

NEWS AND OBSERVER.

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NO. 62



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.

Sold by W. J. Davis & Co., Raleigh, N. C.

RACKET STORE.

Men rise and fall and are lost sight of in the rapidly changing scenes of life, but principles live on. We are fully aware that in changing our location to the other end of the line of Racket work we will be measurably lost to many most pleasant acquaintances we have made since coming to Raleigh, but with all this we are glad to repeat again the Racket has "come to stay" and its principle, of giving to the masses their merchandise fresh from the slaughter-pens of credit, will live on and the sphere of the Racket is only enlarged and bettered in every way, for it is transferred to one of the founders of the great system with its grand center in New York; a system that works a revolution wherever it touches, in favor of the masses, giving them a retreat from the pit-falls of credit. Mr. Parcell, who takes our place, you will find a perfect gentleman, of undoubted integrity and ability, and while we bespeak for him your confidence, we know his ability and willingness not only to duplicate our prices, but to cut them in your favor wherever possible. Mr. Parcell is receiving the largest stock of goods ever in the Racket and will use every exertion to supply the wants of everybody in all lines with the greatest value for the least money.

With our heartfelt thanks to all, especially those who fought our values and sent us the trade, for one and all we shall ever cherish the kindest memories.

Respectfully,
W. J. DAVIS & CO.



OFFICE FOR RENT.
Having leased from January 1st the new house on Wilmington Street next to my residence, for an office, the rooms I now occupy in the rear of Battle & Merdocks is now for rent. Apply to R. E. Battle or the undersigned. **RICHARD E. LEWIS.**

NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

A sanguine French engineer says that he can realize the dream of an inland sea of Sahara for the comparatively trifling sum of \$30,000,000. The bulk of the work will be canal cutting.

A number of Hartford, Conn., young ladies have organized a club called "The Tongue Guard." Each member has to put a cent into the treasury when she says anything against any one. It is understood that several banks in Hartford are eagerly bidding for the privilege of taking care of the club's money.

The successful completion of the tunnel under the Mersey will attract renewed attention to the similar project at New York. By the Mersey tunnel Liverpool is now connected with Birkenhead, and a new outlet of great commercial importance is opened thereby to the south and east. The work is \$6,000,000 in length, which is more than twice that of the Thames tunnel, now used for railroad purposes. The Hudson river tunnel would be 5,500 feet in length.

The example of the London and Northwestern railway company in substituting metal crossings for wooden ones will have to be followed by some of the railroads of this country before long. Already wooden crossings are becoming scarce in many sections, and as they have to be frequently replaced they are very expensive. The substitution of metal ties would give a great stimulus to the iron trade; but care should be taken so to revise the tariff that manufacturers will not have consumers at their mercy.

Wm. C. Barnes, of New York, the champion of the recent type-setting tournament, was given a reception Tuesday evening at his former home, Lapeer, Michigan. The reception was in the court-house, which was crowded, and Mr. Barnes was presented with the freedom of the city. Congratulatory speeches were made by the mayor and other prominent citizens, and a big supper followed at the residence of the father of the champion type-setter.

The yachtmen of New York are determined to build a yacht that will outlast the Puritan. Since it has been definitely settled that the Galatea is to come over from England this year to contend for the cup, active work has begun, \$40,000 has been raised and it has been settled that the boat shall be built after the Elsworth model. The new boat will be a little larger than either the Puritan, or the Priscilla, and will be named the Atlantic, as a compliment to the famous Atlantic yacht club of New York.

A novel Parisian "agency" is one which advertises wedding guests for hire by young couples who wish to make a brave show on their bridal day. It seems that the leasing of wedding presents is no longer a custom sufficiently quaint to meet the taste of the gay capital, but the new institution will, perhaps, keep the gossips busy for a season, and incidentally come to the relief of the exhausted American paragon. The terms of those engaged in the new industry are said to be moderate, varying according to the class of the contracting parties and the degree of dress selected.

Among white velvet opera bonnets, of which there appears to be an unusually large importation this season, is one gracefully in fish-wife poke shape, exceedingly small in size. The crown is partly veiled by a very delicate network of Roman pearl beads, dotted here and there with a fine opal pendant. White pompons, lace and handsome pearl ornaments are exquisitely mingled in the high face-trimming upon the front of the crown, and inside the brim is a tiny ruffling of gold lace. A second bonnet of pale blue velvet is trimmed with silver lace, folds of the exquisitely delicate velvet and pale blue ostrich tips powdered with "diamond-dust." A pink bonnet of Terry velvet is trimmed with pearl ornaments and pink feather tips powdered with silver, the immediate front glittering with silver thistles set among the soft pink plumes. Black velvet princess bonnets, with accessories of rose pink or beige blue tips, pompons and pipings of satin to watch, are much worn at the opera by those who do not attend in full-dress toilets. Hats and bonnets continue still to show brims out of all proportion to their towering crowns, and the glitter of beads and sparkling ornaments of every description is noticeable upon every style of headgear now in vogue.

