

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

VOL. XXII

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1884.

NO. 113

BAKING POWDERS.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

SOLD ONLY IN CASES WHOLESALE BY

W. G. & A. B. Stronach;

A CLEAR HEAD.

"One year ago I was induced to try AYER'S PILLS as a remedy for indigestion, constipation, and headache, from which I had long been a great sufferer. Commencing with a dose of five pills, I found their action easy, and obtained prompt relief. In continuing their use, a single pill taken after dinner, daily, has been all the medicine I have required. AYER'S PILLS have kept my system regular and my head clear, and benefited me more than all the medicines ever before tried. Every person similarly afflicted should know their value. 129 State St., Chicago, June 6, 1882. M. V. WATSON."

For all diseases of the stomach and bowels, try AYER'S PILLS.

DRY GOODS.

MARCH 26.

Unlaundered Shirts,
50, 75 cents and \$1.00.

Laundered Shirts,
50 cents, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

Gents' Drawers,
25, 35, 50 and 70 cents a pair.

GENTS' LINEN CUFFS,
25 cents a pair.

GENTS' LINEN COLLARS
2 for 25 cents.

A COMPLETE LINE OF GENTS' NECKWEAR.

Gents' Spring Suits from \$5.00 a suit.

Children's Spring Suits from \$2.75

Boys' Spring Suits from \$2.75 a suit.

Boys' Shoes \$1.00 a pair.

Men's Gaiters \$2.00 a pair.

Low Quarter Shoes from \$1.50 a pair.

A NICE LINE OF

Men's and Boys' Straw and Felt

HATS,

Nobby Styles for Spring and

Summer,

—AT—

W. M. WOOLCOTT'S

ONE PRICE

CASH STORE,

16 EAST HARGETT STREET,

AND 208 WILMINGTON STREET.

10 Packages of Pieces of Silks

and Satins for Crazy Quilts, at 10 cents a

Package—3 for 25 cents.

NEWS FROM CINCINNATI.

MOB RULE AT AN END AND THE CITY AGAIN TRANQUIL.

Gen. Desmond's Funeral—Echoes From the Riot—The Damage not so Great as at First Supposed—The Burning of the Courthouse, Etc.

LONDON, April 1.—The Times, in commenting editorially upon the Cincinnati riot, says: "Occurrences like this must give to the statesmen of that vast and growing republic food for reflection. One way to lessen the difficulty of preserving order is to secure a decent administration of justice, where the boss and criminal lawyer no longer have things so much their own way."

CINCINNATI, April 1.—The funeral of Capt. John Desmond, of the militia, killed in Saturday night's riot, took place to-day from the cathedral. A detail of troops attended and a deep feeling of sorrow prevailed.

Echoes From the Scene of the Great Riot.

Mr. Briggs Swift, the millionaire pork merchant, who was shot by the militia Sunday night while discharging his duties as a member of the citizen's committee, is dying. The mob, realizing the folly of attempting to cope with the large force of soldiery, have reluctantly withdrawn and the streets are comparatively free from the excited crowds who have been parading there since the outbreak began. The police, having been relieved by the militia from guarding the court house, jail and other State property, have resumed their various posts, and are keeping a sharp lookout for the "crooked" element, who, for the past few days, have had matters much their own way. A large number of streets of suspicious persons have already been made. The feeling among the people is bitter, and several days must elapse before all danger of a renewal of the troubles has passed.

The streets are quiet excepting in the vicinity of the court house, where crowds are standing at the dead lines looking at the barricades and the marks of the bullets on the adjacent houses. Thomas Campbell, the celebrated criminal lawyer, who defended Berner and whose life is threatened, says he will never undertake another criminal case. There is talk of putting a citizen's ticket in the field at the spring election. Among the men in jail for participating in the riot is "Peggy" Wren, a member of the last legislature of Ohio. He is said to have been among the most active in counselling the robbing of the gun stores. Considerable robbing is made by the citizens that the riot set was not read before the militia fired.

The streets leading to the burned court house were crowded with overturned wagons, planking, salt barrels, &c. The barricades are guarded by the Veterans of Cincinnati, three regiments, the Governor's Guards, two colored companies, and there are also two Gatling guns and four field pieces—in all, there are 1,500 men on duty there. Eight hundred additional troops arrived Sunday night. Five companies are stationed at the city buildings, where are also two batteries of artillery and two Gatling guns. Three companies have also been detailed to patrol the streets. Two companies are stationed at the Music hall. Others are distributed in the suburbs and at the police stations. Altogether there are 2,500 troops in the city.

