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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1886.

The simplicity of the arrangements for the funeral of Gen. Hancock is in keeping with the simple yet majestic character of the dead soldier and therefore most appropriate. We note it with pleasure.

The appointment of a working man to one of the ministerial offices under the new British government shows the drift of things in England. Heretofore the House of commons has been so made up that it could scarcely be considered a representative British body at all. Under the recent extension of suffrage however, it has become so to a considerable extent and the growth of liberal ideas shown by the extension may be expected to work many reforms in behalf of the people in the immediate future.

Mr. Gladstone, as first Lord of the British Treasury, receives an annual salary of \$25,000; the British Home Secretary \$25,000; President of the Board of Trade, \$10,000; Lord High Chancellor, \$50,000; Lord President of the Council, \$10,000; Secretary for War, \$25,000; President of the Local Government Board, \$10,000; Foreign Secretary, \$25,000; Secretary for India, \$25,000; Secretary for the Colonies, \$25,000; First Lord of the Admiralty, \$22,500; Chief Secretary for Ireland, \$22,125; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, \$100,000.

ATTORNEY GENERAL GARLAND was ostentatiously indiscreet in accepting while Senator stock in the Pan electric telephone company, gratuitously tendered, since no public man can afford to take stock of any sort in that way. Such a tender implies if it does not express the expectation of a quid pro quo of some sort other than the pecuniary one and it is not unnatural to suppose that it is official influence that is meant. A Senator should therefore be most careful for the sake of the properties if for no other reason to avoid all such complication. Mr. Garland, too, when he entered the cabinet should have "unloaded" the cheap stock, for, if he had gotten into a complication, that complication certainly then became greater because of his more conspicuous position before the country. Then when it became necessary to bring the suit against the Bell company, the reasons for his ridding himself of the stock in a rival telephone company became still stronger. The suit had to be brought by the department of justice and he was the head of that department. It is unfortunate for himself and for the party he represents that he did not take the view of the matter. Still neither he nor any one of his associates in the Pan electric company can reasonably be charged with any direct private interest in the matter of the suit. This will be made clear by a brief re-statement of the case in which it is sought to involve Mr. Garland and certain Southern senators to their discredit. The suit is one to set aside the Bell telephone patent on the ground of fraud, and such a suit can be brought only by the government. It is alleged with the support of direct testimony that the patent referred to was obtained by corrupt collusion with government officials and so operated to defraud Elisha Gray out of a patent of exactly the same sort to which he was entitled. The secretary of the interior decided on examination that this evidence in the case was of such strength and character as to demand legal proceedings to set aside the Bell patent on the ground above mentioned. In accordance with that decision, which was made in due form and by the proper officer of the government, the collector general brought the suit, in regular order of business, the attorney-general declining to take any part in the proceedings, as he was at liberty to do. Ex-Senator Thurman and others were employed by the collector to conduct the case, and the suit will be had in due course of time. Should the decision be in favor of the government, the Bell patent would simply be revoked as fraudulent and the patent given to Elisha Gray, or it might result in the establishment of the alleged fact that the principle of the telephone was known and applied before either Bell or Gray claimed it, and hence that they can be no monopoly by any person or company in its use. Should the patent be taken from Bell and given to Gray, the act would not benefit the Pan electric company in anywise whatever, while, if a patent involving the principle of the telephone should be refused to all applicants, the public would of course be benefited to the extent of millions of dollars while no special advantage would accrue to the Pan electric company or to any other. The principle of the telephone would simply be free to all who might care to apply it for purposes of profit or mere personal convenience.

We should very much prefer to realize now though that Mr. Garland and the democratic senators who with him accepted blocks of stock free of charge had declined the too fair proposition made by the originators of the Pan electric enterprise so that there might have been no reason, and no opportunity for the stock which has been made upon them, largely because of malice we have no doubt. They and necessarily the party they represent have suffered assiduously to some extent at least by the dirt which has been thrown, and the prudent public man avoids the slightest prospect to a position that will expose him to the stinkpots of such associates.

SIGNS OF HARD TIMES.

