

NEWS AND OBSERVER.

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SUNDAY, AUGUST 15, 1886.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:
1st Dist., Louis C. Latham, of Pitt.
3rd " Charles W. McClammy, of Pender.
4th " John W. Graham, of Grange.
5th " Jas. W. Reid, of Rockingham.
6th " Alfred Lowitz, of Reheon.
7th " John S. Henderson, of Rowan.
8th " W. H. H. Cowles, of Wilkes.

FOR THE SUPERIOR COURT:
8th Dist., H. G. Connor, of Wilson.
9th " Walter Clark, of Wake.
10th " R. T. Boykin, of Sampson.
11th " W. J. Montgomery, of Cabarrus.
12th " J. F. Graves, of Surry.
13th " A. C. Avery, of Burke.
14th " J. H. Merrimon, of Edgecombe.

FOR THE SOLICITORSHIP:
1st Dist., J. H. Blount, of Perquimans.
2nd " D. Worthington, of Martin.
3rd " J. A. Long, of Durham.
4th " O. H. Allen, of Duplin.
5th " Frank McNeill, of Rockingham.
6th " R. F. Long, of Iredell.
7th " R. B. Glenn, of Forsyth.
8th " W. H. Bower, of Adwell.
9th " F. I. Osborne, of Mecklenburg.
10th " G. S. Ferguson, of Haywood.

MAJ. GRAHAM'S APPOINTMENT.
MAJOR JOHN W. GRAHAM, the democratic candidate for Congress from this district, will be at Johnston court next week, and will speak at Smithfield, Tuesday, the 17th inst.

To Delegates to the Democratic State Convention.
Arrangements have been made with the several railroads of the State to sell return tickets at reduced rates to and from the convention, to be good for the week.

R. H. BATTIN, Chairman.
Democratic papers will please print the above.
Raleigh, N. C., August 10.

Notice.
The democratic delegates to the 2d congressional district convention are hereby notified to meet at Wilson, September 1st, at 4 p. m. to nominate a candidate for Congress and appoint an executive committee for the district. The democratic papers within said district will please copy.

R. B. PEEBLES,
Ch'm Dem. Ex. Com. 2d Cong. Dis.

EX-SENATOR McDONALD, has been unexpectedly called to Washington, and it is said that he is to go into the cabinet.

The bond-calls proceed and so the principle of the surplus resolution is being carried out, though the resolution itself could not be had.

This situation in Augusta, Ga., is unchanged. The mill-owners and the operatives remain firm with no appearance of coming together and ending the strike.

MAJ. McCLAMMY received the news of his nomination while he was in the field, in his shirt sleeves, busy pulling fodder. Hurrah for our plow boy candidate for congress!

The prohibitionists of Georgia have fallen on a streak of bad luck, apparently. Four counties have successively voted "for the sale"—Spaulding, Lowndes, Thomas and Gilmer.

SALISBURY and his ministers are said to be agreed upon a policy of coercion for Ireland and the Nationalists and Liberals in parliament will so ordinally combine and open an aggressive attack upon the government all along the line.

Rev. E. E. SMITH, the colored superintendent of the colored normal school at Fayetteville, is an applicant for the position of minister to Siberia. He is highly recommended. He is a native North Carolinian, having been raised in Duplin county, and by the way, it seems that the spelling of that name was once Dupplin!

A red serpent has been seen off the coast near Norfolk and heard to emit a "peculiar whistle." Can it be the ghost of the republican party, calling up the North Carolina independents, "Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart"? Charles K. Mj; Malone, the little dog and all?

In the melancholy days of November, after the great heats of the season have passed away, Charles R. will return, crest-fallen and badly damaged and somewhat tattered, and ask to be taken back once more into the democratic party on probation! But the periodical wanderings away of the unattached colored are getting to be too monotonous, and even an angel can fall from grace once too often.

The democrats of Craven, in their county convention, approved the course of their executive committee in getting Messrs. C. C. Clark and Wm. B. Lane to run for the legislature on what is known as the peoples' ticket, endorsed by F. M. Simmons, Esq., for Congress from the 2d district, and declared in favor of the selection of the present members of the supreme court to "the high places they have filled with such credit to themselves and to the State."

