

NEWS AND OBSERVER.

VOL. XXVI

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NO. 72

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

The 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, claim orphosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 100 Wall Street, New York.

Sold by W. O. & A. B. Stronach, George T. Stronach and J. R. Ferrall & Co.

RACKET STORE.

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.

VOLNEY PURSELL & CO.
NORTH CAROLINA
GRANITES AND SANDSTONES.
P. Linehan & Co.
400 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

The committee on expenditures in the department of justice yesterday began the investigation of the telephone cases, as authorized by the House of Representatives.

The ways and means committee are considering a bill for the revision of the tariff. An effort is to be made to frame a bill which can command the support of the entire party.

Senator Blair has reported favorably from the committee on woman suffrage a joint resolution to amend the constitution so as to extend the voting privilege to women.

The department of state has directed an investigation to be made of the circumstances attending the killing of Capt. Crawford, U. S. A., on the 11th inst., by Mexican troops.

Arthur Orton, otherwise Thon as Castro, who figured for awhile as Sir Roger Tichborne, is lecturing in Ireland. His lecture consists of an evening suit, no oratory, no English, and his audience hail him with cheerful cries of "Roger" and "Wagga-Wagga."

King Theobald was kindly permitted by his British courtiers to carry away at least some of his jewels from his palace, and he wears on one finger what is declared to be the most magnificent ruby in the world—not the largest, but the largest without a single flaw.

Jenny Lind (Mme. Goldschmid), whose voice is said to have lost none of its sweetness and to retain much of its power, has finally yielded to the solicitations which have been forced upon her and has consented to reappear in concert in London. This event will take place during the coming summer.

The Wilmington Every Evening authoritatively denies the report that Secretary Bayard intends to resign and spend several months in Europe. Mr. Bayard's friends say that his recent severe afflictions make it imperative that he shall have active employment, and that he has no thought of resigning.

The passage of the bill through the House giving \$12 a month in read of \$8 to the widows and dependent relatives now on the pension rolls will take \$5,000,000 additional from the treasury yearly. It is held, though, that by passing this bill various schemes which promised to increase the pension expenditure at least \$300,000,000 a year have been headed off.

John Kelly is evidently not long for this world. He can't digest and he can't sleep, and has had days, from which he revives only to experience a deeper relapse. Tammany paid him the compliment Monday of re-electing him chairman of the committee on organization, amid great enthusiasm. But Sheriff Hugh J. Grant is the real head of Tammany now.

Now that Gladstone returns to power for the third time within twenty years predictions are in order as to the probable length of his tenure of office. His first cabinet lasted five years and three months. It consisted then came in and remained six years and two months. Gladstone turned him out of power forever, and has ever since been a lively factor in politics. Queen Victoria, with the malignant stupidity characteristic of her family, has always hated Gladstone. Recently she told Lord Salisbury that she would rather go to the block as Charles the First did than again summon "the grand old man" to form a cabinet.

The extent of the loss to the Florida orange crop by the late cold snap is now pretty accurately measured. Of the total crop of nearly a million boxes one-half has been frozen on the trees and is worthless. But the reported destruction among the trees has been greatly exaggerated. It is not considered probable at this time that any serious injury has been done to the bearing trees and the prospects for next year's crop are as good as could be desired. The result will be to cause a lively demand for foreign oranges, which, while not as good as the Florida fruit, are better than no oranges.

Flowers formed of real diamonds or other rare stones have been one of the curiosities of modern fashion, and now in paste, mock opals, "French" rubies and emeralds begin to find their way among elegant trinkets of the fashionable jewelry-case. At a celebrated Broadway lapidary's are shown unique and beautiful devices in flower brooches, necklets and bangle bracelets with tufts of forget-me-nots, star flowers, lilies and roses, in fine gold or silver filigree, and buds in pale pink cameo overlaid with diamond chippings. Necklaces with angles, points and curves which fit the throat, and odd dog collars of wrought metal set with "electro" diamonds, links, clasps and slides are all in vogue, and taking the places of brooches, etc., are ornaments which resemble military decorations, straps, gretots and chate-laine appendages.

The introduction of large quantities of bogus butter and "oleo oil" in England has caused the dairymen of Great Britain to ask for legislation that shall insure the sale of the stuff upon its merits and for just what it is. Last year there were exported from this country nearly 40,000,000 pounds of bogus butter and oleo oil, and England received a share of it. There has been laid before the Council of the British Dairy Farmers' Association and referred to a special committee a bill providing that all imitations of butter "shall be called by names clearly and entirely distinguishable from the word 'butter,' and from any compound modification or derivation of that word;" that all manufacturers of bogus butter in Great Britain shall not be colored in imitation of real butter, and that the bogus products shall be sold under their right names.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE SENATE DEVOTES ITSELF TO THE DAKOTA BILL.

