

NEWS AND OBSERVER.

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NO. 93

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.



RACKET STORE

THE BARGAIN HOUSE OF RALEIGH.

If people will think for a moment, common sense will teach them that the merchant who buys goods on time and sells on time must sell his goods higher to cover his losses. All lines of merchandise go through a regular channel of trade. There are distinct profits charged and to each of them an extra ten per cent is added to cover the losses by credit. Count this up: ten per cent by the manufacturer who sell to the jobber, ten per cent by the jobber who sells to the retail merchant and twenty-five per cent by the merchant who sells to you, and you have at the least estimate thirty-five per cent which you have to pay to cover the losses caused by men who never pay. Upon each one of these transactions six per cent can be taken for cash or a total of eighteen per cent, making 48 cts. on the dollar. This is a tax which the consumer has to pay and it must all come from the hard-earned dollars of the laboring masses. Now you can see the difference between the credit and cash systems. This credit plan takes from the producers just about one half what they grow to foot up the bills of the men who never pay. Now how do you like the system? We should think you would get very tired of it. Any system which detracts from the prosperity of the country is a curse to it. The credit system is full of disaster. Get out of it.

The RACKET STORE has all the advantages of having buyers always in the market, with the cash in hand to secure bargains from the disastrous results which come to men who go in debt. Now come to the RACKET STORE, get your goods and save your money. We are just opening some Spring Styles Prints, Choice for 6c; worth 7c. Great bargains in Bleached and Brown Muslins and Notions of all kinds. We are also agents for Butterick's Patterns and Publications. Sheets and Catalogues for Spring Fashions just received. Call and see them and get a catalogue.

VOLNEY PURSELL & CO.

BEWARE

Adulterated Lard

It looks well, but the odor from it when cooking detects it. Examine for yourselves and be sure you are not using it.

CASSARD'S "STAR BRAND" LARD

IS GUARANTEED PURE.

Put up in all styles of packages. Ask your grocer for it and if he hasn't it in stock send your address to B. H. WOODRILL, Raleigh, N. C., and you will be supplied.

G. Cassard & Son,

B. LTIMORE, MD.

Quarry of the Celebrated Star Brand Mild Lard Home and Foreign.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATOR RIDDLEBERGER CREATES A SCENE IN THE SENATE.

A Livid Spat Between Him and the President Pro Tempore.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—SENATE.—The chair laid before the Senate the President's message on the treatment of the Chinese in the West, already published. Referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Everts presented the petitions of the officers and trustees of savings banks of New York State representing 1,165,000 depositors and \$437,000,000 of deposits, praying Congress to stop the coinage of silver dollars. It was referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Riddleberger offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requiring each Senator to report to the Senate his private secretary. In introducing the resolution Mr. Riddleberger said that some men were holding tickets of admission to the Senate floor who would not be admitted to the parlors of gentlemen, if they were known as he knew them. Such tickets were so issued to people who received no pay except admission to the Senate floor, to blackmail gentlemen or to libel them in their newspapers. Mr. Riddleberger said he knew of a case in point. All knew what had been said in the House about Capt. Kead being on the floor of the House. He asked if it were permissible for him (Riddleberger) to state that while Mr. Kead had not been on the floor of the Senate he had had three benches there, two representing Republican newspapers and one a Democratic newspaper, who came to secure information on which to libel Senators. Imagine a man having a ticket to the Senate floor in the pretended capacity of a private secretary to a Senator, which Senator had his own name as his private secretary, who drew pay while the other, the creature, was compensated by the ticket.

After the adoption of the resolution Mr. Everts had recommended and so amended as to have the names sent to the secretary of the Senate.

The education bill was taken up and Mr. Harrison spoke in advocacy of the bill, and in opposition to Mr. Allison's amendment.

Mr. Edmunds moved a substitute for Mr. Allison's amendment, as follows: "And in each State and Territory in which there shall be separate schools for white and colored children the money paid in such a State or Territory shall be apportioned and paid out for the support of such white and colored schools respectively in the proportion that the white and colored children between the ages of 10 and 21 years in such a State or Territory bear to each other, as shown by the census of 1880. The foregoing provision shall not affect the application of a proper proportion of the said money to the support of all the common schools wherein no distinction of race or color shall exist."

