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FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1886.

This wet weather is bad for the crops, cotton especially.

Twelve thousand headaches are reported as the result of a picnic on the Hudson, which fact proves that even lemonade is not to be trifled with.

A good many correspondents are commencing the valuable space of an esteemed contemporary with suggestions about changing the supreme court. Not this year, gentlemen, some other year.

What has become of the law requiring that the positions in the treasury and other departments at Washington should be appointed pro rata among the different States?

TAMMANY Hall will celebrate the glorious 4th on the 5th this year with more than usual fervor. We acknowledge the honor of an invitation to be present on the occasion.

If "Lawyer," in the Chronicle, will look on the local page of the News and Observer of the 20th of June, he will find the very first publication of the item he refers to.

CLEVELAND and Carlisle are already being coupled in the public prints for a run together in 1888, and certainly they would make a strong ticket for the honest democracy of the land.

It seems that the motto suggested by the News and Observer in connection with the nominations for the supreme court "non mihi, sed omnibus," "not for myself, but for the whole people," doesn't altogether suit some of our friends. Well, well, our friends ought to be more patriotic.

Gov. HILL is reported on good authority as "resolved to do nothing to stand in the way of Mr. Cleveland's reelection." He is "convinced that if Cleveland cannot win '88, there is no other New Yorker who can." Gov. Hill is a wise man and a sagacious observer.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is democratic in every fibre. He has even bought a badge for Mrs. Cleveland's pet poodle, this being the first instance of a President of the United States paying a dog tax in Washington—and of course there have been presidential poodles before.

PARADOXICAL though it may seem, yesterday, as far as Raleigh township is concerned, was at one and the same time both wet and dry—dry by virtue of a recent election and wet by the grace of Jupiter Pluv. Pluvially speaking, indeed, it was very wet.

It is again reported that Sunset Cox is to re-enter Congress. We hope the report is true. Mr. Cox would be of very much more use to the country and to the democratic party on the floor of the House than in Constantinople. The New York delegation, at present, barring a few good men, is discreditably to the Empire State of the land.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, who is now in England, is carried away with Mr. Gladstone's marvellous oratorical powers, as he calls them. He asserts that it was one of the greatest treats of his life to have been able to listen to Mr. Gladstone and watch the enthusiasm evoked by his remarks from the vast crowds present at the Liverpool meeting; and Mr. Beecher himself is no mean orator.

A Gen. Cox spoke at some length Monday on the Chinese feature of the sundry civil bill. He drew a distinction between the coolies and the educated Chinese and pointed out the difference between the early African comer to this country and the pigtail who comes nowadays. He asserted the right of the government to regulate immigration and the obligation which exists to keep out of the land all objectionable people. The speech was one of the best prepared and most forcible Gen. Cox has so far made.

The hopes for home rule are not so bright in England. Gladstone's friends are fearful that disaster may come. They say their cause begins to feel the lack of money. Urgent calls are made on the Liberal leader to visit London where it is said everything is in doubt, and all sorts of metropolitan questions, imported into the main discussion, are working terribly against Gladstone's candidates. One speech from the grand old man, it is thought, will clear away the mists and turn the scales in favor of his nominees. What an influence he must wield!

Mr. THOMAS POWER O'CONNOR, M. P., cables the New York Star from London that the Eastern question is again beginning to attract the attention of diplomatists. Russia, Turkey and Bulgaria are engaged in a diplomatic struggle involving important consequences to the peace of Europe. The perplexing indecision by Russia of Turkey's demand for the cessation of the collection of frontier revenue imports was instantly understood by Prince Alexander. He has adroitly shifted his ground, and instead of defying the Porte, has raised other questions, urging the Sultan to improve his position in the two Bulgarias by wise concessions, instead of alienating the people by a hostile attitude.

