FOR CONGRESS Louis C. Latham, of Pitt. Charles W. McClammy, of Pender. John W. Graham, of Orange. Jas. W. Reid, of Rockingham. Alfred Rowland, of Robeson.

John 8. Henderson, of Rowan. W. H. H. Cowles, of Wilkes. Thos D. Johnston, of Buncombe. FOR THE SUPREME COURT BENCH : For Chief Justice. Hon. W. N. H. Smith. For Associate Justices, Hon. Thos. S. Ast. and Hon A. S. Merrimon.

FOR THE SUPERIOR COURT BENCH: 3rd Dist., H. G. Conner, of Wilson. Walter Clark, of Wake. E. T. Boykin, of Sampson. W. J. Montgomery, of Cabarrus. J. F. Graves, of Surry. A. C. Avery, of Burke.
J. H. Merrimon, of Buncombe. FOR THE SOLECITORSHIP : 1st Dist., J. H. Blount, of Perquimans. D. Worthington, of Martin. Swift G-lloway, of Wayne. J. A. Long, of Durham.

B. F. Long, of Iredell. R B. Glenn; of Forsyth. W. H. Bower, of aldwell. F. I. Osborne, of Mecklenburg. G. S. Ferguson, of Haywood. Notice. The democratio delegates to the 2d congressional district convention are hereby notified to meet at Wilson, September 1st, at 4 p m. to nominate a

O. H. Allen, of Duplin.

Frank McNeill, of Rockingham.

The democratic trict will please copy.

R. B. PERBLES, The democratic papers within said dis-Ch'm Dem. Ex. Com. 2d Cong. Dis.

ELSEWHERE in this issue will be found a short but pointed letter from a recognized authority on the filtration of river water supplies.

PRESIDENT DIAZ, of Mexico, instructs t e Mexican courts to be more careful in arresting and trying foreigners. The t is one result of the Cutting affair.

ELSEWHERE we print the gist of an address the American free trade league has issued to the country. It must Le understood, however, that the freetraders do not aim at a removal of all tariff taxation.

WILMINGTON, too, it seems, slightly shocked by the earthquake, but then we are all shocked to find that our South Atlantic region, hitherto exempt, is not beyond the reach of seismic influences. Our towns and villages have not been built with earthquakes in view, and if we are to be shocked to any great extent in future we should like our wise men to tell us so.

THERE is nothing more noticeable now-a-days than the great efficiency of the Asheville Citizen, the leading paper of western Carolina, in the cause of sound democracy. The polished pen of Cameron is admirably sustained by the tast and experience of Stone and the po-I tiest seumen of Furman. That trio of the press is hard to beat, and is one of which the west should be proud indeed.

One of the most striking features of Blaine's opening speech was the assault on prohibition. Ex-Governor St. John has taken up the cudgels in reply, and he applies them not only with vigor but with venom: He says Blaine is a falsifier, the idol of a rotting political machine, and a charlatan par excellence. Of course the once plumed knight will be heard from again in return, and as Mr. St. John holds that the main purpose of prohibition is to "smash both the democratic and republican parties into smithereens," we are disposed to urge on both parties so this latest contest to the end that they may politically make minee-meat of each other.

Texy are having it hot and heavy up in Maine. There are three tickets in the field there, a democratic, a republican and a prohibition ticket, and the republicans are in a "state of mind," since the prohibitionists who have heretofore worked for the election of the republican ticket, are this year working for themselves alone. The triangular contest is becoming warm, and the outlook is not unfavorable to the success of the democrats. Mr. Blaine has already begun to stump the State for the reput licans, and he is to be followed by Lo gan, Hale, Frye, Gen Gibson, of Ohio Geo. B. Loring, of Massachutts, and other great republican lights, including Reed and Boutelle, while Senator-Vcorhees and Kenna, and Gen. Roger A. Pryor, of New York, are to do duty for the democrats. In the last guber natorial vote in Maine the total vote was 142,107: Republican 78,318; Demoeratic, 58,503; Greenback, 3,126; Pro hibition, 1,151. In the same year however, a prohibitory amendment t the constitution was adopted by a vot-

