

THE DAILY SENTINEL

W. E. PELL, Editor. SEATON GALE, Editor.

Wednesday, February 21, 1896.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sun day excepted) at the following rates: For Daily, per year, \$12.00; six months, \$7.00; one month, \$1.00; two months, \$2.00; Semi-Weekly per year, \$8.00; Weekly per year, \$6.00.

What will be Done?

Two classes of ideas seem to control entirely the action and spirit of the present Legislature. The first is, "why, we are ruined; it is useless to attempt to do any thing, unless it can be done by hard knocks. The banks are bankrupt, the people are bankrupt, the country is bankrupt, and nothing can do any good, but hard work, and economy, and stay laws, and if need be, repudiation, or the winding up of every man who can or cannot pay his debts."

That other spirit seems to think there is some life in the old land yet. It believes there is nothing like trying, and that as long as life lasts, we must be up and doing. It is willing to maintain the Courts and abolish the stay law, that men may be forced to struggle—it sees the need of money and is willing to admit it.

From the lights before us, we judge the former spirit will prevail. If the Legislature will adjourn allowing the banks to wind up, it will make no provision to meet the State's indebtedness—will leave the laws of many untouched, and close the session with a revenue bill to raise a tax, salaries and fees to be paid, appropriations to a few objects to be met, perhaps adding \$300,000 State taxes to the \$1,000,000 of Federal taxes, without the prospect of adding a dollar to the means of the people, and it is dug out of the ground. What will be the upshot? Why next spring and summer the hottest canvasser known in the State is to be inaugurated. The cry "we are ruined—we are ruined—no help for us—I told you so—let us repudiate—we can't pay and if perish we must, why it was not our fault," is to be raised. We hope better things, but matters look very much like it.

Usury Laws.

Several of our correspondents have enlarged considerably, both pro and con, upon the proposed change in the usury laws. We have placed a lengthy and able article by our correspondent "J. G. R." on our first page, against the proposed change.

Ordinarily the rate of interest is now fixed by law is ample, and when there is a sufficient amount of money in the State to answer the purposes of the community, the necessity for a change might not appear. But all that he says, does not meet the question: how are the people to pay taxes, to cultivate their lands or pursue other vocations and feed their families without money?

It is manifest there is not money enough in the State to pay the taxes now due to the Federal government. Those who have money find they can employ it more profitably in speculation and shoving, than to loan it at 6 per cent. In every other State where there is money, it commands more than 6 per cent. Consequently, if matters remain as they are, there is no prospect of increasing the volume of money in the State until cotton and tobacco and turpentine are made to bring it in.

A Word to Our Friends.

Relying upon our friends, we have been sending the Sentinel to a number of persons who have not paid for it, and to many whose time has expired. Our expenses are very heavy and we are obliged to pay cash. For several weeks our receipts have fallen below our expenses. We are therefore compelled to urge upon all who owe us for subscription or advertising to send us the Cash at once.

France and the United States.

The intimations of a demand from France to the United States made by a late telegram, will in our judgment amount to nothing. We have no idea that England or France or both will risk a collision with the United States. The history of the past four years, settles that matter beyond question.

Our neighbor on yesterday in its condemnation of the session papers of the South, as it calls them, classes the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle & Sentinel among them, and copies its article. If we are not mistaken, this very paper the Chronicle & Sentinel for the last two years of the war, was the most bitter opponent of Jeff Davis, and a warm co-operator with the Standard.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Feb. 20.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by Rev. N. B. Cobb, of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Wiggins, from the committee on Finance, to whom was referred a resolution in reference to a stamp tax, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, of the substance contained therein, had been considered in the preparation of the Revenue bill.

Mr. Black, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a resolution directing the Public Treasurer to pay over to the Trustee of Randolph county the sum of \$200, reported back the same recommending its passage.

Mr. Blyden offered an amendment so as to include all other counties in a similar condition. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Black, the rules were suspended, and the resolution passed its final reading.

Messrs. Fenwick and McLean recommended additional names for Justices of the Peace for Camden and Cumberland.

