

NEWS AND OBSERVER.

VOL. XXVI.

RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1886.

NO. 82

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., 100 Wall Street, New York.

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

RACKET STORE.

THE BARGAIN HOUSE OF RALEIGH.

If the people knew how much credit cost them they would not be hunting for it. The merchant who buys goods on credit and sells on time must not only pay more for his goods but must sell his goods higher to cover his losses. The people who buy his goods must pay at least 35 per cent more for them. This must come out of the hard-earned dollars of the laboring masses. Now do you like that system? I should think you would get tired of it. We say now if the credit system is full of disasters and defeats, as you know it is, get out of it and take the other side, the side of the almighty dollar. The RACKET STORE has all the advantages, having buyers in the New York market all the time with the ready dollar to buy from the dissatisfied results which come to men who go in debt. This enables it to offer goods for less than they can be made for in hundreds of cases. Below we will quote some prices:

Violin, Banjo and Guitar Strings at 4c a knot; best worth 15c a knot. Eyeglasses in rubber frames at 8c; worth 25c. Great bargains in Laces of all kinds, Hamburg Edgings, insertions, Torchon, Oriental, Irish Trimming, Pillow Case Laces, Swiss Embroidery, Gold, Silver and nickel Watches, and Jewelry of all descriptions, for less than it costs to manufacture them. Great bargains in Cloaks and Clothing. In a word, we shall make our bargains make our business, with one price to all. Call and see us.

VOLNEY PURSELL & CO.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the street committee of the city of Raleigh until 12 m. of Wednesday, March 3d, 1886, for fifty thousand or more square feet of blocks. The blocks must be of granite of a quality approved by the committee. They must be of uniform texture, free from flaws and weathering; of regular shape, rectangular edges and smooth faces with no projection greater than one half of an inch. The dimensions must be within the following limits: Length eight to twelve inches; breadth three and one half inches to four and one half inches; depth six to seven inches; each one thousand blocks to cover when laid out less than thirty-six and one half square yards. The whole number of blocks must be delivered at the depot in Raleigh, on or before the 1st day of June, 1886. Specimens blocks must accompany each bid. Bids, with approved security, required. The committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Bids to be directed to C. W. Lambeth, city clerk, and endorsed "Proposals for furnishing paving blocks."

C. B. EDWARDS,
Chairman Street Com.
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 18, 1886, d. w.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

A weekly newspaper, long established in a flourishing town in West North Carolina, having a large circulation and a fine advertising and job patronage, can be bought on very reasonable terms within the next thirty days. For further information apply to S. A. Ashe, Raleigh, N. C.

CONGRESSIONAL

THE FITZ-JOHN PORTER BILL PASSES THE HOUSE.

A Very Lively Scene in which Bragg and Cutcherson are Chief Actors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—SENATE.—Among the petitions presented in the Senate and appropriately referred was one by Mr. Hoar, from "citizens of the United States," citizens whose names, Mr. Hoar said, seemed to indicate that they were of foreign birth, praying for the submission by Congress to the several States of a proposed constitutional amendment abolishing the presidency.

When reports of committees were announced to be in order Mr. Edmunds rose and said: "Mr. President, I am instructed by the committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the letter of the attorney-general, with authority to report with open doors, to make a report with sundry resolutions, which I ask may be placed on the calendar."

President pro tem.—Does the Senator desire to have them read?

* Mr. Edmunds—No, sir; but the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Pugh) desires to make a remark.

Mr. Pugh from the minority of the committee on the judiciary: "As to the report just made I desire to state that they knew nothing of the contents of the report until it was read to the committee this morning. The minority desire to prepare a report in which they will present their views and to enable them to do so they have until Monday week within which to prepare the report and it is understood that the majority reports and resolutions accompanying it will not be called up for consideration until we get leave to file a minority report. The time given us to do so is not to extend beyond next Monday week."

Mr. Dawes—Can we not have the resolution read?

Chief clerk Johnson read the resolutions.

