

# NEWS AND OBSERVER.

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NO. 48

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

## RACKET STORE.

A Happy New Year to everybody is the greeting we send to all from the RACKET STORE.

We are going to do all we can to make everybody happy, and if you will do what we intend to do and what we tell you to do you will master the multitude of life's ills: Keep out of debt.

Till your crops with a hoe and be the owner of every hill of corn or cotton or tobacco you grow, unless you have the means of your own to do otherwise.

Did you know the credit system took half your labor and made you pay double for all you got? Keep out of debt and save every other row of corn or cotton, for it takes just that much of your labor to enjoy the greatest blessing there is in the credit system, for if a credit crop fails you are sold out and all you have must go, while you and your family are left destitute.

Well, the credit system is a bad system anyway, and the man who sells merchandise that way is simply an object of pity, as a rule; because the number who cannot pay and those who will not pay force him to charge such prices to those who do pay that he is actually ashamed of himself.

The credit system don't bring very much happiness to anybody. It is all "hope deferred." The RACKET STORE comes to you with the new and better way; with a live cash business based on quick sales and small profits. Six months of Racket life has done much to develop the advantages we are able to give you. Six months has developed the fact that Racket values have mastered the field and placed it in the lead of the trade in Raleigh. Six months has decided that it pays to have our buyers always in the market, gathering bargains from the slaughter-pens of credit, and six months has decided that our efforts to supply the people with the greatest value for the least money has met their approval and tells us in thunder tones the determination of the masses to free themselves from the bondage of the credit system and that hereafter they will use the ready dollar instead of paying double for their merchandise.

### Jewelry

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry

## SALVO CURES DRUNKARDNESS

and Intemperance, not instantly but effectually. The only remedy that dares to send trial bottles. Highly endorsed by the medical profession and prepared by well known New York Physicians. Send stamps for circulars and refer ences. Address "SALVO REMEDY," No. 9 West 14th St., New York.

## NEWS OBSERVATIONS

A man was released a few days since from Ludlow street jail, New York, after an imprisonment there of six years for debt.

The average age of congressmen has been investigated. The delegations of West Virginia and North Carolina average 42 years; of Arkansas 43 years; of Iowa 45 years, and of Georgia 46 years. Maine and Mississippi prefer to trust old men—Maine's average being 58 years, and Mississippi's 61 years.

The stock of gold in the treasury at the beginning of the year stood at \$147,991,808, the increase of December amounting to \$1,500,000. The net cash is also increasing, and the decrease in the debt was a little over \$9,000,000. The public finances are in a healthy condition.

Senator Blair has prepared a bill giving absolute prohibition to the District of Columbia. He will also make an effort to amend the constitution so as to prohibit the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation and transportation of alcoholic beverages anywhere within the limits of the national domain.

The venerable W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, is now interested in removing the remains of Major l'Enfant from the farm where he was buried to one of the public parks, with a view to putting a proper monument over the same, to mark the memory of the man who made the plan on which the capital city was laid out.

There is positively no limit to liberality, and Massachusetts philanthropy has found fresh vent in the distribution of no less than six thousand Christmas cards to the inmates of almshouses, homes for incurables, insane asylums and other charitable institutions throughout the State, and especially in the immediate vicinity of Boston.

The people of Atlanta have expended \$25,000 in boring an Artesian well 2,000 feet deep, without reaching the much desired water-bearing stratum. Most cities would be discouraged and abashed by the failure of so pretentious and costly a public enterprise. But not so with Atlanta. That irrepressible community now prides itself upon owning the deepest dry well in the South, and upon the Kimball house having a foundation of solid earth nearly 700 yards thick.

In the cattle convention to be held this month at Denver, Col., the basis of representation requires that a member must own 50,000 head of cattle to secure a seat. This occasion great dissatisfaction among the cattlemen with limited constituencies who are thus deprived of a vote in the proceeding and are left out in the cold. But it can scarcely occasion surprise in a section of our country where a superabundance of wealth has sometimes been the sole basis for securing a seat in the United States Senate.

