NEWS AND OBSERVER

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S. A. ASHE, - - - - EDITOR.

COL. SHEPARD has been making a sheep out of himself, and it was not an innocent lamb, either.

THE bold robber who held up the stage near Gogepic last week and murdered Fleishbein, one of the passengers, has been arrested. An officer recognizing him from the description, hailed him, he put his hand to his hip pocket, but the cop was too rapid and floored him. He had the stolen property in his pocket.

PERRY, who boasts that he carried 7,000 North Carolina negroes to Indiana to carry that State for Garfield, has not yet received his reward. We are curious to know what Harrison proposes to do about it. He and Dudley are a precious pair. It looks like they will have to "walk the streets" as Carson says, until Quay comes in, unless, indeed, Carkson should propose to pay them.

THAT was a pleasant picture of Col. Shepard and Gen. Sherman sitting down talking about the rebellious South, only waiting for another opportunity to draw the sword and throw away the scabbard. Early in the war, Sherman offered to resign if his superiors really thought he was crazy, but they were good natured enough to tell him to hold on awhile. The old insanity seems to have broken out again in a fresh place.

THERE have been some very interesting reunions of the veterans held in North Carolina this summer, among them that at Waynesville, where General Clingman, Gov. Jarvis, Gen. R. B. Vance, Gov. Fowle, W. B. Ferguson, Tom Johnston and others spoke. Gen. Clingman made an entertaining speech. He recalled the brilliant services of his brigade—and no brigade had a braver commander. He bears six wounds upon his person. Gen. Vance narrated an incident that should be preserved. When our men were passing through a Pennsylvania town, a young and pretty girl stood on a porch bravely and defiantly waving the Stars and Stripes in the very faces of the "rebels." When Gen. Lee came along, she redoubled her activity; the brave old general, with mingled gallantry, admiration of the girl's courage, and love for the old flag, under which he had himself often fought, raised his hat and bowed a reverent salute.

THE Herald has an article on the Zodiacal Light, which is to be observed with great care next December, when there will be an eclipse in the tropics. Our contemporary says:

"During the stay of the United States Japan expedition in 1855 in Eastern waters the zodiacal light was seen simultaneously at both the west and east horizons, suggesting the existence of a nebulous ring around the earth—an observation partly corroborated by Baron Humboldt and later by Mr. Liais and others. The preponderance of the authority, however, favors the view that it is mainly reflected sunlight, and is caused by a mass of minute bodies moving in rather eccentric orbits around the sun."

The originator of the theory that this earth has a nebulous ring around it, which would account for the phenomenon of the zodiacal light, was Chaplain Bartow, of the navy, a brother or cousin of the lamented Bartow, who fell at the first battle of Manassas. We have inclined to his view as being very probable.

THE receipts of the new crop of cotton in August were apparently as follows: In 1887, 73,273 bales; in 1888 they were 62,990; in 1889 they were 36,526. The crop this year is apparently about a week late. With us here in North Carolina it may be more than that. The total American stock on August 30 was 469,835 bales; in 1888 it was 561,997; in 1887 615,467, and 1886 703,597 bales. The stock is down very low, being less than a month's supply, and it takes about a month to get cotton across the water. Unless the European mills have a considerable stock on hand, the situation may admit of a corner and a squeeze, and the consequent shutting down of the mills for a time.

The price of cotton is largely based on the judgment of such men as Ellison as to the relative supply and demand. If such statisticians whose judgment has heretofore proved tolerably reliable, say that the supply is equal to the demand, and that there is plenty of cotton for the needs of the world, the mill owners will go ahead rejoicing and will not pay more than the price of manufactured goods justify. Values are made up of many incidents, and the ruling prices of manufactured goods constitute a very large element in fixing what the mills will pay for the raw material.

