

What Ought to Be Done.

While the present National Banking system may suit great commercial centers and speculating communities, experience has demonstrated beyond cavil or dispute that they operate most injuriously and to the great damage, if not lasting injury of the impoverished and sparsely settled Southern agricultural States of the South and North West. That this partial, unjust and sectional system of Banking should be at once and forever abolished, for the following reason, and others that might be enumerated.

First. Every National Bank that goes into operation reduces the circulation of the community where the Bank is located from twenty to twenty-five per cent. of the capital of the Bank, if not more. Indeed this becoming imperative on the officers of the Bank to pay nothing of the premium paid in as capital of the Bank. They are not allowed to issue circulating notes to the amount of their capital, though a proposition is now pending in Congress to allow them to issue the full amount of their capital. But what a tantalizing mockery is this? When the sworn statement of these Banks conclusively show and prove that they have never regularly discounted more than forty per cent. of the capital they are allowed to put and keep in circulation.

The fact that these great National Banks of the commercial and financial centers of the country whose time and other deposits are often five times greater than their capital, makes this privilege of the National Banks have to increase or diminish their circulation at liberty exceeding popular with Bankers and other great capitalists who are engaged in forming colossal trusts or corners in grain and other agricultural products. But they do not avail themselves of the privilege of issuing their notes when such a thing is imperatively demanded by their large shareholders when they have recklessly embarked in some great scheme of speculating in grain or some other product of the soil—for example, as was done by the Fidelity National Bank some years since in Cincinnati, Ohio. Yet I aver that it is for speculating purposes alone that they can be induced to extend the circulation of their notes to the utmost limit they are allowed by their respective charters. And it is a noted fact that as a general rule when one deems it prudent to extend or diminish its circulation they all invariably act in concert, and their action, be it what it may, is uniformly and heartily approved. If the course they take was not first recommended to the banks by the financial brokers and speculators of the country, still it remains true, and it is worthy of special note that the National Banks, except on special occasions, refrain from issuing and keeping in circulation more than one-half of their notes that they are authorized to put in circulation. And this I apprehend will continue to be the case so long as they are taxed one per cent. on their notes.

Now when we call to mind that the tax payers of the country are taxed from three to five per cent. annually on every bank note that the banks are authorized to issue by their charters whether it is uttered by them or remains in their vaults, and that these same National Bank notes pass no more readily or current than the greenbacks do, it is hard to discover any advantage that is likely to be gained by the taxpayers of the country by continuing this unjustly discriminating sectional and great pet city speculating system of the millionaires of the country.

Another great objection to the present National Banking system is the prohibition from discounting notes or mortgages of real estate. Now the most obtuse financier cannot fail to see that this prohibition operates most disastrously on the needy people of the down-trodden and oppressed agricultural States of the South and Northwest, where but precious little of the billion dollars annually expended by the government is put in circulation, or let fall from Uncle Sam's hands, for any purpose whatever.

Another great and insuperable objection to this pet city scheme of banking of the great capitalists is that it clothes the manipulators of these institutions and their friends and customers where they are located and do business with almost unlimited power, by availing themselves of the means above alluded to, and by corresponding with their supposed friends at a distance, and spurring up their great National agencies to inaugurate a great hue and cry against any measure they disapprove of, and experience shows they rarely, if ever, fail to carry their point, no matter how cruel or unjust it might be. To give an instance of the tremendous changes that have been brought about by thus having the power of inflating and diminishing the circulating medium of the country let any one call to mind how Jay Gould and Jim Fisk managed to prevail on Gen. Grant to issue an order that no gold coin should be issued from any of the depositories of the government for thirty days, then they will have an object lesson as to how hundreds of millions were made to change hands on Black Friday in the city of New York, many of them finding their way to the pockets of Gould and Fisk, and as many millions passing from others who were, perhaps, as wise if not better men, while others were run insane. Thus the great city National Banks, can and often have been, as shown above, used in getting up and running these mammoth speculations of the country, and if the country, was summarily relieved of them, many of the reckless and unscrupulous speculators would be left as weak as Sampson when he was first shorn of his locks.

