Weekly, one year, " No name entered without payment, and no aper sent after the expiration of time paid for SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 12, 1886

## DEMOCRATIC TICKET,

FOR CONGRESS : 1-t Dist., Louis C. Latham, of Pitt. F. M. Simmons, of Craven. Charles W. McClammy, of Pender John W. Graham, of Orange. Jas. W. Reid, of Rockingham. Alfred Rowland, of Robeson. John Q. 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. B. Smith. For Associate Justices, Hon. Thos. S. Asho and Hon. A. S. Merrimon.

FOR THE SUPERIOR COURT BENCH: 3rd Dist., H. G. Connor, of Wilson. Walter Clark, of Wake. F. T. Boykin, of Sampson, W. J. Montgomery, of Cabarrus. J. F. Graves, of Surry. A. C. Avery, of Burke. J. H. Merrimen, of Buscombe FOR THE SOLICITORSHIP: 1st Dist., J. H. Blount, of Perquimans D. Worthington, of Martin. swift G Howay, of Wayne. J. A Long, of Durham O. H. Allen, of Dupling Frank McNeill, of Rockingham B. F. Long, of Iredell.

WE shall now probably begin to hear about earthquake insurance.

B. Glenn, of Forsyth. W. H. Bower, of aldwell

F. I. Osborne, of Mecklenburg.

G. S. Ferguson, of Haywood.

THE San Francisco Call says there "appears to have been" an earthquake at Charleston and elsewhere, and it seems to us that we ourselves have recently heard a rumor of some such oc-

THE State of Maine bas elections tomorrow for a Governor; members of the legislature and Congressmen. It is "all torn up" between Blaine, prohibition and republicanism and the democrats look on the wrangle with compla-

to sail all around the Britishers in all sorts of weather, even in the sort that latter say they want most. foreigners clean out of their boots. The was a great thing.

One result of the earthquake will be the substitution as far as possible on the the country can boast. South Atlantic coast of frame buildings for buildings of brick and stone. The proportion of wooden houses destroyed in Charleston was insignificant as compared to the proportion of houses of brick thrown down. As the wooden houses are the more heathful in the climate of the South the change will be one thing at least for which we may be thankful to the earthquake.

THERE should be no doubt about the election of our whole ticket in November, espe ially should the people ratify at the rolls the nomination of our worthy fellow-citizen Mr. Tom Badger. When Wake county turns its back on Tom Badger, it will be time enough to believe it-we don't believe it possible now. Whatever comes, Tom Badger will be elected. If not, it may as well be declared by legislative ensetment that Charley Upchurch has a clean fee simple in the office he has so long held. Let it in that case be entailed forever on him and his posterity, so that it may be understood that no man need hereafter apply!

THE legislative ticket nominated yesterday is in the line which we observe has been pursued very generally throughout the State of bringing out strong men for the assembly.

Mr. Rufus Jones is a man of strong sense, thoroughly practical and possessing as good a knowledge of the requirements of the people of North Carolina and of Wake county as any man

Mesars. Stamps and Mordecai need no further introduction to our readers. The former is a lawyer of ability and character who has distinguished himself as the worthy successor of Col. Carter as president of the penitentiary board and has won for himself in that position a title to the highest consideration of, the people of the State. Mr. Sam F. Mordecai is justly esteemed as the best lawyer in the State whose hair has not been whitened by age, and he has shown his capacity in every undertaking in which he has engaged. For some years he has been chairman of the county committee and he has earned hearty encomiums for the admirable manner in which he

has conducted that business. Messrs. Strickland and Blazehard are most excellent representatives of the best sentiment of the county, fully conversant with the needs of our people and sterling democrats who will worthily represent Wake in the coming as

THE COUNCY NORINEES.

The county convention did its work well. The nominations for the variou. county offices, for the senate and for the house are all excellent and indicate that victory will surely perch upon the ban ner of the Wake democracy this year it victory be within the range of possi bility, and we know it is. No better men than Nowell, Badger, Jones, Page Dunn and Blake could have been chosen to lead the democratic column. No democracy or o'represent our prope in party friends of Mr. Nichols. They the halls of the legislature. They are inaugurated the policy; they put the

very best people of good old Wake, and been going on for a quarter of a centhey are of the soundest democracy. this be withheld? Nobody could make us believe such a thing. Let us then agree at once to give a long nominated yesterday.

