tomorrow. We have daily arrivals. Respectfully submitted