

NEWS AND OBSERVER.

VOL. XXVI.

RALEIGH N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1886.

NO. 88



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 test, 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. Stronach, George T. Stronach and J. R. Ferrall & Co.

RACKET STORE.

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 and save your money.

VOLNEY PURSELL & CO.
KING & MACY
CONTRACTORS FOR—
House and Sign Painting,
1 East Davis St., under Law Building.
We do Kalsomining, Glazing, Graining and General House Painting.
Special facilities for SIGN WORK.
Orders from any distance solicited. Best references given.
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SMOKE KRAMER'S
5 CENT PUC CIGARS.
NONE BETTER on the market. Made of selected leaf and cannot be excelled.
MANUFACTURED BY
Samuel Kramer & Co.
DURHAM, N. C.

NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

The formal submission of Greece to the powers is announced.

Among the assets of a Georgia provision house recently assigned were a lot of third mortgage mule bonds.

By the January count there were 100,000 paupers in London, and still they wonder at such crimes as riots.

When Gen. Tombs died his estate was supposed to be worth at least \$200,000, but an appraisal made a few days ago places it at \$60,000 only.

Can anybody tell why a woman always laughs when she is being weighed, while a man, during the same performance, has a serious, if not an anxious, countenance?

When Greece made up her mind that the other powers were in earnest she promptly backed down. "This Greece, but living Greece no more."

Edwin Booth writes a friend in St. Louis that his middle name is Thomas. He was called Edwin after Edwin Forrest, and Thomas after Tom Flynn, the man who broke the elder Booth's nose. Edwin knows.

Prince Napoleon is not pleased with the way in which France chooses her presidents. This is too bad. There is some curiosity to know what the young man proposes to do about it.

Squatter sovereignty again. Not out West this time, but away over in Zululand, where the Boers swear they will clip the mane of the British lion should he seek to dispossess them of certain properties seized.

A Chicago lawyer takes the ground that a woman has no more right to misrepresent her age than a man has to misrepresent that of a horse which he offers for sale. This is simply nonsense. A woman has a right to do as she pleases, and she general does.

It seems as if the agonies never would end. The very recentest of them all is for a young lady to obtain a corn cob, gild it, decorate it with pink ribbons, and place it on her plate at the dinner table. This is supposed to be an aesthetic manner of saying "You have got to shell out."

The Indian is rapidly becoming civilized. Crofoot, chief of the Blackfeet, has accepted with thanks a perpetual pass over the Canadian Pacific railroad, and chief Kahkewaquonaby threatens the Toronto Globe with a libel suit. The eye-glass and the dude cane will soon follow.

A Sanbury (Penn.) girl got out a license to marry one man, and next day applied to the court clerk for another permit to marry a different party. It then transpired that she had two beaux, and it was the young lady's intention to hold the certificates in terrorism, and finally marry the one who could offer the greatest financial inducements. She kept her plan hidden from the lovers.

In an old cemetery not a hundred miles from Buffalo is an inscription somewhat after this fashion:
"Sacred to the memory of
MARY JANE SMITH,
Died Feb. 9, 18—, at 19 yrs.
Educated to be a wife."

What sort of education must that have been? A long, tedious and arduous one, probably; and then, to think that the poor thing didn't get her diploma after all.

Philadelphia is enjoying a sensation now which has turned the mind of the populace even from the contemplation of six-cent street car fares. Bill Jones, the Texas glass-cutter, is exhibiting his gastronomic powers in a dime museum. Bill claims to eat 100 lamp chimneys, several dozen gels and about 100 pounds of assorted glassware in the course of a week. The doctors say that William is a juggler, but William's manager swears that he actually eats and swallows glass and that 50,000 "awe-stricken" citizens of Philadelphia have seen him do it. How utterly insipid lobster salad must taste to a man with a digestion capable of grappling with 100 lamp chimneys.