ENCOURAGE THE MILITARY.

The business men of Raleigh should encourage the military company recently formed in our mids, and they should do this positively and not negatively only. It is hardly necessary to argue the importance to the community of a well equipped, well disciplined body of the sort. This is pretty generally admitted. It does seem to be necessary which has been formed, which is composed of first rate material and which is on all occasions as well as a permanent protection, shall receive the active encouragement of employers. The company is necessarily composed in the main of employees and if these are made to feel that their absences from business respectable military organization to all vidual ambition. the interests of the city, and certainly not least to the business interests, should in the first place encourage the young men in their employment who can afford to do so to join the company and then they should in every way make known their willingness to accord all reasonsble liberty to those who may have joined, to the end that the efficiency of the company may be promoted as far as possible. So only can Raleigh have a company of which it may be proud and on which it may rely for military aid, should such ail ever become necessary. So only OTR Yankee cousins seem to be able can the city have a body the moral effect of whose simple existence will be a conscant safeguard about all the interests of the commands; let this interest be made uninvention of the American centre-board mistakable to the young men who must ment regulation, be a falling off in pro- thirty minutes after the shook, and of the lava stream, but in an earthquake,

> MR. NICHOLA' ADDRESS. Looking further at Mr. Nichols' address, we find some other things that

are worthy of comment. We showed the other day that Mr. Nichols has been one of the most downright republicans in the practical nature of his politics we have ever had in this community. In the light of this remembrance the following extract reads somewhat oddly:

"An intelligent observer is bound to be convinced that party divisions 'are of name only when he reviews the actions of 'the representatives of the people' during the past twelve months or more—'' &c. \* \* "The tariff, the internal revenue, inter-State commerce, silver currency, &c., &c., and every other vital matter of legislation of any importance to the people demonstrates a lack of unity of purpose on the part of both parties.

Now, we are not going to take issue with Mr. Nichols on that; we only propose to see what it means. Does he not mean that the right of individual judgment is largely exercised by the 'representatives of the people," who seek to reflect the wishes of their constituents in casting votes in Congress? Does Mr. Nichols complain of that? It so, how inconsistent he proves himself to be! He cites as an evil that democratic and republican members are not controlled by the general policy of their respective parties but vote independently, and then announces himself as an independent and proposes to do the same thing. That Mr. Nichols is a republican no one doubts; and yet he reviles other republicans for having the manhood to vote according to their convictions, while making

little platform for himself
If it be an evil that republicans do not stand squarely together in Congress, Mr. Nichols should propose to set them a good example. If it is right for him to lay down a platform for himself, it is right for other republicans to do the same thing. There is an inconsistency in his reviling others about not being coverned by general party policy while laiming an exemption for himself. But perhaps he has called in some superior power to absolve him from doing what he thinks other people gught to do.

The next extract contains a powerful arraignment of his old party friends, who have administered the affairs of this government now ever since 1865 until Mr. Cleveland was elected. He says: "The intelligent laborer cannot believe but that there is something radically wrong when huge monopolies are permitted to aggrandize privileges that result in the reduction of wages and the oppression of the working man; where lossal fortunes amounting to tens of millions and hundreds of millions are accumulated by individuals in a brief period of t me, while the toilers are becoming poorer and poorer every day." Accepting this a raignment as well founded, the question arises who is responsible for this state of affairs? It cannot be the democrats, for they have better men than Jones again and Strick- not heretofore had control of the govland, Stamps, Blanchard and Mordecai ernment; it must necessarily be those could have been selected to cham ion who have been the party associates and

tury. Mr. Nichols has never before That they will redeem the county complained, but has stood by the G. O. wholly from republicanism and keep it P. with all his might, holding high offrom falling into the hands of those who fice as its favored representative, and are the direct heirs of that dying politi- applauding all its acts of commission cal faith we confidently believe. There and omission. But we rejoice to see is now undoubtedly such a possibility that he has "'pented hisself" and now of success as we have not had for years, holds up the ruthless policy of his old and we believe that the men whom the a sociates for the condemnation of manconvention in its wisdom has nominated kind. But in this connection Mr. are the men to turn that possibility into | Nichols makes a mistake and speaks too an assured reality. To that end, how- plainly. Mentioning the "Wheel" ever, the hearty support of every dem- part; in Arkansas, he says it is comocrat in Wake is necessary. Shall posed of farmers who "have revolted at the present party domination," and