An advance sheet from the annual report for 1886 of the director of the mint shows that there are in the Federal treasury in gold bullion \$42,386,096; in silver bullion \$3,467,563; 'ngold coh \$189,529,603; in silver dollars \$181 253,566; in fractional silver coin \$28 904,681; in gold certificates \$55,129, 870; in silver certificates \$27,861,450; in United States notes \$41,118 316; in national bank notes \$4,034,416; and there are in gold coin \$104,530,587; in silver dollars \$6,757,263; in frectional

NEWS AND OBSERVER. \$1,812,290; in United States notes 79,656,783; in national bank notes 25,129,938; in fractional currency \$452,361, making a total of \$262,698, 56. In the banks other than national and in general circulation' there are in gold coin \$254,259,840; in silver dollars \$45,712.457; in fractional silver coin \$43.241,512; in gold certificates \$34,597,945; in silver certificates \$86,-303,935; in United States notes \$225, 963,362; in national bank notes \$282, 535,100; and in fractional currency \$6,499,059, making a total of \$979, 113,210. This makes the total circuation of the country \$1,815,500,391, the figures all being revised to July 1,

BALEIGH AS AN FOUCATIONAL CEN-

THE opening of the schools for th ensuing session suggests the great advantages this beautiful city of Raleigh possesses as an educational centre. The climate of the city is healthful and is pleasant the year round. Our situation is such that the extremes of both heat and cold are avoided and the result is a mildness of weather through all the seasons that is remarkable. It would be difficult to find a pleasanter place of residence on the continent. The admirable institutions of learning for both sexes which have long been established here are fully equipped for the training of hundreds and have already acquired for themselves such reputations for thoroughness and care in all departments of education that it is unnecessary to speak further them here. The numerous graduates they have in the highest circles of every section of the State and of the South generally attest the value of the instruction they impart and our purpose candidate for Congress and appoint an is simply to call attention in a general executive committee for the district. way to the offers they make to all who have children to educate. The society of the city is refined and intelligent in a high degree. The city itself is not large enough to labor under the disadvantages as regards education of a great centre of population, and as the metropolis of the most conservative people in the country it has an orderliness all its own. The student of either sex finds here in the first place all the facilities for learning that he or she can desire and in the second place a cultivated, kindly, quiet people to dwell among, with all the advantages that a modern metropolis possesses. The city is readily accessible from all points of the compass, and the rates of living here are cheap. To those who fear the bug-a-boo of liquor-selling there is now the additional advantage that Raleigh is absolutely "dry," and the establishment of the State industrial school here, which is now assured, will afford such opportunities for manual training as can be had at few points in the country. All these facts hurriedly brought together indicate the excellence of Raleigh as an educational centre. It will be well for people generally to take the matter into consideration, and for our own people to seek in every way to foster this large, growing and most creditable educational

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRECULTUR AND THE PRESS.

interest in our midst.

Tue North Carolina Farmer says : 'The State agricultural department publishes a monthly bulletin with State money, at 25 cents per year to subscribers and the Progressive Farmer asks the question, 'Is it right for the State government, or any department, to enter the field of public journalism as a competitor of private enterprise, using the public money for that purpose. We think the Bulletin should be confined in its publications to the work of the department and circulated free as other public documents. The State government, in all of its departments, is but an agency of the people supported by taxes derived from their business. For the agent to supplant the business of the people is to subvert one of the most vital principles of democratic government, which is protection to the property of the citizen. In this case it measurably injures or destroys it. As we understand, it, the function of government is to enforce justice and order. and within certain bounds, State developement-not competitive traffic against the citizen. What is the opinion of the brethren of the press?"

