a pouch to leave Raleigh for Newbern? -And now let the people of Virginia prepare for the inundation of Northern capital. Virginia bonds declined six cents on the first news-where will they go to? To the waste basket.

-From the Wilmington papers we learn that the injunction proceeding in behalf of Mr. Matthews to prevent the consummation of the sale of the Carolina Central to President Robinson has been withdrawn, and that the sale will be com-

-The Republicans have had possession of the New York Legislature time out of mind. This year the Democrats turned the tables on them, and now say to the discomfited jobbers and ringmen of that cor rupt party, "Not this year; some other

-On Thursday an elevator fell from the fourth story of the Belvedere Hotel, New York, to the ground, the rope breaking. A number of persons were standing upon it, and were severely injured. Some, it is thought, would certainly die. We prefer the steps.

-The Virginia Readjusters have proclaimed their intention to put only pledged men on the Supreme Court bench, men who are not to decide according to law and the constitution, but according to their pledges. Farewell judicial purity in Virginia's highest court.

-The fusion or coalition movement which the Republicans tried in Virginia, uniting their colored cohorts with unscrupulous whites, was also tried in Mississippi, but there it failed. The Mississippi Democrats say to the Radicals, "Not this year; some other year."

-Among the mummies recently discovered at Thebes was one whose casing indicated a doubt as to its age, but on the removal of the outer wrapping it was found swathed in its original bandages and on its breast an inscription showing it to be Rameses the Great, who lived ever

The attorneys employed in the star route cases say that they are going to mend their licks and present bills of indictment for the action of the grand jury next month. They blame the district attorney, Corkhill, for discharging the grand jury so as to prevent bringing the cases before that body this fall. Corkhill, ic is said, is to lose his place.

-It is announced that in of the admission to the North American Review of "recent articles" (Bob Ingersoll's apparently) D. Appleton & Co. have declined to act as Editor Rice's publishers after the close of the present year. By the way, the editor of the North American Review declares that Judge Black cannot

-The Star says that Mr. F. Martens, who has charge of the steam fire engine "Adrian's" horses, discovered a human cry raised against the Democrats that jaw-bone in the midst of a pile of ball- they were oppressing the banks when the a few days since, with a full set of to net result of the law would have been only one of which was in the least decayed. It was examined by a professional gentleman, versed in such matters, and pronounced the jaw-bone of a young man about twenty-years of age, who had been dead only about three years, as indicated by the character of the skeleton. The ballast in which it was found came from some port in France, and is being used on our streets.

The Constitution says that Atlanta writers are in demand. Miss Fancia May Witt has just contributed a perial story to the Savannah Weekly News, and this is to be followed by a novelette from the pen of Miss Mat Crim. Why don't our Southern folks write more? Is it constitutional modesty, the absence of ambition, ashrinking from notoriety, or unwillingness to do mental labor. A paragraph says that Bulwer never wrote more than three hours a day. After an early breakfast he wrote until ten, and that ended his day's work. In three hours each day one can accomplish a great deal.

-Mr. Atkinson, in his Atlanta address, mentioned that the wages of a laborer for a single day would bring his supply of provisions for the whole year from Chicago to Boston, more than 1,000 miles. In Massachusetts, while there is \$75,000,000 invested in cutton mills, there is \$100,000. 000 invested in railroads and more capital deposited in the savings banks than the sum of both put together. This is the lesson of frugality, thrift and enterprise. Indeed, it is the deposits of the saving banks which supply the mills with the necessary working capital.

-There was a big real estate transaction at Crown Point, Lake county, Ind., recently. Mrs. Caroline Forsyth and her, husband, Col. Jacob Forsyth, signed a warrantee deed for an 8,000 acre tract of land owned by them, located about fourteen miles from Chicago, for which \$1,-000,000 is the consideration. The purchaser was William W. Green, of New Jersey, who immediately gave a warrantee deed to the East Chicago Improvement Company, the consideration being \$3,-

000,000. -Dr. Wm. A. Hammond has expressed a very strong opinion regarding eigarette smoking. He believes that eigar smoking is beneficial to adults after eating, or when the labors of the day are over, but the use of tobacco in any form is highly injurious to young persons and women. He says parents should prevent their boys from smoking cigarettes, which are worse than cigars, as the paper absorbs the nicotine. The effects upon growing boys are to destroy their appetite, stunt their growth, injure their voices and affect their memory.

