

NEWS AND OBSERVER.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1886.

DEMOCRATIC TICKETS.

- FOR CONGRESS: 1st Dist., Louis C. Latham, of Pitt. 2nd " Charles W. McClammy, of Pender. 3rd " John W. Graham, of Orange. 4th " Jas. W. Reid, of Rockingham. 5th " Alfred Rowland, of Robeson. 6th " John S. Henderson, of Rowan. 7th " W. H. Cowles, of Wilkes. 8th " Thos. D. Johnston, of Buncombe. FOR THE SUPERIOR COURT BENCH: For Chief Justice, Hon. W. N. H. Smith. For Associate Justices, Hon. Thos. S. Asst. and Hon. A. S. Merrimon. FOR THE SUPERIOR COURT BENCH: 3rd Dist., H. G. Connor, of Wilcox. 4th " Walter Clark, of Wake. 5th " K. T. Boykin, of Sampson. 6th " W. J. Montgomery, of Cabarrus. 9th " J. F. Graves, of Surry. 10th " A. C. Avery, of Burke. 12th " J. H. Merrimon, of Buncombe. FOR THE SOLICITORSHIP: 1st Dist., J. H. Blount, of Perquimans. 2nd " D. Worthington, of Martin. 3rd " Swift G. Howay, of Wayne. 4th " J. A. Long, of Durham. 5th " O. H. Allen, of Durham. 6th " Frank McNeill, of Rockingham. 7th " R. F. Long, of Iredell. 8th " R. B. Glenn, of Forsyth. 9th " W. H. Bower, of Caldwell. 10th " F. L. Osborne, of Mecklenburg. 11th " G. S. Ferguson, of Haywood.

They say that envoy Sedgewick has been captured by the Mexicans, that is to say that he was led into a riotous orgy by the gilded youth of the Mexican capital. But the report lacks confirmation.

Gen. JOHNSTONE JONES and Hon. H. A. GUDGER have accepted the nominations for the house tendered them by the Buncombe convention, their friends having urged them to take this course.

New York's railway tie-up has finally ended satisfactorily to all concerned and the travel of the metropolis once more flows on unimpeded. As usual, the towns who lost most by the strike were strikers.

They are now regaled with the news of a coming cold wave and predictions of a winter to be early and severe. There have for some time been made. These are signs that the backbone of summer has been broken.

The scholarly J. R. Randall, one of the editors of the Augusta Chronicle, is writing up western North Carolina in his paper. That he is doing it well we need not say, but he could not do it better than the subject deserves.

The fact that injury was done to property six miles distant by the explosion of a powder magazine on the outskirts of Chicago, Sunday, shows again that the storage of violent explosives should not be permitted near centres of population.

It is now alleged in print for the first time that in 1882 a plot was formed in the Home Club, of New York, to assassinate Grand Master Workman Powderly. The story is rather shaky, but inasmuch as the Home Club is an offshoot of the Paris commune it is not unreasonable to suppose that that organization would stick at nothing.

The encouraging crop outlook of this immediate section as compared with that of last year at this time is a very gratifying entity. Elsewhere in this issue it is dwelt upon at some length. We congratulate our farmers on the improvement, and trust—believe indeed—that it but precedes a coming era of genuine prosperity, such as we have not known since the war, and which will be due largely, we have no doubt, to the confidence generally inspired by a democratic administration.

It is said now that Mr. Tilden's will is so defective that it cannot stand the scrutiny of the courts. It is therefore to be contested to the end that the property may be divided share and share alike among the heirs. We hope the New Orleans young lady will not fail to get her \$100,000. How strange it is, though, that no lawyer seems to be shrewd enough to make a will that will hold water.

The Mrs. Rodgers who has been elected master-workman of a Knight of Labor district in Illinois seems to be a veritable Portia. Three years ago she was supreme judge of her district and by her rulings it is said is even now considered the fairest and most impartial officer who ever held the position. In one case which she was called upon to decide her rulings stand as precedents throughout the country and are often cited. We are glad to note in addition that she has no sympathy with the doctrine of the anarchists.

The democratic leaders of New York are still discussing the question of a State convention. There is only one candidate to be named—a candidate for the court of appeals—and it is urged by the anti-convention people that as the office to be filled is not a political one, the duty of naming the candidate can well be left to the State committee. On the other hand, it is strongly urged that a convention is necessary to the end not only that a candidate be regularly named, but that an opportunity may be had to retire one member of the State committee who has turned out to be no credit to his party, and that a positive expression of opinion may be secured from the party in favor of the ordering of a constitutional convention to be held next year, a measure which is considered of prime importance to the interest of the workingman. At last account the question remained in statu quo.