On considering the subject we are not prepared to say that the department ought to make no publications which to some extent might interfere with the circulation of private newspapers. But on the other hand it seems quite clear that it ought not to publish such matter as necessarily puts its bulletins in competition with established agricultural

There is a medium which ought to be observed-to publish whatever of interest the department has to promulgate but to avoid entering into competition with the newspapers. This medium we think the department keeps in view and tries to observe. In the second place, the department does not solicit subscribers, but mails its Bulletin free to such worthy farmers as apply for it, using, however, such precautions as the postal laws make necessary.

We have heard that the department declined to make arrangements with wo papers that wished it to take several undred c pies for distribution and was because of this severely attacked by the newspapers referred to. This action on the part of the department was based on grounds similar to those now urged by the Farmer, to-wit: That public moneys ought not to be used to interfere the competition between private papers. We think therefore that the department recognizes the principle mentioned by the Farmer and seeks to void doing violence to it. It has however, to communicate with the publie and cannot do so with such satisfactory results as by means of Bulletins.

Elsewhere we print, as further "interestin' readin'," a card from "late in fractional currency \$2,667, making chairman" Mott, as he is called by the a total of \$573,688,228. In bolting republicans, on the Kilkenny the national banks of the country cat situation in the republican party. It will be seen that the "late chairman" silver ouin \$2,913,304; in gold certifi-cutes \$11,445,430; in silver certificates pute the edicts of his high might less

and then settles to his own satisfaction at least the hash of Judge Thomas Settle. He speaks right out in meetin' and what he says will doubtless be of general interest. It shows how wide is the split in what remains of the republican party and makes clear the fact that there can be no healing of the breach which has been made. It indicates the Donnybrook Fair condition of things, that is to say that every mother's son crack the skull of every other mother's son wherever and whenever it appears. This is the natural end of a party of spoils merely; a party that lived only to fatten upon the plunder of the people and that has fallen apart as soon as the public teat was withdrawn from its mouth. It shows the utter unworthiness of the republican party of popular support, and it cannot fail to result in great good to the people. The passing away of so corrupt an organization is the sunrise of the day of honest and economical government, of protection of the rights of all classes, and of encouragement of all the material industries that are calculated to make the State prosperous, on which we have entered under democratic auspices. We congratulate our people on the complete disruption of the enemy's forces as made plain by the fierce blasts and counter-blasts we have printed lately from beyond the lines. This disruption, however, should lead us to look out all the more sharply for the danger of independentism socalled which it engenders. The democratic party has now to meet the many nondescripts who enter the field under all sorts of disguises but who will generally be found on examination to be simon-pure republicans. It used once to be said "scratch a Russian and you'll find a Tartar.' With equal truth it may be said nowadays scratch an independent and you will find a republican. Let good democrats therefore, keep a sharp look-out for the political gysscutuses now disporting themselves in every direction and see that they are properly muzzled and gagged in due time, to the end that party organization, so necessary to the general welfare, may receive no hurt and that the best interests of the people may be subserved.

Macon county was not represented in the State convention by a proxy. Her delegates were detained at home, but they made no proxy. No one present was authorized to vote for Macon.

Henderson Notes.

THE NEW M. E. CHURCH, &C. orrespondence of the NEWS AND OBSERVER

Handerson, Aug. 30, 1886. By the courtesy of Mr. Frank Wood. architect and builder, we are permitted to present the readers of the News and to wait and hereby give notice that they OBSERVER with a description of the new will, in due time call a State convention M. E. church building now in course of erection here. The size of the church | State and electoral ticket for the camis 45 feet by 70 feet, with an extension paign of 1888, and to elect delegates on rear, end for choir room and pulpit, for the State at large to the national reand will be built of brick, with a slate publican convention. roof. There will be two rooms for wor- It IRO ARTICLE OF THE PLAN OF ORGANI-