Among the interesting exhibit of French hosiery this season is a new patent foot, consisting of a sole of heavy Malbrigan thread, or silk, according to the fabric of the hose themselves, gusseted so as perfectly to fit the sole of the foot, and shaped to the curve of the instep. These are an improvement upon the common sense unlaced soles which were apt to show their white color upon the sides above the arch of a low-cut slipper. The new patent covers the under portion of the foot only. The deep-colored hose in garnet, marine blue, olive, golden brown and black, are very attractive this season, a specially popular color being a bronze in silk and brilliant lisle. This color exactly corresponds with the dainty bronze sandals now so very fashionably worn, and a noted fashion writer, speaking of this style of hosiery, says: "This will be one of the extreme novelties in foot dressing this season, and the woman who gets an exactly-matching outfit of slippers and hose may think herself fortunate. As they must be precisely the same shade, and as both hose and leather vary considerably in tint, in matching them it will never do to 'go by guess.'" In ephemeral novelties are "changement" or short silk hose, showing three distinct shades of color in different lights, Roman hose with brilliantly colored striped tops, with black openwork feet and insteps, Hindoo hose of a peculiar shade of reddish brown with tops of old gold or crevette and lastly are fine silk hose of French make of silver-gray silk. This soft delicate color is distinctively Parisian, a shade dear to the French heart, and the fair women of the gay capital use it in almost every article of feminine wear, but are specially devoted to it in hose.

A small garden, well cultivated, is more profitable than a large one poorly cultivated; four to five acres per man, with implement culture, is enough. Failure in gardening usually results from attempting too much. The finest garden soil is a black loam, well drained and thoroughly ploughed; through tilling and deep ploughing causes such soil to retain moisture better than any other. Many manure and clay loams are suitable. Bottom lands produce large, nice-looking vegetables, wuen, however, will not bear transportation. Flat lands often make the best gardens, after thorough drainage, and poor soils soon become rich by a liberal use of manures. In all garden culture, before planting, the soil must be put in a condition of fine tilth by repeated ploughing and hoeing. Only poor crops need be expected from soil-prepared lands.

Dr. S. F. Newcombe, Greenfield, O., says: "It cures of general debility, and torpor of mind and body; it does exceedingly well."

## CONGRESSIONAL

### THE SILVER QUESTION FIGURES PROMINENTLY.

It is Discussed in the Senate by Mr. Beck and Others.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—SENATE.—The chair laid before the Senate the letter from the secretary of war transmitting plans and estimates for a permanent wharf at Fort Monroe, Va.

Also a letter from the postmaster-general, complying with the call of the recent Senate resolution in respect to the appointment of postmasters in Maine, alleged to have been procured through the influence of S. S. Brown chairman of the Democratic committee of that State. This communication caused a sharp political debate between Messrs. Hale, Vest and Voorhees, at the conclusion of which it was, on motion of Mr. Hale, referred to the committee on civil service reform.

Among the bills introduced and appropriately referred were the following: By Mr. Hoar, to fix the time for the meeting of Congress. It fixes the time of meeting of Congress in 1886, and every second year thereafter on the first Monday in October, and in 1887 and every second year thereafter the first Monday in November. In introducing the bill Mr. Hoar said that all must concede that the business of the country was increasing so fast that longer sessions of Congress were necessary.

Mr. Gray called up Mr. Beck's recent resolution of inquiry, regarding the payment of duties in coin and the application of that coin to the purposes of the sinking fund, etc. The resolution having been read, Mr. Gray said he would vote for it, but for reasons very different from those which actuated Mr. Beck and those who thought with him. Reviewing the history of our coin legislation, the act of 1878, Mr. Gray says, was the idea that silver would shortly reach an international ratio with gold. It was the hope of the attainment of this international ratio that actuated many thoughtful men in voting for that bill. This hope had been disappointed. The object of the bill had been defeated, and the dollar, worth ninety-two cents in 1878, was now worth less than eighty cents. Passionate invective on the part of the silver men would not enhance the value of the silver dollar. The actions and recommendations of the President and the secretary of the treasury on the silver question were right. He (Gray) was not here to defend any one, but economic laws were always the same. He was neither a bondholder nor the son of a bondholder, but he was for paying the bondholders in honest money. The true issue in question was whether the true relation of gold and silver could be reached by a continuance of the present plan of silver coinage. He asserted that this could not be done. The silver coinage had served a useful purpose as a subsidiary coin, but no country desired a basis of silver coin alone or to see gold supplanted by a silver basis. The gold standard had kept us in easy relations with the rest of the world. Bimetallism could not be reached by any one country alone. France had long ago stopped her silver coinage and should we by continuing our present cause drive out of the country several hundred millions of gold coin? It was his opinion that the silver coinage had failed to raise the value of silver. Persistence in our present plan of silver coinage would bring us to a silver standard. We would be descending to a basis of a 10 per cent on the dollar, and thus the government of the United States would in fact be scaling its own debt. This would be a public misfortune, as evidencing a condition of public dishonesty which, to say the least, was equally reprehensible with individual dishonesty. Many of those who favored silver coinage were not, in Mr. Gray's opinion, solid, conservative business men, but those of a speculative turn. He desired to see silver in circulation concurrently with gold, but the failure of the best efforts to get into that condition was sufficient proof that our continued coinage would be of no avail in that direction. We were all embarked on the same great voyage—debtor and creditor—one fate awaited us all. We should therefore honestly endeavor to adjust our differences in order that the interests of all our people may be honestly and fairly advanced. Mr. Gray was listened to with unusual attention. His voice was clear, resonant and well sustained, and at the close of his remarks he received the congratulations of several of his senatorial friends.