"So, too, all other organizations of labor throughout the land have had their pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether, origin and development in the distrust and elect the men who were so wisely and want of confidence in parties and politicians, past and present, that have had control of the destinies of nation". It is understood that Mr. Nichols early joined the Knights of Labor here and procured might then be supposed to be speaking by the book, and that he is divulging a secret of his organization in sfirming that its purpose is of a political nature. But we shall suppose no such thing. We shall suppose that the organization accurately asserts the whole matter when it declares that its purposes are however to ask that the organization non political, and that its objects are to which 40,000 people perished, and elseadvance the interests of the toilers of our land financially, socially and likely therefore to be a credit to the city morally. With these laudable objects in view, the general purposes of the order commend themselves to the hearty sympathy of every statesman, every

patriot, every lover of humanity. Bu Mr. Nichols would have it otherwise. He would have the Knights of for the purpose of attending drills and | Labor turned into a political machine to parades are viewed with disfavor they make him its local head, a pro- poliare not likely to ask for such leaves. | tician, and send him to Cong ess!! He Yet the drills and certain regular though | would prostitute his order to the purpose infrequent parades are essential to the of his own advancement. He would efficiency of the company. Our busi- make this purely industrial organization ness men, realizing the importance of a minister to the gratification of his indi-

> We submit that he speaks too plainly, and that he gives himself away. The Knights of Labor are not going to dance to any tune Mr. Nichols may subordinate their organization and be subservient to the gratification of his always the forerunners of earthquakes to Mr. Nichols and never will.

subjects in his address, among them turies, but that they most frequently Business Depression," about the remedies for which he talks as learnedly equinoxes. I have felt them in fair as as editors do about the cause of the re- | well as in cloudy weather. The intenrecent earthquake. The gist of his sity of the hollow noise which generally munity. Let the business men take the by the desire of men to do the best they the oscillations. The most terrible danger. We may flee from the crater form our citiz in soldiery, and our word duction, and where there is no demand, sometimes a much longer period elapses direct our flight whithersoever we will, for it Raleigh will soon have a company there shall be no production. So that, if before they are heard; the nature of the | we still feel as if we trod upon the very as fine in every respect as any town in a factory has no orders in hand, it is to noise varies also very much, being eithstop work. Eh, Mr. Nichols? That er rolling or rustling, or clanking like might be well enough for the capital- chains when moved, or like near thunists, but it would be death to the operatives. We submit that Mr. Nichols is not an entire success as a political econemist from the standpoint of labor dependent on wages for its daily support.

and India should make a good crop of Caraccas a tremendously loud noise cotton this season, enough for two years, was heard, un companied by an earthbe the case, should all the plantations at a distance of 632 miles to the northstop operations for a year? If so what east the volcano of St. Vincent in the would the millions engaged in cotton do for a livelihood? Our new philosopher would, we fear, get things awfully mixed: freedom from government regulation is better than that.

About the internal revenue Mr. Nichols is eloquent. "It is one of the ingering relics of the war." Yes, and Mr. Nichols' old friends, the republicans, established it and maintain it. repeal are Southern democrats and a exposed to such shocks. few Northern democrats. The republicaus will never consent to its repeal. On the subject of the tariff our independent candidate is very pronounced. Chinese wall around this country and be the happiest people on the earth." our exporting any stuff as well as our imthen what would we do with our immense surplus wheat crops, and immense cotton crops and tobacco; our provisions and surplus manufactures? foreign countries cannot buy unless they can sell. We could not sell our surplus. Have the toiling millions who make wheat and cotton and tobacco to work and live? Is their work to be taken from them? We fear very much that Mr. Nichols is a dead failure as a humanitarian and philosophical statesman. He may have made a very good republican postmaster, but he would play the wild as a political economist. On the question of civil service reform he indicates that he favors the principle, but he is "constrained to disfavor the rules for its operation. They are almost exclusively, theoretical and smack

trongly of class supremacy." is of democratic origin, the bill having stream been introduced and pressed by Senator Pendlet m, a democrat, some years ago, with the hope of getting some democrats into office, notwithstanding the tact that the administration was republican; while the rules were made by President Arthur and commissionerstwo republicans and one democrat. The advance from south to north was most rules are the work of the republicans. striking in the almost unintercepted unwho appointed Mr. Nich is to a four

years term in the pesteffice ! Mr. Nichols closes h s ddress wi h a reference to the fact that he is simply a workingman. Well, some years age, he was a printer, and a very good printer, too; but he quit that long ago. He will be recollected as an flice-holder-the principal of the asy ums for the deaf and dumb and th blind, and then later is the postmaster. and now having bec me used to being a politician he wants to follow the trade all good men and true; they are of the wheels in notion, and the matter has a of politics and go to Washin ton.