ship. The main audrence room, with a seating capacity of 440, extends the entire length of the church and is entered through a lobby at the base of the teen feet square and from it two sets of access from both Garnet and Church streets. From this tower lobby one may enter the audience room direct by the north aisle or by means of a rear aisle may pass along to the centre and south aisles and also by a neat enclosed stairway to the gallery above. At the opposite end of the audience room a gothic recess will be made to accommodate the choir and organ, and directly in front of this be located the pulpit. The general style of this audience room will be gothic. Large cathedral windows with beveled jams will afford ample light and care will be taken to secure the best acoustic properties. Beneath the audience room there will be a vestry or Sunday school room forty feet square, with an entrance from Church street, an enclosed stairway also connecting it with the main audience room. The entire height of the building from the foundation to the ridge of the roof will be about sixty feet; the height of the main audience room in the centre twenty-five feet; the tower about 120

feet above the street level. Mr. Geo. Orenshaw, of this place. has invented a tobacco orderer, which he claims can be manufactured at a small cost, and do as efficient work as the costly steam arrangements now in use. It is a very simple contrivance, and as shown in his foundry yard gives promise of performing what he claims

An Odd Fellows lodge has been organized here; Mr. A. L. Daingerfield, Noble Grand, and Mr. J. L. H. Missillier, District Deputy. They have secured a five years lease of the third story of the new Lehman building, now nearing completion, and will have one of the handsomest lodge rooms in

Rev. J. M. Atkinson, D. D., of Raleigh, was here Saturday on his way to Grassy Creek Presbyterian church in Granville county, where he was to install Rev. Carr Moore as pastor. Mr. S. Otho Wilson spent Sunday in

Henderson. It is reported that steel cell manufacturers are putting in bids at a lively rate for the contract for furnishing the new

Crop prospects are greatly improved and the indications are that we will have

is reliable: . "A trot took place at the new trotting park at Birmingham We inesday, between Deacon Steinman's Flatfoot and William Cowles' Ansonia for a purse of \$400. The Deacon's horse won in straight heats. Best time, 2 151 There were about two thousand persons present. The betting was

Rooms of the Republican State Frecu-tive Committee. with gloves off. He pays his respects to Messrs. Harris and Keogh in turn

STATESVILLE, N. C., Aug. 23, 1886. To the Republicans of the State of North Carolina ; The republican State executive committee, after due deliberation among

themselves and consultation with many prominent friends, verbally and by letter, from different parts of the State decided on the 10th instant, at R. leigh. that they would not call a State convention this year. Every member of the committee and all others present at of the republicans is disposed to the meeting for consultation agreed that there should be no nominations, even if a convention should be held. The purpose of Messrs. Logan Harris and Thos. B. Keogh, who were present and engaged in the discussion, was to have a State convention to get a new executive committee. It was unanimously agreed that it would be unwise to have a political contest in an election for judges for our courts. The -candidates for judge could not canvass, or otherwise engage in political controversies, and the result of such an election would decide no political issue. To hold a State convention for the purpose only of electing a State executive committee would entail a heavy expense and a great inconvenience to our party friends all over the State, and there was no necessity for it. The committee regrets that there is no State political election this year. If there were they would call a convention to put a State ticket in the field and welcome the contest.

JUDICIAL, SENATORIAL AND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS. In deciding not to have a State conventon this committee does not mean to prescribe or indicate any course of policy to be pursued in the congressional, judicial and senstorial districts and counties. Each executive committee and convention, when called in such districts and counties, are supreme within their respective jurisdictions and must each act, as they have a right to do, for

DEMOCRATIC RULE.