Mr. McPherson followed upon the same subject and on the same line with Mr. Gray. On the conclusion of Mr. McPherson's remarks Mr. Brown gave notice that tomorrow he would ask to be heard on the resolution of Mr. Beck. Mr. Hoar called attention to the anomalous condition of the business in the Senate, there being several important bills already reported from the committees, which bills were being delayed by the silver debate, which would have to be repeated when the finance committee should come to report the bill dealing with coinage.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds the Senate then took up the Utah bill, the pending question being on Mr. Hoar's motion to strike out the section that would disfranchise the women of Utah. Mr. Brown expressed himself as opposed to woman suffrage, and said that if the question was up in his own State he would vote against it, but as the question before the Senate was one affecting a right already given to the women of Utah by the laws of that Territory, he (Brown) would vote for Mr. Hoar's motion.

A vote having been reached on the amendment, it was rejected—yeas 11, nays 37.

The Senators voting yeas were Messrs. Aldrich, Blair, Brown, Call, James, Dolph, Hoar, Mitchell, of Oregon; Palmer Stanford and Teller. The section disfranchising women remains therefore a part of the bill. An amendment proposed by Mr. Edmunds was agreed to, providing that marriages within but not including the fourth degree of consanguinity shall be deemed incestuous and punishable by imprisonment. Mr. Morgan opposed the provision for trustees to administer the affairs of the Mormon church. He characterized polygamy as an offense that "stinks in the nostrils of civilization." He thought if anything was to be done about it, it should be torn up, root and branch. Mr. Edmunds replied that those trustees would deal only with the property of that church. The committee had feared to abolish the whole corporation, which Congress had the clear right to do, and had confined the work of the trustees to the temporal affairs of the church. The committee had not wished to make a precedent for legislative interference with religion. Apart from the feature of polygamy, Mr. Edmunds did think the belief of the Mormons greatly different from the belief of other sects. After further debate as to the provisions relating to the testimony of husband and wife, the debate went over until tomorrow, Mr. Edmunds saying he would then ask the Senate to "sit it out" and bring the bill to a vote.

Senator Voorhees gave notice that Wednesday, January 20, he would call up his resolution expressing the sense of the Senate on the death of the late Vice-President Hendricks.

Mr. Morgan offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the committee on Indian affairs to consider and report whether a wise policy in the civilization of the Indians required the establishment of a school west of the Mississippi river, based on the principle of military enlistment, instruction and discipline of Indian youths, with a view to qualifying them for service in the United States army.

Mr. Blair, from the committee on education and labor, reported favorably the bill to aid in the establishment of common schools, the same as the bill that passed the Senate last Congress.

At 5.20 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—HOUSE.—The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Survey, of Ohio, to repeal the civil service act; also to retire the trade dollar.

By Mr. Little, of Ohio, requiring the national banking associations to keep three-fourths of their required reserves in coin of unlimited legal tender, at least two-fifths of which coins shall be silver.

By Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, for the further limitation of the coinage of the silver dollar. This is identical with the bill introduced by Mr. Kelley in the forty-eighth Congress. It provides that until the free coinage of both gold and silver as a full legal tender shall be established at a common ratio by the leading commercial nations of Europe, in concert with the United States, the coinage of silver dollars shall be limited to \$1,000,000 in coin during each and every year ensuing after the passage of this act.

By Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, to regulate the coinage of standard silver dollars.