But there is another reason why the present financial system of this country should be brought to a speedy termination, and that is the unsuitability of the banks as chartered to accommodate the people handicapped with poverty and debt as will enable them to afford the relief so much needed and desired by them. For example, after Lee's surrender the Southern States were completely broken down and impoverished while the Northern and other free states were literally flooded with greenbacks and National bonds, as they have been ever since. The result is, if their people want to borrow money from the banks or individuals they can readily deposit such bonds or collaterals as may be demanded of them for any loan that they may desire to procure. It matters very little with a citizen of New York if the National Banks are prohibited from making loans on real estates, but it does make a difference with a citizen in the Southern States. The truth is the National Banks, where they are not prohibited from making loans to Southerners, cannot be induced to make loans on any bonds, stocks or other property that they have or can command to any one, except upon government bonds, nor is any state or person tolerated to establish a bank of discount and issue, except first depositing government bonds to the amount of the capital of the bank with the Secretary of the Treasury. Thus prohibiting banks of issue to a great extent the most needed and productive agricultural portions of the country. By this local, sectional, unjust and oppressive financial system are industry, thrift, energy and enterprise of the so-called Provisional States and mining camps crippled and not often well high destroyed.

But there is another evil inherent in our present banking system, and that is that all the banks located in the interior or agricultural and mining camps are forced to recalculate their stock of currency drawn from them to pay the debts due from their customers to their friends for merchandise and for other things by discounting their customers' notes. Thus every form of circulating paper flows directly to the commercial centers, and this is caused to a great degree by the manner in which the banks are organized and the sectional basis on which they make their discounts. And it so happens at some times that the only way that the banks of the interior can get currency at all is by getting their customers to give them their individual notes and getting the National Banks to re-discount them by loaning them the money deposited by needy citizens of one or on the unfortunate note interior states. This tendency and power of the present National Banking system is to gradually but certainly cause all National Bank issues to flow continually to the great commercial centers and finally to rest in the vaults of one or more of the great city banks. And yet none of the great city banks give anything like the security to depositors for the payment of their money back again as state banks would. To speak candidly the depositors in our National Banks have little or no security given them for the return of their money but what is called the liability clause, consequently the history of the National Banks shows that more money has been lost by depositors in them than there ever has been lost by depositors in any and all other kind of banks. Everything has been sacrificed in chartering our present banks to identify the currency of the country with the bonded debt of the government, and to secure this one end Congress seems to have resolved to crush out all other banks, no matter what disaster may follow to the people and country. For the above reason and others that could easily be assigned, I am decidedly in favor of the present Congress abolishing our present banking system and that with as little delay as possible, and all sinking funds of the government as unnecessary and injurious. And if Congress persists in refusing to repeal the ten per cent. tax on the circulation of state banks, I earnestly hope they will proceed to provide by law for the Secretary to issue a billion or more treasury notes, to be made redeemable at stated points in gold and silver and in equal amounts thereof. The mint to be required by law hereafter to coin silver as freely and on the same terms as they now are required to coin gold, and to an equal amount and no more. This is free, just and equal coinage and ought to and will satisfy all men, parties and the country.

The Treasury notes herein contemplated above should be made receivable in payment of all debts due to or from the government of the United States. And these Treasury notes and the coin made to take the place of all forms of paper issued by the government not otherwise specifically provided for their redemption. The states only to charter banks, but not of issue to trade and bank on Treasury notes issued by the general government, coupon bonds of all kinds and deposits made with them of currency, gold and silver coin, bullion of the precious metals, debts and stocks of all kinds.

The Treasurer should be authorized and empowered to issue a sufficient amount of National bonds, at a low rate of interest to purchase such amounts of gold and silver coin to keep the Treasury replenished with gold and silver to redeem promptly all certificates presented for payment.

