

# NEWS AND OBSERVER.

VOL. XXVI.

RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1886.

NO. 67



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.

## RACKET STORE.

The father or the starter of the great Racket stores is here; not only come to stay a few months, but to make his home in future. I started the first Racket store in Lynchburg, Va., two years ago. It is still running with an increase of business. The second Racket store was started in Petersburg, Va., eighteen months ago by my son, who has paralyzed things there. I started the third Racket store in Norfolk a year ago. I sold more goods in one week than had been sold at the stand in three months. This is stated merely to show you that Racket stores never "play out." I am here and here to save the people money who deal with me. I will sell goods as cheap as Mr. Davis did, and many things even cheaper. My goods are all bought for cash and will be sold cheaper than any one can sell who buys on time and sells the same way. I will save my customers at least twenty-five per cent. Many people stand with their tired, restless eyes peering out upon the "far-away," and see these big chances escape because their wealth is scattered among people who never pay. They see these "landladies" gathered in by men who through long years of experience have gone to the very root of the matter and have mastered the subject "Pay as you go."

VOLNEY PURSELL.

## SMOKERS' KRAMER'S 5 CENT PUC CIGARS.

NONE BETTER on the market. Made of the best leaf and cannot be excelled. MANUFACTURED BY Samuel Kramer & Co. DURHAM, N. C.

HORSES AND MULES FOR SALE. I will be in Raleigh Thursday morning, the 28th inst., at Jackson's old stables (now Law's), with 30 of the finest Horses and Mules ever brought to this market. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. E. POMEROY, Salesman for W. T. BLACKWELL, Jan 27-28

### NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

—Paris has an association that helps drunkards home at night.  
—Little Greece seems to be the Ireland of Southern Europe.  
—A Chicago church set an example of plain speaking when it recently censured one of its members for "general cantankerousness."  
—Society in the Samoan Islands is growing distressingly conventional. A law has been established lately forbidding senators to appear naked at any session under penalty of \$100 for each appearance.  
—Secretary Whitney wishes it to be understood that he is not the high official at Washington credited with purchasing from a Cincinnati diamond dealer a \$40,000 necklace, and he tells a reporter that he has not bought for his wife a necklace worth forty, twenty, ten, five or two thousand dollars.  
—It is reported that the Mormons are thinking of buying a tract of land of one million acres in extent in one of the Sandwich Islands, and emigrating there in a body. A small Mormon settlement is located there already. The proposed movement would be of very large proportions, but would not be more difficult than previous emigrations of the fanatic members of the Mormon faith. The sale of their Utah possessions would doubtless furnish the necessary funds.  
—Gov. Swineford, of Alaska, reports that miners are making from \$20 to \$50 a day on the Yukon, Stewart, Copper, Tannaham and other rivers, of course by placer mining. Of permanent mining plants established there is but one, that of Douglas Island, which is turning out gold bullion at the rate of \$100,000 per month. Gov. Swineford states that there are 20,000,000 tons of quartz rock tributary to this mill. The world wants a new gold supply. Perhaps Alaska may furnish it.  
—Representative Woodburn, of Nevada, demands that secretary Manning shall inform Congress why the Carson mint was closed and by what authority. The secretary has already stated in his report that owing to the cost of coinage at the Carson mint and the expense of distribution of coin the mint has been reduced to an assay office, the old workmen discharged and a saving of \$100,000 per annum effected. There is probably no law which compels the administration to keep any particular branch mint running when its services are not needed, and the secretary considers the fact sufficient "authority" in the premises. The Pacific coast is well provided for by the San Francisco mint, and in that the secretary has effected a saving of \$47,000 a year in expenses.

### UNIVERSITY OF N. C.

At the meeting of the board of trustees of the University Tuesday last the president submitted an elaborate report of its work and condition since the meeting in June last, accompanied by reports from disinterested professors as to the work in their respective departments. It appears from their reports that the work has been more thorough than ever before, and that the new professors have been doing all that could have been expected of them, high as their reputation is. It also appears that the conduct and behavior of the young men was never better, and that there has been almost an entire absence of the use of intoxicating liquors. Such a state of things must be very gratifying to all the friends of the institution.

### NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The Post says: Cotton opened this morning for futures steady but quiet at yesterday's closing. At the opening call February sold at 9.11a.10, March 9.21, April 9.32, May 9.43, June 9.52, July 9.62, August 9.71, September 9.50. After the opening call the market became firmer, and at noon showed 2 to 3 points improvement; closed firm, 4 to 5 points higher than yesterday.

### THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Treasurer Jordan returned to duty in Washington today. The sub-committee of the House Indian appropriation committee has completed the Indian appropriation bill. As it now stands it appropriates \$5,525,453, being \$37,642 less than last year's bill. This is the first appropriation bill of the session completed.

### A NEW YORK CROOK CAPTURED IN FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., January 28.—Michael Kurtz, alias "Sheeny Mike," was discharged this morning in the circuit court, but on leaving the court room was immediately re-arrested pending the receipt of the proper papers from New York. The defect in the previous papers was that Kurtz was indicted in New York under the name of Robert Smith and nothing in the papers showed the identity of Smith and Kurtz. Strong efforts to secure his release will be continued.

### A VERY DANGEROUS FIRE.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 28.—The opera house block at Franklin, Pa., was burned this morning. Nothing is left but the outside walls. The loss is about \$85,000; insurance \$55,000. Eleven business establishments, a magnificent lodge room and a number of apartments occupied by families were burned.

### A MATTER OF TASTE.

Philadelphia Press.  
Young Mr. Vassarline: "You are sure this is real English breakfast tea, Mr. Grocer?"  
"Oh, yes, we warrant it."  
"Well, I'll take a pound if you are sure. Our visitors are from London, and I should be dreadfully mortified if they saw Japan tea by mistake."

### CONGRESSIONAL.

#### THE RIGHT OF DAKOTA TO APPLY FOR ADMISSION AS A STATE.

The Senate Discusses That Matter at Considerable Length.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—SENATE.—Among the bills introduced in the Senate was one by Mr. Sherman to discontinue the coinage of the silver dollar, and to provide for the purchase of silver bullion in bars, not less than two million ounces or more than four million ounces per month at its market price and for the issue in payment thereof of coin certificates of not less than \$10 each, the bullion to remain in the treasury as security for the payment of the certificates.

Mr. Ingalls presented the petition of Frederick Douglass and other leading colored citizens of the District of Columbia, complaining against discriminations against them at theatres and other places of public entertainment in the city of Washington and praying that the license laws of the District of Columbia be so amended as to prevent such discriminations. The petition, Mr. Ingalls said, was accompanied by affidavits in support of it. The petition was appropriately referred.

The Senate went to the calendar and resumed the consideration of the bill to divide the Sioux reservation in Dakota into separate reservations and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the same. After debate the bill was displaced by the bill providing for the admission of Dakota. Mr. Butler's substitute for the committee's bill was read. It is an enabling act, providing for admission of the Territory of Dakota as a whole as a State of the Union when an election shall have been held under this act and a constitution republican in form shall have been adopted by the people of such Territory. The substitute also prescribes in detail the conditions to be observed by the proposed State as to public lands, schools, &c. Mr. Butler took the floor in support of his substitute. He conceded the right of the people of the Territory to apply for admission as a State when it had complied with the necessary conditions, but he denied that the Territory had any inherent right to organize. Congress alone could authorize the transition from a Territory to a State, and the exercise of that power by any other body would be a bold usurpation.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, contended that the action of the people of Dakota was in every sense proper, peaceful and constitutional and no narrow partisan-ship or political bias should be permitted to interfere with the manly and honorable demands of its people for admission as a State. The debate closed and the bill went over till 2 o'clock tomorrow, at which hour Mr. Vest will have the floor.

A message from the House announced the death of Hon. Reuben Ellwood, late member of that body from Illinois. Brief eulogies upon the deceased Representative were pronounced by Messrs. Callum and Logan, after which the Senate, as further mark of respect to his memory, adjourned.

