

# NEWS AND OBSERVER.

VOL. XXVI.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1886.

NO. 70



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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To my friends of Raleigh and the surrounding country: I came here to do you good. In the first place, keep out of debt. I come to you with a cash system, based upon quick sales and small profits. For the last two years I have done much to develop the advantages at places where we have been. Thus we are able to give you two years' development. The fact is that RACKET store values have mastered the field and placed themselves in the lead of the trade wherever they go. A two years' test has decided the fact that it pays to have our buyers always in the market, gathering bargains from the slaughter-pens of credit, and two years of experience has made plain the fact that our efforts to supply the people with goods, the greatest value for the least money, have met their approval. We know fully the determination of the masses to free themselves from the bondage of the credit system and that henceforth they will use the ready dollar instead of paying double prices for these goods. I am selling greater bargains than have ever been sold at the Racket.

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Carriages, Phaetons, Buggies, &c., &c.  
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN  
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**BEST GOODS**

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180 East Martin Street, Raleigh, N. C.,  
opposite the old stand.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA (AN COMPANY).  
RALEIGH, Feb. 2nd, 1886.  
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Carolina Car Company will be held at the office of the company at Raleigh Thursday, the 4th day of March, 1886, at 12 o'clock.

## NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

—With Maryland peaches and Florida oranges ruined by frost, California fruit growers regard the situation with complacency.

—At least one old school remedy proves the wisdom of the homeopathic theory that like cures like and it is a poultice of hops for the jumping tooth-ache.

—The Catholic Herald of this week insists that the next American Cardinal will be Archbishop Williams of Boston and Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore.

—The Mississippi house of representatives voted not to accept any railroad passes, and then, horrified at its own virtue, carried a motion to reconsider the vote.

—The secretary of the treasury has issued the one hundred and thirty third call for bonds. The call is for redemption of bonds of the 3 per cent. loan of 1882.

—Schaefer won the great billiard match between himself and Vignoux in New York, the score being 3,000 to 2,878. He made runs of 180, 178 and 168. Vignoux's highest run was 143.

—It is only six months since General Grant ceased his labors on the book that was meant to secure an independence for his family, and the publishers have already sent a check to Mrs. Grant for \$250,000, her share in the profits on the first volume, so far as it has been delivered.

—The electrician, Thomas A. Edison, who a few years ago was a nobody, is soon to be married. He has just contracted for a handsome dwelling to be built at Orange, N. J., at a cost of \$450,000. He is also having a winter home built in Florida.

—Dr. Shradly, the editor of the Medical Record, laughs at the recent hydrophobia scare; he declares that there have only been three cases of genuine hydrophobia reported in the United States in the last ten years, and that he does not believe there has ever been a genuine case in the State of New Jersey.

—The St. Louis Post-Dispatch has interviewed the leading physicians of the city, and they agree with great unanimity that the low-necked dresses worn by fashionable women are injurious to health. But if every doctor in the United States joined in this protest they wouldn't be able to stop the sale of a single low-necked dress so long as fashion said "Wear 'em."

—One of the leading firms of arbitrage brokers in New York sent a message Thursday morning from the Stock Exchange office of the Mackay-Bennett cable company to London. The business referred to in the message was transacted, and the answer received in New York in six minutes, the quickest cable time on record.

—The subscriptions for the support of the Irish members of Parliament in this country are piling up a great fund, so that Mr. Parnell will be under no anxiety as to the success of war. The Parliamentary fund association of New York have now gathered \$37,000. It is by no means an Irishman. Among the recent notable subscriptions on the list are those of Jacob Ruppert, \$500; O. P. Huntington, \$200; "an American lover of home rule," \$500.

—The sentence imposed by the general court-martial in the case of paymaster general J. A. Smith, which has been approved by the secretary of the navy and confirmed by the President, is "to be dismissed from the position of chief of the bureau of provisions and clothing in the department of the navy; to be suspended from rank and duty as a pay inspector on furlough pay for three years, and to retain his present number in his grade during that period."