Treasury notes issued under the provision prescribed, and made receivable in payment of all debts, and redeemable on demand in equal amounts of gold and silver, under a free system of coinage of both metals in equal quantities, such a National circulation manipulated by State Banks, would be safe, and preferred by the people every where to either gold or silver. Besides the people of the mob who are not taxed from three to five per cent. on every dollar put in circulation, as they have been on every bank bill issued by the government. This system would, to a great extent, divorce the government from all direct connection and management of the banks of the country and would have some tendency to decentralize the business of banking by adapting it more and more to the wants and necessities of the different localities in which the respective banks were located and at the same time be much safer in all sections of the union than this present unequal and oppressive sectional system. It would certainly afford great relief to the people of the provisional states and mining camps of the West to have State Banks organized in their midst, whose officers were permitted to judge of the solvency of the notes and collaterals that they offered for discount. Nor could any one complain when he was paid in Treasury notes redeemable in gold and silver.

If President Cleveland, Secretary Carlisle and Wm. Springer will but consent to adopt this system of finance, and to have but one safe, convertible National paper to circulate in every part of the country and that better than gold any and everywhere, and to be taken and held as deposits and loaned on such local security as the officers of the banks chartered by the state in the locality where they do business may deem good and sufficient to secure the loan made, will very nearly come up to the idea that Mr. Calhoun once expressed as to what sort of currency we should have in this country.

THE END OF THE ROANOKE TRAGEDY.

THE DISGRACEFUL WORK OF A MOB—It Wanted to Bury the Negro in Mayor Trout's Front Yard, Because the Mayor Had Done His Duty in Enforcing the Law—the Negro Finally Burned—Crows Voted the Spot.

ROANOKE, Sept. 21.—Robt Smith, the negro who so brutally assaulted M. S. Henry, Bishop yesterday, and who saved his life a number of citizens were shot down, paid a horrible penalty for his crime, shortly before 5 o'clock this morning. While J. Allen Watts, Judge Woods and others were addressing the crowd, Sergeant Griffin with two officers took the negro from the jail and spirited him out of town. They carried him across the river into the woods but towards daylight they were notified that squads of men were scouring the entire adjacent country. They thought it best to bring their prisoner back to town and place him in jail. They were proceeding to the jail and on Franklin road near Tenth Avenue a squad of men about 20 in number, rushed upon them and the prisoner. With shouts and yells, the determined men rushed the negro to the nearest tree. He was hanged to a hickory limb and his body riddled with bullets and horribly mangled, and the small body of men who did the work dispersed. With the break of day crowds of people began to throng the streets leading to the scene of the latest tragedy in this terrible drama. The negro's face was bloody and swollen. A load of shot had been fired into his back, literally tearing his coat to pieces. Coroner Gray and a jury repaired early to the scene of the lynching and after viewing the body of the dead man rendered a verdict that the negro came to his death at the hands of persons unknown to him.

After the inquest the officers were ordered to take charge of the body, but the surging mass of avenging men when had by time assembled would not let them touch him. A coal cart passing near by was pressed into service, and the body was thrown into it. It was then hauled to Mayor Trout's residence on Campbell avenue, it seeming to be the intention of the mob to bury it in his front yard.

At this critical moment Rev. W. C. Campbell, a Presbyterian minister, appeared upon the scene and told the mob that such procedure would never do. He spoke kindly to them and at last dissuaded them from carrying out their plan. The body during this time had not been removed from the cart, so at the suggestion by some one in the crowd, they took it over to the edge of the river to burn it. Fences were torn down and some one with an ax cut down several cedar trees nearby. The dry wood was laid in a big pile, but arranged so it would burn freely and on this heap the negro's body laid. On top of all, the cedar boughs were thrown and then, just before touching the match to the wood, the flames from the burning oil shot rapidly up.

It was not long before the crowd dispersed but all the morning men and sometimes an occasional woman, were soon going towards the place of burning in squads of three and five. Every one that went, seemed to wish to contribute something to the blaze by throwing a twig or chip on it. All that remained of Smith at noon was a few ashes and here and there a bone, but the fire was still burning fiercely and those standing around said that it should burn till there was not a vestige left of the assailant of Mrs. Bishop.