### HOUSE.

Mr. Robertson, of Kentucky, offered a resolution reciting that section 3, 678 of the Revised Statutes prohibits a diversion of appropriations and that representations are made that this section is violated in that certain moneys appropriated by Congress for carrying on the signal service bureau had been misapplied, and directing the committee on expenditures in the war department to inquire whether the statute is being observed and whether or not it has heretofore been violated and to report such measures as will secure its enforcement.

Mr. Peters, of Kansas, objected to the present consideration of the resolution, and it was referred to the committee on expenditures in the war department.

Mr. Gibson, of West Virginia, on the committee on expenditures in the department of justice, reported a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for a report of all balances due to and from the United States, as shown by the books of the offices of register and sixth auditor of the treasury, from 1789 to the 30th of June, 1885. The secretary of war and the postmaster general are also called on for a statement of balances, as shown by the books of their departments. Adopted.

Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, reported a bill authorizing the President to restore officers to the army in certain cases. (This bill applies to the case of Fitz John Porter, and as it was placed upon the public calendar, it may be called up for action at any time during the morning hour, an advantage which is not enjoyed by the specific Fitz John Porter bill, which is upon the private calendar.)

In the morning hour the House, on motion of Mr. Dingley, of Maine, went into committee of the whole, Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, in the chair, on the bill reported by the shipping committee to abolish certain fees for services to American vessels.

Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, introduced a bill to provide for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma; for the allotment of homesteads to Indians in severalty and to open unoccupied lands to actual settlers. Referred.

Pending action on Mr. Dingley's bill, the hour of 1 o'clock arrived and the committee having risen, the House proceeded to the consideration of appropriate resolutions touching the death of Representative Reuben Ellwood, of Illinois. After addresses by Messrs. Hopkins, Henderson, Hitt, Dunham, Adams, of Illinois; Freeman, of South Carolina;

Peters, of Kansas; and McMillin, of Tennessee, the House is a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

### MEXICAN TROOPS FIRE UPON UNITED STATES TROOPS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—A dispatch from Lieut. Maus through Gen. Crook states that January 11th, the troops under Capt. Crawford surrounded an Indian camp fifty miles southeast of Nocon, Mexico. After a running fight the Indians escaped, but not without what they wished to hold a conference. While the troops were waiting for the conference they were attacked by 54 Mexican soldiers. Efforts were made to let them know that the troops were Americans and friends. Capt. Crawford and Lieut. Maus advanced to talk, when a volley was fired. Capt. Crawford was shot in the head. Horn, an interpreter, was wounded. The Mexican fire was returned. The firing lasted half an hour, when Lieut. Maus succeeded in having a talk with the officer in command of the Mexicans, their captain having been killed. He was told that the Americans were taken for hostiles, owing to the darkness. Horn, chief of the scouts, and two Indians were slightly wounded and another severely hurt. The Mexicans lost four killed and five wounded. In a telegram sent by Lieut. Maus he says he believes the Mexicans expected to drive the Americans off with overwhelming force and secure their camp and effects. Capt. Crawford died the 18th, during the march to Nocon, where he was buried. He was unconscious until his death. Lieut. Maus then assumed command. While the troops were en route to Nocon two squaws entered the camp, through whom arrangements were made by Lieut. Maus for a conference with two bucks of the hostile band. This was ended by chief Nana and one buck and his wife and a child of both Geronimo and Natchez, the sister of Geronimo, one boy and a woman being given to Lieut. Maus as hostages for the observance of peace until Geronimo shall have met Gen. Crook, with whom he expressed a wish to have a talk. The meeting between Crook and Geronimo will take place in about a month and will undoubtedly end in the surrender of the Indians. The band consists of chiefs Geronimo, Natchez, Chihuahua and Nana, twenty bucks and some women and children. Lieut. Maus is now heading for Lang's ranch.