THE 22 DISTRICT.

The democrats of the 22 district meet today at Wilson, and having a better chance than usual this year of securing the presence in Congress of a man who will represent the better elements of the population, we trust they will agree upon one who will be able to pluck success from the existing uncertainty. So far it does not appear that O'Hara will induce his party opponent, by purchase or otherwise, to withdraw, and it is asserted that these dusky aspirants are not unequally matched in strength. O'Hara has a pretty tight grip on a large part of his constituency, but, on the other hand, there are many who say that he is never seen among darkies except at nominating and election times, and that he holds himself too much above the black man anyhow, being himself of a ginger-cake hue. These latter are flocking to the standard of Abbott, who is as black as the ace of spades and the result is a pretty equally outlook for the incumbent. It is thus not impossible for the democrats to elect a man and we earnestly hope our friends may this time be enabled to secure a representation of the intelligence and property of the district. It would be a glorious thing to have a solid democratic delegation from the State. Let us all work faithfully to that end.

The chapter on the tariff in the democratic campaign book presents some very interesting figures. The gist of the tariff matter as between the democratic and republican parties is put in this forcible and altogether conclusive way: "The professed policy of the republican party in opposing a reduction of the tariff is protection to American labor and industries. A glance at the census statistics of population and those engaged in the various gainful avocations is sufficient to demonstrate that their tariff is restrictive and not protective. According to the census of 1880 the total population of the United States was 50,155,783. Of this population the total number engaged in all gainful occupations was 17,392,099. The subdivisions of said occupations of said occupations were as follows: Agriculture, 7,670,493; professional and personal service, 4,074,238; manufacturing, mechanics and mining, 3,837,112; trade and transportation, 1,810,256. The principal subdivisions of said total occupied in manufacturing, mechanical and mining were: Carpenters and joiners, 373,143; milliners, dressmakers and seamstresses, 235,401; miners, 234,228; boot and shoemakers, 194,079; blacksmiths, 172,726; cotton mill operatives, 169,771; tailors and tailoresses, 133,756; painters and varners, 126,556; iron and steel workers and shop operatives, 114,039; masons (brick and stone), 102,473; machinists, 101,130; woolen mills operatives, 88,010; engineers and firemen, 79,628. The democratic policy of taxation is to commence at the head of the list, and as far as possible to equal and exact justice to the whole 50,155,783 people, the 17,392,099 in all occupations, and all others to the foot of the column, including of course, the manufacturers. The republican policy, as exemplified by its practice, is to commence near the foot of the list and protect the manufacturers regardless of and at the expense of the people, the farmers and those in other occupations. But even in this small effort they fail by practically restricting the manufacturers to a home market of 50,000,000 consumers, instead of allowing them by a better and more profitable policy to supply the 5,000,000,008 in the markets of the world.

PRINCE ALEXANDER has resumed his petty throne, and most of Europe is now laughing at the Czar for trying to get up a revolution without revolutionists. The Prince has been received most enthusiastically and affectionately on his return by all classes, and it can not be doubted that few of his people took part in his deposition. The Czar simply struck before the iron was hot. He misunderstood the temper of the Bulgarians and of the rest of Europe, and he is therefore reduced to the necessity of making explanations that render him ridiculous. He may be expected to draw in his horns and to lie low like Brer Rabbit again for awhile, but he need not be expected to give up permanently his idea of extending his dominions in the direction of Constantinople and the Adriatic, for that is firmly fixed in his brain and will be steadily pursued as a policy as it has been heretofore.

The latest thing in jewelry is a curious little article which is said to be more efficacious in bringing good luck than even the traditional horseshoe. It is said to have originated in Egypt in the years when the pyramids were vogue, and bears the original name of Oudj, which signifies happiness tempered with good luck. It is a thin, flat, oblong metal intaglio, and bears the eye of the Sun-god Horus, from which a tear drop falls, intended to represent the mysterious origin of the river Nile. The Pharaohs regarded it as a talisman, it is further said, capable of warding off adversity as well as of promoting prosperity, and it is found sculptured on the rocks, out on pillars, and engraved on mummy cases. Infashionable circles it is speedily becoming all the vogue.

