

NEWS AND OBSERVER.

VOL. XXVI.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1886.

NO. 54



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 test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 108 Wall Street, New York.

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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.

Do You Wish to Build

—THEN OF COURSE YOU WANT A—

Neat and Practical Design.

This can be furnished promptly, economically and satisfactorily by

A. G. Bauer

ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.

With the late Samuel Sloan, Raleigh, N. C., who, on application, will prepare plans, elevations, details, working drawings and specifications for buildings of every description throughout the State. Look box 308, Brown & Briggs Building, June 20.

NORTH CAROLINA GRANITES AND SANDSTONES.

P. Linehan & Co.

409 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C. Are prepared to make contracts on the most favorable terms for supplying granite and sandstone of the best quality in any quantity desired. Quarries at Henderson and Wadesboro, N. C. Ample facilities for handling and making quick shipments to any point, either by rail or by water.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE SENATE AGAIN WRISTLING WITH THE SILVER PROBLEM.

Senator Coke Takes the Same View as Senator Vance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—SENATE.—Senator Hawley presided over the Senate today in the absence of Senator Sherman.

Mr. Ingalls offered the following resolution, which was laid over for the present: Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate, the compulsory coinage of silver dollars directed by the law of February 28th, 1878, should not be suspended until the aggregate reaches the sum of \$500,000,000.

Mr. Eustis gave notice that Monday next at 2 o'clock he would call up Mr. Beck's silver resolution with a view of making some remarks on it.

Mr. Voorhees stated that better to suit the convenience of other Senators, he would not call up his resolutions expressive of the sense of the Senate on the death of the late Vice-President Hendricks until Tuesday, the 26th, instead of next Wednesday, as originally proposed.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar. Several bills for private relief having been disposed of, the bill to admit Dakota was reached.

Mr. Harrison said it would be impossible to consider that bill under the five-minute rule, and at his suggestion it went over. He stated that he would call it up as early as practicable.

A joint resolution was passed directing that copies of the official letter-books of the executive department of the State of North Carolina be furnished to said State by the secretary of war.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Coke called up Mr. Beck's silver resolution and addressed the Senate on it. The question of the suspension of the silver coinage, Mr. Coke said, was one of such transcendent importance that the arguments of the President and the secretary of the treasury on the subject should be considered on their intrinsic merits and should not be influenced by the fact that they were arguments coming from high officers of the government. A suspension Mr. Coke regarded as tantamount to a complete stoppage of our silver coinage. Silver, he said, had not depreciated, but gold had risen in value.

He showed by statistics that taking ninety leading articles of merchandise, there had been an average fall of 26 per cent since 1870, while there had been a fall of only 23 per cent in silver bullion. It was therefore an abuse of terms to say that silver had depreciated. Silver constituted one half the quantity of all the coin in the world and the stoppage of its coinage would deprive the world of one half of its coin supply and would double the purchasing power of the other half. This would be an enormous contraction. The fight against silver was a fight against the people by the banks and bondholders. It was a fight against labor. Had Andrew Jackson been in the White House at any time since 1878 the silver question would have been settled. He would have executed the laws of the United States and would have taken by the throat any conspiracy against those laws. The silver standard had no terrors for Mr. Coke. Germany had been a silver country before it had got so much gold from France. France was one of the most thrifty nations in the world, and France had six hundred millions, and some said nine hundred millions, dollars of silver circulating in harmony with gold, side by side with it, yet the French silver coins were of a fineness compared with gold of only fifteen and one-half to one, while our silver dollar was of the fineness of sixteen to one. Give us, said Mr. Coke, the same executive vigor and fidelity exercised by the officers of the French government in behalf of silver, and we will show that we can carry very much more silver than we now have. The coinage of silver, Mr. Coke said, should be free, as was the coinage of gold. American silver should be placed on an exact equality with gold everywhere, but whether right or wrong as to free coinage, Mr. Coke said we should insist that our government officials should execute the laws.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Colquitt to appropriate \$100,000 to continue the improvement of the Chatahoochee river below Columbus, Ga.

A resolution offered by Mr. Edmunds was agreed to, authorizing the secretary of the Senate to pay the bills incurred in the attendance of Senators at the funeral of the late Vice-President Hendricks.

At 3 45 p. m., on motion of Mr. Hoar, the Senate went into executive session. At 5 p. m. the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition from the American clay tobacco pipe association, asking that the duty on clay pipes be changed from ad valorem to specific. Referred.