-The new "Fontaine" locomotive, to run with a double set of wheels, making 95 miles an hour, has not stood a satisfactory trial. Experts declare that the damage to the tracks is greater than the economy in time, and that, while upon a perfectly straight road the locomotive might make a splendid performance, it is not adapted to the grades and curves of reilroad authorities seeking to strange for Herald.

the Pennsylvania road. An officer of the dompany adds: "Now, for instance, we take an engine of the kind known as 'long legged loco. No. 10,' hitch on ten cars and start her off. Away she goes, swinging sround curves and climbing mountain sides, and giving the speed that the builder calculated in his model. I doubt if the Fontaine engine could make any kind of time up a mountain side with one car. and I should feel considerably alarmed in a swing around a curve behind the new machine. You can rest assured that such a wyle of engine will never be adopted on this road, and I do not think it will be wanted in the West, for it could not run against the heavy winds they have on roads out there.'

-The naval advisory board recommends the building of forty-one new navy vessels, twenty small gunboats, to make ten miles an hour, and the balance very large vessels of steel to run fifteen miles an hour. We think it would be better to have some old-fashioned sailing frigates, and some light, smart gunboats, capable of making seventeen miles an hour, leaving the heavy and costly vessels to be built hereafter. At present we have no need for them, and until the present contract between projectiles and armor defenses is determined. it would be unwise to build larger vessels

that might answer no good purpose. -Mahone has been interviewed. He says: "What a struggle it has been! Just think of what we have to contend against. The aristocracy, society, the church, the bondholders and all. What a struggle, and the Republican coalition did not work as smoothly as it ought." There is a good deal of candor in that. He admits that even society was against him. He was a leader of a movement at war with all that men hold dear in our civilization, and he so acknowledges. What an outlaw and outeast he must feel himself to be. He says that the United States Senator to be chosen will be either Riddleberger or Wise, who we believe is the son of Henry A. Wise, Republican.

WHEN the Democratic Congress last year passed a bill reducing the rate of interest to three per cent., and relieving the banks of certain taxes, the Republican leaders raised a great hullabaloo over the matter, and declared that the banks would be ruined by such legislation. Indeed, the pressure brought to bear on the President was so great that notwithstanding it was apparent that a three per cent. bond could be floated at par, he vetoed the bill in the interest of the banks. Mr. Windom, the Secretary of the Treasury, subsequently extended the bonds at 31 per cent. He now claims that the Democrats were wrong, and tries to show that things are better as they are than they would have been under the Democratic 3 per cent. bill. He says the difference in interest between 31 per cent. and 3 per cent. on the debt is only \$2,897,800, while the taxes proposed to be repealed are \$8,676,699, and that his plan is better, therefore, by \$5,777,899 than the Democratic plan. That, however, is specious reasoning. These taxes come rightfully find fault with him in connection of ingersoll's the banks, and are a charge upon business. last article. He has made a lengthy ex- We are, therefore, unnecessarily taxing the banks, and are a charge upon business. planation that does not seem unreasonable. business to pay the amount so unnecessarily raised over to the bondholders. But apart from that, what has become of the about seven millions of dollars more beneficial to the banks than the present arrangement, according to this Republican Secretary? Oh, consistency, thou art a

> A SINGULAR question is presented in New York. There is a law there forbiddiag a Judge to hold office after he has attained the age of 70 years. Judge Spier, one of the Judges, thinks that he will attain that age in 1882, having been born, according to his recollection, in 1812. He therefore sent in his resignation to take effect December 31, 1881. But some one having found an old family bible in which the birth of the Judge was set down as occurring in 1810, the Demoerats conceived that the office was already vacant under the law and ran a candidate for it. The Republicans in like manner made a nomination, but their nominee having learnt from Judge Spier that he was born in 1812, took his word for it and withdrew.