The value of marl depends almost entirely upon the amount of lime and magnesia it contains, and its value is diminished in proportion to the amount of clay and sand present. The lime and magnesia are found in marl mainly in the form of carbonates. A ready test for a carbonate in such cases is to pour on the material some strong acid, and if a carbonate is present it will foam up or effervesce in the same way that saleratus will foam up when vinegar is poured over it; only the effervescence with marl is slower, because the marl is less soluble than soda. If the marl does not foam when an acid is added, it is not a marl but probably a clay.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

	1886.	1885.
New York, Jan. 22.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending January 21:		
Net receipts at U. S. ports,	105,263	93,809
Total receipts to date,	3,961,516	4,008,307
Exports for the week,	106,578	122,353
Total exports to date,	2,375,938	2,677,182
Stock all U. S. ports,	1,987,030	890,771
Stock at all interior towns,	245,647	188,906
Stock at Liverpool,	629,000	741,000
For Great Britain,	171,000	265,000

The Exposition Still Open.
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22.—President McCoulic declares that the American exposition will remain open until the date fixed for the closing.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE LEVELLED SCENE OF THE SENATE IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Wise, of Virginia, Utterly Denounces Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, in a Heated Debate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—HOCER.—Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, from the committee on naval affairs, reported back the Boutelle resolution calling on the secretary of the navy for information relative to the alleged erasure of certain inscriptions and the dismissal of Union soldiers at the Norfolk navy yard, with an amendment extending the inquiry to the dismissals made at the navy yard and the light house district at Norfolk during the terms of the immediate predecessors of the present secretary of the navy. Mr. Herbert stating that the resolution was substantially the same as that originally offered by Mr. Boutelle, except that it was somewhat broader. He demanded the previous question. The Republicans resisted this; but on the division were out-voted—87 to 84.

Tellers were ordered. The body of the Republicans refrained from voting, and upon the announcement of the result—111 to 7—Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, raised the point of order "that no quorum had voted." "It is evident, then," said Mr. Herbert, "that the gentleman do not want their interrogatories answered. I withdraw the report." (Applause on the Democratic side.)

Mr. Boutelle—If I may do so, I object to the withdrawal of the report.

Mr. Reed, of Maine—The report is being acted upon and cannot be withdrawn.

The speaker held that as the report was made to the house by order of the committee it could not be withdrawn without the leave of the House. (Applause on the Republican side.)

Mr. Reed—I suggest that the gentleman from Alabama allow amendments to be offered by my colleague.

Mr. Herbert—I give no instructions to allow any amendments to be offered.

Mr. Reed—The gentleman can allow amendments to be offered.

Mr. Herbert—I decline to allow any to be offered. The resolution embodies substantially all inquiries in the original resolution, and I move a call of the House.

Mr. Boutelle inquired whether the gentleman had stated that the committee had instructed him to call the previous question.

Mr. Herbert—I made no such statement.

Mr. Boutelle—He was not so instructed.

Mr. Herbert—I made no such statement.

The Republicans opposed the motion for a call of the House, but it was ordered by a vote of yeas 163, and yeas 123. The call disclosed the presence of 296 members, there being but 29 absentees, and on motion of Mr. Herbert a resolution was adopted directing the sergeant-at-arms to arrest and bring to the bar of the House such members as were absent without leave.

Immediately Mr. Reed moved that all further proceedings under the call be dispensed with. He called attention to the fact that there was an unusually full attendance of the members. To solve the question which now existed was a question of the liberty of debate. No unreasonable time was asked for by the minority. It could not be that the gentlemen on the other side, with a majority of forty, were desirous of suppressing the debate from fear of any consequences. No harm ever come in a free country from a free discussion of a legitimate proposition.