Not a few of the new fall costumes of cheviot, tweed, camel's hair, and other woollen goods, and also of dark-colored foulard and faille Francaise, are made with removable hoods. These are added to a tailor-made house dress when a promenade is to be taken, and, without adding much to the weight or the warmth of a gown, they alter the character of it slightly, giving it more the appearance of a walking gown. The shape of the hood has a great deal to do with its good or bad effect, as a bunchy, rounded owl is ungraceful to most heads, while a narrow pointed one, pressed to its flat, is generally becoming.

Reply to the Address.

A WITHERING REPLY TO DR. MOTT—HARVEY CARRIES THE WAR INTO AFRICA AND BLISTERS THE REPUBLICAN BOSS. TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE STATE: Dr. John J. Mott, ex-chairman, under date of August 23, 1886, issues an address explaining why the late republican committee refused to call a convention, and says this address is "respectfully submitted for the committee." From the character of this paper I have no idea that Col. Humphrey, judge Russell, Mr. White and Mr. Smith, ever saw the matter contained therein until it was published by the defunct and officious ex-chairman. It bears the marks of imbecility from beginning to end, and must have been penned when the author was bordering on senile mania. The attacks on Mr. Keogh and myself are not worthy of notice, save as they serve to convince the public mind that Dr. Mott is much more fitted for the mad antics of a Jersey bill in a shina shop than to lead the 125,000 North Carolina republicans. But for pure unadulterated impudence the attack on judge Thomas Settle, taken the cake. The idea that John J. Mott, who was never heard of in connection with the republican party until long after judge Settle and others had organized and won the victories of 1867 and 1868, and placed the State in the hands of the republicans, should presume to attempt to prejudice judge Settle in the minds of the republicans of North Carolina, surpasses the sublimest impudence that ever ran riot in the diseased brain of an ex-revener. The idea is so supremely ridiculous that when my friend Thomas P. Devereux read the address he at once exclaimed that Mott & Co., assaulting judge Settle reminded him of a parcel of tykes attacking an American eagle. "Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." If the ex-chairman had possessed ability sufficient to manage the smallest township in the State, he would have known that the effect of an attack from the head centre of the internal revenueing on judge Settle would have served to rally the republicans of the State to the convention call as no other name in the State could do. And when judge Settle in 1876 was making the grandest canvass that mortal man ever made; when he was day after day fighting battles with a giant, and bearing himself like the brave and honorable and fearless man that he is, where was John J. Mott? Echo answers here? And because judge Settle expressed the opinion that Mott & Company had committed a gross wrong in not calling a State convention, this revenue autocrat presumes to lay his unholy hands upon Tom Settle, senior. And as one republican I desire to know, and ask for a written answer, from Col. Humphrey, judge Russell, Mr. E. A. White and Mr. John R. Smith, if they are responsible and endorse this attack on judge Settle?

The ex-chairman says the committee will call a State convention in 1888. If they do Messrs. Mott, Humphrey, Russell, White and Smith will all be in attendance upon said convention. The republicans of North Carolina will not be there, because they will never rally again under the lead of men who have sought to betray and destroy the party and who are part and parcel of the now infamous internal revenue ring. And if Mott & Company will not call a convention in 1888, their saying that they will call one in 1888 is not to be believed, for one moment. Their conduct has been such that anything they may say is not to be accepted as true without conclusive proof, and anything they may do is open to the gravest suspicion of being a veiled effort to wreck and ruin the party.

The ex-leader says "when there is no intention to nominate (candidates), there was, and is, no reason for a convention." The sentiment that comes up from all parts of the State is for a State judicial ticket. The republicans in convention assembled must say whether they intend to nominate or not. Mott and company have chosen to say they will not nominate candidates, and in accordance with their rule or policy they undertake to boss and dominate the whole party, and to drive republicans into submission to their treacherous acts. Make the necessity and then take advantage of it. Such action is not dissimilar to that of the highwayman who puts his pistol to the head of the traveler and says, "I have gambled away my estate and now your money or your life." The late committee did all they could to ruin the party; having done this, Mott, who says he is their mouth-piece, endeavors to injure such republicans as judge Thomas Settle, because for once he finds that the iron hands of the revenueers have been removed, and he is beginning to become acquainted with the estimation in which he is held by the free men of the republican party. To be thwarted in a great scheme of jobbery laid out for 1888, and to see his precious little bubble burst before it was fairly wafted to the breeze, is too much for this would-be-autocrat and tyrant of the republican party. His anger and fury will not be more potent in this contest against the right of the republicans to govern themselves according to the law they made for themselves than a gnat buzzing around the State-house. And when the republicans of the State become thoroughly acquainted with the action of Mott & Co., their bedraggled condition will be pitiable in the extreme.