Mr. Blyden, from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred a bill to re-enact the 4th section of the 102nd chapter of the Revised Code, reported back the same recommending its passage.

Mr. Morehead, from the same, a bill to punish seditious language leading to rebellion or insurrection in this State, recommending its passage.

Mr. Carter, from the Committee on the Judiciary to whom was referred the bill to amend the 4th section of the 45 chapter of the revised code, recommending its passage. [The effect of this amendment will be to permit the Governor to offer a reward for the arrest of a person charged with a capital felony, who may be lurking in concealment within the State, as the law now provides the Governor cannot offer any reward for the apprehension of such felon, unless upon the information that he has fled beyond the jurisdiction of the State.]

Mr. Blyden, from a joint committee, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message relating to a work or sketch book by Edward Hoffman, now in the hands of W. J. Palmer, reported back by resolution, proposing to pay for the work on said book, and that 100 copies be placed at the disposal of the Governor, 10 in the State Library, 10 in each of the College Libraries of Chapel Hill, Wake Forest, and Davidson College, and the remainder distributed equally to the members of the Legislature for distribution among their constituents.

Mr. Arentell introduced a bill to be entitled an act to consolidate North Carolina and Atlantic North Carolina Railroad Companies which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Cox, a message was sent to the House proposing to go forthwith into the election of Solicitor for the sixth Judicial Circuit.

On motion of Mr. Carter the vote by which the bill authorizing the appointment of a board of commissioners of navigation was reported on yesterday, was reconsidered and the bill was laid on the table.

The following bills and resolutions came up and passed their final reading. Bill to give original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in certain cases.

Bill to amend an act entitled an act for the relief of Lanolis. Bill concerning indictments in Courts of Oyer and Terminer, recommending an appropriation for the salaries and fees of public officers. This bill was amended, and after considerable discussion, passed by a vote of ayes, 21, nays, 12.

A message from the House transmitting the following bills and resolutions, was received. Additional names for Justices of the Peace for the counties of Davidson, Nash, Washington and Bladen. Concurred in. A resolution to raise a joint select committee to inquire into the expediency of adjournment without detriment to the State. Adopted. Bill to authorize the construction of a toll-bridge across the Catawba river. Bill to establish workhouses or Houses of Correction, in the several counties of the State. Bill to incorporate the Union Mining Company in the county of Rowan. Bill to incorporate the Stokes Lodge, No. 52, of Free Masons, in the town of Concord. Bill to punish persons pursuing and injuring horses and other live stock, with intent to steal them. Bill to prevent enticement of servants from fulfilling their contracts or harboring them. Bill to secure more effectually the maintenance of bastard children, and the payment of fines and costs in criminal cases. Bill to incorporate Little River School, in the county of Orange. Bill to prevent wilful trespass on lands and stealing any kind of property therefrom. Bill to repeal so much of the twelfth section of an act entitled an act to change the jurisdiction of the courts, and the rules of pleading therein, ratified the 11th day of Sept. 1861, as requires executors to give security. A bill to secure to agricultural laborers their pay in kind. Bill to incorporate the Hiwassee Turpentine Company. Bill to legalize the transfer of registered bonds of this State to bearer.

The bill accepting a donation of lands granted by the Congress of the United States, came up and on motion of Mr. Arentell the rules were suspended and the bill passed its first reading.

On motion of Mr. Jones of Wake, the rules were suspended, and the bill to incorporate the Carolina Joint Stock Insurance and Trust Company was taken up and passed its final reading.

On motion of Mr. Bogle the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, Feb. 20.

The House was called to order at ten o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cobb, of the Baptist Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Wang, the resolution to publish the acts of the Assembly passed in secret session in the years 1862-63 and 64, was referred to a select committee of three.

Mr. Smith, of Columbus, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That a joint select committee of three on the part of the House and two on the part of the Senate, be appointed to inquire and report within the two Houses on a show-up without detriment to the public business.

Mr. Burgess introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a toll-bridge over Pasquotank river.

A message was received from the Senate proposing that the two Houses proceed forthwith to elect a solicitor for the sixth Judicial Circuit, and announcing the nomination of Messrs. W. Caldwell, D. M. Purches and A. J. Dargass, in that body.