Earthquakes and Their Causes.

BARTHOHARES. ANIMALS. xtracts from Humboldt's Cosmos

"Earthquakes manifest themselves by wick and successive vertical, horizontal or rotary vibrations. The two firstnamed motions have often appeared to occur to me simultaneously. was strikingly manifested in the overthrow of the town of Riobamba in 1797, when the bodies of many of the inhabitants were found to have been hurled to Cullea, a hill several hundred feet in height, and on the opposite side of the river Licau.

"The propagation is most generally effected by undulations in a linear direction, with a velocity of from twenty to twenty-eight miles in a minute, but partly in circles of commotion, in which the vibrations are propagated with decreasing intensity from a centre toward himself to be elected its president. He | the circumference; this latter circular | motion is the most uncommon, but the closed. most dangerous-walls were observed to be twisted, but not thrown down; rows nomena which we have considered. I of trees turned from their previous pardisplaced, in the great earthquake of Riobamba, in the province of Quito, in where. The phenomenon of the displacement of fields and picces of land, by which one is made to occupy the translatory motion or penetration of reparate terrestrial strata.

"When I made the plan of the ruined town of Riobamba, one particular spot was pointed out to me where all the furniture of one house had been found under the ruins of another. The loose earth had evidently moved like a fluid. in currents, which must be assumed to have been directed first downward, then horizontally and lastly upward. It was found necessary to appeal to the audiencia or council of justice to decide upon the contentions that arose regarding the proprietorship of objects that had been moved to a distance of many hundred toises (A toise is 61 English choose to pips. They are not going to feet.) The opinion that a calm and oppressive heat and a misty horizon are personal ambition. They do not belong is erroneous. They do not cause, the results often of earthquakes. But it cannot Mr. Nichols touches on a variety of | be denied from the observations of cen-

occur during the vernal and autumnal patent remedy is "that production shall accompanies an earthquake does not in-be regulated by the demand," and not crease in the same degree as the force of idea of some universal and unlimited was unaccompanied by any noises what or from the dwelling who there shall, under force of some govern- ever. These noises are heard twenty or struction is threatened by the approach der. As solid bodies are excellent conductors of sounds (burned clay for instance conducting sound ten or twelve times quicker than the air) the subterranean noise can be heard at a great Suppose, for instance, that the South | distance from the place of its origin. In which in a good season all around would quake, on the 30 h of April, 1812, whil-t by the subterranean noises which accom-

small Antilles poured forth a copious stream of lava. "Elsewhere the same facts occur The sounds were certainly not propagated through the air, but through the earth, and at a great depth. These phenomena of sound, even when unattended by any perceptible shocks, produce a peculiarly deep impression, even on persons, who have lived in countries The only representatives favoring its where the earth has frequently been

"A striking and unparalleled instance of this kind is the phenomenon known in the Mexican elevated plateau, by the name of the 'roaring and subterranean His notion is that "we could build a thunder' of Guanaxuato. It seemed to the inhabitants as if heavy clouds lay beneath their feet, from which issued And the way to accomplish this he points alternate slow, rolling sounds, and out as follows: When any goods are short, quick claps of thunder. Neither imported into this country raise the on the surface of the earth nor in the tariff and stop the importation. That mines located there, 1,600 feet in depth, would be one effect of the Chinese wall; | was the slightest shock to be perceived. but then the Chinese wall would prevent | Thus clefts are opened or closed in the interior of the earth, by which waves porting any. If the other fellow couldn't of sound penetrate to us or are impeded get over it, neither could we. And in their propagation. In the great earthquake at Lisbon in 1755, the earth was simultaneously shaken over a space of its surface four times larger than all Europe; also at the Barbados islands, in the West Indies, the tides, usually two feet in height, rose to an altitude of twenty feet, and the shock was felt in the fakes of Swi zerland and in lake and provisions for sale abroad no right | Ontario, N. A. There are many instances where the earth has been shaken for man, successive days in the Andes, occurring almost hourly, far from any volcano." He here mentions several and says, "also between New Madrid and Little Prairie, north of Ciacinnati, in the United States of Ame. ica, in December, 1811, as well as through the whole winter of 1812." [There Reelfoot lake was formed by an immense depression, in which were seen the tall trees of the forest standing in an upright position years afterwards, and the And here again Mr. Nichols hits his convulsion was said for a moment to old associates a hard lick. The principle cause the Mississippi river to run up