Generally, in all parts of the country, the depression in business has never been so great as now, and there is no immediate prospect ahead for better times. Labor goes unrewarded, the small holdings of the land owner are growing less, the large holdings growing arger, the purchasing power of money increasing, the rewards of labor declining, the rich growing richer, the poor growing poorer; the wage earners of the country neglected and oppressed and the combination of millionaire railroad syndicates, under the guise of protection against hostile legislation and labor strikes, ruling and directing the governmental polity. And this under demo-

cratic rule. This committee repeat that they year, but as there is no State or national election, they are unwilling to conduct one in an election for justices of the supreme court. They therefore decide for the purpose of nominating a full

A question was raised as to the power of this committee to dis pense with a convention of the party, tower, which is located at the corner of although those who contended for the the church. This tower will be four- negative of this proposition agree that no ticket should be nominated by the stone steps will afford easy and pleasant | conventien, and admit that its sole office should be to appoint a State committee This would lead to the anomaly of hold ing a State convention for no other purpose. True it is that the plan of organization declares that committee shall be bi-ennially appointed by the State convention, but it nowhere directs that the committee shall call a convention every two years. While it is true that the plan of organization contemplates biennial conventions, it is equally true that i contemplates biennial nominations, and further that it contemplates the calling of conventions for the purpose of making nominations; and when there is no intention to nominate, there was, and is, no reason for a convention. It is a maxim of law that where the reason of the rule ceases, the rule itself should cease; and so, when it is conceded by all that no nominations are to be made. the reason and intention of this clause in the plan (which is the law of the party) fails, and the clause itself has no application. Suppose the election laws of the State had been so changed that there would be no election this year. would the committee be compelled to call a State convention? Clearly not, because when we read the law according to its spirit and purpose it is plain that such action is not required, although by its title it may appear otherwise. Then if no convention need be called in the case supposed, why should it be in the case before us, when all admit that no nominations are to be made? By refusing to call a convention the

committee does not abr ga'e its power or abandon the party whos State organization it represents. It is a settled principle of party organization that its authorized agents continue until their successors are lawfully appointed. The committee has many precedents to sustain this view and notably the action of the republican executive committee for North Carolina in 1878, with Thos. B. Keogh as chairman, in refusing to call a convention and continuing to control the party organization until the

next State convention. THE BOLTERS-LOGE HARRIS AND TOM

KEOGH. Messrs. Harris & Keogh have issued call for a State convention and published an address This is for the purpose of nominating a State judicial ticket, so it declares, but their sole pur--Satan has been beaten at what pose is to have a new executive commany consider one of his own games, if mittee. They so stated to the committhe following from the Hartford Times | tee. They are very hostile to some members; they cannot control them, therefore they have resorted to this revolutionary attempt to displace them. They avowed that they meant war and would make war upon them. Mr. Harris was secretary of this committee when first organized, but upon the nomination of Mr. Blaine for the presidency and the

placed, and not allowed to remain secretary. This committee removed him peremptorily, and he has never been satisfied with them since. Mr. Keogh

was heretofore chairman of the State committee, but he was left off and not

even made a member. When Keogh was hanging around Va hington asking a Republican Senate confirm his nomination for U. S. marshal this committee did not aid him in securing his confirmation, and a republican Senate refused to confirm. His bitter hostility to certain members of the committee is well known, so he and Harris bolt the organization of the party, under the pretext of desiring nominations for a State judicial ticket.

This movement of Messrs Harris & Keogh was known to us, but we confess utter surprise that Hon. Thomas Settle should have endorsed it. Had we known that judge Settle would have considered the matter at all we would have invited him, as we did many others, to meet us in committee for consultation. Had he been with us and heard the arguments, he might have changed his mind, because we had advice from lawyers abler than he. He occupying the position of judge of the United States court, and not a voter in the State, we could not think he would engage in party manipulation, therefore he was not consulted. But we remember his association with Har is and Keogh, about ten years ago, when he led the party in this State to its first defeat, then left the State for Florida, where he has ever since held a federal

The republican party of North Carolina had never been routed until judge Settle was defeated for Governor in 1876 Mr. Keogh was chairman of the executive committee, manipulated his nomination, managed his canvass, backed up by a republican administration at Washington, with ample funds from the national committee, and supported by Harris, who was then solicitor of the Raleigh superior court circuit, and now, be it remembered, these managers led the party to its defeat and disaster. Settle left for Florida, Keogh got off the committee, not to manage any more, and Harris resigned his solicitorship in dis-