### BISMARCK'S PLAIN SPEECH.

#### He Regards the Poles as Undesirable Citizens.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—Bismarck today in a debate in the Prussian Landtag on the expulsion of Poles from Germany made a remarkable speech, saying that two hours in its delivery. He said the primary cause of the government's action was the disloyalty of the Poles to the German crown. They were, he said, constantly engaged in intrigues against the government and had made themselves a steady annoyance to Prussia by acting as the accomplices of the opposition in the German parliament. They effected a majority against the government and the crown could do nothing less than either deny the majority or expel the Poles. The Polish agitation in Germany, Bismarck said, had always appeared to him an element of danger and had compelled him to watch Russia. The Poles had been constantly, and not always unsuccessfully, endeavoring to set foreign states against Prussia. Hence, continued the chancellor, "we have determined to buy out all real estate offered by Polish nobles in Prussian Poland and place German colonists on the lands hitherto occupied by the expelled people."

### FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Evening News says it has authority for stating that Lord Salisbury has advised the Queen to summon Lord Hartington to form a cabinet.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A despatch to the Times from Constantinople says there was a rumor current there that a skirmish between the Greeks and Turks had taken place at Glassova, on the frontier of Epirus.

### THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY DINES WITH THE QUEEN.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Queen has summoned the Marquis of Salisbury to confer with her at Osborne. He will dine with her majesty this evening and be her guest until tomorrow, when he will return to London.

Mr. I. B. Nexon, cashier of First National Bank, of Sing Sing, N. Y., suffered greatly from constiveness and dyspepsia, due to overwork and want of regular exercise. After wasting much time and money in seeking a remedy, he began taking the old reliable Brandell's Pills, two to every night for three weeks. He now has a good appetite and capital digestion and will answer any written or personal inquiry regarding his remarkable cure.

### NEW BUILDING BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—In the Senate today Mr. Mahone, from the committee on public buildings and grounds, reported favorably bills for the erection of public buildings at Vicksburg, Miss., \$100,000; Greenville, S. C., \$50,000, and Fort Monroe, Va., \$15,000.

### HOME, SWEET HOME.

What is home without a mother? It is not really home probably; but as a mother cannot always conveniently be had, a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil will be found very useful in making life pleasant, and in banishing the pains of neuralgia or rheumatism.

### A REPLY.

#### TO MR. BATTLE'S LETTER ON THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The Law Made Plain and its Provisions Set Forth.

Cor. of the NEWS AND OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, Jan. 27, 1886.

I read in your paper a few days ago the proceedings of the board of agriculture on the industrial school matter, in which it was stated that Dr. Battle and the Governor opposed it, and that it was indefinitely postponed.

I subsequently read in your paper a card from Dr. Battle, which he said the Governor approved, accompanied by the resolution of the board, in which he explained that neither he nor any member of the board was opposed to the school, but under their construction of the statute the board had no authority to locate or establish the school under the circumstances.

To the construction put on the statute by the board as set forth in its resolution, and in Dr. Battle's card, I ask public attention.

The constitution, article 9, section 14, provides that the general assembly shall establish and maintain a department of agriculture, of mechanics, of mining and of normal instruction.

In obedience to that the general assembly did create and establish the agricultural department. Code, section 2,184.

In 1884-85 the general assembly enacted that the agricultural department shall "establish and maintain an industrial school."

In obedience to that statute the agricultural department advertised that it was ready to do that thing, and gave special notice to the principal cities and towns to offer sites and other inducements.

The statute met with universal favor. It was ordered by the constitution; it was enacted by the general assembly; it was approved by the agricultural department and by every member of the board, not coolly, but warmly, says Dr. Battle's card; it was advocated by the public press; it was discussed in town meetings by the most intelligent citizens and bids were made by several towns for its location, and doubtless many other bids would have been made but for the general sentiment that it ought to be at Raleigh; in the Raleigh meeting several of the most prominent men in the State were present and took part in the discussion, among them the State superintendent of public instruction, several who were connected with the agricultural department and members of the board; and others accustomed to construe statutes and other laws; there was much interest felt all over the State and the "common opinion," to use Dr. Battle's words, was that the school would be established at the place offering "the greatest inducement," in the words of the statute.

This brought the matter before the board of agriculture; and when everybody was anxious to learn where it would be located, the board resolves that under the present circumstances it cannot be located or established anywhere. So it turns out that the general assembly, under the direction of the constitution, has passed an act to establish a great public benefit which every body wants, and which the "common opinion" is, ought to be and can be established at all! It follows that the general assembly was either not wise or its statute is misconstrued.