The safe in the Treasurer's office in the burned court house was opened Monday and \$1,000,000 in currency, being the February taxes, was found all right and unharmed. The vault and contents were nearly destroyed. The journals and account books were badly burned about the margins. The wills and bonds in the Probate Court safe were saved, as were also the judgments, bonds, &c., in the Clerk's office; in the Auditor's office nothing was saved.

A meeting of 150 leading citizens was held at the Council chamber Monday. Mayor Stephens was in the chair. It was resolved that the citizens thank Governor Hoadly and the Ohio National Guard for the aid rendered in suppressing the riot and upholding the law. The meeting also pledged itself to support the Mayor in maintaining peace and security. The Mayor was requested to select a committee of fifteen for consultation, and it was decided to at once provide proper accommodations for the courts. It was also recommended that the criminal docket be disposed of as rapidly as possible. The report came Monday from the lowlands that a band of negroes, roustabouts, roughs and thieves from over the river, in Newport and Covington, had begun to burn the shanties in that part of the city and rob the inmates. The pillaging was stopped, but the negroes were in a terrible state of excitement, and the slightest cause would precipitate an outbreak among them.

Sorrowful scenes are to be witnessed at the hospital. Weeping women are constantly seeking after wounded relatives and friends. The doctors and surgeons are busy dressing wounds and amputating limbs. Kind ladies are engaged in ministering at the beds of the wounded, some of whom are conscious, others are moaning, but most bear their pain bravely. Seven died at the hospital since noon Sunday.

Around the barricades, which shut off all access to the court house for a hundred yards distant, the crowds were smaller than they have been since the riot began. Business men and officials have been holding meetings to arrange to supersede the military by the civil authorities at the earliest moment possible. The military are not now exhibited on the streets. On Saturday it would have been unsafe for a militiaman to go out of the intrenchments alone. Now they go freely into stores and shops, books away from the court house, and receive only civil treatment. Even the roughs who were in the vanguard of

THE MOB AND WHO ON SATURDAY WERE READY TO MURDER A MILITIAMAN AT SIGHT, NOW SPEAK WITH ENTHUSIASM OF THE DARING CHARGE OF THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT WHEN CLEARING SOUTH COURT STREET AND MAIN STREET ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

The Burning of the Court House at Cincinnati.

The burning of the court house was not anticipated. All the plans of defense looked to the guarding of the jail and the protection of a score of murderers, who ought to have been legally hanged long ago from the fury of the mob. The broad court house square was left open to the rioters and was their gathering place. The officers in command of the troops defending the jail could reach the court house by an underground passageway, and, unobserved, watch the gathering storm in the square before them. A small squad of police patrolled the sidewalk in front of the building and for a time kept the rioters from approaching. But as the crowd increased the police were forced from the front of the building and back along the Court street side. Then the doors of the treasurer's office were broken down with a long, heavy piece of timber, used as a battering-ram. This movement the officers of the militia interpreted to mean that it was spool the mob were after, and a charge was ordered. It was led by Capt. John J. Desmond, of the First Regiment, Ohio National Guards. The troops marching west along South Court street turned north on Main street and advanced quickly and resolutely upon the rioters. Falling back a few steps only the rioters made a stand and began firing upon the troops, advancing upon them with glaring bayonets. A huge bonfire lighted up the square so brightly that countenances could be distinguished on both sides.

In the first fire Capt. Desmond fell dead. He was shot through the forehead. Two militiamen fell beside him—one of them fatally wounded through the left lung. The fire of the mob was returned and several men went down. The rioters staggered and drew back, and the troops, picking up their fallen comrades, carried them back to the jail. In a moment the mob again pressed upon the front of the court house. No attempt seems to have been made to break open the vaults in the treasurer's office. The desks, chairs, counters and carpets were thrown together and the torch applied. The varnish on the furniture and wood-work made a quick, hot fire, and soon the treasurer's rooms were like a furnace. The iron pillars and girders were soon twisted and cracked with reports like heavy guns. As soon as the treasurer's office, which is in the northwest corner of the building, was fired the commissioner's office, adjoining on the south, was broken open and treated in the same way. In these rooms several sorts of valuable records served as excellent fuel for the flames. Then the rooms of the Board of Commissioners were treated in the same manner and the entire front of the building was in flames. In the meantime the doors had been broken down opening upon the broad stairway leading to the other offices and the court-rooms above, and the mob had filled the upper stories of the buildings. The tons of records in each of the offices of the auditor, the auditor, the probate court, and the clerks of the county court, reaching back almost a century, were thrown about and the torch applied. The law library, one of the finest in the country, was broken open, and men could be seen carrying arm-loads of books to the windows, and amid the cheers of the mob, throwing them down into the burning offices below. This was kept up until the stone floor of the second story began to fall through and it was no longer safe to remain in the building.