Mr. Butler—Is there a report accompanying these resolutions?

President pro tem.—Yes.

Mr. Butler—Is it to be printed?

Mr. Edmunds—Certainly it will be printed, under the rule. I ask that the report of the committee, as well as the resolutions, be printed in the Record also.

President pro tem.—If there be no objection that order will be made.

(The report and resolutions will therefore appear in full in the Congressional Record of tomorrow.)

The education bill was taken up and its consideration proceeded with. Mr. Plumb offered an amendment providing that as to the Territories, not the secretary of the interior but the legislatures of the several Territories shall have the administration of money. Agreed to.

Mr. Ingalls said the North, North-west and West did not want this bill. On the contrary they pursued it. The people of Kansas indignantly spurned the assumption that they desired a gift from the national treasury to sustain their common schools. Mr. Ingalls was "fatigued" with the presumption he had heard that Northern and Western people wanted this money.

"Let us drop disguises and come down to common sense. Do not insult the people of the Northern and Western States by declaring that they want any portion of this donation." The bill, Mr. Ingalls said, was essentially dishonest and States that would take money under it were actuated by precisely the same spirit that would pick a pocket or rob a grave-yard. (Laughter.) It was an act of grand larceny on the treasury. When the States of the South asked for this money on a basis of the whole number of its illiterates above ten years old, they knew and the whole country knew that they were obtaining money under false pretences. Mr. Maxey emphatically denied that Texas asked for the bill. Mr. Morgan read a telegram received by him from the Governor of Alabama, saying he saw no constitutional authority for the bill and endorsing Mr. Morgan's position on it. Mr. Riddleberger said some States might not need the money. "On behalf of as good a people as those of Kansas or Texas," continued Mr. Riddleberger, "I am not ashamed to say that we do want it. We think it is due us. I am glad the slave is free but I ask the gentlemen who considered it their duty under a higher law to free him, whether it is not their duty to come to the rescue of an impoverished people who accept the situation and who ask that the freedmen may be educated." (Applause in the galleries, which was suppressed by the chair.)

Mr. Coke addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. He entered an earnest protest against its passage, declaring it to be the most pernicious measure introduced into either house of Congress since the war.

Mr. Coke quoted from the writings of Jefferson, Madison and other early authorities on the constitution, to maintain this and argued at some length that the passage of the pending bill would make Congress a body of unlimited and despotic power and would be subversive of all the reserved rights of the States. It would result, he said, in stirring up endless strife between the North and the South.

A number of amendments having been submitted, in order that they may be printed, Mr. Everts took the floor. He remarked that he was heartily in favor of the bill but would not speak on it if the Senate desired to come to a vote. Mr. Blair said that if Mr. Everts were going to make a speech somebody would be sure to move an adjournment. This remark was greeted with loud laughter, in which Mr. Everts himself heartily joined, and the Senate went at once into executive session. After a

few minutes the Senate, at 5.40 p. m., adjourned till tomorrow.

HOUSE.

The speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Findlay, of Maryland, as a member of the committee on banking and currency, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Curtin.

In the morning hour the House resumed the consideration of the bill for leasing the Atlantic & Pacific railroad land grant.

The bill was discussed without any result being reached until the expiration of the morning hour and then the House went into committee of the whole on the Fitz John Porter bill. Mr. Phelps, of New Jersey, said he had believed for twenty years that Porter was a traitor and deserved to be hanged. That was the popular opinion of the loyal North and his heart had been with it. He had changed his opinion and believed that Porter was an honest man and a loyal soldier, when as his Representative he had to examine the evidence and learn the facts. He said: "It is an old story; it is a story of a life. Let us today as courageous friends of justice determine that we will make what reparation we can and that we will end now and forever so far as this House is concerned, the strangest and saddest story in American history."

Mr. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, earnestly supported the bill, saying Porter had been denounced as a traitor. If Porter was a traitor he (Curtin) was a traitor and if any one wanted to tell him that he was a traitor let him tell it in a corner. Mr. Curtin spoke but a short time but he was attentively listened to and his crisp replies to many interrogatories which were propounded to him gave rise to a good deal of applause and laughter.