OUR old classmate Charles S. Hill, who by the way was a good Confederate and served at Charleston during the siege of that place, has for two years been busy at work trying to get up a furore for subsidies for American shipping. Maj. Hill is withal a protection statistician, full of figures which do not mean exactly what they appear to. And this subsidy business is a part of that policy. One would think that the English practice in that matter would be enough of itself to drive a genuine protectionist into opposing it, yet the glories of the British mercantile conquests are the subjects that they dwell on. See how Great Britain lavishes her millions on her shipping, say they, and behold how her sails whiten all the waters of the sea. We would say that is the result of their having something to sell, and finding a necessity for transporting their goods to the markets of the world. We would attribute it to the free trade of our rival. But the protectionists negative that idea and point to the millions bestowed by the British in the way of a bonus on their ships. What they want is another channel to get money out of the United States Treasury, so as to keep up the demand for high taxes. The scheme is very apparent. If we are correctly informed, however, the facts do not fit their theory and do not answer their purpose.

Great Britain pays no money to 96 per cent of her ships. Only 4 per cent. of her vessels receive a cent from the government, and those earn all they get. The entire charge of this shipping on the British Treasury is less than $2,500,000, and for that her mails and troops are transported from England to India, to Canada, to Australia, and to the uttermost ends of the earth. The United States pay more than that as interest to the Pacific railroads as an offset to the transportation of troops here at home in America. Eventually it is understood that those companies are to refund, but they are in arrears now fifty millions of dollars.

The above figures explode the suggestion that the English vessels exist because of a subsidy.

TRIAL BY PUBLIC OPINION.

The Grecians vote by dropping a buckshot in the slot, which is arranged so as to let the bullet slide into the compartment allotted to the man the voter proposes to vote for. This is something like the old Athenian practice of voting with a clam shell—the origin of ostracism. And speaking of that, as our facile brother of The Chronicle would say, it reminds us of the injustice of a trial by public opinion. Aristides was hailed, so the story goes, by a voter who asked him to fix his clam shell ballot for him as he proposed to vote in favor of banishing one Aristides. Why do you wish to banish that fellow, asked Aristides; and the answer came back, Why, they call him the just, and I am fatigued with hearing about him. Such was an incident of a trial by public opinion two thousand years ago. Another occurs to us of a later period.

In the Life of Lincoln now running in The Century, there is a reference to the death of Chief Justice Taney. Such, say the authors, "is the undiscriminating cruelty with which opinion executes its decrees" that this aged and upright Chief Justice of the United States who had adorned the bench made illustrious by Marshall "was borne to the grave with a feeling that it was good news."

We quote an extract, first taking the occasion to commend the authors for the manly way in which they speak of Chief Justice Taney, and next, to draw attention to the injustice done by public opinion in its trial of this pure and upright Judge. It was indeed cruel in its defamation of character and unblushing in its persistent falsehood:

We quote:

"Chief Justice Taney died on the 12th day of October, 1864, during the public rejoicings that hailed the success of the Union party at the autumnal elections. He was a man of amiable character, of blameless life, of great learning, of stainless integrity; yet such is the undiscriminating cruelty with which public opinion executes its decrees, that this aged and upright judge was borne to the grave with few expressions of regret, and even with a feeling, not wholly suppressed, that his removal formed a part of the good news which the autumn had brought to the upholders of the Union. Toilsome and irreproachable as his character had been, so far as purity of intentions were concerned, it was marked by one of those mistakes which are never forgiven. In a critical hour of history he had made a decision contrary to the spirit of the age, contrary to the best hopes and aspirations of the nation at large. His whole life therefore was read in the light of that one act, and when he died the nation he so faithfully served, according to his lights, looked upon his death as the removal of a barrier to human progress. The general feeling found expression in the grim and profane witticisms of Senator Wade, uttered some months before, when it seemed likely that the Chief Justice would survive the administration of Mr. Lincoln: 'No man ever prayed as I did that Taney might outlive James Buchanan's term, and now I am afraid I have overdone it.'"

News From the Flooded Section.

The Charlotte News says: Sheriff J. Smith, of Richmond county, arrived in the city this morning from Rockingham, through Hamlet and Cheraw. Mr. Smith says the damage by the floods of last Sunday night is greater than our people have any idea of. Yesterday a corner of the Pee Dee mills tumbled down, leaving a gaping wreck four stories high, in the building. The Great Falls mills will be able to resume operations within two months, but it will be from four to five months before the other mills can start up again. The damage to mills, railroads and crops will foot up $175,000.