—White silk vests in cream or ivory tints are fashionably worn with house dresses of dark woolen goods, silk or velvet. These may be made perfectly plain and embroidered with jet or other beads, or be laid in pleats their entire length. Vests of this kind are frequently worn under the jaunty zouave jackets of velvet edged with rosy beads. In making these jackets it would be well to remember that they should be cut to fall below the waistline instead of above it, as is usually seen. It has been erroneously supposed that the vests worn with short, rounding jackets, which is of necessity narrow at the waist and below it, must make the waist look less slender than is graceful, but this is not true. The waist may be less acutely defined, but if the figure be a slim one, the sharp outline of the waist is not desirable. The voluminous waistcoat gives a certain agreeable amplitude and by contrast makes the shoulders look broader. Oddly enough a very stout figure is occasionally found to be improved by a similar vest. When the waist is broad the lines of a curving gilet often give it an effect of both length and slenderness.

A Western newspaper says that the latest sensation is a St. Louis horse that chews tobacco; but the greatest sensation is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Salvation Oil is the greatest pain-destructor of the age. It speedily annihilates pain, whether from a cut, burn, scald, burn, frost-bite, or from a wound of any other kind. Price only 25 cents.

—Ex-President Davis is a believer in President Cleveland's statesmanship.

**The Signal Service Flag.**  
The signal service employs a flag to remind us of the approach of storms. We use Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein to prevent slight coughs and colds from developing into something more serious.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

**MR. PUGH'S SUBSTITUTE FOR THE RIDDLEBERGER RESOLUTION.**

In Which he Defines the Executive and Legislative Powers in the Appointment Matter.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—SENATE.—Among the measures favorably reported from committee was a joint resolution by Mr. Blair, from the committee on woman suffrage, providing for a constitutional amendment extending the right of suffrage to woman.

Mr. Cookrell stated that this report was not the unanimous judgment of the committee, and that the minority reserved the right to present a written report in opposition to the measure. Calendar.

Mr. Riddleberger offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sense of the Senate that the executive of the United States is not restricted by constitutional law in removing or suspending appointees; that the senate has no right to require that reasons shall be given for such removals or suspensions; that it is the right of the Senate to call for any paper relating to the conduct of removed or suspended appointees or to the qualification and fitness of all persons whose names are presented to the Senate for confirmation or rejection, and it is the duty of the executive to comply with all the demands for the same. In offering the resolution Mr. Riddleberger said his purpose was simply to bring the subject up in open debate. It did not involve any so-called high prerogative of the Senate which it should go into secret or executive session, but only the abstract question as to whether the executive could be called on or required to give reasons for removals. Mr. Riddleberger asked for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

Mr. Cookrell objected.

Mr. Pugh said he would submit either today or tomorrow a substitute for Mr. Riddleberger's resolution. The matter went over.

Mr. Stanford offered a concurrent resolution, which was agreed to, providing for investigation by the committee on public buildings of both houses of Congress into charges made in 1853, and now being renewed, against the official conduct of Samuel Strong during his superintendency of public buildings.

Mr. Pugh submitted his substitute for the Riddleberger resolution, and asked that it be presented and lie over till tomorrow. Mr. Pugh's substitute is as follows:

1. That the executive power is expressly vested by the constitution in the President of the United States, so that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

2. That the power of appointment to Federal office is an executive power, to be exercised by the President under the limitation in the constitution that he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint.

3. That the power of removal or suspension from the powers and duties of Federal office is also an executive power vested exclusively in the President without any such limitation in the constitution as is imposed thereby on the power of appointment, and for its exercise he is responsible alone to the people and not the Senate.

4. That the right of the President to make nominations to the Senate, of the Senate to advise and consent thereto, are each separate and independent rights, to be exercised by the President and Senate respectively and separately and independently within their absolute discretion. But in relation to a person or persons so nominated the Senate may request information of the President affecting the character or qualifications of those as to whose appointment he asks the advice and consent of the Senate.