Mr. Warner, of Ohio, expressed his belief that Fitz John Porter had done his whole duty at the battle of Second Bull Run, but he also believed that if the original court-martial could assemble again and have additional evidence before it it would be compelled to reverse the verdict. For this reason he would vote for the bill. Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, closed the debate. He stood here, he said, representing Fifth Army corps, wearing on his breast the badge of the old army of the Potomac that loved McClellan and Porter well and that fought the battles of their country despite Congressional interference. They sometimes had good officers, sometimes officers of medium capacity and sometimes bad officers, but they fought steadily and well against the flower of the Confederate army, led by its ablest captains. Their danger had been more from the rear than the front, for Congressional committees were prowling through their camp, looking for presidential favorites and interfering with orders. That condition of things had existed up to the time the country cried out against it and power was given to Grant to command all the army. With him at its head the army of the Potomac had gone forth to victory, closed the war and saved the Union. So had the friends of Fitz-John Porter pressed forward year after year, asking that justice be done him. Partisan zeal, malicious personal motives, had prevented a fair and impartial hearing and had made men fearful to vote in accordance with their judgment, lest long black marks might go down across their names and the curse of the "Grand Old Party" be issued against them.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House. Two attempts to recommit the bill, with instructions, failed by a vote of 112 to 173. Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, who had demanded the previous question, withdrew the demand and again took the floor. He sharply criticized the personnel of the court-martial which convicted Porter and its one-sided course in the trial, and accused McDowell of falsification in representing the report of Stonewall Jackson of the battle of August 30 to apply to Porter's movements of August 29.

Mr. Bragg said the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Cutcherson) had taken the report of the second battle of Bull Run and read the number of killed and wounded August 29 for the purpose of showing that there had been a general battle. If the gentleman had been disposed to be ingenious he would have stated that the heading of these reports was "casualties between August 16 and September 2."

Mr. Cutcherson declared that he had so stated in his speech.

Mr. Bragg—"You took the table of figures from a heading that covered almost a month and you have published it in your speech as evidence of the losses August 29 and your Republican constituents, who do not read anything but your speech in a Republican newspaper, will think that a historical evidence of the war."

Mr. Cutcherson declared that the heading of the table showed precisely what it was. Mr. Bragg declined to yield and Mr. Cutcherson asserted his right to reply, as he had been misquoted.

Mr. Bragg (advancing to the bar of the House)—"I state what you said. I state what the figures are."

"Now," exclaimed Mr. Cutcherson, also advancing into the space in front of the speaker's desk, "you are trying to ram a falsehood down the throat of this House." (Applause on the Republican side.)

"I draw my own inferences as to your purpose," cried Bragg, apd, (defiantly), "I will repeat them if you desire." (Applause on the Democratic side.)

At this time there was a good deal of confusion and excitement in the House and it was with difficulty that the voice of either gentleman could be heard, but as the speaker rapped the House to order and stated to Mr. Cutcherson that he must not interrupt Mr. Bragg without permission, the former indignantly exclaimed: "Then the gentleman must not falsify facts."

Mr. Bragg's retort was: "I am glad I have driven that radical from under Stanton's petticoats, so that he has come to the front." Mr. Bragg continued in this vein, declining to yield to interruptions, his manner being at times that of personal defiance towards the opponents of the bill. A vote was finally reached and the bill passed; yeas 171, nays 113. The House at 5:15 adjourned.

FIRE.

At Fayetteville Will Probably Result Fatally Special to the NEWS AND OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 18.—Yesterday, afternoon a little boy and girl, children of Mr. Charles Calais, were badly burned and Mrs. Calais was also severely burned while trying to extinguish the flames. The children caught fire from some burning straw. The boy's condition is critical.

The residence of Dr. McNeill caught fire today but before much damage was done the flames were extinguished.