HAMS AND FISH.—Virginia Hams, Ferris' Hams, Louisville (Kentucky) Hams, Baltimore Hams, New York Hams. The finest N. C. Roe Herring, packed expressly to order; Fine Mackerel, Beef Tongues, Breakfast Strips, &c., &c.

HARDIN & PESCUD.

THE COTTON PEST.

SPECIAL BULLETIN ISSUED BY DR BATTLE ON THE COTTON CATERPILLAR

In consequence of the serious ravages of the cotton caterpillars which appeared here last week, and the great interest which his advent has created, Dr. Battle, Director of the Experiment Station has issued the following special bulletin on the subject:

The ravages due to the cotton worm have just come to my notice. In order to provide an easy way for their prevention in case they appear, the following Special Bulletin 64 A has been prepared:

"Forewarned is foresarmed," and for this purpose, the Experiment Station hopes to prevent much damage by these precautionary measures. The whole bulletin has been prepared, as usual observations made in a field on an adjacent farm near Raleigh, the matter made up in cyclostyle form within eight hours after the ravages were heard of.

THE COTTON WORM.

There is now appearing in some of the cotton fields of the State a worm which rapidly destroys the leaves of the cotton plant. The dangers from the ravages of these worms are very great, and on account of this fact a special bulletin of the Experiment Station is herewith issued, in order to prevent, if possible, much loss due to these worms. Strict precautionary measures must be taken at once, and used to destroy the worms before they can have destroyed many leaves and thereby endangered the development of the boll.

The cotton worm (aletis argillacea) has been known since 1793, when it was so destructive in this country. In 1804 and many successive years much damage was done by it.

The cotton worm must not be confounded with the Boll Worm or the Army Worm, the former being an insect especially destructive to the cotton boll, the latter (army worm) being generally found in the States north of us where it is extremely destructive to green crops, wheat and the grasses especially.

The cotton worm, such as we will describe, is also known as the cotton caterpillar, and this name is destinctive enough for ordinary use. It is found all through the cotton belt, though in the more southerly States its ravages are much more extensive than with us. So much so that in some sections it is always considered one of the cultivations of the cotton crop. Implements are made and used in these States with great benefit for their prevention. Fortunately we have been very free from them, owing to our favorable northern location in the cotton belt.

A few words as to its growth and habits may not be out of place. The eggs which develop into the cotton worm or caterpillar are laid by a small moth about one fourth of an inch from wing tip to wing tip. It has four wings, the two forward ones being of a slight reddish brown color and tipped with a wine color. This moth lays her eggs, varying from 400 to 600, which are deposited on the under surface of the larger leaves on the upper portion of the cotton plant. They are deposited singly, but seldom more than four or five on a single leaf. They are, when first laid, of a beautiful green color, changing to a dirty white before hatching, and are of a diameter of about one fortieth of an inch. The eggs hatch according to the seasons, on warm days, two days after being laid, and later on, possible almost a week. When hatched they are of course very small, growing quickly to their full length, at this time they are about 1½ inches in length and about 1-10 inch in diameter. The worm is green with two stripes of black on the back and black dots on the body, its head being yellow. It has sixteen legs, and by a peculiar motion of the body arches itself similar to the common measuring worm.

MEASURES TO DESTROY THE WORM.

Various remedies for preventing the ravages of this caterpillar have been advised. The plan of encouraging the natural enemies of the worm—and it has a great many—is spoken of, but the efficacy of this is somewhat doubtful. It is suggested also that the eggs be destroyed, but this, however, may tend to kill the tender leaf. Collecting the worm by hand is also spoken of, but the labor involved is too great. The best plan undoubtedly that has yet been devised is the destruction of the caterpillar by poison. A variety of these poisons have been recommended, among which are London Purple, Gray Arsenic, Paris Green, etc., either applied in the wet or dried way. For ordinary purposes in this State the dry method is sufficient. Though rather slower than the method with water, the poison can be applied easily and successfully. Of most of the ordinary poisons Paris Green is the best and most easily procured.