The House refused to concur.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House proceeded to consider "a bill to change the jurisdiction of the courts, and the rules of pleading therein," reported from the joint select committee on the stay law, as a substitute for sundry bills referred to said committee.

The bill after some discussion and amendment, passed its second reading, and was made the special order for eleven o'clock, A. M., on Friday next.

ON CALENDAR.

A bill to assist owners of real estate, in securing the title therefor, was rejected on 2nd reading under an adverse report from the Judiciary Committee.

A bill to improve the law of evidence, passed second reading.

A bill to increase the tax on the manufacture of spirituous liquors, was laid on the table on second reading.

A bill to enable the Banks of the State to close their business, was put on its second reading.

Mr. Smith of Hertford, opposed the bill, because though ostensibly permissive only, it virtually forced the banks to a settlement of their affairs. Its passage would be regarded by these institutions as an expression of the opinion by the General Assembly, that they should at once enter upon a liquidation of their debts to the extent of their assets. Adverting to the existence of the stay law, as precluding the Banks from collecting debts due them, Mr. S. dwelt forcibly upon the injustice of forcing them into an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. The crippled condition of the banks was due, in a great measure, to aid they had extended to the State for which they had received State bonds, which the action of the State Commission had subsequently rendered worthless. He characterized the bill as unnecessary and cruel—tending to the serious detriment of stockholders and individual note holders. He further held, that where from an insufficiency of assets the property of individual stockholders became liable to creditors, that the State, if a stockholder was morally bound to the creditors in proportion to the stock it held. A moral obligation like this should have the force of a legal obligation.

Mr. Thompson was surprised that the bill should have elicited any opposition. It merely proposed to give the banks a privilege which under their charters they did not now possess. Its exercise was optional not imperative, and the bill expressly provided that the assignments made should ensure equality to the benefit of creditors.

Mr. McLean moved to amend the bill by striking out in the 1st section the words "for the equal benefit of all the creditors," and insert in lieu thereof the words, "according to the laws of this State relative to assignments."

Mr. McLean stated (in substance) that the object of this amendment was to allow the Banks to prefer home-creditors to those abroad, who had purchased their notes at heavy discount.

Mr. Hoke opposed the amendment.

The amendment was rejected and the bill passed its 2nd reading as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ashworth, Beasley, Black, Blackmon, Blair, Blythe, Bryson, Burton, Cameron, Campbell, Chandler, Carson, Craig, Crawford, Daily, Davis, of Carter, Dickson, Donnell, Dunn, Faircloth, of Green, Farrow, Fytche, Gaines, Garland, of Green, Harrell, Henry, Hodges, Holdrege, Hoke, Holmes, Horton, Houston, Hutchison, Jenkins, of Gaston, Jenkins, of Granville, Jenkins, of Warren, Jones, Kinney, Leigh, of Tyrrell, Logan, Lyon, Matthews, McAden, McDonald, McGuire, McIntosh, Melson, Moore, of Alamance, Moore, of Chatham, Merrill, Niven, Newsom, Page, Palmer, Potter, Roseboro, Simmons, Smith, of Columbus, Smith, of Guilford, Shilley, Scroggins, Teague, Thompson, Trull, Waugh, Whiteley, Wilson, Yellowley and York—70.

NAVS—Messrs. Barnett, Bonner, Burgess, Cox, Foster, Furr, Harper, Hyman, Judkins, Kenan, Lee, of Gates, Luke, Marler, McNair, Moore, of Martin, Shaw, Smith, of Cumberland, Smith, of Hertford and Williams—19.

An engrossed resolution in relation to supplying armed soldiers, with artificial limbs passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

The House then adjourned until 10 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

Negro Testimony.

Perhaps there has been no question before our people, on which they have been more united, than in opposition to allowing negroes the right of suffrage; and the opposition to the right of negroes to give testimony in our courts against a white man, has been as settled and determined.