I concede that there are matters about which the "common opinion" is of little worth, and we have to rely on scholastic opinion; but in a matter like the present, where the common or general opinion is deliberate, it is entitled to very great respect. And he is venturesome who declares it to be "a great mistake," as Dr. Battle's card does.

The substance of Dr. Battle's construction of the school statute is, that unless some town will establish the school, or offer property or money sufficient to establish and start it, the board has no power to locate it anywhere. And that the amount offered must approximate \$83,333.33, whereas no offer has been made of more than some tenth part of that sum. That it was not the purpose of the State to establish, build or start the school, but that the town must do that, and then the State will maintain it.

I refer to its resolution and to Dr. Battle's card and quote from them.

Dr. Battle says: "It is clear in my opinion that the general assembly makes in substance the following proposition to the towns and cities of the State: You give money or property sufficient to establish the school, and I will add to it an endowment of \$83,333.33, yielding \$5,000 a year for its maintenance and more complete establishment, and will give you an equal control in the management."

Again he says: "I understand the act to mean that if any town shall offer land, buildings, machinery or other materials, or money, sufficient to start such an industrial school as above described, the board must locate it at such place. If no such offer is made, the board cannot locate it anywhere."

Again, the school is to be no small affair or a mere beginning; but he says: "It must be broad enough to offer to teach wood work, mining, metallurgy and practical agriculture."

Besides the folly of supposing that the general assembly intended that the town shall establish, or offer to establish the school, the constitution declares that the general assembly shall establish it. And the general assembly orders it to be established by its agent, the agricultural department. The fourth section of the act says: "That the board of agriculture shall apply to the establishment and maintenance of said school such part of their fund as is not required to conduct the regular work of the department."

One of "the great mistakes" which Dr. Battle makes is in supposing that the State or board appropriates nothing to the establishment of the school—that the town is to do that—and that what the board appropriates is to the maintenance of the school, and that even that appropriation is limited to \$5,000. Now if you will read the above quotation from the fourth section over again you will see that the board is ordered peremptorily to apply all the money it can spare without limit, even if it be \$40,000, to the establishment and maintenance of the school. Where, then, does Dr. Battle get his idea that the board is limited to \$5,000; and that even that is to be applied to the "maintenance and more complete establishment after the town has established it or started it," as he says? I suppose he gets his idea from the proviso to the said 4th section, "that not more than \$5,000 shall be applied to the establishment of the school in one year."

It will be seen, therefore, that the board is expressly directed by the statute to apply all the funds it can spare, not for the maintenance but for the establishment and maintenance of the school. But the general assembly did not mean that there should be an immense establishment at the beginning, but that the beginning should be on a moderate scale, and that it should grow and grow as the other State institutions grow.

If, therefore, the board had accepted the offer of any one of the towns and had begun on a moderate scale to build up the school and had applied \$5,000 last year and \$5,000 this and \$5,000 next, and so on, and had applied and should continue to apply what it can spare from the \$40,000 of its annual income we would in a few years have an industrial school answering public expectation and public necessity.

The statute says that the town shall make an offer adequate in the judgment of the board "for the establishment of" &c. Now a liberal and just construction of that is "for the establishment of, &c., by the board." But Dr. Battle construes it to mean by the town. His construction defeats the statute altogether. Whereas the rule is that remedial and beneficent statutes must always be construed to effect the purpose in view. He knows that his construction defeats the statute, for he says that after calling on all the towns only some tenth of what would be enough has been offered. And in order to make his construction plausible he changes the language of the statute. The language of the statute is "for the establishment of" &c. He puts it "to establish," "to start," &c. If there is no difference why change it? If there is a difference why change it? The statute may very well be read and ought to be read, for the establishment of the school by the board; but his language cannot be so read.