The democrats of New Hampshire in their State convention declared unanimously for Cleveland. They congratulated their brethren everywhere upon the glorious victory gained in the late Presidential campaign and pledged to President Cleveland their "united support in his efforts to reform the deep-seated abuses, the outgrowth of long years of republican misrule, and congratulated him and the country upon the grand success of his administration. They declared devotion to the doctrine distinctly set forth in the last democratic national platform that Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes and shall not exceed the needs of the government economically administered and demanded a readjustment of the tariff upon that basis, keeping ever in view the primary democratic principle that the burden of taxation should fall most heavily upon the luxuries of the rich and most lightly upon the common necessities of life." Further on they "Resolved, That the democratic convention of New Hampshire offers its cordial sympathy to Gladstone in his mighty struggle for home-rule in Ireland, for the double reason that it releases the people from bondage and practically asserts the democratic doctrine upon which our Union was founded—that States have the right to regulate their own domestic affairs." What a mingling of the past and the present is here! How this last resolution takes us back to the time before the war when every democratic platform contained an expression of the principle of home rule here announced! But these are recollections that are useless now. What we would say is that those who are noble fellows—those democrats of New Hampshire, maintaining their party organization intact, keeping shoulder to shoulder, when the majority in their State has been republican ever since the republican party came into existence. Those men are actuated by principle, are held together by party principles that are immortal. Hence their courage, hence their firmness, hence their hope. Hurrah for the democrats of New Hampshire!

THERE is no more righteous measure before Congress than the Beck bill to prohibit Congressmen from being attorneys of such railroads as have received lands from the government or had bonds endorsed thereby. Bills are almost all the time pending either requiring those roads to meet their obligations or asking that they may be relieved of paying part of what they owe. Many of them are in debt to the government millions of dollars, and it is plain as daylight that Congressmen should not be in their service in any capacity. Not only do they endeavor to secure directly release from their obligations, but they are constantly in the courts trying to circumvent the government. As Mr. Beck himself states the case: "If there is any principle that ought to govern the action of a member of Congress it ought to be that he should not be the attorney for a land grant railroad over which we have jurisdiction, and with which we are compelled to have conflicts here and in the courts upon questions of great public importance, involving vast sums of money and important principles of public policy, and if any man has such a connection he ought to surrender it before he comes to Congress, and he ought to set the part of a judge guarding the interests of the people of the United States, and allow the railroads to have other attorneys who bear no official relations to the public interest." Such men as Mr. Edmunds, however, republicans who ought to know better, have for years been putting money in their purses by looking after the interests of these roads, and hence they are fighting the Beck bill with all the energy of which they are capable. They should be taught the impropriety of their position in this matter since they fail to realize it spontaneously, and it has been Mr. Beck's purpose to set them the lesson. The dulled republican conscience and clouded sense of propriety are getting many shocks for the better in these democratic times of straightforward honesty.

CERTAIN democratic members of the Richmond, Va., city council who were seduced into joining what was specially set forth as a reform movement have bolted from a caucus of reform members of the city council so-called finding that they have been deceived woefully. The report is that these members before leaving declared that the nominations made by the caucus and all of the policy of the caucus had been directed, they believed, by Mr. John S. Wise and other republicans. They said they had no idea when they were elected that the new party was to be run as a republican party machine and expressed very decided opposition to being made cat's paws in such a way. The loss sustained by the so-called reformers left them with but twenty-two members of the caucus, three less than a majority of the whole council. This number will not be sufficient to elect the officers. It is believed that the men who left the caucus will set with the democrats, and if they do this, it will give that party control of the council. Our Richmond friends have met the common fate of those who stray away from a party with well defined principles and a clear course of action marked out. When once one drifts from straightforward dealing and open honesty there is no knowing where he will head up. The democratic party has principles that are known of all men. These principles are sound. They are so recognized by all intelligent people. They are founded on the desire for the greatest good to the greatest number, which should be the ruling wish in a republic. When, therefore, a man leaves this party for one of which he knows little or nothing, he runs a great risk; he may even be rushing headlong into destruction.