"If we could obtain information regarding the daily condition of all the earth's surface we should probably discover that the earth is almost constantly undergoing shocks somewhere, and is continually influenced by the reaction of the interior on the exterior. The dulations in the Unio and Mississippi and Arkansas valleys in 1811 to 1813, Shocks proceeding from the southwest appeared to advance gradually northward, the strata of obstruction being slowly removed, at the same time Caracas felt first those shocks agitated by the same centre of commotion, whilst the volcano on the sland of St. Viucent was

in eruption. . In the tropical regions of South America, where sometimes a drop of rain does not fall in ten months together. Telephone No. 63. the natives consider the repeated shocks

of earthquakes, which do not endanger the low reed hum they inhabit, as auspicious harbingers of fruitfulness and abundant rain. The danger from earthquakes increases when the openings of the volcano are closed, but the destruction of Lisbon and Carecas, in 1812. (March 16,) Lima, Cashuir and many other cities, shows on the whole that

\* \* \* the force of the shock is not always the The vertical action from below up ward | greatest in the neighborhood of active volcances. "A column of smoke which had been observed to rise for months together from the volcano of Pasto, in South America, suddenly disappeared, when the 4th of February, 1797, the province of Ruito, 192 miles to the south, suffer-

> ed from the great ear hquake of Riobambo. An old geologist writes : " Since the craters of Ætna have been opened the country on the seashore has not been so much shaken, as at the time previous to the separation of Sicily from Italy, when all communications with the external surface were

"Before we leave the important phewould advert to the deep and peculiar allel direction, and fields covered with impression left on the mind by the first different kinds of plants, found to be earthquake which we experience, even where it is not attended by any subterranean noise. This impression is not. in my opinion, the result of a recollection of those fearful pictures of devastation presented to our imaginations by the historical narratives of the past, but place of another, is connected with a is rather due to the sudden realization of the delusive nature of the inherent faith by which we had clung to the belief of the immobility of the solid parts of the earth.

"We are accustomed from early childhood to draw a contrast between the mobility of water and the immobility of the soil on which we tread, and this feeling is confirmed by the evidence of our senses. When therefore we suddealy feel the earth move beneath our feet, a mysterious and natural force with which we are previously unacquainted is revealed to us as an active disturbance of stability. A moment destroys the llusion of a whole life; our deceptive faith in the repose of nature vanishes. and we feel transported as it were into realm of unknown destructive forces. Every sound—the faintest motion in the air-arrests our attention, and we no longer trust the ground on which we stand. Animals, especially dogs and wine, participate in the same anxibus disquietude, and even the crocodiles of the Orinogo, which are at other times as dumb as our little lizards, leave the trembling bed of the river and run with loud cries to the adjacent forests.

Now we want to see them arrange that active interest in the new organization can. By this we suppose he means that phenomenon above mentioned at Rio of a volcano in active eruption, race around the Bermudas and beat the which the importance of the latter de- where there is a falling off in demand was unaccompanied by any noises what- or from the dwelling whose defocus of destruction. This condition of the mind is not of long duration, although it takes its origin in the deepest recesses of our nature, and when a series of faint shocks succeed one another the inhabitants of the country soon lose

every trace of fear. "On the coasts of Peru, where rain and hail are unknown, no less than the rolling thunder and the flashing lightning. these luminous explosions are replaced pany earthquakes.