The first legislative act of the House had been the passage by unanimous consent of a bill removing the political disabilities of an ex-Confederate who had waited more than twenty years before discovering a desire to be placed in the line of eligibility to an appointment under the executive department of the United States. In contrast with this he (Boutelle) had been tauntingly informed that fifteen minutes of time was an ample allowance in which to present the case of the outrageous dismissal of disabled veterans of the Union army from the employment of the government, and the obliteration, defacement and removal of the inscriptions commemorative of the success of the Union army. He insisted that the facts, placed in juxtaposition, would prove more instructive to the country than any remarks he could offer. The resolution he had introduced had related to the allegations that an officer of the United States government at one of the navy-yards of the government had ordered the obliteration of honorable inscriptions on the cannon captured by the U. S. and caused to be moved from the dry-dock a memorial tablet, setting forth that it was destroyed by the rebels in 1862 and reconstructed in 1863. He did not understand that the facts had been in any way contradicted; on the contrary he found that a Norfolk paper, whose editor was closely connected with this officer, had stated that commandant Truxton, in place of censure was entitled to praise. The paper says that when he had taken charge of the navy-yard he had found inscriptions intended to keep alive the bitter memories of the civil strife and had patriotically ordered them to be removed.

Mr. Boutelle referred to the removal of the superintendent of machinery at the navy yard, because of his demurring to the defacement of the dry dock, and the appointment of a man whose title to the position rested on service in the Confederate army. He considered that a sufficient reason for calling attention to the matter. He had found evidence that since the fourth of March, 1865, there had been repeated and systematic removals from positions in which they were placed by officers of the government, of wounded and disabled veterans of the republic, to make places for men who had sought to destroy it. He deemed it fitting to call the attention of the House and of the country to attempts, whenever made and by whoever made, to set up the plea that the tearing down of loyal memorials of war was demanded by any broad sentiment of patriotism. It was based on absolute sophistry. If the time had come or should come to obliterate the great memorials of the rebellion, the monuments of the rebellion itself should be first torn down. Let not the work be begun by taking down inscriptions commemorative of victories of the armies of the Union. He had a list of great marble memorials growing up all over this land, to polarize the cause of treason and rebellion. The soldier who comes to Washington might wander in vain through the great art repository of this city, looking for the counterfeit presentment of one of the heroes who sustained the flag of the Union. He would find that the only men who were memorialized and remembered in the Corcoran art gallery are Robt. E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. These representations were not simply to keep alive the memory of the great war, but were representations of soldiers. They were depicted in full Confederate uniform. Two years ago, when the House was considering an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the New Orleans exposition, the people down there who were so anxious to have Union memorials obliterated were erecting a monument to Robert E. Lee, the chief military head of the rebellion. There was no justice in the claim that broad patriotism required the obliteration of the records of the grandest triumph ever made for humanity since the first morning stars sang together. (Applause on the republican side.) The people of the country ought to say, as the old General Dix said in regard to the American flag: "If any man attempts to pull down a memorial of the great triumph of the loyal people of this country, shoot him on the spot." (Prolonged applause on the republican side.)

A few days ago a report had been sent down to a Richmond paper in which he was spoken of with that degree of politeness for which the people down there were noted. He was informed that he had been "macerated" by the gentleman from Virginia (Wise) and he found in the same paper, under the head of a Southern historical essay, a paper which showed that the Southern people were not so anxious to forget their part in the war. These gentlemen were not anxious to have the history of the war wiped out. They wanted to write it over. They wanted to write their victories over the face of the record that showed the great triumph of the Union arms. (Laughter and applause on the Republican side.) He protested against this sort of thing. Whether he stood here or elsewhere; whether his position were that of a member of Congress or a citizen in private life, he entered his protest against this morbid sentimentalism; against this false idea of magnanimity which would for one moment tolerate the desecrations of the memorials of the triumph of the Union arms. There were two statutes on the books declaring that in government appointments soldiers should be given the preference. These had not only been treated with contempt, but in the case of the Norfolk navy yard and custom house, gallant, efficient, worthy, faithful public servants, who had followed the flag of their country on a hundred battle-fields, had been turned out that their places might be given to

men who had fought to destroy the government.

Mr. Wise of Virginia, said he was glad that he had an opportunity to make a statement of facts, although he had hoped that the subject of this resolution would not have been discussed until information had been received from the secretary of the navy. The gentleman from Maine (Mr. Boutelle) on more than one occasion had sought to revive the passions and prejudices of the war. He (Mr. Wise) would set to how much of truth there was in the statement of these resolutions. The secretary of the navy was called upon to report if any tablet had been destroyed at the Norfolk navy yard which commemorated the fact that the dry-dock at Portsmouth, Va., had been destroyed. He was glad of the opportunity to inform the gentleman from Maine that the dry-dock at Portsmouth, Va., had never been destroyed. (Applause on the Democratic side.) The gentleman asked the secretary of the navy if the inscriptions had been removed from cannon captured from the army. He would inform the gentleman from Maine that no cannon with such inscriptions had ever been in the Portsmouth navy yard. (Applause on the Democratic side.)