In the meantime the mob in the open square below had prevented the fire department from throwing any water, and by continual firing kept the troops and police back behind the jail. It was impossible for the troops to see from their position the men who were doing the mischief, and they refrained from firing precipitously into the crowd. Twice a charge was made down Spangmore street in order to give the fire engines a chance to come in from that way, but the people were wedged into the streets and alleys so closely that no impression could be made upon them. Men were killed and others wounded in each charge. The idea of the mob seemed to be to destroy wholly and utterly the building which it was their belief was no longer a temple of justice, but rather a den of corruption. In their mad, drunken frenzy it seemed to have been entirely forgotten that in thus rebuking tricky, dishonest lawyers and corrupt judges an incalculable loss was being inflicted upon the public at large, that the many books and papers which burned so brightly were the records of 100 years, instruments of the highest use and value. They were the records of wills, marriages, and deaths, of property transfers, mortgages given or cancelled, the judgments of the courts, the tax duplicates. It is a loss that can never be repaired, that will lead to endless litigation, and fasten a generation of the hated lawyers it was proposed to rebuke.

In Richmond, Va., the riot caused great excitement. Many telegrams were sent away, among them the following important one to Senator Sherman:

RICHMOND, VA., March 31.
To Senator John Sherman, Washington, D. C.

It is suggested here that the Richmond Blues and a detachment of Howitzers, who quelled the Danville riot, aid in suppressing the riot in your State. Upon proper application Governor Cameron might order them out.

That slight cold you think so little of may prove that the forerunner of a complaint like this may be fatal. Avoid this result by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the best of known remedies for colds, coughs, catarrhs, bronchitis, incipient consumption, and all other throat and lung diseases.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

WHAT THE COUNTRY'S REPRESENTATIVES DID YESTERDAY.

After the Bad Marshals—The Educational Bill Again Discussed—Dr. Mayo's Praise of Southern Emancipation—Other General News.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—SENATE.—The chair laid before the Senate a communication from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting, in compliance with a recent resolution of the Senate, information relating to the war tax of 1861, showing the amount due and unpaid and from what States due, and stating that the rule adopted in regard to the said tax has been applied alike to all the States. Also a communication from the acting secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in compliance with a like resolution, the correspondence between the departments of Justice and the Interior as to the present efficacy of the act of March, 1807, regarding the removal of intruders from the public lands.

Mr. Hale, from the committee on appropriations, reported the naval appropriation bill with sundry amendments. He gave notice that he would call it up either to-morrow or Thursday.

A resolution, introduced by Mr. Morgan, was agreed to, calling on the Attorney General to inform the Senate whether a vacancy exists in the office of marshal of the middle and southern districts of Alabama; whether any person is now performing the duties of such office, and if so by what authority he is doing so, and whether such person has been indicted for any and what crimes in the court for which he has been acting; whether such indictment has been disposed of and how and by whose direction.

The House bill to release the American Baptist home mission society from the conditions of the sale of the Marine hospital building and grounds at Natchez, Miss., was read three times and passed with but slight amendment.

The educational bill then came up and Mr. Coker again expressed himself as opposed to the bill on the ground of both constitutionality and expediency. If Congress, he said, had the constitutional power to pass the bill it was not expedient that it should pass it.

With the exception of brisk interruptions by different Senators, whose arguments Mr. Coker traversed later, this occupied nearly all the remaining portion of the day's session. Mr. Logan gave notice of several amendments which he intended to offer. Mr. George secured the floor to reply to Mr. Coker, but preferred not to go on to-day owing to the lateness of the hour. Mr. Blair gave notice that he would to-morrow, at the conclusion of the morning session, and that the Senate should pass the bill to-morrow.