The very serious disturbances made by the "starving mechanics" in London are but another indication of the distress just now prevailing among workmen throughout the civilized world. We feel the trouble immediately hereabouts less keenly than it is felt elsewhere because of the fact that our comparatively sparse population enables us, as a rule at least, to keep the wolf from the door, but we feel it very sensibly still. Generally in this country the distress is very great and breaks into view through such difficulties as the riots in the Pennsylvania coke regions, the violent protests against Chinese cheap labor in the West and the various other labor troubles which arise every now and then to the north of us. The distress is everywhere, the greatest among agricultural laborers, and the fact is due, we suppose, to the rapid increase in the number of labor-saving farm implements. Agriculture languishes the world over, farm hands and the small farmers who find it impossible to make both ends meet flock into the towns and cities and are forced to take violent measures in order to sustain life. The situation in our own country we feel sensibly and we realize without difficulty that it is serious indeed. We can guess what it is in England from the constantly decreasing exports of breadstuffs to that country from this; in Ireland we know it is, as it has long been, most wretched; in France it is little if at all better than in England, notwithstanding the wonderful thrift of the French, and in Germany it is, slightly better only because of the wisdom of Bismarck, who, by means of the legislative aid he has been enabled to give the culture of the sugar beet has made that a somewhat profitable pursuit for his people, cane sugar having been driven out of the European markets. Elsewhere it is no better than in these leading countries of the globe, and the question is, what is to be done about it? The evil is of the gravest character. How is it to be remedied? The best thought of the world can do no better than apply itself to the solution of the problem presented. Men all over the world, intelligent, strong and anxious to work cannot find work to do. They are forced by their surroundings into crime or to perish of hunger. The truest statesmanship will address itself to the task of enabling that class to keep body and soul together without resort to violence, particularly since it seems to be confined to no one quarter of the globe just now, but to exist throughout the world.

We are indebted to the Tilson club, an association of Louisville gentlemen who are engaged in the laudable undertaking of gathering up historical fragments relating to the settlement of Kentucky, for an interesting brochure, entitled "The Wilderness Road," of which Mr. Thomas Speed is the accomplished author. Kentucky was not occupied by Indian tribes, but was the favorite hunting ground of the powerful nations living to the north and south of it respectively, and thus it was the scene of almost constant conflict and became known in early times as the "dark and bloody ground."

The Indian wars, from 1750 to 1763, checked the extension of population in Pennsylvania to the westward and led to a stream of immigration down the valley of the Blue Ridge into Virginia and North Carolina; and indeed there was no settlement beyond the Alleghenies until after the revolutionary war, when suddenly the heart of Kentucky became the seat of a large population, separated by hundreds of miles of wilderness and of mountains from the border communities of the Atlantic States. Seven years after the war Kentucky had a population of 73,000, which ten years later had swollen to two hundred and twenty thousand. Thus three hundred miles west of the mountains population suddenly gathered and civilization suddenly blossomed. How did these people get there? With but few exceptions they went over "the wilderness road." Near the site of the present town of New Berne, (just north of Surry county, N. C.) in Lunenburg county, Va., Col. Byrd erected in 1753 Fort Chiswell as a menace to the Cherokee Indians. Before that the line of immigration from Pennsylvania had come south through Martinsburg, Winchester and Staunton; and about the year 1750 settlers from Pattonsburg, the point where this route crossed the James river, located on New river, near where Ft. Chiswell was built a few years later. It was this route that the Moravians and the Germans and Scotch-Irish settlers took in coming to Salem, Salisbury and other points in western Carolina, and this accounts for the wide space intervening between those settlements and the extension of the seaboard communities in the central part of the State. Along about 1768 a settlement had been made on the Watauga, across the mountains in North Carolina, and in 1771 Daniel Boone went on an exploring expedition to the "dark and bloody ground." In 1775, at the instance of Col. Richard Henderson, of North Carolina, who had brought from the Indians an immense tract of country south of the Ohio, Boone led a party into the wilderness to explore that tract. He blazed out the road through Cumberland Gap to the Ohio river, and so great was the good sense and judgment of that extraordinary man that the road he then blazed out was never changed, but remains even to this day an enduring monument to his skill and wisdom. Emigrants from North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York all alike met at Ft. Chiswell and then passed through Cumberland Gap and made their way to the Blue Grass region. It seems odd that emigrants from Pennsylvania should have come to the borders of North Carolina to reach the country on the Ohio river, and yet thousands and thousands of them did so. Practically there was only this one route open and the stream of travelers backward and forward over it must have been immense.