After a long debate Mr. Blair expressed his willingness to accept Mr. Edmunds' substitute and it was adopted.

The amendment offered by Mr. Dolph was rejected by a viva voce vote and Mr. Plumb began a speech. While Mr. Plumb was speaking, Mr. Riddleberger rose to a point of order, saying he had called for a division on a vote and called for it in so loud a tone that the President of the Senate could not fail to hear. Mr. Riddleberger was ruled out of order and yielded under protest. After Mr. Plumb had resumed his remarks Mr. Riddleberger again rose and renewed his point of order. The President of the Senate was not observing the rules, Mr. Riddleberger said. The Senator from Kansas (Plumb) was trying to defeat the bill and was allowed to make another speech when the division had been called for. The responsibility was between the Senator from Kansas and the President of the Senate, Mr. Riddleberger had heard it said that whatever he said in the Senate was generally "set upon." He did not care for that, however, since he knew he was right. "I am struggling for the passage of this bill," he said, "and am going to continue that struggle under the rules of the Senate, and you can't take from that desk a book that ought to control you and find within it a rule that justifies your ruling a while ago."

The President pro tempore began to reply, but was interrupted by Mr. Riddleberger.

The chair again said: "The Senator from Virginia will please not interrupt the chair. The Senator did not call for a division or for the yeas and nays, but when the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Plumb) was advancing his argument on the bill, the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Riddleberger) rose and demanded a division. It was too late. The chair says kindly, but firmly, to the Senator from Virginia that he has not sought to discriminate against him in the slightest degree. The Senator is mistaken in that. On the contrary the chair has often done the reverse, and appeals to the Senator from Virginia to withdraw that imputation that the chair had ever discriminated against him or sought to deprive him of his rights. The point of order is overruled."

Mr. Riddleberger—"If the chair will permit, I do not mean to say that the chair has discriminated against me. I mean to say that the chair itself did not comprehend the rule (Roars of laughter.) That is exactly what I meant to say."

After further remarks the yeas and nays were ordered on Mr. Dolph's amendment on which a viva voce vote had been taken, and pending the call the Senate went into executive session. When the doors were reopened the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The speaker laid before the house a

message from the President on the Chinese troubles, which was read by the clerk. Referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, from the committee on ways and means, reported bills extending the provisions of the act for the immediate transportation of dutiable goods to Portsmouth, Omaha, Key West and Tampa. House calendar.

Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, from the committee on agriculture, reported a bill to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States. Committee of the whole.

The House consumed the morning hour in committee of the whole in the consideration of a bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to carry on the tests of iron, steel and other structural matters. Pending action the committee rose and the House again went into committee, on the pension appropriation bill.

Mr. Butler resumed his speech, begun yesterday, and continued in the same vein as yesterday; a general range of political subjects, without much reference to the bill under discussion.

Mr. Norwood, of Georgia, made a satirical and ironical speech in reply to that delivered by Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, some days since, ridiculing that gentleman's profession of friendship for the South but expressing his admiration for the manner in which he had declaimed the old story which was as well known to the country, as "the boy stood on the burning deck," or "Mary had a little lamb." (Laughter.) The gentleman had made his speech while the Union men and the ex-Confederates had been marching about, without a single struggle, to do justice to the survivors of the Union army. Then the gentleman had stepped forward, arrested the column, and smiling upon the Confederates as gently as Brutus had smiled upon Caesar when he had invited him to take a rest at the foot of Pompey's column, had proceeded to address them in a persuasive strain, ending his speech with the declaration that he would rather spend an eternity in hell with them than an eternity in heaven with a Northern copperhead. Speaking for himself, while he returned his profoundest acknowledgments to the gentleman from Iowa for the offer of his society, if he should be so unfortunate as to get on the wrong road and join the gentleman down below, yet he entered his most solemn and vigorous protest against accepting his delicate companionship, for he was persuaded that no engagement, however pressing, would prevent the gentleman from arresting the column and mounting a red-hot stump insisting that it should listen to him preaching the same old piece of political law. The conclusion at which he (Norwood) had arrived upon hearing the gentleman's speech was that the gentleman was afflicted with a disease common to public men, known as the "Vox populi." When this disease became acute it was called cerebro-phosphatosis and this was what afflicted the gentleman.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Ky., guided the discussion away from the channels of politics, into which it had flowed, and brought it back to the consideration of the general question of the pension system. He expressed himself in favor of liberal pensions and thought that it should always be the policy of the republic to pay generous pensions, but there must be some economy and statesmanlike considerations both as to persons and amounts. It was not a matter of sentiment which must decide the rate, but a matter of wise calculation. He closed his speech with an eloquent peroration descriptive of the beautiful cemetery at Lexington, which contained the graves of fathers and sons and brothers who had fallen in opposing ranks in the terrible struggle of war, and of the peaceful lives of the descendants of those men who though they had been divided in a sense of duty, had never been divided in their love. "As an American representative," he said, "of American questions, loving the American people, deploring that this is a paternal government, denying that taxes should be wrung from the people, except from necessity, I shall vote on my own convictions, treating with contempt any effort to intimidate or any purpose to misconstruct." (Loud applause on the Democratic side.)