5. That when the President makes nominations to the Senate of persons to be appointed by him to exercise the powers and duties of Federal officers who have been removed or suspended by him, no law, public duty or public policy requires that he shall send or communicate to the Senate any cause, reason or information within his own knowledge, or contained in any letters, petitions, papers or documents addressed to him or any member of his cabinet, or in the possession of either and relating to the subject of removals or suspensions, or containing charges, causes or reasons, and proof thereof for making such removals or suspensions; and no law, public duty or public policy requires or authorizes the Senate to call for such information existing in any such form from the President or any member of his cabinet, to enable the Senate to review or question the action of the President in exercising his executive, discretionary and exclusive power of removing or suspending Federal officers from the powers and duties of their offices, or to put the President on trial by the Senate or to enforce accountability to the Senate for anything he may have done in the exercise of such jurisdiction.

6. That to obtain information considered by either house of Congress as useful in passing necessary and proper laws, either house of Congress may request the President, if not deemed by him incompatible with the public interest, to give any information within his knowledge or contained in any public document or records on file or in the lawful custody of any of the departments and relating to the administration of any public office or official conduct or acts affecting the official conduct or duties of any public officer; but for the Senate to make such request of the President or to direct any member of

his cabinet to transmit to the Senate any information or any public documents or papers in open or executive session, to enable the Senate in open or executive session to review the propriety of the reason or information upon which he acted or may have acted in making removals or suspensions would be an attempt to obtain such information by false pretenses and for uses and purposes not authorized or justified by any law or public policy of the United States, and should the President grant such request or require any members of his cabinet to obey such direction from the Senate when deemed by him, and may be, for unjustifiable and unlawful uses and purposes, would be to recognize and encourage an improper practice and an injurious innovation upon his exclusive and independent rights, powers and duties as President of the United States.

Mr. Hoar inquired whether the request to print included the printing of the stump speech in behalf of the resolutions.

Mr. Ingalls gave notice that when the original and substitute resolutions should come up tomorrow, he would move to refer them to the committee on privileges and elections for further consideration.

The resolution, according to request, was laid over till tomorrow.

The electoral count bill then came up and Mr. Everts took the floor. He favored a recommission of the bill to the committee.

Mr. Call, while deeming the bill a good one in some respects, deemed it defective in others and proposed an amendment, to the effect that in the case of a non-concurrence of the two houses, and in case such non-concurrence (and consequent failure to count the vote of a State) resulted in taking away the majority required by the constitution, or when by not counting the vote of the State an election should be had of a person different from the person who would be elected if the votes were counted, that in these two emergencies it should be declared that there was an election, and that the House of Representatives should make an election as required by the constitution.

Mr. Hoar opposed recommission.

Mr. Wilson opposed the bill.

Mr. Everts submitted an amendment that it should be the duty of the executive of each State as soon as practicable after the final ascertainment of the appointment of electors in such State to communicate under the seal of the State to the secretary of state of the United States a certificate showing the result of such ascertainment, setting forth the names of the electors and other particulars, and to deliver to the electors of such State a similar certificate in triplicate, such certificates to be transmitted by the electors with the result of their own actions. Mr. Edmunds opposed the motion to recommission, but it struck him that Mr. Everts' suggested amendment embodied an extremely valuable idea. It could be discussed in the Senate, however, as well as in the committee.

Mr. Salisbury favored recommission. Mr. George had listened carefully to the arguments urged against Mr. Sherman's amendment, but had not been shaken in the belief that the vote of the two houses acting as a joint body constituted in the last resort the best way out of a difficulty. The constitution intended that the vote of a State should be counted, and did not contemplate a rejection of the vote simply because of a difference between the two houses. He hoped the bill would be recommissioned.

After further debate the motion to recommission was brought to a vote, and resulted yeas 30, nays 22, the affirmative vote being about equally divided between the Republicans and Democrats. All proposed amendments went with the bill.

The Dakota bill was placed before the Senate, and Mr. Logan obtained the floor on it, but gave way for a motion to go into executive session. At 4:35 p. m. the Senate went into executive session. At 5:35 the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

**HOUSE.**  
Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Holman, of Indiana, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the House has received with profound sorrow the intelligence of the death of Thomas A. Hendricks, late Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That the business of the House be suspended in order that the eminent services and private virtues of the deceased may be appropriately commemorated.