The book before us, which is handsomely gotten up and which is highly creditable to Messrs. John P. Morton & Co., of Louisville, the publishers, is

very entertaining to the historical student, and peculiarly so to those who take an interest in the movement of population. Incidentally it throws some light on the route taken by the early settlers of western Carolina, who appear to have come down the valley of Virginia almost to the North Carolina line before crossing the Blue Ridge to the eastward. The picture so graphically portrayed of the sufferings and dangers experienced by the pioneers and first settlers in Kentucky is not only interesting but instructive, since it illustrates the passion which the men of that early day had not for land, but for "good land." It was the fertile soil of Kentucky that attracted them to those distant wilds. It is stated that during the year 1784 30,000 persons moved from Virginia and North Carolina to Kentucky.

The University and the Land Scrip. Cor. of the NEWS AND OBSERVER. CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Feb. 6.

Your correspondent "X" raises some new points which require explanation. He says "some of the friends of the University seem to think that the establishment of an industrial school at Raleigh will injure the University." I think he is mistaken. I know of no such opinion. I am not so timid about the position of the University as to stand in the way of an educational movement because possibly at some future time some man, now unknown, may seek to induce a diversion of our funds to the new institution. There is room for all. Let us advance in all lawful methods the thirst for knowledge. Let us train the mind and the heart and the hand. All such movements will help the University.

I am grateful to X for his humorous compliments to me for my services in securing the land grant for the University. I regret, however, to be compelled to decline them. His knowledge of the history of the State and of the provisions of the law which he interprets and the work of the University under it, are not in proportion to the elegance of his style and the delicacy of his sarcasm. Judging by the internal evidence of his article I conclude that he has neither read the act which he is discussing nor enquired into its administration by the University.

In the first place he may be surprised to learn that the land grant was donated to the University March 11, 1867, over nine years before I became its president, in good old Gov. Swain's time. In the next place Mr. X wrongly quotes from the land grant act of 1862. He says the "agricultural college" has been running for years on a technicality, "condition precedent" of a farm whereon to teach the boys "practical agriculture." He says that he quotes the language of the act. That is, X asserts that the University is bound by the act of Congress, or by the act of our general assembly of 1867, to teach "practical agriculture," and that a farm is a condition precedent to such teaching.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am an old-fashioned man. When I am called to act under a statute I go, not to street rumor, nor common opinion, nor to the grumblings of disappointed men, nor even to the unerring columns of newspapers, secular or religious, nor to the title of the statute (except in case of doubt as to its meaning), but as chief justices Ruffin, Ash and Pearson and judges Battle, Manly and Reade taught me, as Blackstone and Kent and all the fathers of the law taught me, to the words of the statute.

I have the land grant act of 1862, I have the act of assembly of 1867, and the act of assembly of March, 1867, transferring it to the University, before me. The words "practical agriculture" are not in either act. There is no obligation in either to give instruction in "practical agriculture" or in practical mechanics. There is no obligation to buy a farm. With the permission of the general assembly ten per cent of the proceeds may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites as experimental farms, but it is further provided that "no portion of said fund, or interest thereon, shall be applied, directly or indirectly, under any pretence whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings."

How then is the fund to be expended? Section 4 answers the question: "The moneys arising from the sale of the scrip shall be invested in safe stocks yielding not less than five per cent per annum, and shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which" (except the ten per cent above mentioned) "shall remain forever undiminished, and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State which may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanical arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

When I was chosen president of the University in 1876 I addressed myself to the study of this act, and of the act of assembly of 1867, which ordered us to carry it into effect. With the permission of the trustees I went North and inspected institutions having the land grants. After my return the faculty formulated their ideas of their duties under the act. I published these in the newspapers of the day and reported them to the board of trustees and to the general assembly. The latter body has the power to change our programme, but by not objecting they have impliedly ratified it.

The above quoted section shows that that no part of the principal or interest can be used for the erection of barns, stables, jilts, grain-houses, or other farm or garden buildings. It is clear, I think, that no part of the fund can be used for buying horses or cattle and machinery, because 2nd, all the interest must be devoted to teaching. 3. To teaching what? Not practical agriculture, not actual ploughing or hoeing, or driving plows or wielding axes, but to teaching branches of learning.

4. What branches of learning? Classical studies are to be taught; other scientific studies are to be taught, but specially are to be taught, the "branches of learning relating to agriculture and the mechanic arts."

5. The trustees of the University have established this agricultural and mechanical college and I am president of it. As such I have served as a member of the board of agriculture from 1877 to the present day, without question by any member of the board, or any member of the legislative, executive or judicial branches of the government.