BEDESICO.

New York Cotton Futures.

New York, Feb. 18.—C. L. Green & Co's report on cotton futures today says: "The market broke down completely under the weight of 'too much cotton.'" Increased offerings here and considerable pressure from the South upon Liverpool, with absolutely no response, discouraged all attempts at neutralizing manipulation, many 'bulls' shelling out freely and apparently abandoning their position. A decline of 9 or 10 points led to some covering, and that with a timidity about selling 'short' at that price, tended to prevent a more serious break. The close found matters still tame at about the lowest point, in view of full present and prospective receipts.

The Silver Must First be Counted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—The action of the assistant treasurer at New York in refusing to accept deposits of silver until he is able to count it, is in strict accordance with the instructions issued by the United States treasurer. Similar instructions have been sent to all assistant treasurers, the object being to insure greater protection in handling the government funds.

The acting comptroller of the currency has extended the corporate existence of the national bank of Athens, Ga., and the Merchants' national bank of Savannah, Ga., to February 24, 1906.

Concerning Stone State in Ireland.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The leading members of the conservative party met at the Carlton-club at noon today to confer upon the course the party shall pursue in regard to the Irish affairs of the re-assembly of parliament. Lord Salisbury, lately prime minister, presided. Lord Randolph Churchill and 150 other prominent Tories were present. The meeting was very enthusiastic. The speeches made indicate the intention on the part of the conservatives to offer the most strenuous opposition to any measure promoted by the liberals concerning home rule in Ireland.

Breakdown on a Strike.

HOUSTON, Texas, February 18.—The breakdown on the third division of the Southern Pacific railroad quit work here yesterday in sympathy with the striking brakemen at New Orleans. They make the same demands as the Grotna strikers, and have sent word to the latter to hold out until their requests are granted. No freight trains left Houston yesterday, and the freight engines were sent to the round-house. How far west the strike extends is not yet known, but the indications point that it will extend through to San Francisco. The engineers and firemen strongly sympathize with the brakemen, and a report is current that they will also strike, as they have been dissatisfied since last fall because of certain dismissals. Trouble is also anticipated on the Texas Central railroad.

Very Great Brutality.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Feb. 18.—George Davis brutally murdered Arch. Reams, in Russell county, Alabama, yesterday. Both were white and lived on Fitzgerald's plantation. Davis, who was the overseer, sent Reams to look for cows, followed him and shot him twice in the back of the head and shoulders, stabbed him twice in the throat and broke his skull with the butt of a shot-gun. After he had committed this brutal murder he told persons on the place about it and then left for parts unknown, without giving any reason for the deed. Davis is married and it is said had been intimate with Reams' sister.

The Visiting Battalion.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 18.—The National Lancers, of Boston, were taken today on visits to Port Moultrie and on an excursion around the harbor. This evening they were entertained at a grand military ball given in their honor, which was attended by the Governor of the State, the mayor of the city and many of the prominent officials and citizens. The Lancers leave here for Richmond at noon tomorrow.

Senator's New Colleague.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Senate confirmed William F. Howland as collector of customs of Beaufort, N. C. Howland was first nominated "to succeed Alexander C. Davis," "suspended," Davis' term having subsequently expired, the nomination was withdrawn and sent in again "to succeed Alexander C. Davis, whose term of office has expired by limitation."

No nausea; no reaction; no depressing effects from Red Star Cough Cure.

Cholera has appeared at Tarifa, Spain.

INHARMONIOUS.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CABINET ALREADY BREAKING UP.

The Home Rule Policy the Rock on Which they Split.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The impression is gaining ground that the present cabinet will prove unworkable and that it will be impossible to hold it together. The Pall Mall Gazette states that the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain, president of the local government board, from Gladstone's cabinet is a question of but a few hours. The resignation will be made, the Gazette says, ostensibly because Chamberlain cannot bring himself to acquiesce in the government's policy of coercion towards Greece, but in reality because he is unwilling to mar what he believes to be his political future by identifying himself just now with the home rule policy decided on by the majority of his colleagues.