Resolved, That the clerk of the House be directed to communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Eulogies upon the dead Vice-President were pronounced by Messrs. Hymus, of Indiana, who represents Mr. Hendricks' old district; McCreary, of Kentucky; Long, of Massachusetts; Proctor, of Texas; Hewitt, of New York; Browne, of Indiana; Randall, of Pennsylvania; Springer, of Illinois; Geddes, of Ohio; Lowry, of Indiana; and Hall, of Iowa. Messrs. Kleiner and Holman, as representatives of the commonwealth which knew and loved Mr. Hendricks best, closed the ceremonies with brief addresses eulogistic of the public and private virtues of the dead statesman, and then the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The House at 3:40 adjourned.

**The War in the Sudan.**  
The Australian soldiers who went to the Sudan had each a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, which eased all pain caused by their march across the desert. Now comes Red Star Cough Cure, which cures the most obstinate cough or the worst case of lung trouble.

## A FATAL DEED.

**A VIRGINIA FARMER'S MYSTERIOUS PROMPTING TO MURDER.**

He slays Two Members of his Family with an Axe.

SUFFOLK, Va., Feb. 2.—Early yesterday morning, Bolling Parker, a respectable farmer of Nansemond county, Virginia, made a deadly assault with an axe upon his wife and his sister. The latter was instantly killed and the wife fatally wounded. Parker says he had no quarrel with the women but could not resist the power that prompted him to the deed. He was lodged in jail. He is believed to have been insane.

**Railroad Collision.**

STANTON, Va., Feb. 2.—A disastrous collision occurred on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad here at 1 o'clock this morning. The night express ran into a freight train on a siding and completely wrecked both engines. Gittings, of Richmond, the fireman of No. 3, was killed, his body being terribly scalded and mutilated. G. W. Ebbing, master machinist, of Richmond, had his right arm and leg badly damaged and received a bad scalp wound. Zeke Lowery, of Richmond, engineer of No. 3, had his throat cut and arm scalded. His condition is dangerous. Charles S. Mailer, of Stanton, Va., engineer of the freight train, had his back badly sprained and his body bruised. The only passenger hurt was Dr. Lafferty, of Richmond, who was standing in the sleeping car, and was knocked down and bruised, but not seriously. The accident was caused by criminal negligence. The freight train was on a side track awaiting the arrival of the express. The conductor told his brakeman, Samuel Vic, that when the express passed he should turn the switch. Vic went to sleep and was aroused by the passing freight train. He got up and changed the switch just as the express came in sight, and before the fatal error was discovered the train dashed on to the siding and the engines locked, the two boilers being jammed together.

**Another Cold Wave.**

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The mercury dropped below zero here again last night, the signal service reporting the minimum at 4 degrees below, though private observations make it from 10 to 12 degrees below zero. The weather is reported very cold throughout Minnesota, Dakota and Manitoba, the mercury dropping to 36° below at St. Paul, and to 48° below at Minneapolis, on the Canadian & Pacific railway. The temperature through out Iowa is reported 15 to 17 degrees below zero.

**Marriage of Miss Gladstone.**

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Miss Mary Gladstone, daughter of Mr. Gladstone, was married this morning to the Rev. Harry Drew, of Hawarden. The ceremony was performed in St. Margaret's church, Westminster. Mr. Gladstone gave the bride away. Among the persons of note present were the Prince and Princess of Wales, their sons, and Lord Roseberry. The bride's dress was of white muslin, with Brussels lace. She wore a wreath of orange blossoms and lilies. The crowd gathered outside of the church cheered the wedding party on their arrival and departure.

**New York Cotton Futures.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The Post says: Futures opened 2 points higher, gained 2 points in addition, lost 3 points and were sold before and at the third call at prices ranging from 2 points beyond yesterday's closing. At the call 100 bales March brought 9.17, 300 October 9.25, April was offered at 9.27, May 9.37, June 9.47, July 9.56, August 8.65, September 9.42. Futures closed steady, 2 to 3 higher than yesterday.