The moment that Mr. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, who had been conferring with friends at his seat at the end of the main aisle, succeeded in being recognized by the speaker, he arose and said: "It was your pleasure, sir, to do me the honor to place me first on the list of the committee on banking and currency. I did intend to state to this House my reasons for declining that honor, but on the advice of many friends and of the sentiment of the public journals the country I have concluded to offer no reasons of my own as to declining the position it was your pleasure to give me.

I did not need the advice of any man, for my disposition in this respect was made up from the beginning for reasons of my own which seem to be understood by my friends and colleagues on this floor. I do ask this House to excuse me from the important duty as chairman of the committee to which you have assigned me.

The speaker.—If there be no objection the gentleman from Pennsylvania will be excused from duty as chairman of the committee on banking and currency.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, moved that the House do not excuse the gentleman from Pennsylvania, but this motion received no support and Mr. Curtin was excused. This devolves the chairmanship on Miller, of Texas.

On behalf of the committee on Presidential laws, Mr. Caldwell, of Tennessee, called up for action the Presidential succession bill, but on a statement by Mr. Cooper, of Ohio, that the minority report had not been printed, discussion on the subject was postponed till tomorrow. The House, on motion of Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, at 1 o'clock adjourned.

A Large Fire at Macon, Georgia.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 13.—A fire broke out in Ralston hall at 6 o'clock early this morning, destroying the old theatre and stores occupied by R. Gers. Worsham & Co., Horne & Phillips, J. Thomer, Felix Corpul, W. B. Chapman and Samuel Baer. The second story was occupied as offices. The total loss is \$75,000; insurance \$37,000. The fire originated in a restaurant. The extreme cold weather seriously retarded the work of the firemen. The heaviest losers are Geo. B. Turpin, the owner of the buildings, \$40,000, insured for \$18,000; Rogers, Worsham & Co., \$22,000; insured for \$7,500.

Yesterday's Cotton Market at New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The Post says: The future course of prices would seem to depend mainly upon the ability of the holders of the present somewhat large stock to await relief from the good crop demand which must set in sooner or later. Our mills are well supplied. Future deliveries opened 12-100 higher, lost the advance and showed at the third call no change from yesterday's closing sales. At the third call only 100 bales may be sold, at 9.60, 100 July 9.80, 100 September 9.65 and 100 September 9.66. Futures closed steady.

Sheep Husbandry in the Cotton States.

Thinking that maybe an article on the above would interest your readers, I have concluded to tell them what I know about raising sheep in the cotton States.

I believe that it is a conceded fact that to handle sheep for profit plenty of cheap land and cheap grass are required, with mild winters and cheap food to put them through the winter. In the cotton States, but more especially in the old States east of the Mississippi river, there are thousands of farms, worn out by cultivating cotton, which, with Bermuda grass and Japan clover, can be made excellent sheep farms. They can be bought very low—in fact so low that one would believe them entirely worthless. But while it is true that these lands are much worn and exhausted, they will produce Bermuda grass, Japan clover and the cow peas; and can, by running sheep on them, be made rich in a few years. Japan clover is a new grass of the clover family that was started near Charleston, S. C., in 1865, and has spread over the entire cotton States east of the Mississippi river, and I have heard of it as far west as the Colorado river in Texas. It grows well on all kinds of lands, bears grazing well, stands drouth first-rate, and according to analysis has the same feed value as red clover on all our dry lands which affords good grazing and makes good hay.

But the great advantages the cotton States possess to cheaply handle sheep is cotton seed. I have fed raw cotton seed for twenty-five years, and during that time I have seen nothing but good results. When the seed can be bought for \$3 per ton a sheep can be wintered on it for twenty cents; and the fact that it keeps them in good order, and at lambing the ewes have plenty of milk convinces me that it is good food.

I have long been satisfied that there is no country in the United States that can handle all kinds of stock so cheaply as the river bottom lands of the South. The lands will produce from 40 to 100 bushels of corn per acre and four to six tons of hay. Red clover grows six feet high, so does Johnson grass. Bermuda grass will carry four cattle per acre; hogs do well, and where they have wood land to run one will keep growing all winter, and then can be put on clover and do well until ready to feed. This can be done with peas much cheaper than it can be done in the North on corn. Our mild climate enables us to get along with much less grain than in the North. In fact we need more grain during August and September than during winter. Hogs now running in the woods are fat enough for pork, and have been since last November.