Judge Settle's son, a promising young man, is a candidate for solicitor in one of the judicial districts. Of course this would naturally serve to interest the judge in a convention and a campaign. It is presumed that organization for a campaign and a State ticket would tend to bring out the vote. Besides this bolters' convention interest under the ifluence of Mr. Keogh and Dr. Wheeler is stronger, probably, in one of the counties of this district than anywhere else, and no candidate could get this support who did not favor their would welcome a political contest this convention. There are other local candidates in the State who would like a State ticket in the field to give zeal to their own campaigns. But these gen tlemen must remember that the convention signers are opposed to a ticket and will have no campaign. Outside of this these candidates and their friends should not expect of this committee that it put the whole party in the State to trouble, loss of time, the expense of holding a convention and conducting a campaign for their benefit when there was no other necessity for it, and when the party might be placed at a disadvantage by it.

It being agreed that there should be no State ticket in the field this year, what, then, is the purpose of Messrs Keogh & Co. holding a State convention? Under the plan of organization now in force the executive committee has no power to appoint delegates to any national, State or other convention

Then there can be but one purpose; that is, to elect a new executive committee, composed solely of their adherents, change the plan of organization so as to give this committee the power to appoint the delegates to the national convention, and appoint themselves and their sympathizers as delegates, knowing they would have no chance of election in a regularly constitu'ed convention.

Under the circumstances this committee assumes the right to deal with this subject just as it has. The time is short for the assembling of this bolter's convention. The party should understand all the interests at work in favor of this convention, and it is the committee's duty to give all it can, since the movement threatens the disruption of the party itself for no good cause.

Even suppose that the committee died with its last official act, and that the legal organization of the party ceased to exist, the purposes of these signers for a convention were rash and unwarrantable, except to place a ticket in the field, and to it they were all opposed. This remedy of a convention for re-organization could have been resorted to two years from now with just the same effect. As they were to nominate no ticket, why did they not issue their call for a convention in May '88, if this committee should fail to make a provision for one before that time? A proper regard for the safety of the party would have suggested this course, especially now when this committee, alive or dead, can do but two things, to-wit: Call a convention or not. If it did call one in '88, which it will do, this danger to the party would be averted, if it did not this remedy would remain the same as

Respectfully submitted for the com-J. J. Morr, chairman.

Diocese of North Carolina.

BISHOP LYMAN'S APPOINTMENTS. Sept. 1—Wednesday, St. Andrew's, Buncombe 5-Sunday, Trinity church, Asheville. " 8 p m., Trinity chapel, Ashe-

9-Thursday, 8 p. m., Morganton.

10-Friday, 8 p. m., Statesville, 12-Sunday, Winston. -Tuesday, Walnut (ove. Holy Communion at all morning services, collections for diocesan missions.

MOST EXCELLENT. J. J. Atkins, Chief of Police, Knoxville Tenn., writes: "My family and I are beneciaries of your most excellent medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; having found it to be all that you claim for it, desire to testify to its virtue. My friends to whom I have recommended it, praise it at every op-

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption heavy, with Flatfoot the favorite, and the church-going element in that section are highly elated."

adoption of the platform at Chicago, the church-going element in that section Mr. Harris made war upon Mr. Blaine and the platform, for sich he was distant all Drug Stores, Large Size \$1. Fall Superior Courts, 1886.

FIRST DISTRICT-JUDGE SHIPP. Currituck-September 6, 1 week. Camden-September 18, 1 week. Pasquotank-September 20, 1 week Perquimans - September 27, 1 week. Chowan - October 4, 1 week. Gates-Otober, 11, 1 week. Hertford-October 25, 2 weeks-Hertford-December 20,1 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 wrek. Pamilco-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,

THIRD DISTRICT- JUDGE SHEPHERD Franklin-August 16, 1 week. Franklin-November 15, 1 week. Martin-September 6, 2 weeks. Martir !- 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 23, 2 weeks. P. URTH DISTRICT - JUEGE PHILLIPS Waket-July 12, 2 weeks. Wake *- August 3:1, 2 weeks. Waki +- September 27, 2 weeks. Wake-*October 25; 3 weeks. Wayne-July 26, 2 weeks. Wayne-September 13, 2 weeks.