ASHVILLE has been handsomely entertaining this week a large excursion party of business men from Knoxville, Tenn. We are glad to see the bonds joining these two cities being cemented so firmly and predict that it will not be long before our mountain metropolis will rival the Tennessee town in size and commercial importance as she does already in attractiveness as a place of residence. In this connection we are led to note the condition of republican politics in the district in which Knoxville is situated. It is characteristically mean. According to a correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, Mr. Robert L. Taylor, who has been the democratic candidate for Governor of the State and who would have been elected by a large majority. Mr. A. A. Taylor, his brother, the best republican in the district, was to have been the candidate for Congress. But the republican managers desired to kill off both the Taylors, and so they nominated A. A. Taylor for Governor to prevent his nomination for Congress, knowing that Robert L. Taylor would refuse to run for Governor against his brother. The nomination was made of course in order to secure the selection of worse men than the Taylors for the two tickets. THERE will hardly be an adjournment of Congress by the 15th inst. as has been expected. The President does not propose to sign bills hurriedly and without examination as republican executives have done heretofore. He intends to look into each bill and see that it is a proper measure before he affixes his signature thereto. This is his business-like way of doing things and this is the way of which the people approve. Congress having taken its time heretofore must now wait long enough for the President to satisfy himself in the interest of the whole country that all is well. An adjournment can hardly be looked for therefore before the 20th. FARMERS should look out for the results of this long rainy spell and provide against them as far as possible. Wheat shocked in the fields demands attention lest it sprout and become ruined, and corn on the low-lands with other crops in alluvial soil is liable to take on sappy growth. The rot producing fungus is being developed on the grapevines and lice are attacking the cotton plant in greater numbers than ever before. Meantime the weeds and grass in all this section are "fairly bulging," so that the outlook is not as encouraging as it might be. Let us not lose heart, however. Industry, intelligence and alertness will get the better of weeds and grass and unfavorable weather every time save when calamity is visited upon us.

ing are deemed sufficient to establish the point that the term spirituous liquors, or if you will a less definite term even, viz intoxicating liquors, does stand in the jurisprudence of the State for beer and wine as well as the stronger intoxicants sold under a retailer's license. In considering the second question, Does the omission of the words vinous and malt liquors in the local option law in the Code, destroy the aim and intent of the law as originally enacted, we remark that, though the term spirituous liquors did not stand for beer and wine in the license law as adjudicated, yet the aim and intent of the local option law, as originally formulated in the words "spirituous, vinous and malt liquors," in the light of the rule that the legislative intent governs the construction, does prohibit the sale of beer and wine as well as whisky and brandy. The aim and intent of the law is clear. It is to grant license or withhold it, by an expression of the popular will of the locality. Local option, practically considered, is the right of the people of any given locality to determine by vote whether they will or will not have license. The very title of the law specially indicates its character and intent, a choice between two things, viz: license or no license. Not in part but in whole. Whatever license means and carries into effect, local option denies and prohibits. In a word, the local option law is the full rounded negative to the full rounded license law, and this is the whole matter in a nut shell. Any other view is to make of the law, in the words of Solon, the great Athenian sage and law giver, a web wherein the weak are caught and the strong break through. The following decisions of the supreme court of the United States upon the aim and intent of laws passed by the legislature are submitted, and as we think they are conclusive upon the subject: 1st. Where the intention of the legislature in enacting a law can be discerned from the language used it should prevail.—Supreme court U. S. Brown vs. Barry, 3 Dall, and others. 2nd. The meaning of the legislature in a statute may be extended beyond the precise words used in the law from the reason or motive upon which the legislature proceeds from the end in view or the purpose designed.—Supreme court U. S. vs. Freeman 3 How. 556, 565. 3d. A statute is to be construed so as to carry out with reason and decision the intent of the legislature, though such construction may seem contrary to the letter of the statute. W. Dist. court N. C., 1881, United States vs. Buchanan, 9 Fed. Repr. 689, and 4 Hughes, 487. A word personal. As a layman, I am critically conscious that the foregoing considerations could be largely augmented in their clearness and force by one learned in the decisions of the higher courts and skilled in the tactics of legal battle. They are not offered from a desire to pose as an expounder of what is considered by some a difficult judicial problem, but in answer to the demands of a friendship that has urged it. Such as they are, they have forced me to the conclusion that the local option law of the State, formulated in accord with legal and scientific truth, must stand in its full aim and intent, and I hereby reaffirm my conviction that there is no error. JAMES H. ENNIS.