Now your readers may well ask: "If this is all so, why does the South send North for bacon, pork, lard, beef, and in fact for all we use?" My answer is: It is all caused by a disease called "cotton on the brain," for which I know no cure save depletion, and that is fast coming. Experiments which have been made show that flesh can be put on beef cattle during the winter for two cents per pound by feeding cotton seed; yet but few cattle are fed. We even get beef from the North!

CONFIRMATIONS.

THE SENATE CONFIRMS QUITE A NUMBER OF NOMINATIONS.

Many Foreign Ministers Among Them—No Hitch so Far.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—The Senate in executive session today confirmed the following nominations: Jabez L. M. Curry, of Virginia, minister to Spain; Charles S. Scott, of Alabama, minister resident and consul-general to Venezuela; Frederick H. Winston, of Illinois, minister resident and consul-general to Persia; Pierce M. B. Young, of Georgia, consul-general at St. Petersburg; William G. Jordan, receiver of public money; to be U. S. ministers, Geo. V. N. Lathrop, of Michigan, to Russia; John B. Stallo, of Ohio, to Italy; Chas. Denby, of Indiana, to Italy; Jas. Q. Chenoweth, of Texas, first auditor of the treasury, to be ministers resident and consuls general, Moses A. Hopkins, of North Carolina, to Siberia; John E. W. Thompson, of New York, to Hayti; Wm. A. Seay, of Louisiana, to Bolivia; to be secretaries of legation, John S. Morgan, of South Carolina, to Mexico; Walker Fearn, of Louisiana, to be minister resident and consul general to Roumania, Serbia and Greece; John E. Bacon, of South Carolina, charge d'affaires to Paraguay and Uruguay, and several hundred promotions and appointments in the army and navy, postmasters and other minor officials in the civil service of the government.

The Cold Snap in the Far West.

WACO, Tex., Jan. 13.—The storm which swept over Texas last Thursday and has continued with but little abatement up to the present date is without a parallel in the history of Texas. Intelligence from the cattle regions of the State are of the gloomiest and most depressing character. The loss in cattle will be great and cannot be approximately estimated until the full extent of the damage inflicted by the intense cold upon the stock interest is fully known. From the southwest and west news is received that the cattle were driven against the fences and are rapidly dying from cold. The loss will be unusually heavy. From Batesville in the northwest, news comes that great prairie fires have occurred in that section of the country and that the cattle are dying by hundreds from the cold. Carcasses, it is stated can be seen far and near strewn the barren prairies and the loss will be enormous, no provision having been made for the care of cattle in those bleak districts which are devoid of everything except grass. The loss to the cattle industry in the Pan Handle will be very great, although no reliable reports have been received from that remote district. All the water-pools and streams throughout the heavy cattle-growing districts of the State are frozen over hard and, adding to the gravity of the situation, a heavy snow storm set in Sunday night, and Texas, from the Sabine to the Rio Grande, and from the Red river to the Gulf, is covered to a depth varying from two inches to one foot of snow. Indications this morning point to another fall equally as heavy as that of last night. This will completely cover the grass on the ranges, and as no provision has been made for feeding the death-rate among the stock from the cold will reach frightful proportions and entail a loss of millions.

A Great Wash of Negroes to Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 13.—The immigration of negroes from North Carolina and South Carolina to this State is attracting attention. The new-comers have generally chosen Chicot, Desha and Drew counties, in southern Arkansas, as places of abode. The negro population is very large in that section, particularly in Desha and Chicot counties, where the republicans have a majority and choose county officers, dividing the offices with the blacks. In the past three months hundreds of negroes have settled in these counties. A gentleman in this city received a letter from Charleston, S. C., stating that the writer, a leading colored man, desired to locate 40 or 50 families, comprising five to eight persons in a family, in this State during January. Other letters from different parts of the Carolinas indicate that at least 1,000 negroes will come to Arkansas between this date and May.

Rescued.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Jan. 13.—The Stephen Woolsey, towing in a steamboat, arrived off Sandy Hook this morning. She was boarded by a life-saving crew and it was ascertained that the boat belonged to the foundered steamer Hylton Castle, and that the captain and eleven men had been picked up off Fire Island and were all on board—doing well; some of them, however, were a little frost-bitten.

The Cold in Detail.