Since the publication of the report of the committee on the code, for freedom, and the discussion in the Legislature, on the 11th section, the people have been weighing the arguments, and thinking of the consequences. I have been conversing with many men, original slave owners, on the subject, and find almost a united sentiment, that the 11th section, as reported by the committee, should be adopted. The prejudices that existed are giving way before the arguments used and the necessity of the case.

It will be impossible to get along with the negro, commanding his confidence, and availing ourselves of his labor, without giving the privileges and rights accorded in this 11th section. It will be the interest of the white man to grant it. It is not prudent to adopt any course that does violence to the prejudices or settled opinions of the people, but granting this right to the negro will be a necessity, and will be so admitted by giving the negro this right, how can he be enabled to enforce the payment for his labor, particularly for a few days or weeks work, when it may not have been convenient to enter into a written contract, or call on a witness? Or how will the negro be protected from the violence of the white man?

Without adopting this section, how can we hope to be relieved of the Freedmen's Bureau—that tribunal, which has been so justly described by Mr. Phillips as "sitting to the intense disgust, harassment and injury of private citizens." We all desire to see "these little county tribunals, presided over by persons having no other than military experience, extirpated. How else can it be done? I believe the Legislature will do right, in adopting the 11th section, and grant this boon to the negro—a boon valued by him as above all price, and one which being granted, can do so little injury to the white man, and I believe that the people will sustain the members in this voting.

Elizabeth City, Feb 17, 1896.

DEBATE ON THE CODE.—A band of negroes went, on Tuesday night last, a little after dark, to the house of John Gooding, living in the upper part of this county, and ordered him not to raise his eyes from the fire or they would blow out his brains. They then ransacked his house, took about \$40 in specie and nearly all his bed clothes and his gun. They then took his horse and cart, and loaded all his provisions, and wound up their depredations by shooting a ball through the shoulder of his daughter, a beautiful young lady. These parties go up the river in boats, land and commit these outrages, and then return with their booty. These facts have come to us from an indubitable source, from which we also learn that a party of sixteen went up the Neuse yesterday. In a day or two we shall have to chronicle further outrages.—Newbern Times.

For the Sentinel.

"Usury Law."

MEMBERS PELL & GALE, GENTS.—In a former communication under the signature "Philo Senex," I concluded by saying, so much for the moral aspects of the question, and promised a continuance in which I proposed to answer some of the most plausible objections in support of the present usury laws, and now, with your permission I will begin my plledge.

In the first place it is stated, that money is the creature of the law, and therefore the price of its loan should be fixed by the law. Now while I have no objection to the latter; I deny the former, for it is only true in a restricted and qualified sense, for all the law can do is to give it currency and stamp it with a name, but with nothing but a name, for all the legislators in Christendom cannot give it value.

Suppose that Congress, and all the law making power in the world that one ounce of iron should be worth one dollar in silver; and one pound of flint rock should be worth as much as one pound of gold; would such a law give as much value to iron as is now given to silver, or as much to flint rock as is now given to gold?

To adopt the language of "Senex" would be the calling of a sheep's tail, a sheep's leg make it so? Certainly not, for money like every thing else depends, for its value, upon the amount of labor required to produce it, which is a law of nature, that no earthly power can annul. When California and Australia were first discovered, the labor necessary to produce a \$5 gold piece, was made less than it was before, and Congress had to reduce the amount of silver, so as to correspond to the same relative amount of gold, so that silver depreciated, and gold depreciated, both depending upon the amount of labor required to produce them. When I speak of value, I mean it is only determined by the amount it will purchase. Provisions, and all other necessities of life have gone up, and as the supply of gold is not equal to the demand, and there being no circulating medium to take its place in which the people have confidence, the thing signified, and not the thing signifying is demanded; hence the great want of money; the great difficulty of procuring it, and the increased value attaching to it.

When I speak of value and of a thing being worth more or less, I mean, that value is not an arbitrary or a natural thing; that you can neither augment or diminish it by legislation; for like a rose, no matter what name you may stamp upon its face, you are indebted to its natural properties for all its fragrance emitted; and these laws are not fixed and permanent, as your legislation would be but flexible, and ever yielding to causes over which legislation has no control that is, "as the supply is to the demand" so is the price.