M. T. Leach for Congress. Cor. of THE NEWS AND OBSERVER. Simply because certain men desire to go to Congress should weigh very little with the people and the conventions. The better plan is for the people to seek the candidate. When this is done it is positive proof the candidate has merits far above those of the office-seeker and demagogue, who frequently force their nomination by brazen importunities. There was a communication in the News and Observer a few weeks ago, suggesting the name of M. T. Leach, Esq., as a proper candidate of the Democratic party for Representative in Congress from this, the 4th district, which has caused a widespread discussion and many expressions of approbation of the sentiments therein. Many voters of the party would like to see Mr. Leach nominated. He is a first-class business man, abreast of the age in every particular and would add commercial strength to North Carolina's almost solid professional representation in Congress. Both Senators, Skinner, Cox, Reid, Bennett, Cowles, Johnston, all the Representatives except Green, and even the negro O'Hara, are lawyers. Give us Leach for Congress. He has merit. He is not an office-seeker or demagogue, does not play on the prejudices of the people to benefit himself. The office seeks the man. Clark for judge, Galloway for solicitor, Leach for Congress. Two good offices for the lawyers, one for the commercial interests of the district. Mr. Leach is not a professional speaker, but he knows how and when to talk and without making any spread-eagle speeches on paper to be printed in the Congressional Record and circulated among the people for electioneering purposes, his words would be fitly spoken, most effective and his work for the benefit of the people he represented. He would soon be known in Congress as the working member from North Carolina and the people of the district would see and feel the effects of his labors in something more substantial than pamphlet speeches, worthless documents, commission seal that will not sprout, and a few minor appointments to office. He has strength. Could poll every vote of the party and more. Professional men and laboring men could all give him a hearty, cordial support. He is the man to win. And when victory is ours we would have a representative who would make the fruits of victory valuable indeed. Let us, then, have Leach for Congress. Taxo.

Rains are, it is said, general all over the State. "A Perfect Piece of Sunshine" will fill the heart of every sufferer if woman if she will only persist in the use of Dr. Pierce's Electric Bitters and get rest from the first bottle and after taking six bottles was entirely cured and had gained in flesh eighteen pounds. Says he positively believes he would have had his kindred disorder had he not secured Dr. Pierce's Bitters. Sold at 50 cents a bottle by all druggists. Dr. J. C. King.

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Falls Superior Court, 1886. FIRST DISTRICT—JUDGE SHIFF. Currituck—September 6, 1 week. Currituck—September 13, 1 week. Pasquotank—September 20, 1 week. Perquimans—September 27, 1 week. Chowan—October 4, 1 week. Gates—October 11, 1 week. Hertford—October 18, 1 week. Halifax—October 25, 1 week. Washington—October 25, 1 week. Washington—December 13, 1 week. Tyrrell—November 1, 1 week. Dare—November 8, 1 week. Hyde—November 15, 1 week. Pamlico—November 22, 1 week. Beaufort—November 29, 2 weeks. SECOND DISTRICT—JUDGE GUDGER. Warren—September 