A CHANGE OF FRONT.
With the disappearance of the republican party in the South there will have to be a change of front on the part of the same organization in the North. There will have to be an alteration of tone in the discussion of public questions. The old issues of the bloody shirt, the intimidation of the darkeys, the resurrection of the Confederate brigadier and so on, are dead beyond question and the fact will soon have to be admitted. The public mind is turning from these worn-out arguments and demands others of vital interest. The issues that will now have to be presented are those that bear upon the material interests of the country upon the tariff, the currency and the advancement of trade, commerce and manufactures. Whether the republican party will be equal to the demand remains to be seen. Without the aid of its southern contingent now rotting in decay it cannot be expected to maintain itself. It is most probable that it will fall now as it has failed hitherto to adjust itself to popular wants and as a party of spoils merely will go to wreck in the wake of republicanism hereabouts. Then will be taken up the questions that really concern the well-being of the country, the questions that the democratic party has long been endeavoring to bring into due prominence, and the land will be benefited accordingly. The matter of the people's prosperity must be the object of chief concern henceforward and the questions that pertained with the war or with the end of the reconstruction period and on which alone the republican party threw and grew fat will have to be laid away forever. The masses of the people, at the north as well as at the south, are changing front on political questions and the republican party will have to accommodate itself to the change or go into permanent retirement. This alternative amounts in effect to the suggestion of an impossibility, and hence the outlook for the republican party, north and south, is bad, decidedly.

TRIED AND FOUND WANTING.
The disappearance of the republican party from the south is just now being widely commented on. The organization has "played out" in Georgia; it has long been defunct in South Carolina; it amounts to nothing in Alabama and Mississippi and now in North Carolina it decides to omit even the calling of a State convention. It is decidedly a "dead corpus" and the fact is due to the other fact that the party was never founded upon any lasting principles. Its existence was due to no demand of the people. It was without usefulness. It conserved nothing that was valuable and suggested nothing new that was not dangerous. It took no hold upon the popular heart and never sought that for which alone parties are desirable—the public good. Its reason for existence was simply that it might rob the common treasury under the forms of law and it has gone the way of all bodies of plunderers. It has been tried and found wanting. The history it has made is a blot upon the annals of the country. It is a record of official corruption, of political violence and deception that has rarely been equaled since the world began. It has reeked upon the whole land, north, south, east and west, and it is very gratifying now to realize that it is finally being ended by the will of the sovereign majority. The republican party is undoubtedly, so far as the South is concerned, in articulo mortis, and the death of so pestilent an organization will not be mourned by any one who is a patriot.

This plan of operation of the remains of the republican party in North Carolina is evidently to encourage independentism so-called. They look with pleasure on the independent candidacy for congress of W. J. Malone, in the 5th district, of Col. Winston, in the 6th, of Charles R. Jones in the 6th, and on the reported purpose of B. Z. Linnay in the 8th district and of John Nichols in this to go to the same way. "They will seek in every way to increase this unwholesome crop and so to injure the democratic party by bringing about disorganization in the party ranks. Democrats therefore, and all citizens who have the welfare of the State at heart, should not fail to treat these independents as other than they are—the posthumous bastards of the republican party. That party itself is dead, but it has left this illegitimate offspring behind, and seeks through its heirs and assigns to foist them on the public. Let no such ruse be successful. Let us realize before it is too late that the pseudo independentism of the day is but a new form of the old enemy that we have vanquished. Let us advance against it with unbroken ranks, and crush it in its incipency, to the end that the best interests of the State may remain in the keeping of that party which the people have put on guard, and through which alone honesty and economy in the administration of public affairs can be hoped for.

For seven years Capt. W. W. Garway, popularly known as D. R. Walker, has been penetrating all through North Carolina in the interests of the democratic party and especially as a staff representative of the NEWS AND OBSERVER. For seven years he has been making the grand tour of the counties, and next to the biggest candidates in the field, he has always been the biggest man on the ground. The people all know him and like him and take an interest in his welfare, and from Currituck to Cherokee they will be glad to learn that his arduous party service has been rewarded, through the efforts of Gen. Kauson, by an appointment as postoffice inspector, a position he will fill with efficiency and credit. His assignment to duty is at Chicago, and we hope that his duties will always keep him in pleasant places. Wherever he goes his many friends among the patrons of the NEWS AND OBSERVER will wish him success equal to his merit. We also learn that the internal revenue collector of this district has been placed on Capt. Charles D. Myers, the pseudonow held by Mj. McClammy.