Add to this, money is day by day becoming more scarce, in consequence of the rate of exchange being against the country, and what seems to be paradoxical, and seemingly absurd, but which is nevertheless true. It very scarcely makes it, for, as the present rate of interest is below its value, those holding it, refuse to let it go; hoping, or rather expecting, that something may turn up, in the present wreck of matter, through which they can make it more profitable.

If, then, money is in truth more valuable than at any other period of our history, as I now affirm; if we have nothing else that can be substituted in its stead, and give value to it by legislation, which is also affirmed, why, I ask, in the name of common sense, should not the rate of interest either be increased, or be left an open question to be settled by contract? What objection can there possibly be, to raising the interest to something like the value of money, say 8 or 10 per cent., leaving the extra surplus interest to the honor of the borrower? A less rate of interest, I think, would be too tardy in drawing capital into our State; and it is capital, and capital only, that our people require; for, characteristic energy; and all they now require is, the means to make that energy available. Do this, and you increase competition among the few money holders in our midst; do this, and you at once invite and bring in capital from abroad; do this, and you give the means of repairing and building up the shattered fortunes among us; finally, do this, and you benefit the poor man, whose very poverty has become the stalking horse to foist demagogues into a position that, if left alone to their merit, they would never attain. But oh, it is said, the rich man will take advantage of the poor man's necessities, and extort an exorbitant interest. Not so, for you have the corrective in your own legislative body, and you can apply it, by raising the rate, and making all beyond this illegal.

Let us, in conclusion, hear no more talk about the rich and the "poor man"; for one I am heartily sick and tired of it, and whenever I hear it indulged in my mind involuntarily turns to what was said by St. John to the complaint of Judas, of the want of oilment, on a certain memorable occasion. "Not that he cared for the poor, but because he held the bag," and even in the discussion of this question, you will find too many I fear who still "hold the bag."

PHILO SENEX.

For the Sentinel.

The readers of the Sentinel have, no doubt, noticed an advertisement, by Ed. Graham Haywood, in regard to a work written by himself, on Chronology, and its useful application, in the reading of history. The book is now in manuscript, and ready for the Press. Mr. Haywood appeals to the public, and proposes to raise, by subscription, the means necessary for the publication of the work.

The author of this communication has seen the manuscript of the book, and has cursorily read it over. And he has no hesitation in pronouncing it to be a production of great power and beauty. Until I had seen it, I had no conception, that a work on such a subject could be made so very interesting. I supposed, from the title, as announced, that it might be a useful school book, but did not suppose it to be likely to interest the general reader. On examining it, I was gratified to find it a work intensely interesting, exhibiting wonderful research, and abounding in most useful information, of a novel and unique character. It is a production showing great learning; and denoting an amount of reading, on the part of the author, that must have been the labor of years. When published, I predict, that it will receive the highest commendations of learned and scientific men.

An appeal is made to the pride of the people of the State, to sustain and encourage native literary talent. Six hundred subscribers are needed to raise the amount necessary for the publication of the work. It surely cannot be, that the people of North Carolina will hesitate to subscribe—and thus leave the author to seek in other States that encouragement which he cannot obtain at home. When the book is published the people of the State will find a handsome price that one of their own citizens was the author of such a production. I feel confident it will gain for the author great reputation; and that it will have a great "run," not only in this country but in Europe.

A FRIEND OF NATIVE GENIUS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

TWO Yokes of No. 1 STEERS. Apply to A. W. LAWRENCE, Raleigh, N. C. Feb 21, 1896.

EVERGREENS FOR SALE. PERSONS wishing to buy Evergreens will please call at the Cash House, this morning, from 12 A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M., when they will find a gentleman in attendance who will sell them any amount they wish to buy. Feb 21, 1896, A. HETMAN.