Mr. Lamar sent to the desk and had the clerk read some extracts from an address by Dr. Mayo, of Boston, recently delivered in Viokburg, in which the doctor assures Northern Senators that it is impossible for the people of the South, out of their own resources, to supply the means of educating their children in such a manner as the necessities of American citizenship require; that he had looked over the shadowed side of Southern life and had seen nothing that could not be removed by education; that he believed the money appropriated would be honestly and properly applied; that the people of the South were doing all in their power for education. Viokburg was taxing herself twice as much in proportion as his own city (Boston) for common schools, and he was proud of Boston.

Dr. Mayo thanked God that he lived in the same country with people who exhibit such sacrifices for the cause of education. It would seem to him the address stated, as if a congress that would turn its back upon such people and give stones of constitutional theory and partisan distrust would itself be a congress sorely in need of education in patriotism and without the statesmanship which knew how to help those who helped themselves.

Mr. Blair read a letter from a distinguished professor of South Carolina, and a resolution of the National Educational Society in support of the bill. He also gave statistics showing the relative educational conditions prevailing in the Northern and Southern States before the war.

Mr. Beck inquired of Mr. Blair how it would help intelligent suffrage if the sixteenth amendment recently reported to the Senate, as Mr. Beck believed from Mr. Blair's committee, should be adopted. How it would help intelligent suffrage if all the negro women of the South were given the ballot that he would not mind discussing the subject with the Senator, but not in this debate. Negro women, he said, were superior to negro men, and he did not know that there was any question of the superiority of women among all races.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Under the call of committees, the following bills were reported: By Mr. Tucker of Virginia—from the committee on judiciary, to amend the naturalization laws. House calendar. (If any alien, who has enlisted in the army or navy in the United States, or who has died in the service or been honorably discharged, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, on the proof that he was under 21 years of age at the time of his death or the discharge of his ancestor, and that he has resided in the United States for one year previous to his application.)

NEWS FROM KHARTOUM.

CHINESE GORDON'S RATHER UNPLEASANT PREDICAMENT.

The Story of the Sortie—Egyptian Cavalry Again Illustrated—Two Pachas Imprisoned for Treachery—Other General News.

CAIRO, April 1.—Later advices from Khartoum state that the mishap to the sortie made by Gen. Gordon from that city on the 16th was due to the action of Said and Hassan Pashas, who commanded the Bashi-Bazouks. They rode at the head of their command until the enemy's cavalry charged, when both commanders suddenly wheeled around and dashed back, causing the Bashi-Bazouks to break in a panic. The rebels then rushed upon the disorganized mass, cutting them down on all sides. In the confusion it is alleged that Said and Hassan Pashas fired upon and killed their own gunners. They were arrested after the engagement and put in irons. The soldiers were with difficulty restrained from lynching them. Two hundred of the Bashi-Bazouks were slain and a great number wounded, while the Arabs lost only four men. One prominent Arab citizen of Khartoum has loaned Gen. Gordon one thousand guineas to aid in his military operations and another has equipped and presented to him two hundred blacks to serve as soldiers.

JACKSON, Miss., April 1.—The counsel for the Illinois Central railroad this morning filed a long bill in the United States court against Hone, McWille and Augustus, railroad commissioners, praying for an injunction enjoining them from interfering in any manner whatever with that road. A similar bill is said to be in preparation by the Mobile & Ohio railroad company for Aberdeen court, and one by the Mississippi & Tennessee railroad company for Oxford court. The Natchez railroad company will test the matter in the courts at Natchez. It is determined to carry the cases to the Supreme court of the United States.

THE EXPOSITION.

Orange County to the Front. [Special to THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.] HILLSBORO, N. C., April 1.

Mr. W. S. Primrose addressed the magistrates and citizens of Orange county to-day. The magistrates appropriated four hundred dollars to the exposition.

D. R. WALKER.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—The debt statement issued to-day shows the decrease of the public debt during the month of March to be \$14,238,324; decrease of the debt since June 30th, 1883, \$94,287,229, great in the treasury, \$104,236,400; silver certificates outstanding, \$116,408,151; certificates of deposit outstanding, \$15,475,090; refunding tenders outstanding, \$301,400; legal tenders outstanding, \$346,681,016; fractional currency (not including amount estimated as lost or destroyed) \$6,984,315.