The trial of the anarchists in Chicago proceeds, the arguments to the jury being continued. Mr. Zeisler, of counsel for the defense, said in the course of his remarks, that the defense, before finishing their case, would show that the policemen, the principal witnesses for the State, were not heroes, but knaves, led on by the most cowardly knave ever held a public position. He contended that no principal had been shown, and no connection established between Sobnaubel, the alleged bomb-thrower, and the so-called conspiracy. The case will probably go to the jury Wednesday or Thursday.

If those anarchistic rogues escape punishment, the cause of justice will suffer seriously, and the whole country will feel the effect of such failure to do what is right.

HUBERT O. THOMPSON, it appears, had a hand with Squire and Flynn in the scheme for the deception of the New York public, but died before the scheme was laid bare. Hence, it is suggested that his death was hastened by his own hand.

The Supreme Court.
Correspondence of The News and Observer.
Nothing, since the death of James A. Garfield, has so excited our people as the recent funeral notice to Judges Smith and Ashe of the supreme court of North Carolina.

Two men, in the full enjoyment of vigorous health, without a rent or threadbare stitch in their mental capacities, indicted and arraigned before the public to show cause why, by reason of their age, their manliness, like Elijah's, shall not descend to other and younger shoulders.

If history records a parallel case I have not yet turned the page. It is a subject that concerns every citizen of North Carolina. It is one that every one should take home to himself and view not as a lawyer, doctor, merchant, farmer, mechanic, or in any other capacity except as an American citizen, like Clay or Webster, from a national standpoint.

Turn these two men out for no other cause than that set forth, and its example will be felt sooner or later throughout the land. There is nothing that gives so high a tone of respectability to the heads of families, states and nations as intellectual old age.

There seems to be a fear on the part of these advocates of younger men in office that we may have a republican Governor before the end of the next eight years. This may be so and doubtless will unless we greatly moud our past and present ways.

In 1874 and 1876 the political battles of the State were fought directly against the great number of judges the republicans had on the supreme and circuit court benches, and the general extravagance in the administration of our State government.

If I mistake not, from the legislature of 1878 to the last one the cry has been increase the judges for both supreme and circuit courts. The last legislature increased the judges of the circuit court against the popular will of two-thirds of the voters of North Carolina. If any one doubts this statement then let him read the question before the people. Legislators may claim that they are in accord with their constituents on this question. I have talked with several hundred voters and not one have I met, outside of lawyers, and not all of them, who favored the increase. And now since age has become a crime in office in our State, how long will it be before it is punishable with death?

Let us keep boys in their proper places—most of them in the corn and cotton fields—and go back to the democratic platform of 1876, upon which Vance rode rough shod over Settle into the Governor's chair. Let us do all this and return the present supreme court without one exception in the coming election and no one henceforth need have any fear from the Republican party in our State.

I am not personally acquainted with any of the court except Thomas S. Ashe; I have known him for more than thirty years. He has always been a modest conservative gentleman. He usually takes the back seat in the political synagogues and goes to the front only when called by the Rabbi. He is never seen prior to nominating conventions, charging up and down the road and across the country as though he was the bearer of a warrant issued from the court of Heaven for the arrest of the devil who had broken loose from his moorings.

With all this his politics are written upon his face so indelibly that no one dare ask him what they are. In 1861, when the elements were draped with the clouds that were gathering for the dissolution of the union and the mutterings of their thunders were tolling the death of the nation in the land of John C. Calhoun, no man north or south, east or west, suffered more at heart for what was coming than Thos. S. Ashe.

I remember seeing judge Ashe one morning standing not a great distance from the first company that left our county for the war, and I watched him as his eyes ran up and down the line which was filled with the youth and bloom of the county. I saw his manly form give way as this thought rushed upon his brain: how many are there who either know or think but little more of what is to come than Isaac, who assisted his father in bearing the wood to the top of the mountain which was to kindle the fire upon which his body was to be immolated? I saw his manly form give way as he turned to enter his office, where in silence and alone I have reason to believe he gave vent to the feelings of his heart, like a young mother over her first born.

This was not from fear or weakness, but the sudden realization of the blood-stained future, like Cesar when he saw the attitude of Brutus, which was too much for the strong man.