"Long habit and the very prevalent opinion that daugerous shocks are only to be apprehended two or three times in the course of a century, cause faint oscillations of the soil to be regarded in Lima with scarcely more attention than a hailstorm in the temperate zones'

We have here, Mr. editor, given the views of the greatest geognoscist the world has ever known, and who was an eye-witness to many of these phenomena. The view of the News and Courier that its cause was located in Greece may be true. Our view is that the cause is located in Yucatan, Mexico or the Andes of South America, as we judged the course of its motion to be from west of south, or perhaps as far as from southwest, and these countries are located in that direction. A few days ought to suffice to give us the desired information.

We have shortened the article above quoted, only giving some of the main acts, leaving out many matters of much interest and importance.

It is necessary here to state that only between the Rocky and the Alleghany mountains was the earthquake of 1811 '12 felt, and not on the Atlantic coast, secording to the same great authority.

AN END TO BONE SCRAPING. Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says. Having received so much benefit from Elceric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnics Salve, and my leg is now sound and Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bot tle and Buklen's Arnica Salve at 25c per box

by all druggists.

THE NORTH CAROLINA

OF RALEIGH, N. C.

Has been insuring property in North Carolina for eighteen years. With agents in nearly every town in the State accessible to railroads and east of the mountains,

(Organised in 1868.)

THE HOME

\*Solicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indennity for losses at rates as lowes those of any com-pany working in North Carolina.

Classes of Property Insured Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court-houses, society lodges, private berns and stables, farm proluce and live stock, cotton gins. Insure in the North (arolina Home Insurance Company.

W. S. PRIMROSE, CHAF. ROOT, Sec'y and I reas. P. 66WPER, l'res.deht W. G. UPCHURCH, Vice-President. Acjust ... Office in Briggs' Building, No. 220 Fayetteville otreet.

EDUATIONAL.

FOUNDED 1802. FEMALE ACADEMY SALEM, N. C.

Eighty-third Annual Session begins Sept. d, 1886. For catalogue apply to REV. E. RONDTRALER, D. D. REV. JOHN H. CI EWELL,

FOUNDED IN 1842.

St. Mary's School, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE REV. BENNETT SMEDES, A. M. RECTOR AND PRINCIPAL

A corps of fourteen efficient instructors. Thorough teaching guaranteed, French taught by a native; German by an Aperican educa ted in Germany. Latin a requisite for a full Diploma. Great attention is paid to Mathematics and Composition. Elecution a specialty.
One of the best equipped schools of Music in
the South. Separate buildings; five teachers one from the Stuttgart, one from the Leipsk Conservatory; a fine Vocalist; sixteen pianos for daily practice—two new, Concert Grands for concert use, a 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 artists. The Course comprises Drawing in Penell, Crayen and Charcoal; Painting in Oil, Water Colors and Pastel, and Decorating China in Minerals. The Physical Development of the pupils thor oughly cared for.

The Ninety-first term begins September 9th, 1886. For circulars containing full particulars apply to the Rector.

"Mens Sana in Corpore Sano." SCHOOL, Establishe 1798. Established in The 93d yearly Term begins September 8th, 886. For Catalogue giving full particulars,

MAJ. R. BINGHAM, Supt, Bingham School P. O. Orange Co., N. C SELICT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL (FOUNDED 1859.)

Young Ladies and Little Girls HILLSBORO, N. C. The Scholastic year of the Misses Nash and Miss Kollock's school will commence Sept 8d, 1886, and end June 9, 1887. Circulars on ap-

RALEIGH MALE ACADEMY,

HUGH MORSON, C. B. DENSON, Principals. The next Annual Session opens August 30,

886. Boys and young men prepared for Coiege or for business pursuits. Full Classical, Scientific and Commercial Courses. The Teachers have had long and successful ex-perience. Board in the city at reasonable rates. for catalogue and references, with full infor mation, address either of the principals.

Hopkins University UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE COURSES.

The programmes for the next academic year will be sent on application.

NOTPE DAME OF MARYLAND, Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies and Preparatory School for Little Girls. EMBLA P. O. Three mues frem Baltimore, Md. Conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame, Send for

PEACE INSTITUTE

For Young Ladies and Small Girls.