OFFICE CHATHAM R. R. COMPANY. Raleigh, Feb. 20, 1896. There is a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chatham Rail Road Company will be held at the office of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, in Raleigh, on Thursday (noon) the 1st of March 1896. W. W. YANN, Secy and Treasurer. Feb 21, 1896, 11st March.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS. PROPOSALS for the building of the Chatham Bridge over the Cape Fear River, at Fayetteville, on the Lenoir pike, will be received until the 6th of March. There will be 49' feet main bridge and 310 feet of Trestle work. All the particulars will be furnished to each contractor, and all to commence by the 8th of April. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on the undersigned. HENRY LILLY, E. J. LILLY, A. A. MCKETHAN. Fayetteville, Feb 21, 1896.

Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company. President Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, Wilmington, N. C. Feb 21, 1896, and 15c.

PETERSBURG IRON WORKS. ALL kinds of Wrought and Cast work, done at short notice. Ploughs and Plough Castings, of all styles, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Commission Merchants and farmers will have in mind that all our agricultural work made of the best material and warranted.

The attention of Farmers, the largest body of the State, is called to the fact that we have in mind that all our agricultural work made of the best material and warranted. Stationary and Portable Saw-Mill Engines made complete, and warranted as to workmanship and material. Hydraulic machinery, supplied with Oxen, Lids, Spiders, Andirons, Grates, &c. Working Drawings and Designs made, of Engines, Mill work and other Machinery. Send directions. I will send you a list of Patterns.

ALB-ROSE JACKSON, Petersburg, Va., Feb 21, 1896.

THE DAILY NEWS. S. D. POOL, Editor.

THE DAILY NEWS is published every morning, by J. R. WHITAKER & CO., at \$10 per year; \$5 for six months; \$1 per month. (Gentlemen) the place of publication, situated in the center of a rich line of country, in the Eastern Territory of the South Carolina Rail Road, and the Western terminus of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, and is the central Depot of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road.

The Daily News, the only paper published between Newbern and Raleigh, and the only Daily between Wilmington, N. C., and Petersburg, Va., is rapidly increasing its circulation and extending its business; and offers very superior advantages to advertisers.

N. B. All freight received by A. N. C. R. R. from Newbern or Morehead City, is published in the News, for the information of consignees. Feb 21, 1896, J.

COTTON SEED FOR SALE. FIFTEEN hundred bushels of Cotton Seed for sale. They are from the crop of the last season—sound, and of an improved variety. T. W. BATTLE, Rocky Mount, Edgecombe Co., N. C. Feb 20, 1896, 1m

HOTEL FOR RENT. I WILL rent or lease for the balance of the year a number of years, my Hotel property in the town of Lenoir, N. C., together with the furniture, &c. The Hotel contains 40 rooms in good repair, and is situated in the central part of the town. There being no Hotel in the town now open, it will pay an enterprising Proprietor very handsomely. For terms, apply to me at Lenoir, N. C. Feb 20, 1896, 2w JAMES DENT.

WANTED. SITUATIONS as Teachers for two sisters, who are capable of instructing in the usual English branches, with the rudiments of French and Music. Terms low, as a pleasant home is more of an object than salary. Good references given and required. Address MISS ELEANOR MIDDLETON, Care of Gen. J. B. Leitch, Louisville, Ky., N. C. Feb 19, 1896, 2d

NOTICE. PERSONS owning property real estate, &c., in the town of Morehead City, are hereby notified that they are given till the 1st of June next to pay the Town taxes on said property. Delinquents will be required to pay double taxes. Morehead City, Feb 16, 1896, 3

CHANGE OF TIME. RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO. Raleigh, N. C. Feb 15th, 1896. On and after Monday, Feb. 19th, 1896, trains will run as follows: Passenger Train leaves Raleigh, 4:35 A. M. Arrives at Weldon, 11:00 A. M. Leaves Weldon, 1:30 P. M. Arrives at Raleigh, 5:30 P. M. Freight and Accommodation Trains leaves Raleigh on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7:30 A. M., and arrives at Weldon 5:00 P. M. Freight and Accommodation Train leaves Weldon on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5:00 A. M., and arrives at Raleigh 1:30 P. M. By this change in the Passenger Train, connections are made with the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail-Road as well as by the upper route via Richmond. Way passengers can be accommodated by the Freight and Accommodation Trains if they think proper to do so. ALBERT JOHNSON, Gen. Superintendent. Feb 17, 1896, 3m

BROWN SHEETINGS. TWO Bales best 4-4 Sheetings just received on consignment. Also, Cotton Yarn by the bulk or bale in store. JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent. Feb 9, 1896, 4f

PETER HALLETT General Commission and SHIPPING MERCHANT. NO 23 NORTH WATER ST. WILMINGTON, N. C.