After the shooting of some of the mob by the militia last night, the mob demanded the person of Mayor Trout, but he had been removed to the country by his friends. Acting Mayor Buckner is in charge of the city government and has suspended Chief of Police Terry, Sergeant Griffin and Officer McMorris, pending an investigation of their connection with the affair. The evidence before the coroner's jury so far severely censures the militia.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Sept. 21.—Mayor Trout, of Roanoke, arrived here at 10:30 o'clock to night. He is suffering with a painful wound in the foot and declined to be interviewed.

NEGROES FOR LYNCHING.

A peculiar feature of the affair was the anxiety of the negroes for the lynching of the accused man. Several hundred negroes were about the jail, but they took no active part in the demonstration of the mob. They openly declared that the negro should be lynched.

THE DEAD.

When the wounded had all been taken care of and the dead bodies were gathered from around the jail it was found that ten had been killed and about twenty wounded. The list of the dead as far as could be ascertained is as follows: J. V. Tyler, track-walker at Blue Ridge.

William Sheets, fireman on the Norfolk and Western railroad.

Charles White Meyer, conductor on the Norfolk and Western railroad.

S. A. Vick, proprietor of the St. James hotel.

W. Jones, fireman on the eastern division of the Norfolk and Western railroad.

T. Newman, a railroad man, and one man not identified.

Emmett J. Small, of Northwest Roanoke.

George E. White, a fireman on the Norfolk and Western railroad.

THE WOUNDED.

Of the slightly wounded a number went to their homes.

The following were seriously hurt:

Otto Falls, of the machine works, shot through the body and left arm.

Will Eddy, a barber-boy, shot in the left groin.

Frank Mills, shot in the arm.

R. A. Figgat, shot in the left leg.

THE HUMAN ELECTRICAL FORCES!

How They Control the Organs of the Body.

The electrical force of the human body, as the nerve fluid may be termed, is an especially attractive department of science, as it exerts so marked an influence on the health of the organs of the body. Nerve force is produced by the brain and conveyed by means of the nerves to the various organs of vitality necessary to insure their health. The pneumo-electric nerve, as shown here, may be said to be the most important of the entire nerve system, as it supplies the heart, lungs, stomach, bowels, etc., with the force necessary to keep them active and healthy. As will be seen by the cut the long nerve trunk supplies the heart, lungs and stomach with necessary force, and terminates in the base of the brain as the pneumo-electric, while the numerous little branches supply the heart, lungs and stomach with necessary force, and terminates in the base of the brain as the pneumo-electric, while the numerous little branches supply the heart, lungs and stomach with necessary force, and terminates in the base of the brain as the pneumo-electric.

Physicians generally fail to recognize the importance of this fact, but treat the organs instead of the cause of the trouble. The noted specialist, Franklin Miles, M. D., L. L. D., has given the greater part of his life to the study of the human electrical forces, and has discovered the cause of the nervous disorders. His wonderful success in curing these disorders is testified to by thousands in every part of the land.

Restorative Nervine cures sleeplessness, nervous prostration, dizziness, hysteria, sexual debility, St. Vitus dance, epilepsy, etc. It is free from opiates or dangerous drugs. It is sold on a positive guarantee, and below the price, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, \$1 per bottle, six bottles for \$5, express prepaid.

Sold by C. E. Holton.

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Ten Professors and instructors, Junior and Senior studies elective. Chemical and physical laboratories. Well equipped gymnasium.

Terms reasonable. Location healthful, community excellent, teaching thorough. Classical, Mathematical, Scientific, Literary, Commercial, Biblical.

Her Mother's Ear.

They sat at the spinning together, And they spun the fine white thread; One was old and one was young, A golden and silver head.

And at times the young voice broke in song, "This is so wonderfully sweet, And the mother's heart beat deep and true, For her joy was most complete.

And at times the mother counseled, In a voice so soft and low, How the mother of her daughter, The old, the strange, rough, the proud, should go.

There was many a holy lesson, Given with silent prayer, Taught to her gentle, listening child, As the two sat spinning there.

"And oh! that I speak, my darling, From my mother's heart and heart, God give me one last thing to say, And with it thou shalt not part:

"Thy will be done to many voices— The voice of praise and the voice of love And the voice of thy father.

"But listen to me, my little one, There's one thing that thou shalt hear, Let never a word to my love be said Which her mother may not hear.