Pending further action the committee rose. Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, reported the army appropriation bill from the military committee and it was referred to the committee of the whole. Adjourned.

A Fire Destroys Much Cotton.

New York, March 3.—A fire that broke out at midnight on the cotton-laden barges, George W. Dale and Charles Whitney, lying at the National steamship company's dock in North river, did \$25,000 damage to cotton and the boats are damaged about \$5,000. The cotton came from the Charleston steamship dock and was consigned to the Guion line. It is owned by a number of shippers and was insured in various marine companies.

The Lynchburg Strike Adjusted.

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 3.—The strike at the Old Dominion iron and nail works in this city has been amicably adjusted by the committees of the Knights of Labor and stockholders. The men go to work today at the old wages.

Washington Note.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate today confirmed L. W. Bethel to be U. S. attorney for the southern district of Florida.

The acting controller of the currency today authorized the First National bank of St. Augustine, Florida, to begin business, with a capital of \$50,000.

The Capital Club.

EDITOR NEWS AND OBSERVER: I see in your issue of yesterday an article in defense of the Capital club of this city, signed by "a member of the club." No one objects to any one defending the club, especially the printing department, for if anything favorable to it can be said, the community would like for the club to vindicate itself. But your correspondent closes with the following statement:

"This publication seems necessary because of certain other publications grossly misrepresenting the objects and purposes of the club and its probable and actual effects in this community. The writers thereof, from their calling, should have been especially careful, in dealing with other men's matters, to be certain of their facts. Yet, nevertheless, they have spoken of their neighbors in a manner which shows them to have been either grossly misinformed or willfully blind as to matters of fact. Out of large charity, we accept the former solution."

It may be added that the Capital club has no reason to avoid a just and temperate discussion of its merits, and that it embraces amongst its members many who can give a lesson in Christian courtesy and charity to those who should be, themselves, examples of those virtues.

Now, all who are conversant with the facts know that your correspondent, in the above, is striking at the editor of the Christian Advocate and the editor of the Christian Star, though he has not the manliness to say so; and is either afraid, or ashamed, or is too modest to sign his name to what he writes. "Out of large charity" we will say he was too modest to sign his name. He makes a grave charge against these two editors. True, he says they were "grossly misinformed," but it takes "large charity" to pen this palliation. It is very easy for one to make a statement, especially when he signs no responsible name to it. Let us see if his statements are correct. The gross misrepresentations which the Christian Advocate made (I leave the Christian Star to take care of itself, as it is amply able to do), were as follows:

"We see from the proceedings of the board of aldermen that the 'Capital Club,' of this city, has been granted a license to retail liquor. In other words, a club, composed of many of the leading and influential citizens of Raleigh, has opened a respectable (?) grog-shop in Raleigh. We regret to see this. We are sorry to know that some of our best citizens are helping to run this grog-shop. It will be the starting point to ruin of many a young man. It will be a feeder to the more degraded rum-shops, and will make many a parent's and wife's heart ache. It will be a curse to Raleigh. Every good man is bound to disapprove it. No matter who goes there. If the President and the Governor and all the elite visit it, it only makes it that much more a curse. May God deliver us from all grog-shops, more especially from those that have about them the air of respectability.—Christian Advocate, Feb. 10th.

We will state, as a matter of fact, that the club will not sell liquor to just anybody and everybody. The drinking establishment is for the special benefit of the members and their guests only. This may seem the matter in the eyes of some. It does not in ours.—Christian Advocate, Feb. 17th.