Mr. Boutelle: "Did he not render a great service to his country?"

"No sir," replied Mr. Wise, "He was in receipt of a large salary in a bomb-proof position, while brave men fought the battles of their country. He was removed for beastly intoxication. One other fact I commend to your consideration. During the Arthur administration the postmaster at Portsmouth, Va., who was a Union soldier, twice wounded and twice promoted for gallantry, was removed at the dictation of Mahone. Have you forgotten that during the Grant administration and during the administrations of Hayes and Arthur you sent a captain of Confederate guerillas (John S. Mosby) to represent the government of the U. S. in a foreign country? (Applause on the Democratic side.) Have you forgotten that Longstreet, a Confederate lieutenant-general, was selected by your republican administration for the most important office in Georgia? Why is it, I will ask the gentleman from Maine, that we have not heard a howl from that ice-bound region about these appointments?"

"Does the gentleman desire a reply?" inquired Mr. Boutelle.

"No sir," exclaimed Mr. Wise, "Go read the speech of a Senator of the United States, who, with all kindness, is in the estimation of the whole country a better man than you are. Go read the speech of Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts."

"If Charles Sumner knew that his magnanimous suggestion would be quoted by you for such a purpose, he would turn in his grave," exclaimed Mr. Boutelle, amid much confusion.

"Go," continued Mr. Wise, "read the speech of Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts. If I mistake not he was the first man in the country who declared, some years ago, that the time had come for peace and that the bitter memories of the war should be removed. Mark the contrast between the leader of the Federal army and the gentleman from Maine. The last words spoken by that great leader on his dying bed at Mt. McGregor were that he thanked God that he closed his eyes on the world believing that peace had returned to a distracted country." (Applause on the Democratic side.) "And yet, and yet, the halls of legislation are to be annoyed by the backbiting of such men as the gentleman from Maine. Now I want to say one word more to him while we sit here and vote pensions to our soldiers."

"Our soldiers," exclaimed Boutelle.

"Yes, replied Wise, "our soldiers. We are in the house of our fathers and we have come to stay. (Applause on the Democratic side.) While we are ready and willing to vote pensions to honorable discharged soldiers who served their country in time of war, we will never consent that it shall be held and proclaimed on high that one who happened to have been in the Confederate army, is forever disbarred from the service of his country. I protest that these honorable soldiers of the Union army shall never again be subjected to the treatment they were subjected to under the last administration, when men who had fought bravely for the name of William Mahone as chairman, and James D. Brady, present member of this House, as secretary."

extended to Mr. Boutelle to reply, but the Democrats were wary, and comprehending that Mr. Wise had been cut off in the most telling part of his speech, and that its effect might be weakened by the addition of further remarks, responded to the suggestion with a storm of objections. Mr. Wise took his seat and received hearty congratulations from his party friends.

The resolution as amended by the committee on naval affairs was adopted, and at 3:30 the House took a recess until 7:30 p. m., the session to be for the consideration of the pension bill.

A NEW YORK BELLE'S BED ROOM.

HOW COMFORTABLY AND COMPOSEDLY A MILLIONAIRE'S DAUGHTER SLEEPS.

From the Chicago Herald.

I never saw a more beautiful, cozy, in every way delightful place than the sleeping room of this young princess of fashion—this eldest child of a many-millionaire. The wall paper was pale gold on faint slate color. The gilt bedstead was pushed against a square of pleated silk of pale gold, with slats colored silk bows at the corners. Just such another square of pleated silk rose to the ceiling above the washstand. On that were only pitcher, bowl, soap dish and so on, because running water is presumed to invite sewer gas, but all of the choicest ware. A great sheet of beveled looking glass, six feet high, swung on brass rods above the floor in one corner, for the young woman to see her whole attire in. She had also a folding glass to reflect her case, back hair and neck.

There was an open fireplace beside the hot-air register, a dressing case laden with pretty toilet boxes and bottles, an ivory clock like a bird cage, in which ivory canaries trilled sweetly as each hour began; easy chairs and a rocking chair to match the wall paper and furniture, a pretty little prie-dieu for the young woman to say her prayers upon as fashionably as possible, and a wealth of little elegancies, completing a general effect that was exquisite, dainty and inviting beyond computation. Opening out of this room the young millionaire had another apartment, where she wrote and painted and "worked," so to speak, but I did not see it.