"No matter how true, my darling one, The words may seem to thee, They are not fit for my child to hear, If they cannot be told to me.

"If thou'lt ever keep thy young heart pure, And thy mother's heart from fear, Bring all that's told to thee by day, At night to thy mother's ear."

And thus they sat spinning together, And the mother's heart beat true, The mother and child whose happy life Went on so lovingly.

And a record was made by his golden pen, And this on the page he said, That the mother who counseled her child so well, Need never to feel afraid:

For God could keep the heart of the child, Who, with tender love and fear, Should kneel to her mother's side at night, With love to her mother's ear!"

—St. Louis Republic.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S PARENTS.

Another Chapter of the Story.

My attention has been called to the communication, in last Sunday's edition of the Cosmopolitan, of the ancestry of Abraham Lincoln. The communication and your interesting editorial called to mind a true story in the life of one of Lincoln's contemporaries, Mr. Judah P. Ben-Ami. It is known to many of the young of this generation that Mr. Benjamin when a boy lived in Fayetteville, N. C., and was a student at the academy, in that city. His mother, Solomon and sister Judith, who quite small, lived in the same town. I think it is true, too, that a part of his boyhood was spent in Wilmington, N. C. His family were English Hebrews and he was born in the West Indies. Hon. Warren Winslow, when in Congress, tried to remind Mr. Ben-Ami of his early life in North Carolina. I heard him say he failed to make Mr. Ben-Ami's "memory recollect." His early life in the United States began in North Carolina and his official life, as a member of Mr. Davis' cabinet, ended in Greensboro, N. C., or Charlotte, in the same State. He separated from Mr. Davis the morning after he left Washington, Ga. He was Lincoln's junior by two years. Your correspondent connects Lincoln's life with North Carolina.

A few years since, probably in 1889, the writer of this communication was informed by Dr. A. W. Miller that he heard in Western North Carolina that there was a tradition in Swain county that Abraham Lincoln was born in that county. That his father's name was Abraham Enloe, and the name of his mother was Nancy Hanks. That the house in which he was born was at that time occupied by Wesley Enloe, a son of Abraham Enloe, and, etc., the half brother of the President.

In 1890 being in Webster, Jackson county, I met a gentleman who was county surveyor of Jackson who gave me the story related by Dr. Miller, and added facts in the tradition. The story as related to the doctor was that Nancy Hanks and Abraham were carried to Kentucky by a mule driver who was in the habit of stopping at Abraham Enloe's, at the foot of the Smoky Mountains, about 1804. The surveyor's information was that Felix Walker, the congressional Representative—the author of the famous expression "speaking for Buncombe"—in order to do his constituent "Abram" a good turn, carried Hanks and Ishmael to Harbin county, Kentucky. He stated also that two citizens, Davis by name, lodged one night at his friend's house and stated that they lived in Illinois, and had migrated to that State from Rutherford county, N. C. These gentlemen acquainted with them and on learning they were from Rutherford county, told them his mother had frequently told him she had lived in that county. These gentlemen informed their host (Dr. Edgerton of Hendersonville, I think) that Abraham Lincoln was one of the big men of the great West from which they hailed. This incident happened about 1858.

The following week the writer was in Bryson City. Dr. Miller was under the impression that Wesley Enloe was a descendant of President Lincoln—or certain members of the Enloe family were very similar in features to him. The Jackson surveyor had excited my curiosity, and having a day off, I lost no time and was soon on my route up the Tuckasee, bound for the Abraham Enloe homestead, just four teen miles from Bryson City. The road was rocky and my driver was of the silent kind, so I gave my attention to the shaping of my interview with whom I looked up to me as a very difficult subject to handle. A silence of five miles was suddenly interrupted by the driver's inquiry as to my business with Mr. Wesley

going to Kentucky with Mrs. Thompson. Mrs. Enloe will be happy again. "I married in the Enloe family myself. I settled Abram Enloe's estate, and have frequently heard this tradition during my life, and have no doubt of its truth."