The farm of Mr. W. G. Upchurch, near Raleigh, was visited and remedy adopted by him is recommended on account of its simplicity and good effects:

(1.) Mr Upchurch uses one pound of Paris Green with 100 pounds of either land plaster, gypsum or lime phosphate. These are thoroughly mixed and applied by sprinkling on the leaves in the early morning before the dew is off; in this way a man ought to sprinkle 100 pounds of this mixture on an acre in a short time. At this time of day the powder adheres closely to the leaves; the caterpillar later on eating it, takes also a portion of the poison and soon drops to the ground. Of course it is desired to have the poison adhere to the leaves, and for this purpose an addition of five or ten pounds of flour to the mixture would improve the sticking qualities. The great trouble with the use of dry poisons is the liability of their being washed off by a sudden shower; a large addition of flour will help to prevent this.

It may be that if the growth is very rank, a larger quantity than one hundred pounds would be required of the above mixture per acre.

2. The least expensive method to apply the poison is the wet form. The Paris green is mixed with water and applied at the rate of one pound to the acre. As the poison does not dissolve, the powder must be constantly stirred in the water to keep it thoroughly mixed. In this way it can cheaply be applied from a common watering pot by a man on a horse or mule. A hand force pump with a spray nozzle is very efficacious for this application. This addition of five to ten pounds of flour to the quantity of the water which is mixed with the poison will increase the adhesive quality as in the dry mixture.

Special implements have been devised and are now used; many improvements have been suggested, but all of these have been omitted here and only the commonest and most easily used are suggested.

Cautions.—Paris green is a deadly poison and should be kept away from children and from anything and anybody who would likely swallow any of it intentionally or accidentally. There is no danger in handling it provided ordinary care be taken.

Paris green may be purchased at Latta & Myatt's, Raleigh, N. C., at twenty five cents per pound, which is about the usual price, or at any place nearer home where it is desired. Any of the wholesale druggists in the North also keep it; we have found Thomas Woodason, 451 E. Cambria St., Philadelphia, Pa., reliable. Any one using the remedies suggested herewith, or others will please report results to the undersigned.

H. B. BATTLE,
Director.

Commercial Epitome.

N. Y. Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Aug. 30, 1889

There has been an increase in trade and a good average fall business is generally expected. The outlook for the crops is very promising, and there is less fear of monetary stringency, and collections are reported satisfactory. The corn crop is expected to be unusually large. General trade seems to be in a prosperous condition.

Lard was at one time weak, but took an upward turn today owing to the firmness of other provisions. The trading was light here today, though latterly it has been fairly active. Today 75 tcs. Western on the spot sold at 6 50c and 100 tcs. city at 6 10c.

Pork was higher today in response to a sharp advance in Chicago, where there was an active demand from "shorts," a corner being feared there. Here new mess was quoted at $11 75 @$12 50 with a small jobbing trade. Extra prime was still at $10 $10 50. Beef hams have been quiet at $15 $15 25 for jobbing lots. Beef has been in moderate demand at generally unchanged prices. Cut meats have been in fair demand, closing steady with pickled shoulders at 4½@4⅝; do. bellies, 10 to 14 lbs., 6¾@7½; do. hams, 10¼@10¾c., and smoked shoulders, 5¾. Tallow has advanced to 4 13 16@4 7 8c, with a fair demand. Stearine has declined to 7 7½. Oleomargarine is still quoted at 5½c. Butter has been quiet at 11@19½c. for creamery. Cheese has been quiet, and today declined to 8 ⅝c. for fancy State full cream factory.

Coffee has been fairly active at some advance, prices showing a net rise for the week of 25 to 30 points, owing partly to reports of drought in Brazil and prospects of a small crop and partly to an advance in Havre and Hamburg. Today prices, however, were 15 to 20 points lower than yesterday, owing partly to an unexpected decline of 1½f. in Havre and partly to selling for local account and on orders for Brazil. The warehouse deliveries are smaller thus far this week than for the same time for two weeks past, and the receipts at Rio and Santos show some increase. The stock at Rio Janeiro is 408,000 bags, against 201,000 bags a year ago. The American visible supply is 430 620 bags against 316,322 bags at this time last year. The selling for Brazilian account is interpreted as indicating that the outlook for the crop is not so unfavorable as at one time reported.