In a subsequent issue the Advocate stated, in answer to an inquiry from a correspondent, that there was not a single Methodist in the club, and stated why some Methodists, and members of other churches, who thought of joining, did not, namely: because they didn't approve the bar-room, or drinking department.

Now, the above are the so-called misrepresentations of the Capital club that the Christian Advocate made. Why didn't your correspondent give them and show them to be incorrect? Instead of going into personal matters, for we have no personal feeling in the matter, and will not be led into personalities, let us see if the statements made by the Christian Advocate are misrepresentations. In the first place the Advocate says the club was granted license to retail liquor. Your paper so published, Mr. Editor, and that made the item public property. The Advocate then goes on to say that this means simply "a club, composed of many of the leading and influential citizens of Raleigh, has opened a respectable (?) grog-shop in Raleigh"; and, for fear this statement might be misleading, in a subsequent issue the Advocate said, "The drinking establishment is for the special benefit of the members and their guests only." Are these statements true? Your correspondent says one can have "his glass of wine and stronger drink," and you published that they had license to retail liquors. Now, what is a grog-shop? Mr. Webster says it is "A shop where grog and other spirituous liquors are retailed." And is the club not trying to make it respectable? The Advocate's interjection expresses doubt as to whether a grog-shop can be made respectable. Now, wherein is the "gross misrepresentation" in the above? Again, the Advocate says it is sorry that some of our best citizens are helping to run this "shop where grog and other spirituous liquors are retailed." Your correspondent says the club "embraces among its members many who can give a lesson in Christian courtesy and charity to those who should be, themselves, examples of those virtues." If this be true, and we do not doubt it, is the Advocate's statement not true in reference to some of our best citizens?

The Advocate further says it will be the starting point to ruin of many a young man. Is this true? Will not some young men drink at the club who would not go to bar-rooms of the city to get it, and does not any who has studied the subject know that the first drink is the starting-point to ruin? Young men

are much more apt to think that they can drink without danger in a place where it is more respectable and where these so-called safe-guards are around it. Thus they are deceived, and when a young man begins to drink it is only a question of time, in most cases, when it will end in his ruin. And if this be true, if moderate drinking leads finally to drunkenness, and the club will not allow drunkenness in their house, will it not drive those who do eventually get drunk to the more degraded rum-shops, and thus become a feeder to them? Time and observation will prove this statement of the Advocate to be too sadly true.

And if the above statements be true, and we think they are, then all the others made by the Advocate are true. It will make many a woman's heart ache—aye, it has, no doubt, already made some hearts ache. We met a gentleman the other day from a city where they have tried these clubs. He had just read our statement. He said: "You are right. We have two clubs in our city, and they are a curse to the young men." These clubs have been in existence in other cities in the United States for years. Their work has been observed by some of the wisest and best men in the land, and the testimony that comes from some of those who are in a position to know is in accord with the statements made by the Advocate.

And, just here, we are reminded of another evil that attends the club. It has a tendency to rob the home of what every married man owes to his wife and children, namely: his presence, when possible, at the evening hour. When the cares of the day are laid aside, and the little ones are asleep, and the father has been away in his business all day, and the mother, for the first time since early morning, has the opportunity for a quiet hour with him whom she loves, and has the family room all tidy and neat, she longs for the companionship of her husband. From early morning she has been alone with the children and the servants, she has kissed away many little bumps and heart-aches and answered a thousand and one calls for the children, has made her husband's choice desert, and at night-fall has safely tucked the tired little ones in bed and has "his slippers" and dressing-gown ready. Surely the wife deserves a little of her husband's time now, and will get it. He comes home, eats his supper, takes his hat and is off to the club; and there sits the wife, whom he has promised to cherish, all alone by the fireside, longing for the companionship of him whose duty it is to give it. I do not say that any of the estimable gentlemen, who are members of the "Capital Club," would rob one of their homes of its due; but I do fear there is a tendency and a temptation to do this; for, as an old negro preacher in the penitentiary told to me when asked how he came to be there, "Boss, you know de angels fall."

Your correspondent says, in substance, that "treating" is not allowed. Here is what he says:

"But he cannot invite any member to join him in drinking or eating or smoking. All treating is strictly prohibited, as is also all gambling or betting of any kind."