He added the following story, which is significant: "I am a lawyer. I was seated in my office, since the war, and soon after its close, a gentleman called, introduced himself as Thompson, and stated he learned I was the man who settled Abram Enloe's estate. That he was a son of Nancy Enloe Thompson. He stated among other things that he was a Democrat, and had been an Indian agent during the Lincoln administration. I asked," said Col. Davidson, "how Lincoln, who was a Republican, appointed him a Democrat, an Indian agent? Thompson replied that Lincoln was under some great obligation to his (Thompson's) mother, and expressed a desire to aid her, if possible, in some substantial way. She finally consented that he might do something for her son, and that is the way I got my appointment."

I have written this at your request, Mr. Editor, hoping that you will open your columns to Col. Davidson, and others, so that we may follow the clue these may furnish, and thus show if there is any truth in this interesting North Carolina tradition.

Your correspondent, "North Carolina," forgot that Jas. K. Polk was born in Mecklenburg. The above story is not history and is regarded as a shadowy tradition by the serious STUDENT OF HISTORY.

Most the cotton mills in this county—20 in all—are running this week, after a stand or very irregular run, of nearly eight weeks. And by the way we saw it stated somewhere a day or so ago that Alamance county stood second in the number of cotton mills, Gaston county with 19 mills being placed first. The statement was wrong. Alamance heads the list.—Alamance Gleaner.

The Day.

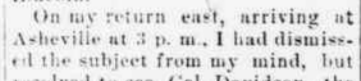
In different times and different countries there have been at least four separate systems of regulating the civil day. The ancient Babylonians reckoned from sunrise to sunrise, and a great division of the Persians even to this day reckon the day as beginning at noon. The Romans finished one day and commenced another at midnight, and it is from them that we have inherited our time reckoning custom. Athenians and the Jews (just prior to the crucifixion, at least), finished the day with sun set. The scientists have their "sidereal" and "solar" modes of keeping track of the light of time, besides a variety of other systems.—The Republic.

The State of Massachusetts at one time previous to the revolution claimed the Pacific Ocean as its western boundary.

A man may be happy in rags, but he don't look so.

It is called the "Father of Diseases." It is caused by a Torpid Liver, and is generally accompanied with LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE, BAD BREATH, Etc.

To treat constipation successfully



It is a mild laxative and a tonic to the digestive organs. By taking Simmons' Liver Regulator you promote digestion, bring on a regular habit of body and prevent Biliousness and Indigestion.

"My wife was sorely distressed with Constipation and coughing, followed by Bleeding. After four months use of Simmons' Liver Regulator she is almost entirely relieved, gaining strength and flesh."—W. L. LARSEN, Beloit, Wis.

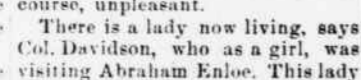
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IN THIS ISSUE

We publish the Opening Chapters of a new story by that sterling author, Robert Buchanan, entitled

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Genuine COTTOlene.

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

The First Piano.

No one can tell exactly who made the piano for the reason that it has gradually "evolved" from an instrument as much itself as one could well imagine. In the Twelfth Century it appears to have been a gigantic dulcimer, which was merely an oblong box holding a series of strings arranged in triangular form across its center. In the Thirteenth and Fourteenth centuries the "clavichord," another musical monstrosity, had developed from it, and was used well up in the Eighteenth Century. About 1711 Christoffel of Padua invented a real piano, but it is said to remind one of a coal box when compared with the elegant and perfect toned instrument of to-day.—The public.

Leaf by leaf the roses fall; One by one our dear ones die. O, to keep them with us still! Loving hearts send up the cry. Wife and mother, O how dear, Fading like a mist away, Father, let us keep them here. Fearfully to God we pray.

Many a wife and mother, who seem doomed to die because she suffers from diseases peculiar to women, which saps her life away like a vampire, and baffles the skill of the family physician, can be employing the proper remedy. This remedy is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the greatest boon ever conferred by man on weak, suffering, despairing women. It is a specific for all phases of female weakness, no matter what their name.

Many a married man can recall one crazy moment in his life.

A Planter's Experience.