**The Work of the Flames.**

DETROIT, February 2.—News from the Grand Haven fire today is very meagre. The last estimate of the loss is \$300,000, on which the insurance is a little less than that amount. The grain elevator which was destroyed was the property of Newberry & McMillan, of this city, who will probably not rebuild, as their elevator was not a paying investment. New freight houses will be started immediately.

**The American Colony in Morning.**

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The American colony here have gone into mourning over the death of Mrs. Bayard. Minister MacLure has cancelled the arrangements for the reception he had announced for Friday.

**The Fortune of No. 19 St. Charles Street.**

Yesterday, at noon, a reporter for the Picayune met in the reception room of the Louisiana State Lottery Company's office Mr. Leon Marthe, the well known proprietor of No. 19 St. Charles street. He had called to transact a little business, and taking out his pocket book he displayed a lottery ticket, which was stamped 60,230, one-tenth of the First Capital Prize in the month of December—\$150,000 for one dollar.—New Orleans Picayune, Dec 19.

**Investigation of the Telephone Cases.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2.—The committee on expenditures in the department of justice will Thursday begin the investigation of the telephone cases, as authorized by the House of Representatives.

**State Senator G. W. Plunkitt, of New York, was a sufferer for six years from dumb ague and fever. He was completely cured by taking five Brandt's Pills every night for a week. One or two taken every night are perfectly safe for old or young, male or female.**

**Digest of Opinions at the Supreme Court OCTOBER TERM, 1885.**

From Advance Sheets of Attorney General T. F. Davidson's 83d N. C. Reports.

State vs. Gaskins.

1. Where two conspire to kill or inflict grave bodily injury on a third person, and in carrying out this purpose one of them fires a pistol at such person, who immediately pursues them and kills the one who did not fire the pistol, it is manslaughter.

2. Where a defendant asks a special instruction to the jury upon an aspect of the case which is presented by the evidence, which the court does not give, it is error, and entitles the defendant to a new trial.

State vs. Hall and Savage.

1. The crime of arson was complete at common law by the burning of any part of a house, and a house is burned when it is charred, that is, when any part of the wood therein is reduced to coal.

2. As a general rule an indictment should charge a statutory crime in the words of the statute.

3. Where an indictment under the statute charged the defendants with unlawfully setting fire to a certain lot of fodder, &c., but did not charge that they burned it: It was held, fatally defective, and the judgment was arrested.

State vs. Collins.

Where a judge allows improper evidence to be introduced, after objection, but before the conclusion of the trial reverses his ruling and withdraws the evidence from the consideration of the jury, instructing them that the evidence is inadmissible and they must not consider it; Held, not to be error.

State vs. Lyon.

1. An appeal does not lie to the superior court from the action of a justice of the peace requiring a party brought before him on a peace warrant to give bond to keep the peace. It is suggested that in a proper case the action of the justice might be reviewed by a certiorari or habeas corpus.

2. Where a justice bound a party over to keep the peace, and on appeal to the superior court the order of the justice was reversed and the prosecutors ordered to pay the costs, who appealed to the supreme court; It was held to be erroneous.

State vs. W. F. Smith.

1. A drummer is not protected from the penalty imposed by the statute against persons selling goods without license, unless he shall be in the actual possession of the license at the time that he makes the sale.

2. When an act forbidden by law is done, the intent to do the act is the criminal intent, and no one violating the law can be heard to say that he had no criminal intent in doing the act.

3. When the act itself is equivocal, and becomes criminal only by reason of the intent with which it is done, both must unite to constitute the offence, and both must be proved in order to warrant a conviction.

**"Fra Diavolo."**

There was a large audience at Tucker hall last evening to witness the appearance of the Academy opera company. The presentation of Auber's opera, "Fra Diavolo," was unquestionably the musical event of the season and delighted the audience. The company is a large and strong one and the choruses are of marked effectiveness. The performance of Miss Jeannie Winston as "Fra Diavolo" was very fine, and her singing, particularly of the serenade, "Young Agnes, beautiful flower," won her admirers by the score. Miss Louise Searle sang with rare sweetness and made an impression equal to that of Miss Winston. The support was good. The orchestra was also excellent. The performance will long be remembered by the fortunate hearers.