Is this correct? Here is what the by-laws say about it:

"There shall be no treating whatever between members while in the club rooms. This shall not apply when one member is invited by another member to an entertainment given by him to an invited guest. And members can be entertained by each other on special invitation extended the day before."

Now, Mr. Editor, didn't your correspondent misrepresent the club? I will not say grossly, or willfully. It seems that a member can take any invited guest and "treat" him, and if an "invited guest" is present he can "treat" members too, or by giving one day's notice beforehand, they can "entertain" each other. A gentleman, from a neighboring town, comes to Raleigh. He has been sadly addicted to drink, but is making an honest effort to quit it. A member of the club invites him to visit it. It is a nice, social place. No danger there, not a bit of it! He is social, wants to be in nice, genteel company, and goes. He is delighted. He is asked to take refreshments. Of course he will. (His "appetite spurs him," and he has his "glass of wine and stronger drink," and is afterwards seen on the streets intoxicated. Will your correspondent say such a thing will not happen? Aye, will he affirm that it has not happened already? He had better get the facts more accurately than he has given the facts about treating, before he does so affirm.

Now, Mr. Editor, if I had consulted my personal feelings or preferences, I would not have criticized the club at all, not because I consider it beyond the pale of criticism, for all social evil is a proper subject of criticism, but because many of the members of the club are gentlemen whom I esteem highly, some of them my warm personal friends, and it is not pleasant to censure and condemn anything they do. Of course I knew they would disapprove of my criticism. Some of them do not see the evil as I do. Some of them, as your correspondent states, wanted to exclude the liquor. They, no doubt, feared the evil results. I do not profess to be better than many members of the club, I am not as good as some of them, it may be; but standing in my place as a journalist, at the helm of a religious paper, and seeing what I conceived to be a dangerous evil right across the street from my office, I felt it my duty to lift the voice of warning to my readers, and I did so. It was not only my privilege, but my duty. I did not shoot from behind an ambush, I did it in an open, manly way; and I am responsible for that, and for this. Yours truly,

F. L. RICE.

A BIG FAILURE

A BOSTON FIRM MAKES A \$600,000 FLURRY.

The Assets Represented as Approximating the Liabilities.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A Boston special to the Post says: F. W. Nickerson & Co., large importers, West India traders and commission merchants, who have been in business between forty and fifty years, announced their failure today, assigning to Jos. B. Russell, their confidential employe. Their liabilities are \$600,000, direct and indirect, and their nominal assets are good. The firm is agent of the Boston & Savannah steamship company, which is not affected at all. The Eastern steamship line, running to points in the provinces, is owned in great part by the firm, and is therefore affected by the failure. The cause of the assignment is the general dullness of the business in which the firm is engaged. The firm is composed of Frank W. Nickerson, Alfred A. Nickerson and E. C. Crosby.

AN ATTEMPTED FREEZE-OUT.

The Knights of Labor Proscribed.

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 3.—There is great excitement here over the dismissal of a big force of Knights of Labor from the East street Champion reaper works. The workmen claim that the number discharged will reach 600 or 700. Six lodges of Knights of Labor held meetings to discuss the situation last night, but took no definite action. The foremen in the works, it is said, went through the shops yesterday and asked every man if he was of the Knights of Labor. His answer was recorded opposite his name. When the time came for quitting work those who had admitted belonging to the Knights of Labor were either paid off at once or told to call today and get their money. This action came like a bombshell to the men and the greatest excitement prevailed.

Collector Hodden Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Among the confirmations made by the Senate today, from which the injunction of secrecy was not removed, was that of collector Hodden, of New York. The nomination of the postmaster at Hamburg, Iowa, a "suspension" case, was reached and the papers upon which the late incumbent was suspended were laid before the Senate and read. They were voluminous and the charges are said to have been trivial in their nature. The case went over. A resolution from the commerce committee, calling for the papers in the case of the suspended collector at San Francisco, was adopted.

The army appropriation bill reported to the House today appropriates \$23,887,588, nearly \$1,000,000 less than the estimates called for. The appropriation for the current year amounts to \$24,429,052.

New York Cotton Futures.