It was while I was in her sleeping room that I noticed that nowhere in the whole house during a whole day's stay had I seen a single hint of disorder—no shoes in sight, no article of clothing lying on a chair or bed, no litter of any sort—everything, in short, as neatly ordered as if I was a critic invited to call and see the perfection of home discipline. I confess that a tiny pair of kid slippers peeping out from under the edge of the bed, or a hat and a pair of gloves thrown upon a chair would have made the room more interesting by connecting the maiden with it; but it was the rule of the house for such things not to be. Think of it! Eight servants to wait upon four persons.

A Woman Dies in Prison.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Madame Louise Murray, who with Mr. Stead, editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, and others was convicted in November last in connection with the Armstrong abduction case and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, died to-day in Millbank prison. Bright's disease of the kidneys was the cause of her death.

New York Cotton Futures.

New York, Jan. 22.—The Post says: A decline of 6 points in futures occasions a somewhat improved demand, so that up to 2.15 p. m. the sales amounted to 75,400 bales. At the third call 300 bales February brought 9.21, 300 May 9.53, 200 August 9.82. Futures closed easy, 6a3 points lower than yesterday.

Cotton Receipts at the Ports.

New York, Jan. 22.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1885: Galveston, 577,892; New Orleans, 1,287,402; Mobile, 189,155; Savannah, 628,024; Charleston, 394,997; Wilmington, 81,765; Norfolk, 397,582; Baltimore, 40,002; New York, 48,811; Boston, 54,999; Newport News, 24,484; Philadelphia, 23,206; West Point, 16,359; Brunswick, 13,314; Port Royal, 7,989; Pensacola, 18,113; Indiana, 781. Total, 3,951,556.

Business Failures.

New York, January 22.—The business failures occurring throughout the country last week, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number for the United States 303, and for Canada 27, a total of 320, against 332 last week. More than two-thirds of the whole number are reported from the Southern, Western and Pacific States.

A Cotton Mill Burned.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22.—The Carroll cotton mill, together with a large stock, were burned this morning. The loss is estimated at \$80,000. There is an insurance of \$15,000.

Assignment at Kernersville.

Cor. of the NEWS AND OBSERVER.

WINSTON, N. C., Jan. 22.

Robert B. Watkins, druggist of Kernersville, N. C., assigned to H. Montague today. Assets and liabilities not yet known.

To temporize with your health instead of promptly using Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills is supreme folly.

Positively the best, Day's Horse Powder. Keep it.

The "baby's best friend" is the most appropriate title of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. It is guaranteed to be free from opium and laudanum.

—Advice from the grain market say that buckwheat cakes are fat.

WASHINGTON.

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SAVANNAH CONVENTION.

Discuss the Savannah Harbor Improvement Projects—Cleveland's Views Favorable.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The delegation from the South Atlantic improvement convention which met at Savannah in November last with representatives from seven Southern States, reached here Wednesday. The object of the delegation was to present to Congress a memorial embodying the views and action of the Savannah convention. Yesterday they were accorded a hearing before the Senate committee on commerce. Today they appeared before the House river and harbor committee and presented their memorial, with several strong addresses. This afternoon they called upon President Cleveland and were cordially received. The President expressed much interest in the object of the convention and said his views had changed much since as Governor of New York he expressed his ideas regarding the transportation question.

H. W. Cannon, comptroller of the currency, tendered his resignation to the President today, to take effect January 31, in order to accept the office of vice president of the National Bank of the Republic, New York. Mr. Cannon's predecessor, John Jay Knox, resigned to become president of the same bank.

Professional Etiquette.

prevents some doctors from advertising their skill, but we are bound by no such conventional rules and think that if we make a discovery that is of benefit to our fellows we ought to spread the fact to the whole land. Therefore we cause to be published throughout the land the fact that Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is the best known remedy for consumption (scrophula of the lungs) and kindred diseases. Send 10 cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's complete treatise on consumption, with unsurpassed means of self-treatment. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The bang is a Turkish invention.

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. Illustrative pamphlet with full information, terms, etc., mailed free, by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

The New Orleans Picayune is still hopeful that the exposition will pull through all right, despite the financial straits which now beset it. It mentions a dozen special events to come off during February and March, which it is confident will attract large crowds, and bring the gate receipts up to the anticipations of the projectors of the exhibition.

PATENTED JULY 28, 1885.
J. H. HORNER, OXFORD, N. C.
A pamphlet containing description of the same and of its application to curing a disease in horses. Together with a COMPILATION of the most approved methods of cultivating and caring fine yellow tobacco. Sent to any address on receipt of twenty-five cents.
Apply to J. H. HORNER, Oxford, N. C.