Mr. O'Gorman, the Democratic nominee was thus elected without opposition. He will apply for induction into office, but the Governor will probably hold the election a nuffity and appoint some one else on December 31. A contest over the office will then possibly arise, to be determined by the finding of a jury as to whether the entry in the bible is to be believed or whether Judge Spier's recollocation is the better evidence of the date of his birth. We suppose that almost any men would know pretty much when and where he was born; but contemporaneous entries in family bibles are very good evi-

In the Charleston Courier we find a very excellent letter from Atlanta descrip-Tive of North Carolina's exhibition at the grand Southern fair. It is signed J. C. H., and would make two columns of this paper. The writer devoted himself exclusively to our woods and wines, and proposed in his next to speak of "the agricultural and manufacturing resources of the good old North State." We will make some extracts hereafter. Also in the Cincionati Enquirer we find a very interesting letter concerning North Carolina, a part of which we hope to print in our next issue. The Constitution also devotes quite a long editorial to the display made of North Carolina woods and productions. Indeed so many good things are being said about our exhibits in the leading papers of the Union, that we feel much regret at our inability to copy them. We can only make our acknowledgments of such general appreciation and feel happy.

IT is suggested that the North Carolina Press Association shall attend the Atlanta Convention, and to that end the

transportation. If a favorable reply be obtained, it is likely that a special meeting of the Association will be called at an early day. The plan will doubtless be to assemble at Chirlotte and ge in a body from there to Atlanta, remaining in the Gate City about three days, which would give ample opportunity to visit the fair. We anticipate that the call will be for some day towards the first of December. Regularly twenty days' notice is necessary before calling a special meeting, but as this meeting is not for purposes of business we presume the violation of the bylaws in this respect will not be regarded as a serious offense. Let us prepare to go and see this wonderful display of Southern products.

Baptist State Convention.

[Winston Leader.]

FIRST DAY. The North Carolina State Convention met in its fifty-first session on the 9th of November. Rev. N. B. Cobb, president. called the body to order, and Dr. Skinner conducted the devotional exercises. A brief and appropriate address was then delivered by the president. A committee on credentials was appointed, and reported nearly a hundred delegates in attendance. The convention proceeded to the election of president. The tellers announced the election of Rev. N. B. Cobb, president. The committee reported as vice-presidents: J. C. Scarborough, Rev. J. B. Boone and Rev. J. A. Stadley; as recording secretaries, Wm. Biggs and W. L. Wright; treasurer, B. F. Montague; auditor, T. H. Briggs, Jr.

The following prominent visitors were nvited to seats in the convention: Rev. Dr. J. L. M. Curry, of Richmond, Va., president of Foreign Mission Board of Southern Baptist convention; Rev. Dr. F. A. Douglass, of New York, corresponding secretary of the American and Foreign Bible Society; Rev. Wm Beavins, of New Hampshire; Rev. Dr. . W. H. McIntosh, of Marion, Ala., corresponding secretary of Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention; Rev. D. W. Thomason, of South Carolina Convention. The introductory sermon of the convention was preached by Rev. Dr. T. E. Skinner, pastor of the First Baptist church at Raleigh. It was a great effort, and, though occupying more than an hour in delivering, was followed with marked attention by the congrega-

SECOND DAY. The committee to whom was referred the propriety of making the treasurer of the convention a bonded officer, recommended that he give a bond of \$10,000.

Mr. J. E. Ray, corresponding secretary, was ealled upon. He spoke of the importance of having a large supply of books, maps, lesson helps, &c. Rev. A. C. Dixon favored making Raleigh a central point for supplies. Organize churches first; we want no school unless under the direction of some church. The destitution of Bibles in Western North Carolina, he declared, was alarming.

On motion the whole matter was referred to a committee of one from each association.

The president announced the following committees: On Presidents-J. E. Carter, A. C. Dixon, P. Oliver, J. K. Faulkner, C. A.

Jenkins. To Nominate Board of Missions-C. T. Bailey, J. A. Stradley, E. Frost, J. B.

Richardson, Theo. Whitfield. To Nominate S. S. Board-J. M. Heck, T. G. Wood, F. P. Hobgood, D. G. Woodson.

To Nominate Board of Education -C. E. Taylor, P. A. Dunn, J. A. Munday, A. G. McMannaway. Or Obituaries-Theo. Whitfield, F. H.