But why did the board set aside \$5,000 to lie idle indefinitely? Its resolution says that it cannot be used unless some town will offer enough to establish the school and that that offer must approximate \$83,333.33, which it will know no town will ever do. Is not this a misappropriation of the public money for which there is no warrant in this or any other statute? Set aside \$5,000! Set it aside for what? Set it aside until some town shall offer some \$83,333.33! Scholastic it may be, but this is certainly not the "common opinion" of what ought to be.

The most impressive figure that I saw at the United States centennial, at Philadelphia, in 1876, was a statue representing Genius trying to rise from the earth to soar aloft but held down by an evil spirit clinging around it! I am not less impressed in this case where the noblest spirit of the State has been aroused to enable the young and the poor to improve the State and their condition, and is held down, not by an evil spirit I know, but by a misconstruction of a most commendable and beneficent statute.

New York, Jan. 28.—The members of the produce exchange held a meeting this afternoon and discussed the silver question. Resolutions were adopted calling for a suspension of the coinage of the silver dollar.

### MR. CLEVELAND

#### UNDERSTOOD TO BE OPPOSED TO THE SENATE'S APPLICATIONS.

For Information Concerning Suspensions From Office—A Reply Written.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—At a cabinet meeting today the question of the policy to be adopted in regard to the applications by the Senate for information concerning "suspensions" from office was considered. The President is understood to be opposed to complying with the requests and is sustained by all the members of the cabinet. At the meeting today letters were formulated in answer to the requests of the Senate for papers touching changes in the office of U. S. marshal for the southern district of Alabama and in the office of the collector of internal revenue for the district of South Carolina. The exact language of the letters cannot be learned, but it is known that they inform the Senate that it is not deemed advisable to comply with the requests in their present forms. It is understood that it is the desire of the administration to force the Senate to state its position on this question, so the matter may be brought to an issue and settled as soon as possible.

### MURDERER'S MEXICANS.

#### The Death of a U. S. Officer at Their Hands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The war department today received official information from Gen. Crook of the death of Capt. Emmet Crawford, of the Third cavalry, at the hands of Mexicans in Mexico and of the probable surrender of the renegade Apaches. Official reports confirm the details as given in press dispatches last night and today.

### AN INCREASE OF DUTY ON TOBACCO DEMANDS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 28.—In the senate today the rules were suspended and a resolution was passed calling upon Congress to increase the duty on leaf tobacco so as to protect this industry in Connecticut.

Three C's—There are three c's that seize the children and carry them off. The three c's are colds, coughs, and croup. Mothers! Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup saves the little ones' lives!

If men are suffering tortures with toothache, they should not try to smile and look cool and handsome. How much wiser to ease the pain with a bottle of Salvation Oil. Price 25 cents.

Jackets with loose fronts are becoming to slender figures.

DURING SEVERE WEATHER Pond's Extract should be in every family. It is not always convenient, or even desirable, to call a physician for every little ailment, and in many cases it is not only inconvenient, but impossible to reach one promptly. Having Pond's Extract in the house, you have a physician always at hand. It is easy of application, safe and reliable. For Sore Throat, Croup, Chapped Hands and Feet, it is of inestimable value. Frosted Limbs and Chills are promptly relieved by Pond's Extract. For sale everywhere. Be sure to get the Genuine.

Jaunty black Astrakhan jackets are popular this season.

### A Gentle Stimulus

Is imparted to the kidneys and bladder by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is most used in averting leg torpidity of these organs. Besides infusing more activity into them, this excellent tonic endows them with additional vigor, and enables them to better undergo the wear and tear of the discharging function imposed upon them by nature. Moreover, as they are the channel for the escape of certain impurities from the blood, it increases their efficiency by strengthening and healthfully stimulating them. In certain morbid conditions of these important organs, they fall in to a sluggish state, which is the usual precursor of disease. What then can be of greater service than a medicine which impels them to greater activity when sluggish. No maladies are more pernicious than those which affect the kidneys, and a medicine which averts the peril should be highly esteemed.

There are 949,000 more women than men in Great Britain.

### Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste; soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for all disorders of the system arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Violets are the fashionable flowers of the winter.



DR. BELL'S COUGH SYRUP. For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Inflammation of the Throat, and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists. Price, 25 cents.