Harnett-August 9, 1 week. Johnston-August 16, 2 weeks. FIFTH DISTRICT - JUDGE CONNOR. Orange-August 9, 1 week. Orange-November 8, 1 week. Caswel!-August 16, 1 week. Caswell-November 15, 1 week. Person-August 28, 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.

Wayne* - Le ober 18, 1 week.

Durham-Uctober 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. Luplin-reptember 6, 1 week. Duplin-November 29, 2 weeks. Pender-Sept: mber 18, I week. New Hanover .- September 27, 2 weeks. Sampson-O ober 11, 2 weeks. Sampson-Dec mber 13, 1 week. Carteret-October 25, 1 weck. Onslow-November 8, 1 week.

SEVENTH DISTRICT- JUDGE GILMER. Cumberland +- July 26, 1 week. Cumberland +- November 8, 1 week. (umberland .- November 15, 2 weeks. Columbus-August 2, 1 week. Moore-August 16 2 weeks. Moore-December 6, 2 weeks. Robeson-August 80, 2 weeks. Roberon-October 11, 2 weeks. Ansout-September 18, 1 week. Anson*-November 29, 1 week Brunswick-September 20, 1 week. Richmond-Bertember 27, 2 weeks. Richmond - Decemiter 20, 1 week.

EIGHTH DISTRICT- JUDGE BOYEIM. Iredell-August 9, 2 weeks. Iredell-November 8, 2 weeks. Rowan-August 24, 2 weeks. Rowan-November 23, 2 weeks. Davidson-September 6, 2 veeks. Davidson-December 6, 1 week. Randolph-September 20, 2 weeks. Montgomery-October 4, 2 weeks. Stanly-October 18, 2 weeks. Labarru | - November 1, 1 week. NINTH DISTRICT-JUDGE MACRAE.

Rockingham- July 26, 2 weeks. Rockingham-November 8, 1 week. Blokes-August 9, 2 weeks. Stokes-November 15, 1 week. Furry-August 23, 2 weeks Burry-November 22, 2 weeks. Alleghany- S plember 6, 1 week. Wilkes-Bip ember 18 2 weeks. Yadkin-bestember 27, 2 wecks. Davie-October 11, 2 weeks. Forsyth-October 21, 2 weeks. TENTH DISTR OT- JUDGE MOST GOMEST.

Henderson-July 19, 8 weeks. Eurke-August 9, 2 weeks .. Ashe—August 23, 1 week.
Watauga—July 30, 1 week.
Ca'dwell—Septe ber 6, 1 week. Mitcheli-Bertember 18, 2 weeks. Yancey-Beptember 27, 2 weeks. McDowell-October 11. 2 weeks.

BLEVENTH DISTRICT-JUDGE GRAVES Alexander-July 26, 1 week. Catawbs-August 2, 1 week. Cleaveland-August 9, 2 weeks. (leaveland-October 2), 1 week. Mecklenburg *- August 20, 8 weeks. Union + - September 20, 2 weeks. Lincorn-October 4, 1 week, Gaston-October 11, 2 weeks. Rutherford-November 1, 2 weeks. Polk-November 15, 1 werk. TWELTH 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 18, 2 weeks. Jackson-September 27, 1 wtek. Macon- October 4, 1 week. Clay-October 11, 1 week. Cherokee-October 18, 2 weeks. Graham:-November 1, 1 week. Swain-Novemte 8, 2 weeks · ivil actions on y. t riminal actions only ; liv I actions only, except jul cra-s. i minal cases only, whose civil actions out riquing a just.

Don't Put it Off.

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