Jones, E. L. Davis, E. Dodson, R. A. Items from the report of the Sunday school board: Sixty-seven new schools have been organized during the year. Number of schools at last report, 650

present number, 692; number of attendants, :48,000; contributions to this work in various ways, \$7,300.01. There was pledged for State Missions \$3,400, and with this there will be raised

by associations enough to make this amount about \$10,000. The committee to nominate preachers for the next session reported as follows: Introductory sermon, C. A. Jenkins; H. A. Brown, alternate. Missionary sermon,

J. E. Carter; J. B. Boone, alternate.

THIRD DAY. The report on education was read, being the special order for the hour. The report was full of facts and figures. From 1830 to 1840 the average number aided annually by the board was two, now there are twenty-three. The receipts of the board for the year have amounted to \$3, 465.63. This is in advance of anything that has ever been done by the Baptists of North Carolina in a single year. Fiftyseven new school houses have been erected in one county in the past twelve months. Upon this report interesting speeches were made by Prof. C. E. Taylor, Dr. Skinner, Dr. Pritchard and Dr. Carter. The report of the board was adopted.

Report of committee on Sunday school board was adopted. The committee appointed to consider the report of the Sunday school board recommended that the board raise sufficient capital the coming year to purchase and keep on hand a supply of Sunday school literature, books, maps papers, etc., in order that it may furnish our Sunday schools with the literature. selling to all who can buy, at the lowest prices, also supplying as far as possible, without cost to them, the destitute places within our borders. Recommended that churches take up stated collections in behalf of their Sunday school board. The evening session was spent in the discussion of this subject. One thousand dollars was raised for this board.

Boston has analyzed her drinking water. and the Globe of that city prints a map of the result, which is quite an interesting menagerie. Among the animalculæ shown We recognize the skeletons of the megatherium, the glyptodon, the ichthyosaurus, the plesiosaurus, and the pterodactyl, all of which lived before the flood. The vegetable matter brought to light by the microscope includes what appears to us to be a broken cart wheel, a section of stovepipe, a prize beet, a clothes-horse and an old saddle. We are not surprised that the temperance party in Massachusetts is secretary is now in communication with the making progress backward. - Nor. istoron

TARBORO FAIR.

An Entire Success Beyond all Anticipations A Large Attendance and Exhibit.

[Special to THE NEWS AND OBSERVER ] Our fair at this place, now in progress, is the best of all the exhibitions held here, The appreciation of the public is made evident by the fact that on Thursday it was estimated that 12,000 people were on the grounds. No fair ever held in North Carolina contained so many fine horses, thoroughbred and otherwise, for show and for racing, as the grounds contained 86 stalls and they were all full.

President W. S. Battle, of the Edgecombe Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association, formally opened the fair, making a good speech

Senator Ransom delivered one of the best of his many eloquent addresses, and electrified the people. Edgecombe can beat all the State on fairs. The attendance was large to the last, with no abate-

Helping the Party.

ment of interest.

In the days gone by a Detroit sheriff who had made a close shave of being elected, had the ill luck to lose a prisoner from the jail. The fellow made good his escape to the country, but the sheriff overhauled him about eight miles out and drove him under a barn. The prisoner was captured and vet he was not. If he could not get out the sheriff could not get in, and threats had no effect on him. In this emergency the officer called out: "Say, Jim.

"Yes." "You know I had a mighty close shave getting this office?" "You did that."

"Well, I'm laying my pipes for a sec ond term. If I lose you I might as well hang up. The opposition will hold it up in letters four feet high, and hundreds of men in my own party will slip my name. Do you hear me?"

"[ do." "Well, I ask you to come out, not exactly as a prisoner going back to jail, but more as a patriot bound to stand by his party. Come, Jim.'

"I'll be hanged if I don't!" replied the prisoner. The judge was agin me, my sentence was unjust, and I hate your jail, but if it's going to help the party and crush the hydraheaded opposition out I come!"

A Case of Conscience.

A citizen of Detroit entered a Michigan avenue grocery the other day and said he wanted a private word with the proprietor. When they had retired to the desk he began:

"I want to make confession and reparation. Do you remember of my buying sugar here two or three days ago?" "I do."