By Mr. Brumm, of Pennsylvania, to retire national bank notes and substitute therefor treasury notes. Also to facilitate the payment of the public debt and to provide a uniform paper circulation.

By Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, prohibiting the mailing of any newspaper or publication containing lottery advertisements. Also to provide for the establishment of the postal telegraph system.

Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, introduced the following: "Resolved, By the House of Representatives that inasmuch as the business interests of the whole country are adverse to any reduction of the tariff on foreign manufactures and are recording their protests against a policy which would result injuriously to all the people of the United States, it is the sense of this House that it would be inexpedient, unwise and harmful to the laboring and business interests of the country to attempt a revision of the tariff, having for its object a further reduction of the duties on goods, wares and merchandise of foreign manufacture which, owing to the lower prices of labor in Europe, enter into injurious competition with the products of American labor and capital."

In offering this resolution Mr. O'Neill presented protests, which he stated were signed by manufacturers all over the country, against a revision of the tariff.

By Mr. Evans, of Pennsylvania, to suspend the coinage of the silver dollar.

By Mr. Storm, of Pennsylvania, for the retirement of the trade dollar.

By Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, providing for the filling of vacancies in the office of President and Vice-President; also, proposing a constitutional amendment giving the President power to veto specific items in appropriation bills.

By Mr. Dibble, of South Carolina, for the construction of a revenue cutter to be stationed at Charleston.

By Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, for the free coinage of the silver dollar.

By Mr. Brady, of Virginia, for the removal of all political disabilities.

By Mr. Caldwell, of Tennessee, to

devote proceeds of sales of the public lands to educational purposes.

By Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, to increase the judicial force of the United States to establish a court of appeals to facilitate the transaction of business by the United States supreme court. These are all old measures introduced by Mr. Tucker in the forty-eighth Congress.

By Mr. Wise, of Virginia, calling on the secretary of State for copies of the Kelley correspondence.

A Severe Storm in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 6.—A storm of unusual violence prevails in the mountains. The blockades on the railroads are the worst known for years. The signal service officer here says the storm originated in the Rocky mountains four days ago, when the first frigid weather began. At towns in northern Colorado the thermometer varied from twenty to thirty degrees below zero. At Tennessee Pass, above Leadville, the mercury was thirty-three degrees below. This intensely cold weather was accompanied by high winds, blowing from the North. The zero-laden winds blowing East and striking a warmer atmosphere caused a heavy snowfall in Kansas. The worst phase of the storm is the necessarily disastrous effect it will have upon the cattle interests. It is thought that the storm will cause a high death-rate in southern Colorado, not because of the snow particularly, but because of the intensely cold weather and high winds. Along the Arkansas valley herds are drifting to the river and showing unmistakable evidences of exposure and fatigue. In the mountain valleys, where thousands of cattle were lately driven from the overstocked ranges of the plains, the storm will prove to be excessively severe. The larger portion of these valleys are out of the reach of telegraphic communication. In the valleys heard from, especially in western and northern Colorado, lying west of the continental divide the snow is reported to be unusually deep and the streams frozen. Great loss will undoubtedly be the result. The unparalleled cold weather in north New Mexico will cause great damage to the mammoth herds grazing there. Hundreds of snow-shovelers, a dozen of snow-plows and all the locomotives available have left Denver to battle with the drifts on the railroads. The wide scope of country lying between the Kansas line and the base of the mountains escaped with only a few inches of snow-fall, but was the dominion of an arctic wave.

Yesterday's Cotton Market at New York.

New York, January 6.—The Post says: Cotton opened this morning for futures at a decline of 3 points on near and 2 on the distant months. At the opening call January sold at 9.18a9.17, February 9.23a9.22, March 9.34a9.33, April 9.45a9.44, May 9.57a9.56, June 9.68, July 9.78. After the opening and up to noon the market was firm, and the early decline was about recovered. Futures, after a slight advance early, showed at the third call a decline of 2 points on January and 4 on the later months. Futures closed steady but quiet, 6 to 5 points lower than yesterday.

Indignant English Workmen.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The iron masters of Lancashire have notified their employees of a proposed reduction in wages. The announcement has caused much excitement and indignation among the workmen, who proclaim their intention of vigorously resisting any reduction in their pay.

Another Fatal Railway Accident.

HINTON, W. Va., Jan. 6.—A wreck occurred at Strother's Neck tunnel Monday. Three men were killed and three wounded. The men were raising the track in the tunnel when a freight train entered the tunnel and was derailed, piling the cars.