COMBITIONS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, Lumber, and other Products for Sale or Shipping, respectfully solicited. Liberal advancement made. Orders promptly executed. Nov 21-22-23m.

A. A. WILLARD.

Formerly of Washington, N. C., late of Concord, N. C.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN Groceries and General Merchandise. FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. No. 20 North Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Rev. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent Public Schools of the State, Greensboro, N. C. Jesse H. Linday, Esq., Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Greensboro. Rev. W. E. Pell, Editor of Sentinel, Raleigh. Joseph F. Potts, Esq., of Washington, N. C. Messrs. James O. Toner & Sons, Baltimore. Messrs. Dowley, Corser & Co., New York. Wilmington, Jan 9, 1896.

Personal attention given to the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. All produce consigned to me for shipment, to New York, Boston, &c., New York, will be forwarded from the point of shipment—promptly advising me as the goods are sent forward.

MERCHANDISE. Received and forwarded with promptness and at reasonable charges. A full supply of GROCERIES, kept constantly in store, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash. Agent for the sale of Merwin & Co.'s Patent FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES with Merwin's Patent Powder-proof Locks, weighing only one quarter of an ounce. These are warranted fire and burglar proof, and are manufactured at a price, and will be forwarded through Wilmington without charge for storage or forwarding.

75 Bales of Cotton Yarn, and 4-4 Sheetings. For sale. Address: A. A. WILLARD, Wilmington, N. C. January 20, 1896, 6m

SUGAR. REFINED and Cuba Sugar for sale by A. A. WILLARD, Wilmington, Feb 9, 1896, 1f

Coffee. RIO and Java Coffee for sale by A. A. WILLARD, Wilmington, Feb 9, 1896, 4f

Cuba Molasses. UNBOTTLED and BOTTLED for sale by A. A. WILLARD, Wilmington, Feb 9, 1896, 4f

Cotton Yarn and Sheetings. 75 BALES for sale by A. A. WILLARD, Wilmington, Feb 9, 1896, 1f

Matches, Blacking, Ink, Wrapping Paper, Letter Paper, Spelling Books, &c. For sale by Wilmington, Feb 2, 1896, 1f.

Candles. 150 BOXES "Adamantine" for sale by A. A. WILLARD, Wilmington, Feb 2, 1896, 1f

Gen. Lane's School for Boys. CONCORD, N. C. THE first session of this School will commence on Monday 19th, 1896, and continue twenty weeks. Terms as follows payable in advance: Primary English, \$1.00; Higher English, \$2.00; Latin and Greek, \$2.00. No deductions will be made for absence except in cases of protracted sickness. Pupils entering after the commencement of the session will be charged in proportion to the term. Good board can be had in respectable families for about \$15 per month. The principal of the school may feel assured that the boys will be thoroughly instructed and well trained. The Principal is a graduate of the University of Virginia, and also of the Virginia Military Institute, and is to be entering the Confederate Army as Major of the N. C. "Booth" Regiment, he was successfully engaged in teaching, having filled successfully the positions of Assistant Professor in the Virginia Military Institute, Professor in the State Seminary of Florida, and Professor in the N. C. Military Institute at Gaston. He will be assisted by an educated gentleman, who is also an experienced teacher. Feb 8, 1896, 2w JAS. H. LANE, A. M., Principal.

Disolution of Copartnership. THE firm heretofore known as that of Baker, Cooper & Co has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The duties devolving on each partner as Cashier of the Bank of Cape Fear, and the several of the other, the Norfolk (his position before the war) for the purpose of practicing law, have been assigned to the business of the firm, and have been assigned