"Well, in paying for it I worked off counterfeit quarter on the clerk. It was a mean trick, and I come to tender you good money." "Oh, don't mention it," replied the

"But I want to make it right." "It's all right-all right. We knew who passed the quarter on us, and that afternoon when your wife sent down a dollar bill and wanted a can of sardines I gave her that bad quarter with her change. Don't let your conscience trouble you at all-it's all right.

A Tar fieel on Post.

It was a North - Carolinian at last who weeded the row at Yorktown. There he stood as sentry in his butternut clothing. with orders to let no one pass without giving the countersign. One fellow approached and sought to pass, but the tar heel came down with his bayonet and demanded the countersign. The fellow handed out two or three old countersigns, but they would not do, and then he showed fight and said to the tar heel bedurned if he wouldn't pass any way. Then showed the grit in the old tar State. The sentinel throwing down his gun began to shuck his coat, saying as he did so: "I won't shoot you nor I won't stick ye, but you ainter passin' here without me to whip!' and at him he went with his fists doubled and in his shirt sleeves, and the stranger retired in good order. Some of the Danville Grays witnessed the whole thing, and regret that they didn't find out the name of the tar heel sentry. Who was he? [Reidsville Times.

Behold the Printer. He is Hunting for a Pick-up of half a Line. He has been hunting for Two Hours. He could have Set the half Line in twenty Seconds. but it is a Matter of Principle with Him never to Set what he Can pick up. The Printer has a Hard time. He has to Set type all night and Play pedro for the Beer all Day. We would Like to Be a Printer were it not for the Night Work .- Denver Tribune Primer.

Mr. Chas B. Wayman, Erie, Pa., writes "My physicians had given me up to die. They told me my lungs and liver were all decayed and gone. I was very weak, pale and emaciated. By chance I saw Brown's Fron Bitters advertised. I immediately realized that without iron in the blood, life could not exist With trembling anxiety sent a servant, who procured me a tottle I must have taken it with great faith, for almost immediately I fait its beneficial effect. Soon all dyspeptic symptoms disappeared, my lungs grew strong, pains in the region of the heart vanished, my urine became free of sediment, and in a word I have regained perfect health. Now I fee ab'p to thrash the doctor that attended me and really believe I ought to do it."

Folks who don't think the Lord can see the hole in a punched quarter dropped into the contribution-box have no particclar reason to go to church.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

We will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Elec tro Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to young men and older persons who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, etc., guaranteeing speedy relief and complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Also for Rheumatism, Neuralgis, Paralysis, Liver and Kidney difficulties, Ruptures, and many other disesses. Illustrated pamphlet sent free. Address Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. oct 28-dawly

Under the head of "Short Stops," a Chicago paper tells how a man stopped in jail for three months. They haven't much idea of time in Chicago.

Deserving articles are always appreciated. The exceptional cleanliness of Parker's Hair Balsam makes it popular. Gray hairs are impossible with its occa-

A CAROLINIAN ABROAD.

Impressions of Travel-Interesting Remin-

We published a few days since an interesting and vivid description of a tour abroad, as gathered from A. W. Haywood, whose trip to foreign lands the past sum-mer was so fu'l of pleasant incident. We now give the conclusion of the interview. Desirous of ascertaining some facts as I the matter of travel, the reporter asked : How are the facilities for traveling in

very good. There are omnibuses and street-cars-the latter are called "trams, and both are "double-decked," that is they have seats on the top as well as in-side; jaunting cars, cabs, hacks and han-soms. In London also the "Underground Railway," wr ngly so called, for it runs on the level, over streets, over house-tops, over bridges, upon embankments, in fac everywhere above as well as underground Fares are regulated by law, but drivers always demand extortionate prices from strangers, and are a merciless set. In ad expected as a "pour boire." In Venice the very cheap and delightful mode of travel-