THOSE RESOLUTIONS.

Which Mr. Edmunds Submits in Behalf of the Republican Senators.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Senator Edmunds today reported the following resolutions from the Senate committee on judiciary, accompanied by a long report: Resolved, That the foregoing report of the committee on judiciary be agreed to and adopted. Resolved, That the Senate hereby expresses its condemnation of the refusal of the attorney general, under whatever influence, to send to the Senate copies of papers called for by its resolution of the 25th of January, and set forth in the reports of the committee on judiciary, as in violation of his official duty and subversive of the fundamental principles of the government and of the good administration thereof.

Resolved, That it is under these circumstances the duty of the Senate to refuse its advice and consent to the proposed removals of officers the documents and papers in reference to the supposed official or personal misconduct of whom are withheld by the executive or any head of a department when deemed necessary by the Senate and called for in considering the matter.

Resolved, That the provision of section 1,754 of the Revised Statutes, declaring "that persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty shall be preferred for appointments to civil offices: provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such office," ought to be faithfully and fully put in execution, and that to remove or to propose to remove any such soldier whose faithfulness, competency and character are above reproach and to give the place to another who has not rendered such service is a violation of the spirit of the law and of the practical gratitude due the people and the government of the United States owe to the defenders of constitutional liberty and the integrity of the government.

All of which is respectfully submitted. [Signed] GEO. F. EDMUNDS, S. J. R. McMILLAN, WM. M. BYRANTS, JOHN J. INGALLS, GEO. F. HOAR, JAS. F. WILSON.

The report accompanying the resolutions is of great length, embracing about 6,000 words exclusive of the voluminous appendices. The report recites the facts and circumstances of the removal of Dustin and the appointment of his successor as United States attorney for the southern district of Alabama. It declares that it has been the uniform practice of the judiciary committee since the passage of the tenure of office act to call upon the heads of departments for all "papers and information" in the possession of the departments touching the conduct and administration of the officer proposed to be appointed. This has been done with the unanimous approval of all its members although the composition of the committee has been during the period sometimes of one political character and sometimes of another. In no instance until this time has the committee met with any delay or denial in respect of furnishing such papers and information, with a single exception and in which exception the delay and suggested debate lasted only for two or three days. Precedents are cited and discussed, and the conclusions of the committee are set forth in the resolutions accompanying the report.

North Carolina in Congress.

February 15th, in the House, Mr. Green introduced a bill to provide for the creation of a building for the accommodation of the postoffice and other government offices in the city of Fayetteville.

Mr. Reid introduced a joint resolution to print the annual bulletin of the Bureau of Ethnology; also a joint resolution to print 31,000 copies of the eulogies on Thomas A. Hendricks, late Vice-President of the United States.

There should be no secrets under a republican form of government," asseverates John Sherman. And then he batten the keyholes of the executive sessions tighter than ever. A sly old coon is Senator John.

The Speed of Heat and Cold.

It has been asked which travels faster, heat or cold; answer heat. Because any one can catch a cold. It there fore follows that every one should keep Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, which will cure coughs, colds and consumption.

A CARD.

One M. C. Smith had been in my employment about seven months, as traveling salesman for pianos and organs in this section. Two weeks ago he was recalled, in order that charges against him might be investigated. He did not respond to any of these notifications but continued to absent himself. I sent another of my agents after him, who found him at Oxford. He declined to return, and left for Danville, Va. He left there and his present whereabouts is not known. His accounts are unsettled at my agency. Smith hails from Fort Mill, S. C. He is a slender young fellow, six feet high, and about 26 years of age. He is wanted by the Estey organ company, having two years ago sold at auction their organs consigned to him and shipped with the money. He has retained money belonging to me on several occasions and spent it in drinking and gaming. I warn the public against him. He has no longer any authority to represent me. Respectfully, J. L. STONE, Dealer in Pianos and Organs. RALEIGH, Feb. 18, 1886.