Among the spring goods have appeared but few really new colors, but many novel shades—in fact, there are so many distinctions of shade without any particular differences of decided hue, that to undertake to "carry a color in one's eye," without a special sample in one's hand, most generally results in the purchase of goods which when brought home prove to be no match at all for the original fabric for which it was desired. Blue in Baltic, Labrador, and dark Neapolitan shades shows many variations of the old marine cadet and peacock colors. Sphinx is a deep blue with a dull metallic cast. Drake's neck is a lovely dark rich blue especially becoming to ladies of a rosy blonde type. Brown in golden tints, most beautiful of all the shades of this color, is followed by countless tones and semi-tones, reaching from the darkest seal to the palest doe color, pinewood, amber and tan, each fresh tint of which is to be found in cashmere, serge, vogue, camel's hair, and other softly draping spring woolsens.

There is a limit under the most skillful management to the number of sheep that can be profitably kept in a single flock. Those whose sheep are numbered by the thousand cannot make a high average in wool, lambs or yearly increase in value. On our Eastern farms flocks of less than fifty usually give more profit than a larger number. It may seem small business to give due care to so few animals, but it is better to make some profit from each of a small number than to keep more at a loss. A sheep is not a long-lived animal. Flocks need to be weeded out every year to remove those which, if kept longer, would go past their prime. If this weeding out were better attended to there would be fewer complaints that sheep do not pay.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE PENSION BILL ENGAGES THE ATTENTION OF THE HOUSE.

The Republicans Fall Lamentably in an Attack Upon the Democrats in that Connection.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—SENATE.—The chair laid before the Senate a communication from the secretary of the treasury transmitting in reply to the recent Senate resolution a statement showing the amount of U. S. notes redeemed as required by the redemption act since July, 1879. It was ordered printed and laid on the table.

Among the bills favorably reported from committees were the following: By Mr. Edmunds, from the judiciary committee, to relieve Robert H. Anderson, of Georgia, from his political disabilities.

On Mr. Edmunds' motion the bill was at once passed.

Mr. Hoar, from the committee on privileges and elections, reported back with amendments a bill which had been re-committed by the Senate to the committee, fixing a day for the meeting of presidential electors. Ordered printed and placed on the calendar, Mr. Hoar saying he would call it up at an early date.

The bill to provide for the allotment of land in severalty to the Indians was passed.

At 2 o'clock the education bill was laid before the Senate and Mr. George took the floor to continue his remarks in favor of the bill. The people of Mississippi, he said, had so much interest in the bill that he felt constrained to present some further views in advocacy of the measure. He called Mr. Morgan's attention to the resolution introduced by him (Mr. Morgan) at a former session of the Senate, giving a month's extra pay to congressional clerks. He found no warrant in the constitution for such payment, if Mr. Morgan's theory of the constitutionality of the education bill was a true one.

Mr. Morgan inquired what had become of the resolution? Mr. George replied that he did not know. He went on to criticize Mr. Morgan's record in the matter of appropriations for other purposes.

Mr. Morgan said he would not follow in detail the effort of Mr. George to lay before the world his (Morgan's) record; but the Senator from Mississippi was welcome to that sort of trash that he could find in his (Morgan's) record. The Senator from Mississippi was the first Senator who had the capacity to see any unconstitutionality in the act which he had criticized.

Mr. George was much obliged for the complimentary manner in which Mr. Morgan had referred to him. It so happened, he said, that when the Senator followed the course of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) he was compelled by the necessity of the occasion to deal with "trash," for there was very little else in the record of the Senator except what could be denominated by the word "trash."

The debate took a colloquial form between Messrs. George, Butler, Maxey, Morgan and others, and between Messrs. Morgan and George it was very personal.

Mr. Morgan denied some of the inferences drawn by Mr. George from his (Mr. Morgan's) speeches on former measures before Congress, and said Mr. George's reading misrepresented him.

Mr. George—I shall read the Senator's own language and then I shall not misrepresent him.

Mr. Morgan—It does misrepresent him.

Mr. George—If I read your own language it will not misrepresent you.

Mr. Morgan—It does misrepresent me and the Senator knows it.

Mr. George—It is untrue. The statement made by the Senator is simply untrue, and he knows it.