6. The University is giving thorough instruction in the branches relating to agriculture and the mechanic arts. We invite the fullest examination. We teach by lectures in laboratories, by dissection of animals, by feeding plants in boxes, by study of nature in the field, the anatomy and physiology of farm stock, principles of breeding, study of insects injurious to crops, the nature and cultivation of grasses and forage crops, care of orchards, transplanting, growth of agricultural plants as affected by fertilizers, &c. We teach economical geology, nature of soils—how affected by drainage, manuring, &c.; about phosphates and other mineral manures; and the minerals of the State and how to determine them. We teach surveying, leveling, draughting, book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, meteorology, agricultural chemistry, including qualitative and quantitative analyses of soils and fertilizers; industrial chemistry, including the manufacture of the leading articles used in everyday life. We teach mining and metallurgy and next fall will have the best facilities for a large, new laboratory for these departments as well as for general and applied chemistry. In fact if there is any branch of learning relating specially to agriculture and the mechanic arts in which we do not give instruction, I would like to hear of it in order that we may supply the deficiency. The classics—German and French—the English branches and other scientific studies have been largely extended and are thoroughly taught.

Wherever in similar institutions farms have been stocked and workshops provided, the money for the purpose has been supplied by the State and by counties, towns and individuals. Mississippi gave about \$200,000 to her agricultural college, and votes over \$20,000 a year besides the interest of the land grant; Virginia added over \$90,000; Missouri about \$100,000; Iowa Cornell \$500,000; Massachusetts \$235,000, and so on with many other States.

The foregoing observations will show that neither I nor my associates have been latitudinarian in our interpretation of the law. The University has the land (about 600 acres) for an "experimental farm," to be used whenever funds are provided for the purpose.

Mr. Editor, I have heretofore given my construction of the industrial school act. I ask you to publish it. And then I beg you to intelligent readers to say whether a subscription of \$5,000 by Raleigh was sufficient to authorize the board to locate the school there, trusting to the State to supply the funds beyond this amount needed for buildings, machinery, tools, steam engine, teachers, &c. Let him say also whether the general assembly meant to give Raleigh joint management of an institution to be established almost together out of State moneys, as would be the case if the location is secured at \$5,000.

The suggestion that the board postponed the matter in order to locate the school on a greater scale at the University is I am sure, utterly untrue as to each member of the board. It is the angry utterance of disappointment which always engages some minds to the sinful folly of imputing bad motives to the authors of their disfigurement. The board is made of stuff too stern to be moved by such unfounded railings. X has gone far beyond "able jurist" and myself in his new observation at the Centennial. He has seen interminable lengths of the great city "built and fed by industrial education." Our untaught eyes were too dim. If he will rub his eyes again he will see truly that the workmen who erected those buildings were never trained in any industrial school. Industrial schools followed, not preceded, the greatness of Philadelphia. KEMP P. BATTLE.

ST. JACOB'S OIL. THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN. Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Burns, Bruises, etc. Price 25 Cts.

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IMPORTANT TO LADIES. Women are everywhere using and recommending Parker's Tonic because they have learned from experience that it speedily overcomes despondency, indigestion or weakness in the back or kidneys, and other troubles peculiar to the sex. I have long been a sufferer from female complaints. Have tried physicians and advertised remedies, but without any relief whatever. With but little hopes of receiving any benefit I bought a bottle of Parker's Tonic. The effect of that one bottle was so satisfactory that I keep on using it, and am today well and strong. It certainly is the remedy for suffering women and my advice to all is to use it. Mrs. N. DOUGLAS, 504 West India street, Chicago, Ill.

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Coal! Coal!! Now is the time to order Coal for WINTER SUPPLIES. When the best article can be had at lowest prices and delivered clean from the cars, having never touched the earth since taken from the mines. THE FREIGHT ON—Tennessee Coal. It reduced for a short time and all who expect to use it should order at once and save 50c to \$1.00 per ton.

OUR FAVORITE. Kinds of Anthracite Coal can be had new but cannot be gotten at all later in the season. So let us have your orders at once for both kinds and sizes. JONES & POWELL.

EVERY DAY MATTERS. AT—E. J. HARDIN'S. You will find always a complete stock of the best family supplies, carefully selected as to quality, at lowest possible prices, neatly put up and promptly delivered.

CANNED FRUITS. California Apricots, Peas, Peaches, &c. Burnett's Flavoring Extracts, Cox's and Nelson's Gelatine, Best French Macaroni (better than the Italian); Fine Cheese, Choclates, Cocoa, Breads, Salad Dressing, Sauces, Catechups and everything else in the way of Miscellaneous Table Supplies.