The republican Senators seem determined to render the issue they have made with the President more decided than ever. They themselves can only suffer by doing so. The President is so firmly entrenched by law, precedent and propriety that his position is impregnable. He is bound to win in the end, and the republicans, by the tactics they have adopted, can only succeed in making it appear to all fair minds of whatever political shade that they are mere obstructionists of the public business.

"Consumption Cure" would be a truthful name to give to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," the most efficacious yet discovered for arresting the early development of pulmonary disease. But "consumption cure" would not sufficiently indicate the scope of its influence and usefulness. In all the many diseases which spring from a derangement of the liver and blood the "Discovery" is a safe and sure specific. Of all druggists.

The mad-dog craze has died out.

Only Half Alive.

There are hosts of men and women who, to coin a phrase, are only half alive. That is to say, they have seldom if ever any appetite, are nervous, weak, fidgety and troubled by numberless small pains and aches. In the presence of vigorous, exuberant vitality they seem mere pigmies. Such persons are usually fond of frequently dosing themselves, swallowing in the course of the year enough drugs to stock any apothecary's shop of average dimensions. This, of course, defeats instead of furthering the end in view, viz., the recovery of health and vigor. Were they to seek it from an unfailing source of vitality, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, how different would be their case. Then vigor would return to their debilitated frames, the glow of health to their wan cheeks, their trembling, uncertain gait would grow firm and elastic, appetite, that grandest of all sauces, would give a relish for the daily food, were it ever so coarse, and refreshing sleep would crown the tasks of the day.

The "Three Classes" in English society of which we hear so much are the Nobs, Snobs and Mobs. The mobs are the rising class.

Some unscrupulous dealers, desirous of making a larger profit, frequently offer crude imitations of Pond's Extract, the great Vegetable Pain Destroyer, representing them as being "as good" or "the same" as Pond's Extract. Beware of all such impositions. Ask for Pond's Extract. Be sure the words "Pond's Extract" are blown in the bottle, and that Picture Trade Mark on surrounding wrapper.

The labor question greatly agitates Richmond, Va.

A Bed-ridden Dyspeptic cured.

G. F. Haight, of Westfield, Chautauque Co., N. Y., writes May 7, 1885: "Six years ago I was dying of dyspepsia. My stomach and digestive organs were in a horrible state, I feared consumption of the bowels, which were dreadfully constipated. I was bed-ridden for many months, finally bought six boxes Braxton's Pills. When I had finished taking them I was a well man. Took five the first night; ran down to one pill, then up again to five alternately."

The court of claims takes up French spoliation claims March 1.

It Is to Your Interest.

To bear in mind that one Benson's Capcine Plaster is worth a dozen of any other porous plaster. Benson's plasters are a genuine medicinal article, endorsed and used by the medical profession from Maine to California. They cure in a few hours ailments which no other will even relieve. Cheap and worthless imitations are sold by dealers who care more for large profits on trash than they do for the sweets of an approving conscience. Beware of them, and of the "Capucin," "Capcicin," "Capcicine" and "Capcicum" plasters which they sell to the unwary. These names are nothing but misleading variations on the name "Capcine." Note the difference, go to reputable druggists, and you will not be deceived. The genuine Benson's has the "Three Seals" trademark and the word "Capcine" cut in the centre.

The Great Temperance Advocate Dead. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—John B. Gough died here this evening.

25 CENT BOTTLE SALVATION OIL

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.

BY USING The ARGAND, The ROYAL ARGAND, The CENTURY, or any of the various kinds of Heating Stoves

Very Lowest Prices

J. C. Brewster & Co.

ADDITIONAL COMFORT

DOOR-CHECKS AND SPRINGS.

Headquarters

WOOD.

SMOKE KRAMER'S

5 CENT PUG CIGARS.

Norris & Carter.

IMPORTED CLOTHES

SPECIAL PRICES.

BARGAINS

Norris & Carter.

208 Fayetteville Street, RALEIGH, N. C.