The speculation in cotton for future delivery at this market has been less active, and the August option has declined sharply, while other months have shown a moderate appreciation. On Monday rather heavy sales of August for long account, a fall in Liverpool, an advance in the rates for ocean freight room, and selling by the South caused a general decline, which was especially marked in August. But the weekly report of the Signal Service to the effect that damage had been done to the crop by boll worms and caterpillars, together with the announcement of large sales for export and a steadily diminishing stock here, caused some covering, and the closing prices were slightly higher for some of the later options. On Tuesday August and September options were lower and later months a little higher. There was a further decline in Liverpool and a renewal of the liquidation in August here. Prices were irregular on Wednesday. August was 10 points higher on Thursday, owing to a demand from shorts, and other options advanced moderately, but there was a reacting before the close. Today there was an advance, owing partly to a rise in Liverpool, where there is a good trade reported, partly due to buying of September for foreign "long" account and also by shorts, and partly to fears of a scarcity of cotton here in September by reason of the large exports to Liverpool, where prices are sufficiently high to attract immediate shipments, September being at a marked premium over the later options. The aggregate trading here was not large, and the receipts at the ports were unexpectedly liberal. Cotton on the spot has shown no change, and has been in the main steady or firm, the close being quiet at 11½c. for middling uplands.

The figures indicate a *decrease* in the cotton in sight tonight of 40,552 bales as compared with the same date of 1888, a *decrease* of 383 932 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1887 and a *decrease* of 262 562 bales as compared with 1886.

The totals show that the old interior stocks have *decreased* during the week 78 bales, and are tonight 7,466 bales *less* than at the same period last year. The receipts at the same towns have been 1,359 bales *more* than the same week last year.

DIOCESE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Bishop Lyman's Appointments.

SUMMER VISITATIONS.

September 4th, Wednesday, Wilkesboro.

September 5th, Thursday, Gwyn's Chapel.

September 5th, Thursday, p. m., Elkin.

September 8th, Sunday, Lincolnton.

September 9th, 4 p. m., Church of our Saviour.

September 10th, Tuesday, High Shoals.

September 10th, Tuesday, p. m., Shelby.

September 11th, Wednesday, Rutherfordton.

September 13th, Friday, St. Mark's, Mecklenburg county.

September 14th, Saturday, St James', Iredell county.

September 15th, Sunday, Christ Church, Rowan county.

September 16th, Monday, St. Andrew's, Rowan county.

Holy Communion at all Morning Services.

Collections for Diocesan Missions.

The Grand Prerequisite of Vigor.

The dual operation of digestion and assimilation is the grand prerequisite of vigor. To insure the conversion of food into rich nutritious blood, it is only necessary to use with persistence and systematically Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The fountain head of supply in the animal economy is the stomach. To regulate, to invigorate that organ, and thus facilitate its digestive and assimilative processes, should be the chief aim of those troubled with a deficit of stamina. Nervousness, insomnia, feeble appetite—these are usually traceable to impaired digestion. Overcome this and you of necessity dismiss its multifarious, perplexing and harassing symptoms. The emaciated can never hope to gain flesh so long as assimilation is imperfect. The Bitters surmounts the only obstacle to an increase not only of vigor, but of bodily substance. Conquer also with the Bitters malaria, kidney and liver complaint, constipation and rheumatic trouble. Thoroughness characterizes its effects.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy—a positive cure for catarrh, diphtheria and canker mouth. For sale by A. W. Goodwin & Co.

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New crop Formosa Oolongs
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New crop English Breakfasts. Fresh supplies.
FINE TO FINEST
Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas.

ONCE MORE.

Our Blended Tea and Gold Band China Cup and Saucer.

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Importers' Agents for Celebrated

HIS-NO TEA.