20, 2 weeks. Northampton—October 4, 2 weeks. Edgecombe—October 18, 2 weeks. Bertie—November 1, 2 weeks. Halifax—November 15, 2 weeks. Craven—November 29, 2 weeks. Franklin—August 16, 1 week. Franklin—November 15, 1 week. Martin—September 6, 2 weeks. Martin—December 6, 2 weeks. Pitt—September 20, 2 weeks. Greene—October 4, 2 weeks. Vance—October 18, 2 weeks. Wilson—November 1, 2 weeks. Nash—November 22, 2 weeks. FOURTH DISTRICT—JUDGE PHILLIPS. Wake—July 12, 2 weeks. Wake—August 30, 2 weeks. Wake—September 27, 2 weeks. Wake—October 25, 3 weeks. Wayne—July 26, 2 weeks. Wayne—September 13, 2 weeks. Wayne—October 18, 1 week. Harnett—August 9, 1 week. Johnston—August 16, 2 weeks. FIFTH DISTRICT—JUDGE CONNOR. Orange—August 9, 1 week. Orange—November 8, 1 week. Caswell—November 15, 1 week. Person—August 23, 1 week. Person—November 22, 1 week. Guilford—August 30, 2 weeks. Guilford—December 13, 2 weeks. Granville—September 13, 2 weeks. Granville—November 29, 2 weeks. Alamance—September 27, 1 week. Chatham—October 4, 2 weeks. Durham—October 18, 2 weeks. SIXTH DISTRICT—JUDGE CLARK. Jones—August 16, 1 week. Jones—November 1, 1 week. Lenoir—August 23, 2 weeks. Lenoir—November 15, 2 weeks. Duplin—September 6, 1 week. Duplin—November 29, 2 weeks. Pender—September 13, 1 week. New Hanover—September 27, 2 weeks. SEVENTH DISTRICT—JUDGE GILMER. Cumberland—July 26, 1 week. Cumberland—November 8, 1 week. Cumberland—November 15, 2 weeks. Columbus—August 2, 1 week. Moore—August 16, 2 weeks. Moore—December 6, 2 weeks. Robeson—August 30, 2 weeks. Robeson—October 11, 2 weeks. Anson—September 13, 1 week. Anson—November 29, 1 week. Brunswick—September 20, 1 week. Richmond—September 27, 2 weeks. Richmond—December 20, 1 week. Bladen—October 25, 2 weeks. EIGHTH DISTRICT—JUDGE BOYKIN. Iredell—August 9, 2 weeks. Rowan—August 24, 2 weeks. Rowan—November 22, 2 weeks. Davidson—September 6, 2 weeks. Davidson—December 6, 1 week. Randolph—September 20, 2 weeks. Montgomery—October 4, 2 weeks. Stanly—October 18, 2 weeks. Cabarrus—November 1, 1 week. NINTH DISTRICT—JUDGE MACRAE. Rockingham—July 26, 2 weeks. Rockingham—November 8, 1 week. Stokes—August 9, 2 weeks. Stokes—November 15, 1 week. Surry—August 23, 2 weeks. Surry—November 22, 1 week. Alleghany—September 6, 1 week. Wilkes—September 13, 2 weeks. Yadkin—September 27, 2 weeks. Davie—October 11, 2 weeks. Forsyth—October 25, 2 weeks. TENTH DISTRICT—JUDGE MONTGOMERY. Henderson—July 19, 3 weeks. Burke—August 9, 2 weeks. Ashe—August 23, 1 week. Watauga—July 30—1 week. Caldwell—September 6, 1 week. Mitchell—September 13, 2 weeks. Yancey—September 27, 2 weeks. McDowell—October 11, 2 weeks. ELEVENTH DISTRICT—JUDGE GRAVES. Alexander—July 26, 1 week. Catawba—August 2, 1 week. Cleveland—August 9, 2 weeks. Cleveland—October 25, 1 week. Mecklenburg—August 30, 3 weeks. Lincoln—September 20, 2 weeks. Union—October 4, 1 week. Gaston—October 11, 2 weeks. Rutherford—November 1, 2 weeks. Polk—November 15, 1 week. TWELFTH DISTRICT—JUDGE AVERY. Madison—August 2, 2 weeks. Madison—August 22, 2 weeks. Buncombe—August 16, 3 weeks. Buncombe—December 6, 2 weeks. Transylvania—September 6, 1 week. Haywood—September 13, 2 weeks. Jackson—September 27, 1 week. Macon—October 4, 1 week. Clay—October 11, 1 week. Cherokee—October 18, 2 weeks. Graham—November 1, 1 week. Swain—November 8, 2 weeks. *Civil actions only. *Civil actions only, except jail cases. *Civil actions only, except civil actions not requiring a jury.