LENOIR, N. C., Jan. 11, 1886. COR. OF THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

Friday at 10 o'clock a. m., snow commenced falling, which continued to 11 o'clock p. m., stopping at a depth of six inches; our first snow. Saturday morning the thermometer registered 65°, Sunday morning at 7 o'clock a. m., zero, at 10 o'clock p. m., zero; at 7 a. m. Monday 12° below zero, and ranged between that point and 10° above zero during the day; at 7 o'clock p. m., again at zero; 8 o'clock 1° below; 9, 4° below; 10, 10° below; 11, 12° below; at midnight 14° below. This morning (Tuesday), at 7 o'clock a. m., 18° below, making it the coldest weather and continuing longer than any we have since December 30th, 1880. We have heard of no one having perished with cold; but many chickens and birds have been frozen.

The train on the Chester & Lenoir railroad was delayed ten hours.

MASSONS.

Ninety-Ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of N. C.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Vacancies on committees were appointed as follows: Jurisprudence—J. I. Macks, W. E. Marchison, J. B. Neathery, J. W. Gidney and H. H. Munson, P. G. M. Orphan asylum—W. F. Beasley, in place of W. H. Mitchell. Committee No. 2, on suspensions and expulsions—J. P. Sugg and J. B. Redford. On motion the "endowment law," as proposed by the committee on that subject at the last annual communication, and postponed for consideration, was made the special order for the afternoon session at 3 o'clock. The committee to whom was referred the Grand Master's address made a report praising highly that most interesting and able document, and after recommending that certain parts be referred to special committees, said: "Your committee cannot too highly commend the able address of the Grand Master to the attention of the members of this Grand Lodge and to the fraternity at large. Full of learning and wisdom and imbued with the true spirit of our noble institution, it is a document that may be read and studied with much interest and profit, and your committee feel that the Grand Lodge was peculiarly fortunate in the selection of a Grand Master who has been able to govern its affairs with such ability and harmony during the past Masonic year and whose address has furnished them so much information and so many wise thoughts for reflection."

Calvin Cox, from committee No. 1, on charters and dispensations, submitted a report recommending that a charter be granted Concho lodge, of Hamilton, Martin county. The report of C. H. Robinson, D. G. M., contained a full account of the interesting proceedings incident to the dedication of the Washington monument, which took place February 21, 1885. Thomas Daniels, from committee No. 2, on charters and dispensations, made a report, recommending that charters be granted Bald Creek and Centre lodges, and that Farmers lodge and the lodge at Yadkin Falls be continued under dispensation. Reports from various committees were made and properly referred. John W. Cotten presented a report of committee for majority and minority on centennial celebration. [The majority report of the committee recommended that a proper observance of the centennial of the Grand Lodge be held at Tarboro December 9, 1887. The minority report recommended that the celebration take place at Raleigh during the next, the 100th annual communication, in January, 1887.] On motion this report was made the special order for the night's session at 8 o'clock. The Grand Lodge was called off until 3 o'clock p. m. At the afternoon session H. A. Gudger, J. G. W., and John Nichols, Grand Jurist-variant, appeared and occupied their stations.

The special order for the hour was the "endowment law." The same having been published in the proceedings of the last annual communication, its reading was dispensed with. J. I. Macks moved that it be the sense of the Grand Lodge that some endowment plan should be adopted, which did not prevail. On motion, the report of the committee embodying the proposed plan was laid on the table.

W. F. Beasley introduced the following resolution: Resolved that the committee on endowment for the Oxford orphan asylum be continued for another year, and that the Grand Master issue an appeal to the subordinate lodges on the subject. J. A. Leach moved that the words "another year" be stricken out, which was adopted and the resolutions as amended prevailed. The work in the entered apprentice's degree was (explained by C. D. Rice, S. H. Rountree, D. M. Stott and Dudley Peed, Grand Lecturers, assisted by W. H. Bragg and David Rosenthal. The Grand Master appointed A. H. A. Williams and H. M. Strouse on committee No. 1, on suspensions and expulsions, to supply vacancies. Committees on fraternal dead, Grand Secretary's books and reports and No. 1 on suspensions and expulsions made reports. At the evening session the special order, it being the report of the committee on the centennial of the Grand Lodge, was announced. The majority and minority reports were read. The question recurred on the adoption of the minority report, and the same being divided, the Grand Lodge decided to celebrate its centennial at the city of Raleigh during its next annual communication. The following Grand officers were elected for the ensuing Masonic year: Fabius H. Busbee, Grand Master; Charles H. Robinson, Deputy Grand Master; Samuel H. Smith, Senior Grand Warden; Hezekiah A. Gudger, Junior Grand Warden; William E. Anderson, Grand Treasurer; Donald W. Bain, Grand Secretary. A. H. A. Williams was reelected as a director of the Oxford orphan asylum. The Grand Master announced the following lodges: No. 1, S. D. Franklin, S. M. Parish and H. M. Strouse; No. 2, C. R. Scott, J. R. Brown and J. R. Watson; No. 3, Lewis Kilpatrick, Wm. Daughtry and T. A. Bingham. On centennial of Grand lodge, John W. Cotten, of Tarboro; Thos S. Kenan, of Wilson; James W. Blackwell, of Durham; Eugene S. Martin, of Wilmington; H. A. Gudger, of Asheville. The committee on the orphan asylum made a report, but it was too late to obtain its publication. The Grand lodge was