New York Cotton Futures.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The Post's cotton report says: Future deliveries were in less demand than yesterday, as far as regards orders from outsiders. Fluctuations have been frequent. After an early advance of 2 to 3 1/4 prices fell 6 1/2, when sellers made a stand. At the third call May brought 11.55, September also 11.55 and the market was firm. Futures closed easy and 3 to 4 1/4 lower than yesterday.

Seamster Ashore.

GALVESTON, April 1.—The steamship San Marino, from New York for Galveston, with 185 passengers, principally German immigrants, is ashore sixteen miles west of here. Four tugs have gone to her assistance. A considerable sea is running. It is not known how high on the beach she is, but it is thought that she will be floated without serious damage.

DARKEN.

The large majority of New Jersey's Republican voters are reported in favor of Blaine.—The Roman Catholic prelates of America will send the President letters thanking the American government for its intervention in behalf of the American Colleges at Rome.—Ex Congressman Goddard of Indiana, thinks Blaine could carry Indiana.—A number of vessels are driven ashore at Lewes, Del., by a heavy gale, and four men in a capsized schooner are supposed to have drifted to sea and been drowned.—Mr. Morrison says he does not know when his tariff bill will be considered.—The coal workers' strike in the Andes District, France, is still unabated and the houses of two non-strikers have been burned.—The question of whether Prince Bismarck will quit the Prussian Ministry and confine himself to the imperial chancellorship is being debated in Berlin.—An outbreak is feared in Shenandoah, Pa., between armed Italian and Hungarian laborers on one side and Americans on the other.—Unusual quantities of black walnut timber are being bought up in the Northwest by English capitalists.—There is much anxiety about Gen. Gordon. There are rumors that he has surrendered Khartoum to El Mahdi.—The overflowing Mississippi continues to pour through the crevasses causing much damage.—Negroes in Sandersville, Ga., threatened to massacre the white residents and seize their property, but violence has been prevented by the authorities of the town.—A gale along the Hudson river wrecks many vessels and causes considerable loss of life.—The opinion prevails that Archbishop Gibbons will be created a cardinal by the consistory now sitting in Rome.

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MEDICAL.



For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Croup, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price, 25 Cents.

ROYSER & STRUDWICK

Successors to Royster & Co.,

IMPORTERS.

We make specialties of GENUINE GERMAN KAINIT

—AND—

ROYSER'S

High Grade Acid Phosphate.

We have large stocks at Norfolk, Portsmouth, West Point, Winton, Morehead City and Washington, and can always ship from the most accessible port, thereby insuring the lowest rate of freight to purchasers.

We sell only the best grade of Fertilizers, and will guarantee to meet any competition in price and terms.

Write for circulars to

ROYSER & STRUDWICK, NORFOLK, VA.

Manufactured by Road & Co., 34 Beaver St. NEW YORK.

The most popular Fertilizer wherever it has been sold. Unrivalled in uniformity of analysis and unequalled in mechanical condition by any Fertilizer sold in North Carolina. Guaranteed in every respect AS GOOD AS THE BEST.

For circulars, prices and terms, write to

TUTT'S PILLS

A DISORDERED LIVER IS THE BANE

of the present generation. It is for the cure of this disease and its attendant symptoms, such as Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, etc., that TUTT'S PILLS have gained a world-wide reputation. No Remedy has ever been discovered that acts so gently on the digestive organs, gives relief so promptly, and stimulates the system so effectively. As a natural result, the Nervous System is Strengthened, the Muscles are Developed, and the Body Robust.

Chills and Fever. It is a powerful purgative. For My planation is in a malarial district. For several years I have suffered from Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, etc., that TUTT'S PILLS have gained a world-wide reputation. No Remedy has ever been discovered that acts so gently on the digestive organs, gives relief so promptly, and stimulates the system so effectively. As a natural result, the Nervous System is Strengthened, the Muscles are Developed, and the Body Robust.

They relieve the most distressing Liver, clean the Blood, and Purge the System. I have used them for several years, and can testify to their efficacy. My planation is in a malarial district. For several years I have suffered from Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, etc., that TUTT'S PILLS have gained a world-wide reputation. No Remedy has ever been discovered that acts so gently on the digestive organs, gives relief so promptly, and stimulates the system so effectively. As a natural result, the Nervous System is Strengthened, the Muscles are Developed, and the Body Robust.

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