Messrs. Dolph, Platt, Blair, Logan, Edmunds, Hoar and Allison also took part in the debate. Mr. Allison suggested an amendment, which he said he would offer at the proper time, providing that in each State in which there shall be separate schools for white and colored children, the money paid shall be apportioned and paid out for the support of such white and colored schools in the proportion that the illiteracy of white and colored bears to each race as shown in the last census reports. Mr. Allison thought the bill should be so amended to be precisely what it was intended to be and there should be no room left for doubt to arise, when the provisions of the bill came to be applied in practice, as to the proportions of money to be applied to white and colored schools respectively.

The debate here closed for the day and the Senate at 6 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE.—WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, from the committee on military affairs, reported the military academy appropriation bill, and it was referred to committee of the whole.

(The estimates on which the bill is based, including \$394,458 for public works, aggregate \$717,950.) The items that may in the opinion of the secretary of war be omitted, aggregate \$305,875, leaving regular annual estimates for 1887, \$412,075. The committee recommend the appropriation of \$297,805, or \$114,270 less than the estimates. The appropriation for the current fiscal year amounts to \$310,021 or, \$12,216 more than is recommended in the new bill.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, from the committee on postoffice and post-roads, reported the postoffice appropriation bill, and it was referred to committee of the whole.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York, presented a memorial of 122 savings banks of New York State, representing 1,165,000 de-

positors, asking for the repeal of the Bland silver act. Referred.

Mr. Reagan, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill to incorporate the Atlantic & Pacific ship railway company. Committee of the whole.

(This is Mr. Eads' Tehuantepec bill. It pledges a government guarantee of five per cent. income on fifty million dollars for fifteen years. The vote in committee was 9 to 4 in favor of the bill. The guarantee is to begin when the road has been demonstrated to be a success by carrying a loaded ship of four thousand tons.)

In the morning hour the House resumed, in committee of the whole, the consideration of the Hennepin canal bill. Mr. Murphy, of Iowa, and Mr. Rowell, of Illinois, consumed the morning hour advocating the passage of the bill.

The House again resolved itself into committee of the whole on the pension appropriation bill.

Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, who had charge of the bill, explained its provisions. It appropriated, he said, \$75,754,200, or about \$15,000,000 more than was carried by law for the current year. This increase was occasioned by the accelerated work that was being done in the pension office, and for this work the commissioner of pensions and his employees deserved commendation, and by the larger number of cases that were now being disposed of. It then passed on to a discussion of the proposition to repeal the limitation of the arrears of pension act, and advocated it as a measure demanded by good faith and patriotism. The question should not be how much the measure would cost but whether it was just.

Mr. Henderson, of Indiana, while concurring with Mr. Townshend in his general remarks on pension matters, differed from him when he attributed the increased appropriations to the accelerated work of the pension office. He said the amount of the pending bill was \$1,091,800 below the average for the last six years. Passing on to a discussion of the general subject of pensions, he said that there appeared to be a well considered effort on the part of some gentlemen in the House to frighten the country with the idea that the appropriations for pensions were now so tremendous that a halt should instantly be called. He attacked Mr. Randall for having asked the commissioner of pensions for an estimate of the probable cost to the country of the repeal of the limitation of arrears of pensions. He said commissioner Black's estimates had been excessive and misleading and he accused Mr. Randall of officiousness in attempting to forestall the public mind against it. He described commissioner Black's letter as untrustworthy and having "a lie in its stomach."

The commissioner, when called to account by the pension committee, had revised his estimates, but mischief had been done because his first letter had been spread abroad in public prints. In reply to a question by Mr. Randall, Mr. Henderson said he did not believe the repeal of the limitation of arrears would cost the country one hundred and fifty millions, but whatever its cost, he advocated it.

Mr. Henderson then went into an analysis of the negative vote on the bill to increase the pensions of soldiers' widows. The total vote in the negative, he said, was 66, of which 64 were cast by Southern Democrats and two by Northern Democrats—Mr. Hewitt, of New York, and Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin. Not one Republican had voted against the bill. This, he said, was a significant vote, and a great lesson was to be learned from it. In the late campaign in the North the Republican party had been charged with being the party of sectionalism—the party that waved the ensanguined garment. The man that would ever again make the charge after that simple vote must close his eyes to the truth.