called off at 11.30 until this morning at 10 o'clock.

The following are extracts from Grand Master Busbee's address: From the report of the grand secretary, to whom I am so much indebted for counsel and assistance during the year, you will learn in detail the state of the order. Upon a survey of the whole field, the outlook is decidedly encouraging. Purged of many drones, the lodges for the most part are in good working condition, and hopeful for the future. Dispensations have been granted for the establishment of ten new lodges, and several dormant lodges have been revived.

Rescued from lives of poverty and vice, comfortably clad, fed with wholesome food, instructed in useful labor, the orphans in the Oxford asylum are our living evidences of the practical charity of free masonry. It is the complete vindication of the claim of masonry to the approbation and support of the good men and women of North Carolina. Masons of North Carolina, I earnestly pray that you may feel the full weight of the responsibility which this action of the legislature imposes upon every member of the fraternity. We are made the almoners of the charity of the State; upon us is devolved the obligation of carrying into full effect the constitutional obligation resting upon the general assembly "to provide for the establishment of one or more orphan houses" and for the method in which we execute the trust we are responsible to the tax-payers of North Carolina. It is a rare compliment to entrust duties of this importance to directors who are not appointed by State authority. The appropriation is not sufficient nor is it intended to be sufficient to support the asylum. If it were, no self-respecting mason would administer the fund as a masonic charity. The purpose declared was to enable the authorities of the asylum to increase the number of inmates, to receive children of younger age and to discharge its inmates at an increased age when their interests would be thereby promoted. And especially is it intended to establish features of industrial education. The report of the directors and accompanying report of the superintendent should receive your careful scrutiny.

No one feels the deficiencies of the asylum more than those connected with its management and their unremitting endeavor during the coming year shall be to supply its wants. It is the intention of the directors to set on foot a department of instruction in plain cookery. The girls are also taught plain sewing, and we have added during the year more advanced instruction in dress-making. Both girls and boys who show aptitude are to be encouraged to learn type-writing, and as soon as our arrangements can be perfected a department of telegraphy will be added. The boys are now taught printing and some are learning the art of the baker. Farm work is required and it is hoped that we can include practical instruction and practice which will help the boys to positions as overseers. Gardening will hereafter receive more attention and should be taught as a regular branch of instruction. A wood-working department and a department of shoemaking are also in contemplation. These are not yet all accomplished facts, but we trust that all will soon be.

These features, which will add so materially to the value of the institution, will necessarily increase the expenditures, and we shall be obliged to rely no less than heretofore upon the liberality of the masses of North Carolina. And not upon masons alone, but upon the whole body of the people, the churches, and the benevolent of every class and denomination.

Another Millionaire Dead.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—Col. Edmund Richardson, the leading cotton merchant here, the richest man in the South and the largest cotton planter in the world, was stricken with apoplexy at Jackson, Miss., Monday at midnight, and died before assistance could reach him. He was a native of North Carolina and worth from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000. He was the owner of nineteen cotton plantations in Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, covering over 30,000 acres.

Burglars Crack a Safe.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 13.—At 2 o'clock this morning burglars blew open the safe of L. Cohen & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, and got away with two thousand dollars.

Old John Sherman Re-elected.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, January 12.—The senate and house in joint session at noon today elected John Sherman to the United States Senate. It required 74 votes to elect. Sherman received 84 votes and Thurman 62.

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.

Help the poor.

Hornford's Acid Phosphate, for Alcoholism.

Dr. J. S. Hullman, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "It is of good service in the troubles arising from alcoholism, and gives satisfaction in my practice."

Yerkery, when served in style in New York now, is frozen hard.