Possessed of deep feelings of honesty and justice, combined with the executive will-force of Andrew Jackson, no one need fear his want of mercy or doubt his courage to declare his honest convictions, though standing solitary and alone. The poor have never suf-

fered at his hands on account of their poverty, neither have alms been denied when asked of him. He has been proven faithful to every trust, both in war and in peace, and the people in North Carolina will honor themselves and their State by retaining him to the supreme court bench, and let him remain, if he so desires, until the messenger of death summons his spirit to the other shore with free transportation on that ship whose flag staff sweeps the stars and whose flag is a shroud for the inhabited world. And when he is gone were I permitted one line on his monument I would say, "Here lies a man who would not steal," which, in my way of thinking in these times of thievery among public officials and men of trust, should outlive the inscription, "The hero of Waterloo." W. O. E.

Tilden's Love Story.

ROMANCE IN THE LIFE OF THE DEAD EARL OF GRAYSTONE—FABRICATED BY MISS CELESTE STAUFFER, THE RICH SOUTHERN BEAUTY—COURTESY MESSRS. GRAYNE MERRIMON OF FRIENDSHIP—THIS SPLENDID CASE D'AMOUR LEFT IN HIS WILL.

Away down near the end of the legacies in Mr. Tilden's will is one of the interest on \$100,000 to Miss Celeste Stauffer, of New Orleans. There are a good many society people in New York who know Miss Stauffer, but few know or can understand why Mr. Tilden should remember her in his will. The story is a romantic one, and tells of the love of the aged statesman for a young, handsome and brilliant woman. An intimate friend of the Stauffer family who is now in New York expresses himself as confident that Mr. Tilden at one time seriously contemplated matrimony, and was a suitor for Miss Stauffer's hand. It was soon after the explosion of the story that the Sage of Graystone was engaged to be married to Miss Nellie Hestline, of St. Louis, that he met the charming young lady from New Orleans. Miss Hestline was a blonde, with rich red-golden hair. Miss Stauffer is between a brunette and a blonde, of that type styled in New Orleans "chataigne." Miss Hestline, who resigned as the belle of St. Louis until she married young Mr. Parramore, is now dead. Miss Stauffer is with her family in Europe.

In 1880 or 1881 Mr. Tilden met Miss Mary Celeste Stauffer, and immediately fell in love with her. Mr. Isaac Stauffer, her father, is the senior partner of the firm of Stauffer, Macready & Co., the largest hardware establishment in New Orleans and perhaps in the South. He comes of an old Pennsylvania Dutch family, and still owns a farm near York, Pa. His eldest daughter, Alice, married Henry Preston, of the flour firm of Howard & Preston, also of New Orleans. Miss Celeste is the youngest of four children, two of whom are sons. Every summer the family leave New Orleans for a trip East or to Europe, and they are usually the first of that begonia of Southern society which annually seeks comfort and social intercourse away from the baking brick pavements of the Crescent City. Most of the time they spend at Richfield Springs, occasionally visiting Saratoga or Long Branch. Last summer they spent a short time at Lenox, Mass. For three years they visited at Graystone, on Mr. Tilden's invitation. In the summer of 1882 the Stauffers remained at Long Branch for a time, occupying one of the cottages attached to the West-End hotel.

Here Miss Stauffer received twice every week from Mr. Tilden a long letter. Considering that they were not under promise of marriage, this correspondence, whatever its theme might have been, was sufficiently remarkable without Mr. Tilden's making it almost historical by the eccentricity of his delivery. He would not trust the postal service. Nor would he condescend to hire an ordinary messenger. On the stipulated days a gentleman of social standing such as permitted the confidence of the aged statesman received from his own hands the missive, with the injunction to surrender it only to the fair consignee personally. At the cottage of the Stauffers this aristocratic Mercury was received with that formality which his courtly bearing seemed to demand, and ushered into the reception room. If Miss Stauffer was not at home, he would call again when she was. Not infrequently, on returning to Gramercy park or Graystone, he carried to the democratic sage a mysterious reply to his letter of friendship.

No better illustration of the influence that the Southern beauty exerted over Mr. Tilden can be given than an episode which occurred during her visit at Graystone three years ago. Incidentally, perhaps, she related to Mr. Tilden the melancholy history of one of her schoolmates, whose father lost his fortune by the war, and with it vanished the social prestige of his daughter. The brave girl made every effort to gain a livelihood in the limited sphere of occupation afforded in New Orleans to respectable young women. For a time she succeeded, and then her health broke down, and she suffered poverty rather than ask assistance from her wealthy friends of the past. Mr. Tilden was interested in the character of Miss Stauffer's early education, and at no solicitation from that lady went to the heroic maiden a certified check for \$20,000.

