

# NEWS AND OBSERVER.

VOL. XXVI.

RALEIGH N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1886.

NO. 87

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.




This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. **ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall Street, New York.**  
Sold by W. C. & A. B. Stomach, George T. Stomach and J. R. Ferrall & Co.

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THE BARGAIN HOUSE OF RALEIGH.

Our agents are instructed to watch every sale and failure and to look after every house on the verge of bankruptcy and ruin and, with the cash in hand, to buy in lump or lots every class of merchandise that we can get for less than its value. So we can mark in plain figures on our bargain prices that have not been named or quoted in this market or any other. Now we are receiving from the slaughter-pens of New York this week great bargains in paper, envelopes and pencils of all descriptions. Big job in handkerchiefs, embroideries and laces of all description. Great bargains in hats upon our counters will be shown day after day. New arrivals at panic prices from houses that have collapsed and others that will go down tomorrow and still others who throw out these sacrifices hoping to outlive the panic. From such sources as these we buy our goods and the houses that want the trade of the people must go beyond this advance line, must beat these prices or go down, for if there is virtue in good goods at low prices we mean to drive down to the bottom rock. We are fighting against the old rotten credit system; for money, for reputation and for the people. Call and see us.

**VOLNEY PURSELL & CO.**



Specialties in Dressmaking, Millinery, and Tailoring. We do Kalsomining, Gilding, Graining and General Home Painting. Special facilities for SIGN WORK. Orders from any distance collected. Best references given. 405 417.

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—CONTRACTORS FOR—  
House and Sign Painting.  
1 East Davis St., under Law Building.  
We do Kalsomining, Gilding, Graining and General Home Painting. Special facilities for SIGN WORK. Orders from any distance collected. Best references given. 405 417.

## NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

—Fitz John Porter's friends count on six majority in the Senate for the bill to restore him to the army roster.  
—Senators Blair, Chase, Palmer and Bowen have signed a report from the committee on woman suffrage in favor of granting the same.  
—"Lean beefsteak and hot water for seventeen weeks" is the latest diet that such of the world's fat people who wish to get thin are trying.  
—A French woman who has gone to 722 balls in order to catch a husband, has caught instead bronchitis fourteen times, pleurisy thrice, and 120 colds in the head. And still she is not discouraged.  
—Germany gets the service of her iron chancellor remarkably cheap. Besides the use of his official residence he receives only about \$18,000 a year. Mr. Gladstone's salary is \$25,000, and that of the British lord high chancellor \$50,000.  
—There are fewer suicides in Mexico than in any other country. A remarkable explanation is given. It is said that fanaticism, superstition, ignorance and cheap living all combine to reduce suicide to a minimum.  
—That the London police force feels that it did not come up to public expectation during the recent Socialist disturbances is evidenced by the fact that Sir Edmund Henderson, the head of the department, has resigned. There is to be an immediate reorganization.  
—Lord Randolph Churchill, the Tory Coeur-de-Lion, who is making a tour of Ireland for the purpose of lighting the fires of loyalty, made a successful entry into Belfast Monday night. He was received by enthusiastic Orangemen and strange to say no heads were broken.

—John S. Wise, of Virginia, who was recently run through a political threshing machine, announces that he is for John Sherman for President. He wants a positive Republican. Mr. Wise would take a nomination for Vice-President on the ticket with Sherman. So would Mahone, no doubt.  
—Dr. Kneeland told the Boston scientific society the other night that among the Sathnal people from three to five dollars is considered a fair price to pay for a wife who is young and pretty. Divorced women fetch a dollar and a half and widows are a drug on the market at seventy five cents each.  
—Miss Lula Hurst, the electric girl, who created such a sensation a year or two ago, is a pretty level-headed sort of a girl. She made about \$100,000 for herself by exhibitions of her power in tumbling men about, and proposes to spend some of it for an education. She is now a student in Shorter female college, Rome, Ga.

—It is gratifying to learn from minister Cox that the theory about his purchasing Arab steeds in Constantinople for ministerial use is all bosh. The legation has been allowed a certain sum per year for horses and the item has now been cut off by our economical State department. As minister Cox has his nice steam yacht for use on the Bosphorus he is not without consolation. He can buy a good Arabian barb for \$50 whenever he feels in need of inland transportation, and can ride all day on a hired horse for about two dollars. Why should he sigh for a horse fund?  
—One of the pretty models for making new spring costumes of boucle fabrics and other woolen goods shows a skirt which has flaps over-lapping draperies arranged upon a plain alpaca foundation which is closely gored. These draperies will be trimmed with braids, passementeries, embroidery or woollen laces. Drooping quite low over the flat lappings on the skirt is a tablier drapery that crosses the front and is caught up quite high on the hips by pleats laid at each side of the tunic. The back drapery is plainly finished at the edges, falling almost to the foot of the skirt and draped very full over the tournure. The body of the costume is exceedingly graceful and chic. It has a Louis XIV vest which is closed all the way down with button holes and buttons, this waistcoat closely adjusted by double bust darts and graceful under-arrangements. Above this are jaunty jacket fronts that roll back in broad lapels to half the length of the waist, and then are out away below. The jacket-fronts are shorter than the vest, thus exposing it over the hips as well as down the immediate front. The three seams of the back terminate in a "bird's-tail postillion" which sets handsomely over the full tournure. A high military collar encircles the neck and is mostly concealed at the back by a rolling collar that extends no further forward than the tops of the lapels, this enhancing considerably the stylish effect of the costume.