To the LEBRO COMPANY.

General—Your agent left me a bottle of your Beech Tonic, I took it myself, as I have been sick for a number of months with a lung affection and was not able to practice. It helped me very much—so much so that I am now about as well as usual. I have given it to a number of patients, and it has benefited every case. I am indeed most thankful that it came to my hands. I had tried different preparations of Coca before, but had no effect from them.

H. S. PHINNEY, M. D.

The Pope in Perfect Health.

ROME, Jan. 6.—It is learned on the highest authority that there is no truth in the alarmist reports which have been put in circulation regarding the health of Pope Leo. So far from his condition being precarious or delicate, as has been asserted, it is officially announced that he is in perfect health.

To Nervous and Debilitated Men.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet with full information, terms, etc., mailed free, by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

A Railway's Earnings.

New York, Jan. 6.—The gross earnings of the Louisville & Nashville railroad for December, 1885, were \$1,156,030, a decrease as compared with the same month of 1884 of \$185,197.

That Highly Recommended Remedy, Dr. B. H.'s Baby Syrup, is free from opium. Price 25 cents.

Book-keepers and others who lead sedentary lives should use Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills, the great preventive against constipation. Price 25c.

Day's Horse Powder promotes the growth of stunted pigs, and prevents the hog cholera.

## TOBACCO.

### A PLAN TO LARGELY INCREASE THE DUTY ON THAT IMPORTED.

The Design that of Large Home Growers and Dealers.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 6.—A meeting of prominent tobacco growers and dealers was held here today. All the New England States were represented; also New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. The object is to present a bill to Congress to have the duty on foreign tobacco increased nearly fifty per cent, so that it will not prove injurious in the future to the same trade.

An Oil Company Suspends.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 6.—The Charleston oil manufacturing company suspended today. Its liabilities are estimated at \$40,000; assets unknown.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SENATOR VANCE'S PROPOSITION TO REPEAL THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—One of the features of today's proceedings in the Senate was the introduction of a bill by Senator Vance, of North Carolina, providing for the repeal of the civil service law, and all additions and modifications that may have been made to the original bill. Senator Vance says he introduced his bill in good faith and at the proper time he will deliver a speech in explanation of it. He does not expect it to receive many votes in the Senate, but from private conversations he has had with members of that body he believes there is a majority who would like to see the law repealed, yet they have not the courage to face public sentiment and vote as they feel. He says the civil service system is a farce and a sham, which the rank and file of the Democratic party do not understand, nor do they have any faith in it. During the last presidential campaign the Democratic stump speakers started out to talk to the people about the tariff. An order was sent out from headquarters to drop the tariff question and let the battle-cry be "Turn the rascals out." The Senator says he went down into his own State and informed his people that if they would come up and vote for Grover Cleveland and honest government the rascals would be turned out and honest Democrats appointed to fill their places. The people came out and voted as they were instructed, but now, when they come forward and ask why the rascals have not been turned out, they are informed that a mistake has been made, as it is now discovered that there are no rascals in office, and the campaign cry was simply gotten up to deceive the people. "In the weak and sickly platform," says the Senator, "we were promised that the tariff would be reformed. There will be no reform of the tariff during this Congress," he added very emphatically. "Then we were told that the rascals would be turned out, and even that promise has been broken." He said he did not wish to come out too heavily on the administration at one time, but will have to oppose its recommendations on the silver question, and also make a speech against civil service and endeavor to show the follies of it.

Wake Superior Court.

Court met at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, his Honor Judge Walter Clark presiding, and transacted the following business:

State vs. Sam Wiggins, J. H. Chapman and Jas. M. Davis; sei fa; judgment absolute for \$200.

State vs. Winborn Collins; larceny; verdict guilty; 2 years in penitentiary.

State vs. A. J. Burgess; assault; submit; judgment suspended; defendant to pay costs.

State vs. A. J. Burgess, concealed weapon; submit; judgment suspended defendant to pay costs.

State vs. John Beckwith and Hardie Alexander; affray; verdict. Alexander not guilty; Beckwith submit; four months in jail and costs.

State vs. John Williams; assault and battery; plead guilty; 1 month in jail and costs.

State vs. John Branch; retailing whiskey without license; plead guilty; \$20 fine and costs.

State vs. Wm. Barnes, Creoy Barnes and George Council; affray; submit; judgment suspended; Wm. Barnes to pay all costs.