In what respect do the railways and railway travel differ from ours? With the exception of a line or two in Switzerland, the coaches, which are called 'carriages' and sometimes "wagons." are generally divided into distinct and narrow compartments, ranging in numbers from four to eight for each carriage. Each compartment contains two seats, extending rom side to side of the coach and opposite each other, so that passengers sit face to face, those on the one seat riding with their faces in the direction in which the train is moving, the others riding backwards. The compartments are entered each end through a door in the side of the carriage. The doors open outward and the upper half of each is a window, that lets down into the lower part of the door at the pleasure of the passenger. On each side of these doors is usually a narrow window. The door fastening is a strong spring knob on the cutaide, and on the continent, in addition, there is on the outside of the door a kind of metal latch, which drops down into a catch. Upon the outside of the doors is indicated the "class of the compartment, as 'First Class,' 'Second Class,' 'Third Class.' The first class compartments seat six or eight passengers and are elegantly upholstered, having arm-rests, and often head-rests, racks for bar gage, silk curtains at the windows, Brussell's carpets upon the floors. second class compartments seat eight or ten passengers, and are furnished similarly to first class, though not so ex-pensively and are far cheaper. In the third class the seats are plain, deal boards, uncushioned except in the through trains for long distances, and each seat holds five passengers. These have luggage racks, sometimes curtains at the -indows, but no carpets nor arm-rests. When a coach contains only third class compertments, these are often separated from each other by partitions, which extend only half way from the floor to the ceiling. Each compartment is lighted by means of a lamp piaced in the roof, and over which a shade can be drawn if desired. In E gland you will see compartments labele ! "Smoking." permission); in Germany "Nicht Ran chen," (forbidden); in France "Fumer" and "Nen Fumer;" in Holland "Niet Roeken" (forbidden). In England one of the porters will paste on the indows of a compartment the label "smoking" very frequently when so requested. This is now law, and the passenger can indulge his habit, and is expected to reciprocate in the way of solid thanks. Each coach is numbered, and the traveler shuld careully note the number of the carriage he is riding in, when leaving the train at any of the stopping places, else he will have some difficulty in finding his compartment, so much slike do all the coaches look. All passenger trains are accompanied by a

The fares in England are: For first class six cents per mile, for second class four cents; for third class two cents. On the continent they are much ckeaper. In most continental countries and also in Britain, tickets are examined, punched and collected by officers at the stations, the conductors having nothing apparently to do with them. They generally use coupon tickets, as with us, for long d stances, only they are in the shape of a little b.ok. But in Italy they have one called a circular ticket-an invention of the enemy. I purchased one for my Italian tour without having examined it. I made a note of it after using it. It had 73 lines of conditions, averaging 14 words to a line, printed in very small type and required innumerable things to be done by the holder, among them to be stamped at no less than 17 dif-ferent cities, some of which I passed at midnight. A violation of any of these conditions works a forfeiture of the ticket, makes you liable to pay 3 times the reguar fare and subjects you to all the pains and penalties set forth in section 65 of the railway police and secun'v act, confirmed by royal decree, dated October 31-t, 1873, N. 1687, series 2. Of course I didn't know what these penalties were, but naturally supposed that they were of a fearful and ful nature, and congratulated myself that I was not hung, at least, before getting

guard or conductor, who is always uni-

id of it. On the continent the departure of trains from stations is controlled by large gongbells rung by electricity, or by the guard who blows starge tin or brass horn, or s ram's horn, at small stations, semetim s by the ringing of a hand bell; in Britain by a small metallic whistle blown by the conductor, or by a bell. In Great Britain and France the passing of trains is at the left, which is the case also of wagons in cities and in country, but pedestrians al-ways keep to the right. The cars have projecting out from each lower corner of the frame—two in front and two in the rear-iron rods or arms about two feet long, the extremity of the outer ends being disk shaped, the inner ends being in some way connected with strong springs. When the cars are attached together, the disks first come in contact as d the coupling is made of two short chains fastened to a screw and nut, by which the two cars are drawn tightly tegether, the disks being in contact and the springs in tension. The whole train is thus literally

one continuous ceach, all coaches appear-ing to start and stop as one, and there is no jar or pitching or bumping.

The trains are far less noisy than ours. the whistles are not so foud por sounded so long, but are very shrill-sound like a shrick-and their speed is good. Many of the freight ears are mere open platform wagons, with large coverings thrown over them and some of them have roofs with openings in them, which are covered with canvas in rainy weather. The engineers and dremen have little protection from the weather, often only what corresponds to the upright front portion of our engineers cabs, having windows in front. The loco motives look curiously abrupt and un-finished in front, because they have no cow catchers, only the projecting apringbuffers. By the European system pas-sengers cannot be made happy by the presence of the "peanut boy."