—It will not pay to try to keep any but the very best sheep. The improved American Merino is probably a better sheep for general farm purposes than any other in the world. They are so distinct a breed that a single cross on the common native ewe will often double the weight of fleece on its progeny. As this fact is becoming better known it leads to a demand for the best wools at prices which may seem fanciful, but are fully repaid within a few years by the improvement made in the herd. A buck will serve sixty to eighty ewes, if well cared for and not allowed to run with the sheep indiscriminately. Each one of these grade lambs will make a sheep that will yield two to four pounds more of wool, and of better quality than its dam ever did. It is easy to see that the owner of a large flock can well afford to pay \$100 to \$200 for a buck that will effect this improvement. For the choicest selections from a flock of pure-bred Merinos, those combining the best points will readily sell for \$1,000, or even at higher figures.

—The House is treated to a very lively scene in which Messrs. Brady and Wise are the principal participants.  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—SENATE.—After the transaction of the routine morning business the Senate proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar. Among the measures taken up was a joint resolution authorizing the President to grant permission to one or more officers of the army to accept temporary service under the government of Corea, to instruct and drill its troops, the officers not to receive pay from the United States during their absence.  
Mr. Seawell moved an amendment requiring that no leave of absence under the authority of the joint resolution should continue longer than three years. This was agreed to. The joint resolution was then changed to the form of a bill and temporarily laid aside to give time for the preparation of an amendment suggested by Mr. Ingalls, permitting such officers to receive pay from the government of Corea.  
Mr. Morrill called up the House bill permitting national banks to change their name, location and capital by a vote of two-thirds of their stockholders.  
After a long debate an amendment was made limiting the right of a bank to change its location so that it shall not change to another State or to a place more than thirty miles distant from the original location. The bill was then passed.  
The bill authorizing American officers to take service in Corea was again taken up and passed.  
The discussion of the educational bill was then resumed and Mr. Blair addressed the Senate in reply to objections and criticisms made against it. He contended that the legislature of Alabama had given unanimous endorsement to the principle of the bill and to the bill itself so far as its essential features were concerned. He denied that the people of the South were opposed to the measure and insisted that they favored it well. He dwelt at some length on the benefits to come, not only to the South, but to the entire country, from the removal of illiteracy in the South. Among those benefits to come to the South he included immigration and a consequent increased activity and prosperity.  
Mr. George said the house of representatives of his State (Mississippi) had passed resolutions requesting the U. S. Senators from Mississippi to support this measure. Mississippi was not here, however, as a suppliant of national bounty. It regarded the measure as a generous offer from the Northern States toward removing the illiteracy prevailing in the South. Mr. George would be compelled, however, to decline the offer if he believed it to be unconstitutional. He cited a number of instances in which money had been appropriated from the national treasury for purposes not in any manner enumerated in the constitution, which amounts, if the theory of the opponents of this education bill were correct, had all been unlawfully and improperly paid out. Among the items specified by Mr. George were the following: The purchase of the Louisiana Territory by Mr. Jefferson; the acquisition of Florida; the purchase of Alaska; the payment of several thousand dollars to refund the amount paid by American citizens captured by Algerian pirates; the appropriation of \$50,000 in 1812, approved by President Madison, to relieve the people of Venezuela who had suffered from an earthquake. Where did the Senators find authority for these appropriations on their theory of the constitution, and where in their view of the constitution did the Senators find authority for the sending of ships in 1847 to Ireland and in 1876 to France and Germany to relieve the distressed people in those countries? In 1876 we had given millions of money to a centennial exposition. We had last year given a good deal of money to the New Orleans exposition. Where was the authority found in the constitution for any one of these acts, if not in the general welfare clause. Where was authority found to establish the bureau of agriculture, send expeditions to explore the north pole, observe the transit of Venus, to tax the people to educate the Indians, to establish and maintain the Congressional library, to pay pensions? "I am a States' rights, strict constructionist Democrat," continued Mr. George, "and as my consistency has been assailed on this floor, I mean to prove that I am with the 'fathers' in their construction." Mr. George proceeded to argue at some length the bearing and influence of the precedents on the question of constitutional interpretation and quoted from President Andrew Johnson's message to show that that orthodox Democrat had found it necessary to change his views of the constitution in obedience to precedents.  
At 5 o'clock Mr. George yielded to a motion for an executive session and the Senate after a few minutes spent in executive session adjourned.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—SENATE.—In discussing the chances of the Blair bill in the House with Hon. James W. Reid, who is a staunch friend of the measure and greatly interested in its enactment, we came to the conclusion that it will pass the House by a good round majority, although it will encounter considerable opposition from some of the Southern members on account of what they claim to be its doubtful constitutionality. It may be stated, therefore, as near a fact as any future contingency can be, that the bill will become a law during the present session of Congress, it being understood that President Cleveland will not withhold his signature.  
Colonel Green on "Chances."—I have had a talk with Col. Wharton Green, the second member of the agricultural committee, who has interested himself so much and so effectively, it seems in the matter relative to the proposed creation of the department of agriculture and labor. The colonel assured me that, in his opinion, there was hardly a doubt about the consummation of the plan. He also stated that frost signal stations would not only be established throughout the tobacco belt, but in other sections of the State where their establishment is either necessary or desirable.  
Anent Appropriations.—It is probable that the House will devote the week to the consideration of appropriation bills. The immediate deficiency bill is expected to be reported today and an effort will be made to secure its passage at once. The pension and Indian bills are already on the calendar and it is probable that the army, consular and diplomatic and postoffice appropriation bills will be reported to the House during the present week. This looks as though the distribution of the appropriation bills was a wise act, so far as speed is concerned, at least, eh?  
CONGRESSMEN'S CONSTITUENTS are becoming very dear to the political heart of those gentlemen just now, and the degree of affection will daily increase until the nominating conventions have been held. Many members took advantage of the recess from Friday until today to "run down home" and do a little handshaking. As Judge Bennett remarked when a bill was introduced in the House, a short while ago, to prohibit Congressmen from soliciting patronage for constituents and to otherwise protect themselves from being "bothered": "Constituents are no more persistent in seeking offices through us than we are in soliciting their votes when election time comes around." The Judge was right, too, and this characteristic remark of his prompts me to say that they don't make many more candid, feebler, and no better men than Risden T. Bennett.