Many Speeches Made But no Vote Taken on the Read a Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—SENATE.—Mr. Cameron called up the bill providing the appointment of an assistant secretary of the navy. An amendment, suggested by the naval committee, requires that the assistant should come from civil life. Mr. Plumb hoped some explanation would be given of the need of such an officer and of the need of such haste in taking up the bill at this time it having but recently been reported.

The debate on this bill at once took a political turn and it lasted until 2 o'clock. The participants were Messrs. Hoar, Butler, Cameron, Ingalls, Hale, Plumb, Hawley, Beck, Allison, Van Wyck, Blackburn, Cockrell and Logan. The main feature of the debate was the attack upon the present head of the navy department by the Republicans on account of his action in the matter of John Roach's contracts and the defence by the Democratic Senators. Finally Mr. Cameron urged an immediate vote on the bill, but Mr. Logan opposed it, and at 2 o'clock the matter went over.

The Dakota bill was then placed before the Senate and Mr. Harrison took the floor. Taking up serious the objections made to the admission of Dakota, Mr. Harrison proceeded to discuss, as he contended, their inapplicability to the case under debate. He insisted that the animus of the objection should pass before the people of Dakota were to be permitted to participate in such elections.

Mr. Morgan said the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Harrison), who was evidently a candidate for the presidency, might not have a chance at the votes of Dakota, for Mr. Morgan did not think he would "ripen" in four years.

Mr. Harrison replied that if he ever should be a candidate, although he would not be at all sure but that he might justly claim the electoral vote of Alabama, he never would expect to have it counted for him. Mr. Harrison defended the persons who had been prominent in Dakota, proceeding from the attacks made on them by the senatorial opponents of admission.

Messrs. Butler and Morgan frequently interposed with comments and inquiries as to Mr. Harrison's points, and the debate occasionally became warm. On Mr. Butler's stating in one instance that Mr. Harrison did not understand the point at the moment in the controversy, Mr. Morgan remarked: "Oh, he does not want to understand it; let him go along." Mr. Harrison insisted that Mr. Morgan and Mr. Butler had set up a "man of straw" and hustled him all around the Senate chamber, and as the debate proceeded and Mr. Harrison read papers contradicting those read on the other side, to show the feeling prevalent in Dakota with regard to the question of admission, one Senator created something of a sensation by quoting King Henry's exclamation, "Oh Lord! how this world is given to lying!" (This brought down the floor as well as the galleries.) Other passages-at-arms took place between Senators participating in the debate. For example, when Mr. Harrison wanted to know how Mr. Butler would have entitled the new constitution of Dakota, if not the "constitution of the State of Dakota," he propounded this inquiry: "Would the Senate have begun it with the words, 'By the grace of God and the Senator from South Carolina' (laughter), to which Mr. Butler replied, "No; I should have simply said 'By the grace of the Senator from Indiana'." (renewed laughter). Mr. Harrison spoke at some length in further maintenance of the points originally made by him in favor of the committee's bill. Mr. Butler obtained the floor to reply to Mr. Harrison, but Mr. Call asked him to give way for an executive session. This Mr. Butler was willing to do. Mr. Harrison wished some agreement arrived at to the time when the Senate should come to a vote on the bill. Mr. Beck said that in Mr. Vest's absence he (Beck) would not be willing to consent that a line be fixed. Mr. Harrison understood from Mr. Vest's colleague that Mr. Vest might not be in the Senate for a week yet. Considerable confusion arose as to the course to be pursued, the Republicans showing unwillingness to go into executive session without an agreement as to a vote. Without further action on the bill, at 4:30 p. m. on motion of Mr. Edmunds, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

After the reading of the journal, which consumed more than half an hour, the speaker proceeded to call the committees for reports, but no measures of public importance were submitted.

In the morning hour Mr. Culbertson, of Texas, on behalf of the committee on judiciary, called up the bill dividing the eastern judicial district of Arkansas into two districts, to be known as the eastern and western districts of the eastern district of Arkansas. Passed.

Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, on behalf of the same committee, called up the bill to prevent the claims of war taxes under the act of August 5, 1861, and the acts amendatory thereof, by the United States being a set off against the States having claims against the general government.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, made an argument in favor of the bill, contending that it was a matter of simple justice to the various States of the Union. The government, illimitable in its resources, as powerful to execute its promises as it was to enforce its decrees, could not afford to plant itself on the robber's rule:

QUICK WORK.

NEW YORK STREET CAR DRIVERS BEAT THE RECORD.