How about the railway stations?

They are called "s'ations" in the United Kingnom, "bahnhofs" in Germany, 'sta-tiones" in Italy and "gares" or "stations" In France; are generally finely appearing buildings, being sucetantially constructed of stone, brick or iron, and often elaborately ornamented, some of them having extensive glass roofs over the tracks Many of them are rendered attractive in summer time by well cared for flower gardens at the sides, and some times the name of a station is sown in delicate flowers amid a bed of green grass. Flowers and evergreens abound a the hotels also, in the halis, on the dining tables, &c. The eating and waiting rooms are divided into classes also, like the cars. The ticket offices in many places are still called "Booking Offices," an evidence of the intense conservatism of the people; in others "Bureaus," each class of tickets having its own special bureau. Generally passengers are unable to gain access to the ears until a few moments before the de-parture of the train, when the gates are opened and tickets inspected. In Britain, the station platforms are long, and are built up in a substantial manner, as of stone or stone and earth, to such a height that only one short sten is required to be

attached to the carriage negeath the doors

in order to step directly into the compartments. Passengers are not permitted to cross the track, unless by the elevated or the "under passage" ways. On the con-tinent, the station platforms are low, as with us generally. Upon the arrival of a train at a station, the porter, who are always numerous, has en to spen the carriage doors and ask if there is any luggage to carry. Hacks, cabs and omnibuses abound to want upon pas-sengers, but there are no express delivery wagons or transfer companies, as with us. It is about fatal 'o once appear Danic-stricken and une rtain among D.dy of idle posters or cabbies. You never see a "hotel-runner" in Europe. The meeting and parting of friends on the conment cannot extend beyond the anterooms of the stations. The baggage car is called the "baggage van," and a freight ac commodation train is called a "goods train." They have no "checking system" for baggave, and the traveler must look after his baggage at the different stations, which is a source of endless perplexity to an American. The consequence is that most Europeans travel with only such luggage as they can carry in compartments witt them.

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The Magnolia Balm conceals every blemish, removes Sallowness, Tan, Redness, Eruptions, all evidences of excitement and every imperfection.
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Sale of Valuable City Property. BY VIETUE of the powers contained in a deed of trust from J. MpC. Ellington and Sallie, his wife, to me as trustee registered in book 60, at page 67, of the Register's office of Wake county, to secure certain debts therein set out I will sell, at public auction, at the court house door in Raleigh, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of Raleigh, on SATURDAI, the 10th day of December, 1881, at 12 o'clock m., the tract of land lying in the city of Raleigh, west of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and about 200 feet north of Hillsboro street Beginning at the northeast corner of Jones and Saunders sts; thence nearly porth slong Saunders street 420 feet to Lame street; thence nearly east along Lane street 249 feet; thence south 10 degrees west 318 feet; thence south 20 degrees west 115 feet to Jones street; thence nearly west along Jones street 149 feet to the beginning, containing about two acres.
The said land adjoins the railroad for

some distance. There are two houses or it. Terms of sale cash.

W E ANDERSON,

Notice To City Tax-Payers. THE city charter requires all taxes to be paid by December 1st. If not paid by that time a penalty of one per cent. per month will be added for each month the tax remains unpaid thereafter Call and A. D. ROYSTER, settle.

nov 9-1w **Fertilizers** 100 Sacks Walton, Whann & Co.'s Raw

Bone Superphosphate.

100 Barrels Superphosphate and Potash, ready for imme lists Celivery.

WILLIAMSON & UPCHURCH. Novemi er 12, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. R. LEDOUX & ናር..

17 Cedar St., New York City,

Chemists and Assayers Make ANALYSES OF FERTILIZERS.

Chemicals, Minerals, Ores, &c., &c. FAR-MERS wishing to PURCHASE FERTI-LIZERS or AGRICULTURAL CHEMI-CALS, and AGENTS desiring our ANALYSES or our INSPECTION OF GOODS in Baltimore, New York or New England are invited to correspond. Faithful work and trustworthy

# Andrews & Ferral GROCERS.

We are offering NEW MACKEREL in 12, 15 and 20 pound kits, and and barrels, very cheap.