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## LIEXHAM

ALPHABETIC CATALOGUE OF CURRENT CAPITAL PAPERS.  
Congressional Carols—North Carolina News Notes—General Gleanings.  
Special to the NEWS AND OBSERVER.  
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## PAPER MONEY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The general subject of the issue of treasury notes and silver certificates of small denominations was discussed at today's meeting of the House committee on banking and currency. There are now forty-eight bills before the committee touching the subject under consideration. It was the sense of the committee that a general bill, or perhaps two, covering the matter, should be formulated and reported in lieu of these bills, and with that view bills will be divided among three sub-committees for examination.  
The House committee on postoffice and post-roads today completed the postoffice appropriation bill. It appropriates for the postal service during the next fiscal year \$54,326,588, an increase of \$625,598 over the appropriation for the present fiscal year and a decrease of \$639,579 as compared with the department's estimates. The estimated revenue for the next fiscal year is \$47,142,252, and the estimated deficiency (indefinite) is \$7,443,914.  
The House committee on rules today agreed to report back Horback's resolution providing for an investigation of the Pan-Electric telephone matter. The committee have not yet framed the resolution but are agreed that the investigating committee shall consist of nine members.  
From Washington.  
Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.  
The House committee on naval affairs expect to report a bill some day this week which will be the initial of a series of measures designed to give the United States a navy equal in efficiency to that of any nation in the world. Numbers will not be so much the object as to provide ships which in all respects will be models of modern naval warfare. The committee has heard elaborate statements from the secretary of the navy, Admiral Porter, the heads of bureaus in the department, and other eminent navy officers, and the testimony given by all of them will accompany the report of the committee. The committee estimate that \$15,000,000 will be a proper sum for this Congress to appropriate as a beginning, of which \$7,500,000 will be provided for in the bill shortly to be reported, with an understanding that a like amount shall be appropriated next year. It was decided not to adopt the idea of the heaviest iron-clads of England, as vessels of that size, so Admiral Porter told the committee, draw so much water that there are probably only two harbors on our whole Atlantic coast they could enter—Portland in Maine, and Port Royal, in South Carolina. Admiral Porter said England had more than one iron-clad which, while it could not get into our harbors, could lay off Coney Island and utterly destroy Brooklyn, if not New York. To meet such vessels as this it was decided to best to provide for torpedo boats, which make their attacks under cover of darkness. The determination not to recommend the construction of vessels of the heaviest class was influenced by the consideration that such vessels have no other capacity than to fight, their movements are slow and speed is lost sight of. Secretary Whitney in his remarks to the committee favored the creation of a plant at one of the navy-yards sufficient to produce heavy ordnance, armor plates, steel shafts, &c. This idea the committee will in all probability adopt and recommend a liberal appropriation, say perhaps \$250,000, for this purpose. Five large vessels will be recommended to be constructed, one at a government yard hereafter to be determined upon, and four to be given out by private contract; these five vessels to be of from six to eight thousand tons, to be heavily armored and equipped with the most powerful armament attainable, and to have the capacity of not only fighting, but of running if necessary. As a member of the committee said today: "We want these cruisers to be so constructed as to give a good account of themselves under any circumstances, but to be able to show their heels to the enemy if confronted by an overpowering force, and not be helpless to escape destruction like the monster iron-clads of some of the European powers in similar circumstances." Provision will be made for the completion of the monitors and the cruisers now on the stocks. The committee would like to have their bill made a special order, but there will be so much opposition that this is not probable.