Terrific Railway Accident.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Jan. 13.—A terrible collision occurred on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, near Coburg, a small station 2 1/2 miles west of Alida, yesterday, whereby one engineer and three firemen were killed outright. The trains colliding were both heavily loaded freights, the east-bound one being a double-header, while the westward was in tow of a monster locomotive known as the Camel Back. The train in charge of this engine should have stopped at Alida for orders, but the engineer and fireman, it is alleged, were both asleep, and they ran to the crossing, and continued on down the grade to the dreadful calamity which awaited them. Both trains were on a down grade and rounded the curve at the same time going at a rate of twenty-five miles per hour. The result was that the three engines and twenty cars of merchandise and live stock were heaped into one unrecognizable mass. This caught fire and burned fiercely for some time. The engineer of the west-bound train was found with his head split open from the crown to the neck and his face fell forward upon his breast, while his brains were scattered about the locality. One fireman became pinned in between two pieces of the wreck and was suspended by his head until he was literally roasted to death. The second fireman was cut completely in two and the dismembered parts of his body were found some distance apart. The third was badly injured and died after a few hours' suffering. The other two engineers escaped by jumping.

Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is the remedy for the baby. It is free from laudanum. Price only 25 cents.

For hogs Day's Horse Powder is a necessity it cures swollen necks and ulcers in the lungs.

The sympathy between the stomach and brain is shown in the headache resulting from indigestion. Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills cure such headache.

—Mrs. Hendricks is living quietly in Indianapolis, engaged in arranging her husband's papers, which were left in some confusion. It is hinted that a life of the late Vice-President will be written at an early day by an intimate friend, under the direction and supervision of Mrs. Hendricks.

—It is asserted in the Independence Belge that tame larks blinded by red-hot needles in order to improve their note are kept in cages concealed among the laurel thickets in the garden of the Vatican.

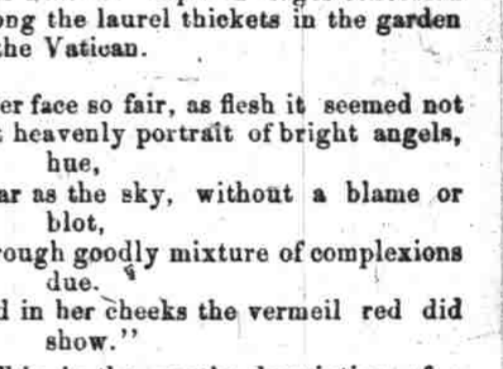
—Her face so fair, as flesh it seemed not But heavenly portrait of bright angel hue, Clear as the sky, without a blame or blot, Through goodly mixture of complexions due. And in her cheeks the vermeil red did show."

This is the poet's description of a woman whose physical system was in a perfectly sound and healthy state, with every function acting perfectly, and is the enviable condition of its fair patrons produced by Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." Any druggist.

The Force of Public Opinion.

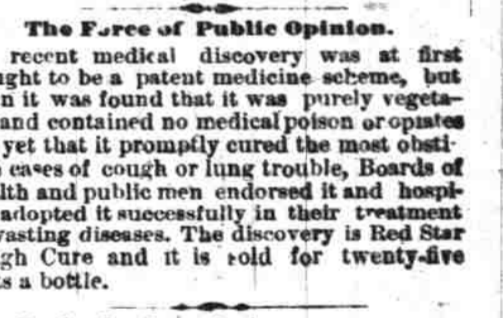
A recent medical discovery was at first thought to be a patent medicine scheme, but when it was found that it was purely vegetable and contained no medicinal poison or opiate and yet that it promptly cured the most obstinate cases of cough or lung trouble, Boards of Health and public men endorsed it and hospitals adopted it successfully in their treatment of wasting diseases. The discovery is Red Star Cough Cure and it is sold for twenty-five cents a bottle.

—Rather awkward: A newspaper correspondent recently poked fun at a Western Congressman for a "spread-eagle" burst of eloquence, and then found out that the passage was a quotation from Macaulay.



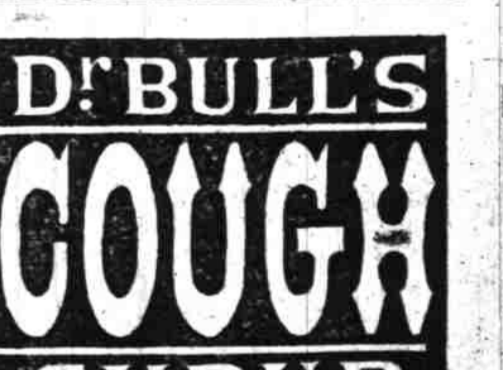
D. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all other ailments of the throat and lungs. Price 25 cents.



SALVATION OIL
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