Miss Stauffer's character is that of an ambitious, highly intellectual woman, who saw in a marriage with Mr. Tilden all the possibilities of being the first lady in the land. Her frequent enjoyment of the hospitality of Graystone was not so much a triumph for her alone, as Mr. Tilden loved to have the somber chateau beautified with the presence of young womanhood. Her manners, conversation and innocent grace and aims, acquired from the native Creoles of New Orleans, fascinated the old man. She seemed to be very fond of Mr. Tilden, and anticipated his every wish, even in the most trivial attentions as the table or in the presence of a social gathering. Her glorious physique displayed on horseback was the object of Mr. Tilden's undisguised admiration. She is an intrepid and accomplished equestrienne. Miss Stauffer's greatest art for the enchantment of men, both young and old, lay in her conversational powers. She could talk with wonderful understand-

ing upon any subject, from the smallest of small talk to the most recent theories in philosophy and science.

It is going in New Orleans that Miss Stauffer discarded the best match in all the South to husband a marriage with Mr. Tilden. Young Krutznitch, the nephew of Judah P. Benjamin, is today the pride of the Louisiana bar and a bachelor. His devotion to the heiress of Isaac Stauffer's millions was not inspired by mercenary motives, for his wealth, both from inheritance and lucrative practice, is ample.

"Don't you think there is a least chord in my life somewhere?" she laughingly asked him one night on the piazza of her father's house. It was moonlight, and Mr. Krutznitch made s' rejoinder, fitting the occasion. "Well, you are very kind," she said, "but I am going to the North to find it," and the next day she left for Graystone.

Miss Stauffer is well received by the best society in New York city, and is queen of the southern people who reside there. Her conquest over the heart of Dr. William M. Polk, the well known physician, and the son of the man who was both general and a bishop, is no secret to the friends of that gentleman, one of whom has betrayed it. She is now about 28 years of age.

It is said that the prospective marriage did not take place because Mr. Tilden felt his strength failing and thought she deserved a younger husband whose span of life was not so nearly run. He loved her, though, and left her a gage d'amour when he died.

In 1876, as the result of negotiations between the Ottoman and Egyptian governments and the various Christian powers having representatives in Cairo, certain courts were created in Egypt for the trial of mixed civil causes arising between persons of different foreign nationalities and suits of foreigners against natives, the Egyptian government and members of the Khedival family. The mixed tribunals in civil matters within their exclusive jurisdiction superseded the consular courts. A mixed tribunal consists of five judges, three of whom are foreigners and two natives. The foreign judges are appointed by the Khedive on the recommendation of the great powers, each of which is represented by from one to three judges. There are several tribunals of original jurisdiction and a court of appeals at Alexandria. Mr. A. M. Keiley, of Virginia, has been appointed to represent the United States in the court of the first instance at Cairo, to succeed Mr. George S. Ratchelor, of New York, who has filled the position since 1875.

"Wash, Wash, Wash!"
How many women there are working today in various branches of industry—to say nothing of the thousands of patient housewives whose lives are an unending round of toil—who are martyrs to these complaints to which the weaker sex is liable. Their tasks are rendered doubly hard and trying and their lives shortened, yet hard to cease their toils to keep on. To such Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" offers a sure means of relief. For all female weaknesses it is a certain cure. All druggists.

Representative, John F. Wilson.
Lincoln: Senator, William L. Grouse; representative, T. H. Proctor.
Washington: Senator, A. O. Gaylord.
Nash: Representative, G. R. Marshall.
Watauga: Representative, Dr. W. B. Connell.
Rowan: Senator, F. E. Sheober; representative, Lee S. Overman.
Franklin: Senator, Jas. A. Thomas; representatives, John T. Clifton, C. A. Nash.
Iredell: Senator, C. L. Summers; representatives, A. L. Lenoir, J. B. Holman.
Hyde: representative, I. B. Watson.
Rockingham: Senator, J. P. Dillard; representatives, R. S. Williams, W. D. Hightower.
Graham: Representative, N. G. Phillips.
Duplin: Senator, John A. Eryan; representative, J. D. Southerland.
Carteret: Senator, J. W. Sanders; representative, C. K. Thomas, Jr.
Catawba: Senator, M. O. Sherrill; representative, A. A. Shuford.
Onslow: Representative, H. E. King.
Macon: Representative, W. N. Allman.
Edgecombe: Senator, R. H. Speight; representatives, B. P. Jenkins, W. H. Powell.
Stokes: Representative, J. Y. Phillips.