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## A NEW PHASE.

CHAPTER SECOND IN THE STORY OF THE GREAT MCCORMICK LOCKOUT.  
The Employer's Take a Hand in the Matter and Secure the Aid of the Knights of Labor.  
CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—The McCormick lockout assumed a new aspect at a secret mass meeting of the employees held last night. There were present about eight hundred employees of the reaper factory. The session was a stormy one and results in the adoption of a series of resolutions to the following purport: That a board be appointed, composed of representatives of the different trades, to which everything pertaining to a settlement shall be referred. That no proposition will be entertained not looking to the reopening of the works with union men in all departments. That the McCormick firm sign a guarantee limiting the powers of the superintendent in discharging men who work in the interest of the organized labor molders and metal workers. The men pledged themselves to stand together in consummating their purposes. The adoption of these resolutions it is feared does away with the hopes of an early settlement. The presiding officer said that on and after today the Knights of Labor would prevent any cars or stock of any description from being taken to or from the works. This action gives the lockout members of the Knights of Labor the right to call upon the local assemblies for aid and it is clearly evident that such aid will be required at no distant day. To feed and clothe 1,300 men and others affected by the lockout for twelve months will cost, it is estimated, not less than \$1,000,000, but the men say that money will be forthcoming if necessary.

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## LIEXHAM

ALPHABETIC CATALOGUE OF CURRENT CAPITAL PAPERS.  
Congressional Carols—North Carolina News Notes—General Gleanings.  
Special to the NEWS AND OBSERVER.  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1886.  
In discussing the chances of the Blair bill in the House with Hon. James W. Reid, who is a staunch friend of the measure and greatly interested in its enactment, we came to the conclusion that it will pass the House by a good round majority, although it will encounter considerable opposition from some of the Southern members on account of what they claim to be its doubtful constitutionality. It may be stated, therefore, as near a fact as any future contingency can be, that the bill will become a law during the present session of Congress, it being understood that President Cleveland will not withhold his signature.  
Colonel Green on "Chances."—I have had a talk with Col. Wharton Green, the second member of the agricultural committee, who has interested himself so much and so effectively, it seems in the matter relative to the proposed creation of the department of agriculture and labor. The colonel assured me that, in his opinion, there was hardly a doubt about the consummation of the plan. He also stated that frost signal stations would not only be established throughout the tobacco belt, but in other sections of the State where their establishment is either necessary or desirable.  
Anent Appropriations.—It is probable that the House will devote the week to the consideration of appropriation bills. The immediate deficiency bill is expected to be reported today and an effort will be made to secure its passage at once. The pension and Indian bills are already on the calendar and it is probable that the army, consular and diplomatic and postoffice appropriation bills will be reported to the House during the present week. This looks as though the distribution of the appropriation bills was a wise act, so far as speed is concerned, at least, eh?  
CONGRESSMEN'S CONSTITUENTS are becoming very dear to the political heart of those gentlemen just now, and the degree of affection will daily increase until the nominating conventions have been held. Many members took advantage of the recess from Friday until today to "run down home" and do a little handshaking. As Judge Bennett remarked when a bill was introduced in the House, a short while ago, to prohibit Congressmen from soliciting patronage for constituents and to otherwise protect themselves from being "bothered": "Constituents are no more persistent in seeking offices through us than we are in soliciting their votes when election time comes around." The Judge was right, too, and this characteristic remark of his prompts me to say that they don't make many more candid, feebler, and no better men than Risden T. Bennett.

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