In extending that the refusal to call a convention does not abrogate the late committee's power or abandon the party, the ex-chairman quotes the action of the State committee in 1878, when Mr. Thomas B. Keogh was chairman. There was then no plan of organization in existence that controlled the action of that committee. The ex-chairman knows this full well, yet he would mislead the people by implying that the present plan of organization was in existence in 1878. The ex-chairman knows that the present plan of organization was adopted by the republican State convention in 1880, in defiance of his opposition and over the votes of delegates whose way he paid to and from Raleigh simply to register his will. He knows that it was adopted to prevent the very action taken, when it was decided not to call a State convention. The madness of the ex-chairman is

so great that he furnishes a strong argument against himself in his address. He says a State ticket would help other candidates, and their proceeds to impeach the motives of judge Settle, because his son is a candidate for solicitor, and others who expect to be favorably by saying their object in favoring a convention is to help themselves. Every republican desires to elect all the candidates of his party. It seems that ex-revener Mott does not. He is opposed to running a State judicial ticket because it would help republican candidates for the various offices to be filled this year. Such contradiction in the limits of the buffalard address is more evidence of the imbecility of the writer, and that he is in no condition to address anybody. But the most unblushing statement that was ever made, and that without any foundation but the contortions of a maddled brain, is the assertion that the purpose of those who favor the call for a republican State convention is to change the plan of organization so as to allow the new State committee to elect the delegates to the next national republican convention. The ex-chairman knows that we are fighting to maintain the plan of organization and to prevent its absolute and unconditional repeal as attempted by Mott & Company, and this charge is just simply an assertion that is unqualifiedly false, and its statement was a free waste of the truth, as is well known to the ex-chairman.

It is a fact full of suggestion to the ex-chairman that since the call for a convention was issued not a republican, whose reputation is coequal with the boundaries of his county, has come to the aid of Mott and company. County after county has endorsed the call for a convention and have appointed delegates; and meetings are announced for almost every day from now until September the 22d to elect delegates to the State convention. The hand-writing on the wall is too plain, and the ex-boss writes in his death agony, with no one to pity and no hand to save.

To be consistent the ex-boss must now make a personal attack upon ex-judge Ralph B. Buxton, who is in full sympathy with those who favor a State convention. Judge Buxton possesses the confidence and respect of the republican party, and anything the ex-chairman may say about him will only have the same effect as his assaults on judge Settle.

Mr. Sydenham B. Alexander, who was temporary chairman of the late democratic State convention, said in his speech that the failure of Mott & Company to call a State convention was an admission that the republican party has no cause of complaint against the democratic party. This declaration which makes the republican party an endorser of democratic administration, when in fact there is now more ground for just complaint than at any time within the past ten years, is the legitimate effect of the rancid treason of Mott & Company. The declaration of Mr. Alexander ought into open revolt against the men who furnished the cause for this base slander upon their principles and their record as republicans in the days that tried men's souls. No cause of complaint! May God save the mark. It is simply in effect to blot the republican party out of existence. Recognizing this fact the tantrums of the ex-chairman when he read the remarks of Mr. Alexander must have been of such character as to have greatly alarmed any experts on insanity who may have been present. And yet Mr. Alexander was fully warranted in his assertion by the refusal to call a convention.

The ex-chairman says we desire to appoint ourselves delegates to the next national republican convention through the new State committee to be elected on the 22d. The man who voted for himself in the constitutional convention of 1875, and thereby became president of that body, and then betrayed his party and handed it, tied hand and foot, over to the control of his life-long enemies, has now passed into history, and is execrated, abhorred and contemned by all North Carolina republicans. And John J. Mott, by his betrayal of the republican party into the hands of its mortal enemies, by his refusal to call a convention and by attempting to prevent the assembling of the republicans of the State in convention on the 22d of September, has justly earned the right to be ranked along with Edward Ransom.