The speaker appointed Mr. Wilkins, of Ohio, as a member of the committee on education, in place of Mr. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, excused. The House at 5:15 adjourned.

THE INDIANS WANT TO GO BACK TO THEIR RESERVATION, BUT ARE FORBIDDEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—A special to the Examiner from El Paso, Texas, says: "Work has just been received here of a meeting between Gen. Crook and Geronimo at Long's ranch, 78 miles southwest of Deming, Monday. The report states that the chief and five bucks held a consultation and asked permission to return peacefully to their reservation. Gen. Crook refused the request, demanding their unconditional surrender. Geronimo refused to give himself up and after the consultation left for his camp, keeping the white flag flying for ten miles or more. Chief Nana and others are still held as hostages. Geronimo is reported to have with him ninety bucks, besides women and children. No attempt was made to follow him, and what his movements will be is not known."

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—The President today nominated the following to be postmasters: Edward H. Lucas, Florence, S. C.; Edward P. King, Hawkinsville, Ga.; Mary Houston-Gillespie, Aberdeen, Mississippi.

A PAPAL DECREE.

ROME, Feb. 25.—The Pope has promulgated a decree beatifying Father Hofbauer, a priest who died in Vienna in 1820 at the age of 70 years. This action has long been urged by the Austrian Emperor on the ground that Father Hofbauer wrought many miracles.

FIRE NEAR CHESTER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 25.—The store of W. Butcher, near Chester, was destroyed this morning by an incendiary fire. The loss is \$15,000 and the insurance \$11,000.

cutive of the nation. (Applause on the republican side and groans on the democratic side.) You may groan, gentlemen, but you yourselves do know and you boast of it, too, that you will control this government in spite of the constitution, and I tell you here and now in this chamber that there are as grave crimes committed under the forms of law and the constitution as there were when Sumter was fired upon, and for one I protest against sectional control of this country with the constitution absolutely defeated. These are my sentiments, and I said the gavel was thrown in that vote. In closing I desire to say that I sincerely trust that no gentlemen, especially those who were in ranks against me will misinterpret me, for I would rather spend an eternity in hell with a Confederate than an eternity in heaven with a Northern Copperhead. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Warner, of Ohio, defended the commissioner of pensions from Mr. Henderson's attack, and in the course of his remarks said he wanted the pension bureau made non-partisan by turning out men who were in there because they were partisans; whereas Mr. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, ejaculated: "If you do not turn partisans out and put other partisans in, what is the use of having elections?" (Applause and laughter.)

Mr. Randall, of Pa., said he desired to leave the arena of politics for a moment to assume the ground of history and truth. He was unwilling that the sun should go down without his expressing his recollection on this question. He had much experience on the appropriation committee and this was the first time he had ever seen partisan politics and sectionalism thrust into a debate on the pension appropriation bill. He should perhaps have remained silent notwithstanding, but whether intended or not, there might go abroad through the country a statement that the democratic party, and more particularly the Southern element of that party, had shown any hostility whatever to the payment of pensions. On the contrary, his experience had shown that the Southern element had developed a wonderful disposition to pension Union soldiers or the widows of Union soldiers. He placed his experience against the impression carried by the speech of the gentleman from Iowa, that there was on the Democrat side any hostility to the payment of what was justly due to those who were disabled in the war for the Union.

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, said that all the years of the war and ten years thereafter the Republicans had had control of the government in all its branches. Skilled alike in statesmanship and the display of patriotism, the Republican party had made ample provision for the payment of pensions to the soldiers. Since his experience he did not recollect the name of a Southern man who had ever failed to vote to the last dollar what that party had provided by law should be paid to the soldier.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Reed, of Maine; Hiseock, of New York, and others, and drifted into the old groove, as to whether the Democratic party was sincere in its professions of economy or whether it had not made inadequate appropriations for the purpose of being able to go before the country with a favorable showing of expenditures. Pending action the committee rose. The debate throughout the day was marked by much interest and some excitement, though good nature prevailed at all times. The chairman had much difficulty in keeping the committee in order, but succeeded well in his hard task, though at times the confusion was so great that the voices of the speakers were drowned in applause and laughter.