Fresh Roasted Coffees

NEW PROCESS.
Whole Bean Roasted Rio 25c, 27c, 30c

OUR BLEND
Roasted Maracaibo, Laguayra and Rio 30c lb.
Our choice Cucuta Maracaibo 30c lb.

OUR BLEND
Maracaibo, Mocha, Java 33 1-3c lb.
Our Own Fresh Ground Rio Coffee 20 and 25c lb.

Green Coffees.

Good Seed Tick Rio 20c lb,
Fancy Seed Tick Rio 25c lb.
Fancy Golden Rio 25c lb.
Choice Old Cucuta Maracaibo and Caracas Laguayra 25c lb.

50 Scks—FAIR TO FANCY—50 Scks

RIO COFFEES

—AT—

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KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Silver Gloss Starch
Is superior in quality and strength to that of any other manufacture
1 lb pckge 10c, 6 lb boxes 50c.
Kingsford's corn Starch, 1 lb pckge 1
Kingsford's Oswego Starch, 1, 2 and 8 lb pckges and in bulk.
Trade supplied at Manufacturers' prices

For
Collars, cuffs; shirt bosoms and fine laundry purposes.
10c pckge, Celluloid Starck, 10c pckge
Wood's Enamel Starch,
1 lb pcke 5c.
REQUIRE NO COOKING.
Trade supplied at Manufacturers' prices.

RED SEAL LYE

The great soap maker, cleanser and disinfectant.
10c CAN, WORTH 15c.
White Rock and Graff's Potash,
10c per can.
Nickel, Star and Phoenix Lye.
Manufacturers' Prices to Trade.

SCHENCK'S Mandrake Pills For Bilious & Liver Complaints

ARE THE OLDEST FAMILY STANDARD.

A Purely Vegetable Compound, without mercury or other injurious mineral. Safe and sure always. For sale by all Druggists. Full printed directions for using with each package. Dr. Schenck's new book on The Lungs, Liver and Stomach SENT FREE. Address Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia.

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents hair from falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SALE OF VALUABLE PAPER MILLS AND OTHER PROPERTY

Pursuant to a decree of the Superior Court of Wake County, dated August 26th, 1889 and signed by Charles D. Upchurch, Clerk, in the Special Proceedings wherein Roper Whitaker administrator of Wm. F. Askew, deceased, is plaintiff and William F. Askew, Rum A. Emerson and others are defendants, I will sell, in the manner hereinafter set forth, on Monday, the 7th day of October, 1889, at the Court House door of said county of Wake, in the city of Raleigh, at public auction:

First. The fee-simple title to the following described lands and property:

1. A tract of land containing 18 94-100 acres situate at the Great Falls of Neuse River, said county of Wake, and in the bodies thereof, adjoining the 45 3-4 acre tract, the 1 3-10 acre tract and the 186 7-100 acre tract hereinafter described, and being that portion of the Mill or Falls tract not embraced in the dower of Mrs. Harriet J. Askew, together with the fixtures, machinery, tools and other personal property situated thereon. Upon this tract and the 1 3-10 acre tract herein below described are located the paper mills, machinery and fixtures.

2. A lot in the city of Raleigh, fronting on Salisbury street, 180 feet, and running back west from Salisbury street 270 feet, and beginning at a point in the west side of Salisbury street 110 feet from the southwestern intersection of Salisbury and Cabarrus streets.

Second. The fee-simple title to the reversion in the following described lands and property, which lands are subject to the dower or life estate of Mrs. Harriet J. Askew:

1. A tract of land containing 45 3-4 acres lying just north of and adjacent to said "Mill" or "Falls" tract, and adjoining the lands of the late David Gill, and the 186 87-100 acre tract described below.

2. A tract of land containing 186 87-100 acres, lying east of and adjacent to said Mill or Falls tract, and said 45 3-4 acre tract, and adjoining the lands of the late David Gill, and the 3 acre tract herein below described.

3. A tract of land containing about 37 acres lying north of and along said Neuse River and east of and adjacent to said 186 87-100 acre tract.