The Remarkably Speedy Finding of a Great Strike.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Six hundred drivers and conductors and two hundred stablemen and hitches employed by the Broadway and Seventh Avenue railroad company quit work at midnight, because the new schedule put into effect by the company February 1 did not bring their working time within the twelve hours agreed upon as a day's work several weeks ago. The stablemen asked for no concessions from the company and their only reason for going on strike is that the agreement with its drivers and conductors had not been carried out. The drivers, conductors and stablemen all went out together and the horses were left in the stables without any one to look after them. No one reported for work this morning. The board of directors had a short session today, at which superintendent Newell laid before them the demands of the men. The directors voted to concede the demands made, and superintendent Newell was instructed to notify the strikers that within a week the schedule would be arranged in accordance with their wishes. Precisely the same state of affairs as is here described prevailed on the Sixth Avenue and Fourth Avenue roads. All the hands struck in the morning, for the same reasons given above, were successful and were at work by the middle of the afternoon.

A Paris Riot Imminent.

PARIS, France, February 4.—Nearly all the workers in muslin, lace, calico, merino, cashmere and table linen manufactures at St. Quentin, are on a strike and a majority of the factories are closed. Today the men on strike are parading the streets, inciting mobs against the shopkeepers. The situation is regarded as very dangerous and the authorities are taking military precautions to avoid a riot.

Favorably Recommended.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Senate committee on public buildings and grounds reported favorably to the Senate today bills making appropriations for public buildings as follows: Wilmington, N. C., \$200,000; Augusta, Ga., \$200,000. It also reported favorably a bill to appropriate \$50,000 for the enlargement and improvement of the public building at Petersburg, Va.

New York Cotton Futures.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The Post says: Future deliveries advanced 6-100, and after fluctuating for a while were sold just before the third call at a decline of 3 to 4-100, from the highest point of the day, thus establishing at that time a gain of 2 to 3-100 on yesterday's closing prices. At the third call bids of these lowest prices were refused and nothing was sold. Futures closed dull, 2-100 higher than yesterday.

Virginia's Great Snow Storm.

HARRISBURG, Va., Feb. 4.—Three inches more snow fell last night. The pike across the mountain to West Virginia is so blocked as to be impassable for at least a month. There is great suffering among stock. The mercury has fallen 23° since noon and is still going down.

The Poor Always With Us.

The Y. M. C. A. had for ten days up to yesterday suspended operations for lack of funds, but in view of the extremely cold weather and the numerous applications for relief, went to work yesterday with its usual energy, relying upon the charity of the citizens for support in its labor of love. Contributions in aid of its work may be left at any of the banks.

—Thousands of men have committed suicide because they had no money. Other thousands with plenty of money have shortened their lives by foolish excesses which would have made suicide respectable by comparison. It was reserved for Indiana, however, to produce the first man who ever found out he had more money than he could use wisely in time to commit suicide before dying with delirious tremors or some one of the many other disorders that usually make an end of the rich fool. While suicide is not to be commended in general, if it is ever pardonable it is in a case of this kind. It is not probable, however, that the Indiana suicide will have many imitators.

Judge Boykin last week held Robeson county court. The Robesonian says that the most important case was that of Duncun McEachern, indicted for murder. The bill charged that in November, 1885, the defendant murdered Charles Ransom by striking him on the head with a fence rail. It appeared from the evidence that Charles Ransom, who was a violent man, was, in company with his son, Thomas Ransom, riding in a buggy on the public road. They met McEachern in a cart and Charles Ransom ordered him to get out of the way. This McEachern refused to do. Both the Ransoms jumped out of the buggy and advanced on McEachern, who struck Charles Ransom a fatal blow on the head. The sentence imposed was seven years in the penitentiary, the verdict being manslaughter.

G. H. L.—You have lost the bet. Gold medals were awarded to St. Jacobs Oil, at exhibitions in America, India and Australia.

We want to sell stoves. If you want to buy, then call at the store of J. C. BREWSTER & Co., for we are selling HEATING STOVES at just above cost, for CASH, to diminish stock.

DRUGS OF OPINIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

From Advance Sheets of Attorney General T. F. Davidson's 92d N. C. Reports.

State vs. McNeill.

1 The endorsement on the back of an indictment, "a true bill," by the foreman, raises a presumption that every member of the grand jury concurred in the finding of the bill. Such presumption may, however, be rebutted.

2 If a defendant wishes to take advantage of the fact that less than twelve grand jurors concurred in finding the bill by which he is charged, he must bring forward such matter by a plea in abatement, and prove the truth of his plea by evidence.

3 Where the defendant is charged in four separate indictments with larceny, the court may treat them as if the several offences charged had been embraced in one indictment, containing different counts. Such consolidation, however, should only be allowed in cases where the presiding judge is satisfied that the ends of justice require it, and the solicitor should be forced to elect on which bill he asks for a conviction before the defendant is required to give his evidence.

4 In such case, it seems, that the defendant is allowed the same number of peremptory challenges to the jury as if he had been tried separately on each bill.