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THE MIGHTY WEAPON, "THE BOYCOTT."

Cor. of the NEWS AND OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 25.

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Boycotting is a universal instrument, and is used in every vocation of life. It is the life of Ireland and the controlling hand in the English Parliament. Without it the gallant Parnell could not manage to hurl cabinet after cabinet from power and make the Irish minority a balance of power. Where would President Cleveland be were it not for the boycott? Had it not been used on the New York Tribune by New York Typographical Union No. 6 (which contains a membership of 3,700, half whom were Republicans and voted against Mr. Blaine,) Mr. Cleveland would have been enjoying the "shades of private life."

All Republican printers voted solidly for Mr. Cleveland on account of the boycotting of the Tribune. Had that paper not been thus ostracized, Mr. Cleveland would have lost at least 10,000 labor votes—which has been admitted by the leading New York papers. The boycott is the weapon by which the South is kept solid—by boycotting the Republican ticket. All honor to the boycott, when used properly.

DEMOCRAT.

As They Cannot Possibly

make a porous plaster having anything like the medicinal qualities of Brown's, the camp followers of the pharmaceutical profession produce tons of worthless plasters, and give them names which resemble in print that of the genuine, and when carelessly applied, sound like it. For example, cheap John druggists will offer you trash variously styled "Capicine," "Capicine," "Capicine" or "Capicine" plasters, prefaced sometimes with the name Brown's or "Brown's." We earnestly caution the public against the whole tribe of them. They are absolutely useless as remedies for disease. To be sure they are cheap, but plain mullin is cheaper and just as efficacious. Ask for Renson's, with the spelling, and look for the "Three Seals" trademark, and the word "Capicine," which is out in the centre of the genuine.

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STRIKERS.

ASSUMING A MUCH MORE AGGRESSIVE ATTITUDE.

The Disturbance at the McCormick Works—Hungarians Shooting at Laborers in Pennsylvania.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Three of the owners and managers of the McCormick reaper works gave an interview to two delegates from the strikers yesterday. The delegates conceded that the trouble in arranging a settlement had arisen from the interference of outsiders. The strikers to the number of about 1,000 appeared in the vicinity of the works this morning and for the first time made a display of violence. The foreman of the works, named Ward, was stopped while driving to the works and during the talk a revolver was drawn, but no shots were fired. He was afterwards permitted to go to the works. Meantime another squad of idle men had stopped the engineer and still another the steam and gas fitters, who were on their way to the works, where they have been kept busy since the place closed, keeping the machinery in order. After a short parley the engineer was allowed to proceed but the other men went home. Police officer Rowan, who had been sent out to the works with a good many other policemen in citizens' clothes, to mix with the crowd and keep order, was accosted by a workman who demanded to know what he was doing. Some words passed and the workman, whose name is Ernest Stoneman, was arrested and locked up. More police were sent to the scene but the crowd in a measure dispersed.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 25.—The socialistic Hungarians caused more trouble in the coke region this morning. A crowd of them assembled at Broadford and marched to Summit, on the Mt. Pleasant branch, forcing every coke-drawer from work along their route. They were nearly all armed and fired numerous shots in order to intimidate the workers. At Summit and the other works the coke-drawers fled, through fear of violence from the mob, and in some cases left their scrapers in the hot ovens, to melt, fearing that if they continued work the tipples and other buildings at the works would be destroyed. The strikers demand an advance of ten cents per oven, instead of the ten per cent recently granted. At Leisening the men requested superintendent Taggart to discharge a man who had worked during a strike. This was refused, and the men all struck this morning.

NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—C. L. Green & Co. in their report on cotton futures says: It was a prostrated, nervous market throughout, with neither side aggressive and a general tendency to seek safety. The bulls unloaded because they could see no encouragement in a longer delay and a great many bears covered throughout in the simple belief that the very excess of the depression prevailing indicated that the downward tendency must be nearing an end. Absolutely nothing of a character to counteract the weak feeling was introduced, however, and the announcement of the failure of a prominent bull concern just before the close brought business almost to a stand and wound the market up in a very uncertain condition.

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