4. A tract of land adjoining the lands of Nathan Bolton on the south, F. L. Allen, deceased, on the west and north and J. M. Crenshaw on the east, containing about 34 1-8 acres, and known as the Yeargin tract, and being the home tract of the late Wm. F. Askew.

5. A tract of land containing about 14 1-2 acres, adjoining the land of the late F. L. Allen and others and known as the "Farnville lot."

6. A tract of land adjoining the lands of the late R. S. Allen and others, and known as the "gin lot."

7. That portion of the Falls or Mill tract allotted to said Harriet J. Askew as her dower lying on the north side of and along Neuse River, and adjoining the said 186 87-100 acre tract on the east, on the west, and containing 1 3-10 acres, with that portion of the mill building, and all out buildings, improvements, machinery and fixtures thereon located.

8. A part of lot No. 26 in the city of Raleigh lying on the southwest corner of the intersection of Salisbury and Cabarrus streets, and fronting 110 feet on Salisbury street and 210 feet on Cabarrus street. All of said lands, except the lots in the city of Raleigh and located at and around the Great Falls of Neuse River and are fully described in said decree of court, which is hereby referred to for a more definite description.

And on Wednesday, the 9th day of October, 1889, on the premises, in the town of Chapel Hill, Orange county, N. C., I will sell at public auction the fee simple title to that portion of the lot owned by W. F. Askew at his death, not embraced in the dower of said Harriet J. Askew, lying on the corner of Pittsboro street and College avenue, and west of said Pittsboro street and south of said College avenue, and containing 3 acres, less that portion, described below, allotted to said Harriet J. Askew as her dower. And at the same time and place, I will sell the reversion in that portion of said lot, set apart to said H. J. Askew as her dower, and described as follows: Beginning at a stake in the line of Pittsboro street, 15 feet from the corner of the intersection of said Pittsboro street with said College avenue, runs thence westwardly in a line parallel with said College avenue 99 feet to a stake in the yard, and in front of the door entering into the passage-way of the dwelling house on said lot; thence southwardly through the centre of said door and passage-way, in a line parallel with Pittsboro street about 245 feet to the fence on the southern side of the stable lot; thence eastwardly along the fence aforesaid 99 feet to Pittsboro street; thence northwardly along the line of said Pittsboro street toward College avenue about 245 feet to the beginning, with that part of the dwelling house and the improvements thereon located.

Terms of sale: one-third cash; one-third in six months, and one-third in nine months, deferred installments to bear 8 per cent interest until paid. Title reserved until purchase money is paid in full. The sales will begin at 12 o'clock on the days named above.

SPIER WHITAKER,
Administrator.

Aug. 27, 1889.

NOTICE OF LAND SALE.

By virtue of authority to me given by a decree of the Superior Court of Wake county, in the Special Proceedings entitled Jos. P. Gulley, administrator of John G. Dupree vs. Hercelia Dupree, et als., I will sell on Monday, the 7th day of October, 1889, at the court house door in Raleigh, Wake county, N. C., that tract of land, situated in St. Mary's township and Rands Mill, Wake county, N. C., known as the Home Place of the late John G. Dupree containing eighty (80) acres more or less, and adjoining the lands of George Mitchiner, M. D. Britt, Wm. Bryan and others, and more fully described in the pleadings filed in said proceedings. Time of sale 12 o'clock m. Terms of sale, one third cash; balance in one year, with 8 per cent interest.

This August 27th 1889.

JOS. P. GULLEY, Com'r.
PACE & HOLDING, Att'ys.

MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF N. C. INSANE ASYLUM.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Board of Directors of the N. C. Insane Asylum on Wednesday, 11th day of September, 1889, to elect a Superintendent and Second Assistant Physician of the Asylum. Applicants for these places will direct their communications to W. T. Smith, clerk of the board, Raleigh, N. C. Applications that have been received have been filed with the clerk of the board.

RICHARD H. SMITH,
Pres't Board Directors.

IMPORTANT

—TO—

Magistrates, County Officers, Lawyers and Business Men.

NOW READY!

—THE—

NORTH CAROLINA Manual of Law and Forms.

The Latest and Best!

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