CORNED BREAKFAST BACON. FINE VIRGINIA HAMS. BALTIMORE HAMS BREAKFAST BACON,

### N. C. Side Bacon

BEEF TONGUE AND BROILING BEEF,

HAXALL PATENT FLOUR, PA TAPSCO AND SEA FOAM FLOUR, N. C. FAM-ILY FLOUR.

KESH AND SWEET

POTATOES, ONION . &c.

First-Class Goods at Lowest Prices.

NOVEMBER 1, '81

# EDWARD J. HARDIN, Giocer

Gordon & Dilworth's Goods It is not necessary to remind our customers that the Preserves. Jellies, Catsups and Mince Meat, made by Mesars Gordon & Dilworth are the best made, for sale, in America. In the materials used, and in cleanliness of preparation; they are like the best home made articles. I offer the following, of this season's packing, bought direct of the manufacturers

Preserved White Cherries,

Gordon & Dilworth's Olives

Damsons,
Red Current Jelly,
Raspberry Jelly,
Lemon Jelly Gordon & Dilworth's Tomato Cateup, very fine; Gordon & D lworth's Best Mince Meat;

On these goods my prices are the same as those of Park & Tiliord and other New York grocers. Also cheaper Preserves, by the pound Peaches, Cherries Current Jelly, Apple Butter, &c, made by Messrs James D Mayon & Co, and of good quality.

Cheaper Mince Mest, Atmore's, 121c per

fr se & Blackwell's 'lckl s Walnut and Musuroom Catsup, Durkee Salad Drassing (bes ). Worcester Sauce

Mustards of every description, &c. NEW BUCKWHEAT. Porto Rica Molasses, bright, sweet; equal to New Orleans, and better than

any syrup. FINE APPLES (to arrive Wednesday'.

Winesaps,
Rome Beauty,
Hall's Seedling. It will pay to buy apples by the barrel. French Prunes, in kegs of about 140 lbs Fine New England Yellow Onions, at a close figure by the barrel.

FINH. P & W's Broiled Mackerel and Tomato Sauce, in caus: P & W's Soused Mackerel in cans:

P & W's Prize Mess Sait Mackerel, 5 lb Mackerel in kits, barrels and at retail. Finest Cheese, best Italian Maccaroni, Ferris' Hams, Tongues, Meats of all kinds, aqued Goods, and all the staple pro-

visions appropriate to the ceason. 25 Kits Grayson county (Va) Butter-a good batter for all cooking purposes, and by many persons used for the table. For sale close by the kit, 25 to 30 th each.

The celebrated Lunch Milk Biscuit the best of all plain crackers, 150 per lb.

Fresh Oyster Crackers, Ginger Suspe,
Soda Biscuit, &c.

LIQUORS, &c.

Pure and reliable Liquors and Wines tor medicinal and limitly use. Whiskies Brandies, Ale, Porter, pager Beer, &c. All goods promptly delivered in any part of the cry. E. J. HARDIN.

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D. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN
TERATMENT, a specific for Hysteria,
Dissiness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache
Mental Depression, Loss of Memosy, Spermatorrhosa, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions,
Prezature Old Age, caused by over-exertion,
self-abuse, or ever-inclulgence, which leads to
misery, decay and death. One beautill cure
recent cases. Each box contains one month's
treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for
five dollars sent by mail prepaid on receipt of
price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any
case. With each order received by us for six
boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will
send the purchaser our written guarantee to
return the money if the treatment does not
effect a cure. Guarantees issued by WM. effect a cure. Guarantees issued by WM. SIMPSON, Druggist, Raleigh, N. C., Wholesale and Retail Agent. Orders by mail will receive prempt attention. [mch28 d&w]

bought from any other place. All orders left in Order Box at Pescud, Lee & Co's Drug Store, opposite postoffice, will be promptly filled.

R J HARRIS. October 1, 1881. octl-3m

DRICES LOWER THAN CAN BE

C. J. FRIEL (Successor to JAS. P. HAYES,)

-DEALER IN-Cotton, Hides, Furs, Wool, Becawax Tallow; Sheep, Goat and Deer Skins Old Metal, Rags, Dried Fruit, Bones, Factory Weste, Paper Shavings, Old

Books, So., RAL IGH, N. C. LAL Killer Correspondence solicited.