TO ARRIVE THIS WEEK: Magnolia Hams, canvassed and winter-cured; Ferris Hams, Pig Feet; Extra Choice Mackerel in full weight, 30 lb kits. Fifteen barrels Fine Apples; Baldwin's Grand Duke's, Spitz, &c., &c.

THE FAMOUS BOSS LUNCH MILK BISCUIT. The best of all plain Crackers; 15c per lb at retail, and a full line of Kennedy's and Wilson's Biscuits and Cakes.

Wines Liquors &c. A Choice Stock of Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, Ales, Porter &c., &c., for medicinal and family use. Just received Ramsey's Best Scotch Whisky.

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Do You Wish to Build. Heat and Practical Design. This can be furnished promptly, economically and satisfactorily by A. G. Bauer.

Do You Wish to Build. Heat and Practical Design. This can be furnished promptly, economically and satisfactorily by A. G. Bauer.

FOR SALE OR RENT. VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. By virtue of authority conferred by a certain deed of mortgage executed on the 28th day of April, 1853, by Millard Mial, trustee, Alfred Jones and Lizzie C. Jones, his wife, to E. S. Pullen and recorded in the office of the Register of deeds for Wake County, N. C., in book 78, at page 780, and also by authority of a certain deed of trust, executed the 30th day of August, 1853, by the same parties to A. W. Haywood, trustee for R. S. Pullen, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for Wake county, N. C., in book 74, at page 691, we will Saturday, February 20th, 1886, sell at public outcry for cash the interest and estate of said Millard Mial, trustee, Alfred Jones and Lizzie C. Jones in the tract of land described in said deed of mortgage and deed of trust is hereby made for a full description of said lands.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE. By virtue of power conferred on me by a certain deed of mortgage executed by Dal. H. Crawford and wife and recorded in register's office of Wake county, in book 78, page 666, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash at public auction, at the court-house door in the city of Raleigh, Monday, March 1st, 1886, at 11 o'clock m., the property in said mortgage described, situated in the southern portion of the city of Raleigh, near Blount street.

SALE OF LAND. By virtue of authority given in a mortgage from Alexander Barham and wife to W. B. Allen, recorded in the register's office of Wake county, in book 82, page 172, we will sell on Monday, the 22d day of February, 1886, at the court-house door in the city of Raleigh, the land conveyed in said mortgage, containing 25 1/2 acres more or less, situated in Little River township of said county and adjoining the lands of Jasper Barham, C. G. Mitchell, Sion Darral, E. B. Perry and others.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND. NEAR THE CITY OF RALEIGH. This is to give notice that under and by virtue of an order of the Superior court for the county of Wake, made in the civil action of E. W. Wharton, administrator of David M. Carter, deceased, against Moses A. Bledsoe and others, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the court house door in the city of Raleigh, the 23d day of February, 1886, at 11 o'clock m., a certain tract of land containing about two hundred acres, which Wm. H. Scott conveyed to said Moses A. Bledsoe by deed dated the 15th day of November, 1866, registered in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Wake, in book 26, at page 97, the 28th day of January, 1867. This land will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers.

MORTGAGE SALE. Pursuant to authority contained in a mortgage from Alexander Barham and wife to W. B. Allen, recorded in the register's office of Wake county, in book 82, page 172, we will sell on Monday, the 22d day of February, 1886, at the court-house door in the city of Raleigh, for cash, the 23rd day of February, 1886, a tract of land in Barton's Creek township, Wake county, adjoining the lands of Wm. Lenoir, J. J. Hunter, W. G. Allen and others; it being the same property as E. H. Ferrell and wife sold live, and containing 164 1/2 acres. The deed is registered in book 79, page 83.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD CO. SECRETARY AND TREASURER OFFICE: 70, ST. ST. N. C., Jan. 20th, 1886. The directors of the North Carolina railroad company have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. three per cent cash and three per cent in stock, holders of record at 12 o'clock m. February 10th, and three per cent September 1st to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock m. August 10th next. The stock books of the company will be closed at 12 o'clock m. February 10th and March 1st and at 12 o'clock m. August 10th and September 1st, 1886.

BY USING THE ARGAND. The ARGAND. The ROYAL ARGAND. or any of the various kinds of Heating Stoves. always kept in stock and sold at the Very Lowest Prices.

J. C. Brewster & Co. ADDITIONAL COMFORT. We would advise the use of Shaw's DOOR-CHECKS AND SPRINGS. They prevent the slamming of doors and keep them always shut. If your house is large, then we will heat it with STEAM OR A FURNACE.

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