The Wilmington Review says that the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. has just placed \$100,000 of its bonds at 95 cents. For some days it has been rumored at Fayetteville that they had placed \$1,400,000. This means rapid extension, the Fayetteville News thinks.

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Falls Superior Court, 1886. FIRST DISTRICT—JUDGE SHIFF. Currituck—September 6, 1 week. Currituck—September 13, 1 week. Pasquotank—September 20, 1 week. Perquimans—September 27, 1 week. Chowan—October 4, 1 week. Gates—October 11, 1 week. Hertford—October 18, 1 week. Halifax—October 25, 1 week. Washington—October 25, 1 week. Washington—December 13, 1 week. Tyrrell—November 1, 1 week. Dare—November 8, 1 week. Hyde—November 15, 1 week. Pamlico—November 22, 1 week. Beaufort—November 29, 2 weeks. SECOND DISTRICT—JUDGE GUDGER. Warren—September 20, 2 weeks. Northampton—October 4, 2 weeks. Edgecombe—October 18, 2 weeks. Bertie—November 1, 2 weeks. Halifax—November 15, 2 weeks. Craven—November 29, 2 weeks. Franklin—August 16, 1 week. Franklin—November 15, 1 week. Martin—September 6, 2 weeks. Martin—December 6, 2 weeks. Pitt—September 20, 2 weeks. Greene—October 4, 2 weeks. Vance—October 18, 2 weeks. Wilson—November 1, 2 weeks. Nash—November 22, 2 weeks. FOURTH DISTRICT—JUDGE PHILLIPS. Wake—July 12, 2 weeks. Wake—August 30, 2 weeks. Wake—September 27, 2 weeks. Wake—October 25, 3 weeks. Wayne—July 26, 2 weeks. Wayne—September 13, 2 weeks. Wayne—October 18, 1 week. Harnett—August 9, 1 week. Johnston—August 16, 2 weeks. FIFTH DISTRICT—JUDGE CONNOR. Orange—August 9, 1 week. Orange—November 8, 1 week. Caswell—November 15, 1 week. Person—August 23, 1 week. Person—November 22, 1 week. Guilford—August 30, 2 weeks. Guilford—December 13, 2 weeks. Granville—September 13, 2 weeks. Granville—November 29, 2 weeks. Alamance—September 27, 1 week. Chatham—October 4, 2 weeks. Durham—October 18, 2 weeks. SIXTH DISTRICT—JUDGE CLARK. Jones—August 16, 1 week. Jones—November 1, 1 week. Lenoir—August 23, 2 weeks. Lenoir—November 15, 2 weeks. Duplin—September 6, 1 week. Duplin—November 29, 2 weeks. Pender—September 13, 1 week. New Hanover—September 27, 2 weeks. SEVENTH DISTRICT—JUDGE GILMER. Cumberland—July 26, 1 week. Cumberland—November 8, 1 week. Cumberland—November 15, 2 weeks. Columbus—August 2, 1 week. Moore—August 16, 2 weeks. Moore—December 6, 2 weeks. Robeson—August 30, 2 weeks. Robeson—October 11, 2 weeks. Anson—September 13, 1 week. Anson—November 29, 1 week. Brunswick—September 20, 1 week. Richmond—September 27, 2 weeks. Richmond—December 20, 1 week. Bladen—October 25, 2 weeks. EIGHTH DISTRICT—JUDGE BOYKIN. Iredell—August 9, 2 weeks. Rowan—August 24, 2 weeks. Rowan—November 22, 2 weeks. Davidson—September 6, 2 weeks. Davidson—December 6, 1 week. Randolph—September 20, 2 weeks. Montgomery—October 4, 2 weeks. Stanly—October 18, 2 weeks. Cabarrus—November 1, 1 week. NINTH DISTRICT—JUDGE MACRAE. Rockingham—July 26, 2 weeks. Rockingham—November 8, 1 week. Stokes—August 9, 2 weeks. Stokes—November 15, 1 week. Surry—August 23, 2 weeks. Surry—November 22, 1 week. Alleghany—September 6, 1 week. Wilkes—September 13, 2 weeks. Yadkin—September 27, 2 weeks. Davie—October 11, 2 weeks. Forsyth—October 25, 2 weeks. TENTH DISTRICT—JUDGE MONTGOMERY. Henderson—July 19, 3 weeks. Burke—August 9, 2 weeks. Ashe—August 23, 1 week. Watauga—July 30—1 week. Caldwell—September 6, 1 week. Mitchell—September 13, 2 weeks. Yancey—September 27, 2 weeks. McDowell—October 11, 2 weeks. ELEVENTH DISTRICT—JUDGE GRAVES. Alexander—July 26, 1 week. Catawba—August 2, 1 week. Cleveland—August 9, 2 weeks. Cleveland—October 25, 1 week. Mecklenburg—August 30, 3 weeks. Lincoln—September 20, 2 weeks. Union—October 4, 1 week. Gaston—October 11, 2 weeks. Rutherford—November 1, 2 weeks. Polk—November 15, 1 week. TWELFTH DISTRICT—JUDGE AVERY. Madison—August 2, 2 weeks. Madison—August 22, 2 weeks. Buncombe—August 16, 3 weeks. Buncombe—December 6, 2 weeks. Transylvania—September 6, 1 week. Haywood—September 13, 2 weeks. Jackson—September 27, 1 week. Macon—October 4, 1 week. Clay—October 11, 1 week. Cherokee—October 18, 2 weeks. Graham—November 1, 1 week. Swain—November 8, 2 weeks. *Civil actions only. *Civil actions only, except jail cases. *Civil actions only, except civil actions not requiring a jury.

The Wilmington Review says that the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. has just placed \$100,000 of its bonds at 95 cents. For some days it has been rumored at Fayetteville that they had placed \$1,400,000. This means rapid extension, the Fayetteville News thinks.

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Greensboro Female College. GREENSBORO, N. C. The Fall Session of 1886 will begin on the 25th of August with increased advantages. Number of pupils enrolled the past year, 100. The proceeds of the institution is based on merit. The Faculty is composed of 16 accomplished ladies and gentlemen most of them qualified for instruction in their respective