**Church Entertainments.**

Tomorrow evening at the Park Place assembly rooms there will be an entertainment in aid of the Church of the Good Shepherd, which will have many pleasant features. The programme is as follows: Tableau, "A Week's Work;" song, "Old Black Joe;" tableau, "Flags of Several Nations;" song, "Barbara Allen;" tableau, "The Knight's Choice;" song, "Don't you go, Tommie;" tableau, "Fugitive Royalist;" song, "Daisy and Jean;" tableau, "Keeping School;" recitation, "Long Mads of Lee;" Finale, "Auld Lang Syne." Admission: Adults 25 cents; children 10 cents. Refreshments will be served down stairs at the close of the entertainment.

**Amie's Criminal Code and Digest.**

This work, the advance sheets of which were noticed some time since, has just been issued from the presses of Edwards, Broughton & Co., of this city. The volume contains 335 pages, is printed on clear type, on excellent paper, and is well bound in law sheep. M. N. Amis, Esq., of the Raleigh bar, the author of the work, is receiving very flattering endorsements from the best authority—not only practicing lawyers and magistrates, but from the justices of the supreme court of North Carolina. Chief justice Smith says: "I give it my cordial commendation as a valuable and useful contribution to our law literature." Associate justice Merrimon says: "I find that it is a work of merit and practical usefulness to the legal profession in this State. The young author has done a good service, and merits the thanks and encouragement of the profession. Every practicing lawyer should have a copy of his book." Associate justice Ashe says: "The book will be a very important addition to the library of every lawyer and especially to that of the criminal practitioner. The work does credit to its author, and I heartily recommend it to the use of the profession." The work is for sale by the publishers, and will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, \$5. See advertisement in another column.

**A Female Burglar.**

Monday night burglars entered the dwelling of Mrs. Emma Bryan, on South Bloodworth street, and took therefrom a number of articles. Yesterday a negro man named William Mitchell applied for a search warrant and under this the police searched the house of Malvina Gorham, a negro woman. In this house they found Mitchell's property and in addition made a discovery of more importance. There were a number of the articles stolen from Mrs. Bryan. That lady's name was found on some of these. The woman was tried before justice Wesley Whitaker, who sent her to jail. While being taken to jail she attempted to escape from deputy sheriff Rogers, but made a dismal failure and is now behind the bars.

**"A Good Man Leaveth an Inheritance."**

Dr. C. H. Coffield, a prominent citizen of Harnett county, died a few weeks since, after a brief illness. Fortunately for his family he held a policy in the Life insurance company of Virginia, and it is said by Col. F. H. Cameron, superintendent of the company, that a check in payment of the policy has already been sent to the family.

**A Mystery.**

How the human system ever recovers from the bad effects of the miasmatic odors often literally poured into it for the supposed relief of dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, rheumatism and other ailments, is a mystery. The mischief done by bad medicines is scarcely less than that caused by disease. If they who are weak, bilious, dyspeptic, constipated or rheumatic, would often be guided by the experience of invalids who have thoroughly tested Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they would in every instance obtain the speediest aid derivable from rational medication. This medicine is a searching and at the same time a thoroughly safe remedy, derived from vegetable sources, and possessing, in consequence of its basis of pure spirits, properties as a medicinal stimulant not to be found in the fiery local bitters and stimulants often resorted to by the debilitated, dyspeptic and languid.

Representative Pigott, of the Connecticut legislature, has disturbed the equanimity of his esteemed contemporaries by introducing a bill making the acceptance of a railroad pass by any State official subject to a fine of \$500. Some of his fellow-members think he is drawing it too fine.

**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 diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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

**SMOKER'S**  
**KRAMER'S**  
**5 CENT PUG**  
**CIGARS.**

BEST FERTILIZER IN THE WORLD.

**LIME**

\$7.00 per ton F. O. B. in 200 lb. sacks.  
\$1.00 per barrel.  
Burning oyster shells day and night.  
Liberal discount for large orders.  
Place your orders early and secure the first shipments.

**NEW BERNE LIME KILNS.**

WILLIAMS & HERRING,  
Jan. 1886m. New Bern, N. C.