State vs. Samuel Sneed; larceny of a horse; plead guilty; eight years in the penitentiary.

State vs. Ransom Morgan; murder; verdict not guilty of murder, but guilty of felonious slaying (manslaughter). This defendant was indicted for the murder of one Lum Chamblee, in Mark's Creek township, Christmas night last, Chamblee dying from his wound about a week subsequently. Morgan was brought to jail Saturday last, a bill was found against him on Monday and he was arraigned the same day, the case set for Thursday, the 6th, and a special venire of fifty ordered. Solicitor Galloway after carefully and thoroughly examining the witnesses was satisfied he could not make out a case of murder as no malice could be shown, it being a drunken Christmas fight, and the order for the special venire was stricken out and the case allowed to take the above course. Judgment twenty years in the penitentiary.

State vs. Simon Dildy and B. J. Robinson; affray; verdict guilty; judgment suspended.

Court took a recess until this morning at 9.30 o'clock.

## Gold in Our Fields.

When we consider health to be better than wealth, then must we consider the old field mulein better than gold—at least the medical world so recognizes it, and attests its merits over cod liver oil for lung troubles. Made in a tea and combined with sweet gum it is present in Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mulein a pleasant and effective cure for cough, whooping cough, colds and consumption.

John Sherman's candidate was elected Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives and there are threats of defeating John Sherman in consequence by the defeated Foster faction.

## D'BUZZ'S COUGH SYRUP

Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lambs, Sores, Frost-bites, Backache, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, &c. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 Cents a Bottle.

## Lee, Johnson & Co.

(Successors to Pescud, Lee & Co.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

CORNER FAYETTEVILLE AND MARTIN STS.

(Opposite the Postoffice.)

—KEEP ONLY PURE AND FRESH—

## DRUGS.

—FRESH—

## GARDEN SEED

A SPECIALTY.

Fine Soaps and Toilet Articles.

Trusses and Surgical Instruments.

Choice Brands of Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco.

## Prescriptions

Accurately filled day and night from Drugs warranted Stryled Pure and Fresh. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Correspondence solicited.

## Lee, Johnson & Co.

Corner Fayetteville and Martin Sts.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

## THE ETNA LIFE.

The Company's Showings for 1885—Disbursements in States and Territories.

The showing which the Etna Life Insurance company, Morgan G. Bulkeley, president, makes of its business for the year 1885 is creditable to that enterprising institution. Its new business written is nearly \$11,000,000, an increase as of about 40 per cent over the preceding year. While the Etna has paid \$1,284,375 for death claims, its actual losses covered are about \$100,000 less than 1884. Its matured endowments paid were \$881,006.70. The total amount disbursed in the two departments aggregates \$2,165,382.55. Its interest receipts for the year will exceed the amount it has paid for its death claims, a nearly equal the running expenses of the company. The Etna has made a large gain in its membership, premium receipts, interest receipts, assets, amount of insurance and surplus. The New York Tribune of this morning properly says: "The success of the Etna is attributed to its financial strength, its liberal contracts and the prompt payment of claims." The company's disbursements were divided in 1885 among the States and Territories as follows:

Alabama	\$ 20,721 02
Arkansas	1,187 00
California	26,888 63
Canada	292,068 88
Connecticut	145,016 50
Delaware	5,000 00
District of Columbia	10,480 00
Florida	5,328 00
Georgia	26,977 12
Illinois	84,300 00
Indiana	23,884 00
Iowa	18,650 00
Kansas	6,778 00
Kentucky	85,700 00
Louisiana	33,674 00
Maine	25,216 31
Maryland	48,256 00
Massachusetts	137,828 73
Michigan	44,483 14
Minnesota	20,008 00
Mississippi	44,107 00
Missouri	30,241 97
New Hampshire	2,300 00
New Jersey	73,912 42
New York	263,228 14
North Carolina	61,378 81
Ohio	84,389 00
Oregon	3,672 00
Pennsylvania	226,257 15
Rhode Island	4,107 00
South Carolina	6,812 00
Tennessee	65,098 08
Texas	26,728 00
Vermont	32,429 00
Virginia	24,389 00
Washington Territory	2,000 00
West Virginia	14,000 00
Wisconsin	75,409 21

The Etna Life commences the year with brilliant prospects. G. C. Crow is the general agent for North Carolina. Office at Raleigh, Jan 6th.