5 When different felonies of the same nature are embraced in different counts in the same bill, the presiding judge may, in his discretion, either quash the bill or compel the solicitor to elect on which count he will proceed.

6 A second indictment for the same offence is, in effect, a new count to the first indictment.

7 When the solicitor elects to proceed on one count in an indictment, it is equivalent to a verdict of not guilty on the other counts.

8 Where the judge in his charge to the jury does not draw any inference of fact himself or direct them to do so, but only points out the evidence to them, leaving them to draw their own inferences, the charge is not objectionable.

State vs. Case.

Upon the trial of a criminal action it is competent to show that the defendant, with a view to prevent a verdict of guilty, had attempted to bribe one of the jurors.

State vs. Freeman.

When no statement of the case accompanies the transcript of the record sent to the supreme court, and no error appears on the face of the record, the judgment will be affirmed.

State vs. Whitener.

1 Where upon an appeal the supreme court held that no offence was charged in the bill, by inadvertently overlooking the statute creating the offence, it is proper for the superior court to again try the defendant.

2 The word "wilful," when used in a statute creating a criminal offence, implies the doing of the act, purposely and deliberately, in violation of law.

3 Where an act to be criminal must be wilfully done, and a party does such act under a claim of right, he does not do it wilfully within the meaning of the law.

4 So where a statute declared it criminal in a tenant during his term to wilfully and unlawfully injure or damage the leased house, and a tenant removed from a leased house certain window sashes which he had placed in it under a claim that they belonged to him, it was held, that it did not come under the meaning of the statute.

5 It is estimated that an away-going tenant has the right to remove fixtures put on the premises by himself for his own convenience.

Nothing but superlative merit can account for the phenomenal reputation achieved by Salvation Oil. It kills pain. Price 25 cents.

The Darwinian theory perplexes the multitude. They object to descendants from monkeys. But not even a baby objects to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

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

A Wise Reform.

The habit of administering quinine in powder is as an antidote to malaria in this country, was once dangerously common. Rapidly the practice has undergone a wise reform. Not only the public, but professional men have adopted, not wholly of course, but largely, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a safe substitute for the pernicious alkaloid. The consequences of this change are most important. Now fever and ague sufferers are comparatively few. Formerly they were only for the time relieved, or but cured—the remedy eventually failing to produce any appreciable effect, except the doses were increased. A course of the Bitters, persistently followed, breaks in the worst attacks and prevents their return. The evidence is in favor of this sterling, specific and household medicine is of no ambiguous character, but positive and satisfactory, and the sources whence it proceeds are very lustrous.

Railway telegraphing is a success.

You Demand a Benson's Night.

when you demand a Benson's Capsule of a druggist, to expect to receive one. Yet there are, we regret to say, a few druggists of the Cheap John variety who will try to persuade you to accept some worthless substitute with a similar sounding name, such as "Capitein," "Capiteum," "Capicium," "Capicine," etc., prefixed sometimes with the name "Barnon" or "Benton." Cheap John will offer one of these wretched imitations for half the price of the genuine, as he can well afford to do, its real value being nothing, and its cost but little more. Benson's are the only porous plasters that can be depended upon to cure every ailment subject to external treatment. They are prompt, sure and thorough. Protect yourself against deception by buying of reliable druggists only. The genuine bears the "Three Seals" trademark and has the word "Capitein" cut in the centre.

THE E. T. VA. & G. E. R.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Charles M. McGhee, Robert Fleming, Frederick P. O'Leary, Frederick D. Tappen, George Warren Smith and Edmund W. Corlies have been appointed the reorganization committee of the East Tenn., Va. & G. E. R. Co., and an agreement of reorganization has been prepared and adopted by the committee.

Hot Teas. Our Grandmother.

The old grandmother made mullein teas for croup and coughs. Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein is a mullein tea combined with the sweet gum, a pleasant cure for coughs and croup.

Heavy Fall of Snow.

LYNCHBURG, Va., February 4.—Snow has fallen here since Wednesday noon, and is twelve inches deep. All railroad communication is interrupted.

25 CENTS SALVATION OIL

The Greatest Cure on Earth for Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, and all other ailments of the throat and lungs. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is sold in every drug store.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Consumption, and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists. Price, 25 cents.

SMOKE KRAMER'S 5 CENT PUFF CIGARS.

None better on the market. Made from the best leaf and cannot be excelled.

MANUFACTURED BY **Samuel Kramer & Co.**

DURHAM, N. C.

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THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE STATE AND THE BEST GOODS

—AT THE—

LOWEST PRICES.

120 East Martin Street, Raleigh, N. C.

TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY

OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN.

The sweet gum, as gathered from the tree, contains a stimulating and tonic principle, which, when combined with the mullein, produces a powerful and effective remedy for all ailments of the throat and lungs. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is sold in every drug store.