Breakfasting a morning before.
The Best Sausage in the World for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, and Burns, Fever, Sore, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chapped Feet, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Itch, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists.

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Very Choice Virginia Hams,
Five North Carolina Hams,
Breakfast Bacon, (thin pieces),
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H. C. Bone and Cut Hattings,
Knox Ham, always the best,
Small Apple Vinegar, 4 years old.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city free. Prices and Quality Guaranteed.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C.

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RAWLS BROS.
THE OCCONEECHEE HOTEL
HILLSBORO, N. C.
Will be open after July 1st, for SUMMER VISITORS.
E. H. POGUE, Proprietor.

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BATTERY PARK HOTEL,
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The Battery Park is a new hotel just completed with all the modern appliances for doing a first class business. Hydraulic elevator. Electric light. Heated by steam and open fire.

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Kehler's Star Patent Flour (St. Louis) \$2.35 per bbl.
Kehler's "Superb" 6.00 "
Kehler's "Brilliant" 6.75 "
Kehler's "Star" is as choice a flour as can be made out of Western wheat; and the other two are both high grade patents, and will make excellent bread.

Nevertheless
The superiority of Maryland and Virginia wheat for the making of the highest grade of flour is still maintained by Gamut's
Patapsco Superlative.
Which has stood the test of all competition in America and foreign markets. I offer this and other brands of the Patapsco mills, at prices as low as they can be handled.

FINE MEATS.
Ferry's Hams, Falls City Hams, Magnolia Hams, Virginia Hams, Beef Tongues, 5c krd Beef, Breakfast Slices, etc., etc.

WINE.
Thomasberger (an excellent wine from the Marthe grapes) Thomaberg Claret; Clinton (Port style); Garrett's Scepter wine, etc., etc All Pure Domestic Wines.

Anything you want in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Choice Teas and Provisions, generally. All goods promptly delivered and fully guaranteed.
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SEND YOUR ORDERS IN AT ONCE FOR
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BEST MANURE
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Peas, Turnips,

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N. C. PHOSPHATE CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
RALEIGH, 1st August, 1886.
Proposals will be received at this office until 1st September for furnishing 100 tons of Tennessee splint coal and 50 tons egg anthracite for the use of the various departments of the State. Said coal to be delivered in the coal house at the Agricultural Department in the city of Raleigh on or before 15th October.

W. L. SAUNDERS,
Secretary of State.

EDUCATIONAL.

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The Fall Session of 1886 begins the 36th of July. Send for Catalogue giving full information.
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RICHMOND, N. C.
The Next Annual Session opens August 30, 1886. Boys and young men prepared for College or for business pursuits. Full Classical, Scientific and Commercial Courses. The Teachers have had long and successful experience. Board in the city at reasonable rates. For catalogue and references, with full information, address either of the principals.

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RALEIGH, N. C.
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A corps of fourteen gifted instructors. Thorough teaching guaranteed. French taught by a native; German by an American educated in Germany. Latin a requisite for a full Diploma. Great attention is paid to Mathematics and Composition. Education a specialty. One of the best equipped schools of Music in the South. Separate buildings; five teachers—one from the Stuttgart, one from the Leipzig Conservatory; a fine Vocalist; sixteen pianos for daily practice—two new Concert Grand for concert use; Cabinet Organ; a fine Pipe Organ, with two manuals and twenty stops, and the only Pedal Piano south of New York. The Art Department under the charge of able and enthusiastic teachers. The Course comprises Drawing in Pencil, Crayon and Charcoal; Painting in Oil, Water Colors and Pastel, and Decorative Design in Minerals. The Physical Development of the pupils thoroughly cared for.

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June 16 d&w 3m.

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For Young Ladies and Little Girls
HILLSBORO, N. C.
The Scholastic year of the Misses Nash and Miss Ketchum's school will commence Sept. 30, 1886, and end June 1, 1887. Circulars on application.

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BINGHAM SCHOOL.
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