The address shows plainly that the late committee is already whipped and on the run. They should be rammed to the wall and kept there. Show them no quarter. Let them understand that there is no half-way ground in this fight. Let them know that the republicans of the State intend to take their own affairs out of the hands of the ex-revener and manage them in their own way; that they intend not only to do this in 1886, but also in 1888; and that they do not intend to regard any disorganizing movement that these internal revenue bosses may set on foot; but to reorganize the party on the absolute charge of the campaign in '88. And the charge that we are bolters or any other rabid vapors of the enraged and de-throned chairman, will have no more effect upon those who intend to have a convention, than the idle words of the blue western hills have upon the corrugated brow of the ex-revenue boss, who sits in his dell beside the placid waters of the Catawba and contemplates the inexorable fact that even the occupation of a revenue boss must end sooner or later and this time much sooner than was desired or expected. In the meantime the republicans of the different counties should continue to hold conventions and appoint delegates. Arrangements have been made with the railroads for reduced fare. Already we are promised delegates from most of the counties and a large crowd of republicans who have not been here since the revenueers took charge of the party have promised to be present and aid our deliberations with their wisdom and experience. J. C. L. HARRIS, Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 31, 1886.

Fall Superior Courts, 1886.

- FIRST DISTRICT—JUDGE SHIFF. Carrick—September 6, 1 week. Camden—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, 2 weeks. Iredell—October 25, 1 week. Washington—October 31, 1 week. Tyrrell—November 7, 1 week. Dare—November 14, 1 week. Hyde—November 21, 1 week. Pamlico—November 28, 1 week. Beaufort—November 29, 2 weeks. SECOND DISTRICT—JUDGE GINGER. Warren—September 20, 2 weeks. Northampton—October 4, 2 weeks. Edgecombe—October 18, 2 weeks. Bertie—November 1, 2 weeks. Halifax—November 8, 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. Martin—December 6, 2 weeks. Wayne—September 20, 2 weeks. Greene—October 4, 2 weeks. Vance—October 18, 2 weeks. Wilson—November 1, 2 weeks. Nash—November 22, 2 weeks. FIFTH DISTRICT—JUDGE PHILLIPS. Wake—July 19, 2 weeks. Wake—August 27, 2 weeks. Wake—October 25, 2 weeks. Wayne—July 26, 2 weeks. Wayne—September 23, 2 weeks. Wayne—October 18, 2 weeks. Harnett—August 9, 1 week. Johnston—August 16, 2 weeks. FIFTH DISTRICT—JUDGE OSBORN. Orange—August 9, 1 week. Orange—November 1, 2 weeks. Caswell—August 16, 1 week. Caswell—November 15, 1 week. Person—August 23, 1 week. Person—November 22, 1 week. Guilford—August 30, 2 weeks. Guilford—December 1, 2 weeks. Granville—September 18, 2 weeks. Granville—November 29, 2 weeks. Alamance—September 27, 2 weeks. 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 1, 2 weeks. Duplin—November 29, 2 weeks. Duplin—September 18, 2 weeks. New Hanover—September 27, 2 weeks. Sampson—October 13, 1 week. Carteret—October 25, 1 week. Onslow—November 8, 1 week. SEVENTH DISTRICT—JUDGE GILMER. Cumberland—July 26, 1 week. Cumberland—November 1, 1 week. Columbus—August 2, 1 week. Moore—August 16, 2 weeks. Moore—December 6, 2 weeks. Robeson—August 30, 2 weeks. Robeson—November 1, 2 weeks. Anson—September 18, 1 week. Anson—November 29, 1 week. Brunswick—September 20, 1 week. Brunswick—December 20, 1 week. Richmond—December 20, 1 week. Richmond—October 25, 2 weeks. EIGHTH DISTRICT—JUDGE ROTKIN. Iredell—August 9, 2 weeks. Iredell—November 8, 2 weeks. Rowan—August 24, 2 weeks. Rowan—November 22, 2 weeks. Davidson—September 6, 2 weeks. Davidson—December 6, 1 week. Randolph—September 27, 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 1, 1 week. Surry—August 23, 2 weeks. Surry—November 22, 2 weeks. Alleghany—September 6, 1 week. Wicks—September 13, 2 weeks. Yancey—September 27, 2 weeks. Davie—October 11, 2 weeks. Forsyth—October 25, 2 weeks. TENTH DISTRICT—JUDGE MCGOWERY. Henderson—July 19, 3 weeks. Burke—August 9, 3 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 GRAYES. Alexander—July 26, 1 week. Catawba—August 2, 1 week. Cleveland—August 9, 2 weeks. Cleveland—October 3, 1 week. Johnston—August 30, 3 weeks. Lenoir—September 20, 3 weeks. Lenoir—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, 2 weeks. Cherokee—October 18, 2 weeks. Graham—November 1, 1 week. Swain—November 8, 2 weeks.

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