Fall session commences first Wednesday September and closes corresponding time June following. An experienced and highly accomplished corps of teachers in all branche usually taught in first-class Seminaries for young ladies and girls. Advantages for instruction in Music, Art and Modern Languages unsurpassed. Building heated by steam and lighted by gas and electricity. Expenses less than any Female Seminary offering same advantages. Special arrangements for small girls. Deduction for two or more from same family or neighborhood. Correspondence solicited. For Catalogue address REV. R. BURWELL & SON,

\* Raleigh, N.C. CIVIL, MECHANICAL AND MINING ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polychuic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The oldest engineering school in America. Next term be ins September 15th. The Register for 1886 contains a list of the graduates for the past 61 years, with thir positions; als course of study, equirements, expenses, etc. Candidates from distance, or those living in distant States, by special examinations at their homes, or at such schools as they may be attending, may determine the question of admission without visiting Troy. For register and full information, address DAVID M. GREENE, Director.

# Removal.

We have moved fron Fayetteville street to

# DODD BUILDING

COR. WILMINGTON AND MARTIN STREETS

Where we will be pleased to have our friends call to see us and and leave their or-

Grain, Forage,

Shingles, Laths, Lumber, &c

ICE, COAL, WOOD,

JONES & POWELL.

Raleigh, N. O.

August 24, 1886.

RICHARD GIERSCH

RALEIGH AGENT FOR

C. W. GARRETT & CO.'S

### NATIVE WINES.

Mr Garrett's Scuppernong, Champagne fish, Port, Claret and other wines are wel known for superior excellence, and are offered for sale in wood or glass, (not to be drank on the premises) at prices charged bythe manufacturers.

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS TO THE TRADE,

For pr es apply or write to FIC TARD GIRLSCH. Next door to the Yarboro House, B. leigh, & N aug 18 dim,

& Carter Norris

Will make this a NOTABLE week for

In every department.

Hunters

Will find it to their advantage to visit our establishment during this week. Bargains

Hosiery, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, Black Cashmeres and Black Goods a Sp

NORRIS & CARTER Phil H Andrews & Co

CHANGE OF

Headq uarers

L. Laura R OF

Agricultural Building

Halifax and Salisbury Sts.

FIRST SQUARE NORTH of CAPITOL

Having moved our wood and coal yard from the N. C. Depot (the extreme western portion of the city) to within

ONE EQUARE

OF THE CAPITOL We are now prepared to furnish fuel at short

HARD AND SOFT COAL

LONG AND CUT

Prices guaranteed. Telephone No. 108. Send in your orders. Call and see us; we will show you how we do hustness

McKIMMON & CO

We have bought the business of Wm. Simpson, Agent, No 183 Fayetteville street, and will keep a full line of Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Toilet Articles and everything to be be had in a complete Drug Store.

We so'ici the patronage of our friends and the public generally. Mr. William Simpson, so long and favorably

known in the State as an accomplished Phar-macist, will have charge of the Prescription

JAMES McKIMMON & CO. RALEIOH, Sept. 1st, 1886. As will be seen from the above announcement. I have disposed of my entire interest in the stock of Drugs, Chemicals, &c., in the drug store 183 Fayetteville street, to Messrs. James McKimmon & Co. I shall remain with the new firm in charge of the prescription department, and ask for them a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon me

Verp respectfully, WM. SIMPSON.

Don't Put it Off.

ENDYOUR OLDERS IN AT ONCE FOR NORTH CAROLINA

Lime Phosphate

The Cheap est and

BEST MANURE

Peas, Turnips,

And all the root and forage crops. Every farmer needs it, and its lew price puts it in the reach of all. Write for circulars and formulas. Refer to anybody who has used it.
N. C. PHOSPHATE CO.,

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as administrator d. b. n. of the estate of Dolly Hunter, decrased, late of Wake county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment to the undersigned at May, N. C., or to my attorneys, Me s.s. Pace & Holding, Raleigh, N. C., on or telere the 8th day of August, 1887, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. Persons indebted to said estate will please make

immediate payment.

A. R. HUNTER, Adm'r d. b n.

Raleigh, N. C., Argust 7, 1898. ddwst

A DMI STRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having quelified as administrator of the estate of J. C. Hunter, deceased, into of Wake county, N. C., I hereby notify all persons having claims again t said estate to present them for payment to the undersigned as May, N. C., or to my attorneys, Messis, Pace & Boloing, at Raleigh, N. C., on or before the 8th day of August, 1887, or this not ce will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please "ake immediate payment.

A. B. HUNTER, Administrator.

Eale'gh. N. C. August 8, 1888.