"My plantation is in a malarial district, where fever and ague prevailed. I employ 150 hands; frequently half of them are sick. I was nearly discouraged when I began the use of

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Is now ready, and will be mailed free to all farmers requesting it. This Catalogue gives timely and practical information about all

Seeds and Grain

For Fall Sowing, containing especially valuable information about Grasses and Clovers, and other crops which promise profitable returns.

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Will begin its Fifth Session September 7th, 1893. This College is now well equipped for its special work, having extensive Wood and Iron Shops, carefully fitted up Drawing-room, Chemical, Botanical and Horticultural Laboratories, Greenhouse and Barn.

The teaching force for the next year consists of fifteen men. The two courses lead to graduation in Agriculture and in Mechanical and Civil Engineering.

Total cost a year, including Board, County Students \$3.50 Pay Students 123.50

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CAPE FEAR & Y. V. R. CO. SECRETARY'S OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 12, '93.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Under a provision of the By-Laws of this Company the Annual Meeting thereof will be held in Fayetteville October 25th, 1893.

All Stockholders as of June 30th will be transported free to said meeting upon application by letter or otherwise to Jno. M. Rose, Secretary, Fayetteville, who will furnish tickets to Fayetteville and return—good from October 3rd to 7th, inclusive.

JNO. M. ROSE, Secretary, Sept. 13 '93. C. F. & Y. V. R. Co.

Notice.

Having qualified as the administrator of the estate of Ed Branson, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to please come forward and make immediate payment, and all persons holding claims against said estate to must present them on or before the 30th day of August, 1894, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery.

This August 30th, 1893. FLORENCE A. BRANSON, Adm'r, Gilmer's Store, N. C. sept. 6-1w.

Notice.

Having qualified as Executor with the will annexed of the estate of Henry Cobb, Sr., dec'd, before the clerk of the Superior Court notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate payment and all persons holding claims against said estate must present them on or before the 30th day of August, 1894, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery.

This August 25th, 1893. JNO. A. COBB, Ex'r. aug. 30-6w.

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and School of Stenography and Typewriting. Its Buildings, Facilities, Faculty, and Course of Study are superior. No vacations. Enter any time. For catalogue and particulars address H. W. Sadler, President, Room 2 to 12, N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

Salem Female Academy, SALEM, N. C.

The 92nd Annual Session begins September 5th, 1893. Register for last year 362. Special features—the Development of Health, Character and Intellectual Building, thoroughly remodelled. Fully equipped Preparatory, Collegiate and Post Graduate Departments, besides first-class schools in Music, Art, Languages, Elocution, Commercial and Industrial Studies.

JOHN H. CLEWELL, Prin. Aug. 2-2m.

THE GREENSBORO MUSIC SCHOOL,

Traylor Building, West Market St., GREENSBORO, N. C.

FACULTY:

LAURA L. BROCKMANN, Piano and Harmony.

MRS. M. R. HILDESHEIMER, Voice and Piano.

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Fine Work and Turf Goods a specialty.

Also agent for the celebrated Standard Sewing Machines.

GREENSBORO, N. C. aug. 23 12m.

THE NORTH CAROLINA College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

Will begin its Fifth Session September 7th, 1893. This College is now well equipped for its special work, having extensive Wood and Iron Shops, carefully fitted up Drawing-room, Chemical, Botanical and Horticultural Laboratories, Greenhouse and Barn.

The teaching force for the next year consists of fifteen men. The two courses lead to graduation in Agriculture and in Mechanical and Civil Engineering.

Total cost a year, including Board, County Students \$3.50 Pay Students 123.50

For catalogue, apply to A. Q. HOLLADAY, Pres., July 12—Raleigh, N. C.

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CAPE FEAR & Y. V. R. CO. SECRETARY'S OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 12, '93.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Under a provision of the By-Laws of this Company the Annual Meeting thereof will be held in Fayetteville October 25th, 1893.

All Stockholders as of June 30th will be transported free to said meeting upon application by letter or otherwise to Jno. M. Rose, Secretary, Fayetteville, who will furnish tickets to Fayetteville and return—good from October 3rd to 7th, inclusive.

JNO. M. ROSE, Secretary, Sept. 13 '93. C. F. & Y. V. R. Co.

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