NEW YORK, March 3.—C. L. Green & Co.'s report on cotton futures says: Surprised by the strength developed at Liverpool and further stimulated by the upward turn on contracts at New Orleans, the bears have been very nervous all day, leading to a liberal business and a sharp advance of 18a19 points. Covering was general, but was especially noticeable on the near months, and many of the orders indicated that the South was re-investing against the recent unloading. Two or three prominent local operators have been constant and liberal sellers from the opening to the close, but the market appeared to absorb all they had to offer and left off steady.

Fire at the Raleigh & Gaston Depot.

At a point just south of the R. & G. railroad shops and on the railway track west of the car shed, stands a two-story brick building with iron shutters and metal roof, used as a storehouse. Yesterday morning about 6 o'clock watchman Davis saw white smoke pouring through the roof. He gave the fire alarm. The employes speedily gathered and a stream of water was turned on from a plug at the side of the burning building. A messenger was sent to the city hall and the fire alarm was rung a few minutes after 6 o'clock. The Rescue, Chemical and Victor engines went to the scene, and all aided the R. & G. fire department. The fire burned fiercely, but was by excellent work confined to the building, though the oil house was only a few feet away. In the storehouse were hundreds of articles, everything in fact in use by the company from rolls of velvet to conductors' lanterns. The fire was finally extinguished. Only the floors were burned out and the roof charred. The walls were not injured. The loss is a little difficult to estimate. Water and smoke did much of the damage. Many articles appear damaged, which when cleaned will be as good as ever. The loss will probably be something like \$1,000. Employees were at once set at work picking metal articles out of the debris. Some articles were saved in an uninjured condition. The fences near by were adorned with hundreds of yards of velvet and plush, hung out to dry. The arrangements for extinguishing fire at the depot are good. Water mains are laid all through the yards. A steam pump in the engine room always has fifty pounds of steam on. There was an ample supply of water yesterday.

Danville's Tobacco Sales.

DANVILLE, Va., March 3.—The tobacco sales in Danville for February amounted to 4,286,015 pounds, valued at \$453,442.

CHOCOLATES AND COCOA.—Baker's Chocolate, Breakfast Cocoa, Broma, Rees-ott Des Arabes, Sweet Chocolate, &c.

K. J. HARRIS.

Blaine's Estimates.

From Mr. Blaine's Second Volume of "Twenty Years in Congress," just issued.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

"If Mr. Stephens had maintained his original devotion to the national idea a noble career lay before him; but when he drifted from his moorings of loyalty to the union he surrendered the position that could have given him fame. He was rewarded with the second office in the Confederacy—which may be taken as the measure of his importance to the secession cause, according to the estimate of the original conspirators against the Union. Mr. Stephens was physically a shattered man when he resumed his seat in Congress, but the activity of his mind was unabated. With all their disposition to look upon him as an illustrious statesman, it must be frankly confessed that he made little impression upon the new generation of public men. Instead of the admiration which his speeches were once said to have elicited in the House, the wonder now grew that he ever could have been considered an oracle or a leader. He had been dominated in the crisis of his career by the superior will and greater ability of Robert Toombs, and he now appeared merely as a relic of the past in a representative assembly in which his voice was said to have been once potential."

Samuel J. Tilden.

"Mr. Tilden has been the subject of vehement and contradictory judgments. His friends have well nigh canonized him as representing the highest type of public virtue; his foes have painted him as an adept in craft and intrigue. His partisans have held him up as the evangel of a new and purer dispensation; his opponents declare that his ability is marred by selfishness and characterized by cunning. His followers have exalted him as the ablest and most high-minded statesman of the times; his critics have described him as a most artful, astute and unscrupulous politician. The truth doubtless lies between the two extremes. Adroit, ingenious and wary, skillful in judgment and vigorous in action, taciturn and mysterious as a rule and yet singularly open and frank on occasions, resting on the old traditions, yet leading in new pathways, surprising in the force of his blows, and yet leaving a sense of reserved power, Mr. Tilden unquestionably ranks among the greatest masters of political management that our day has seen."

Gen. Hancock's Successor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The President today nominated Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry to be major general to succeed Hancock, and Joshua T. Child, of Missouri, to be minister resident and consular general of the United States to Siam.

The Fitz John Porter bill will be reported back to the Senate as soon as the majority and minority reports can be prepared. Senators Cameron and Sewell join with the Democratic members of the military committee in the majority report in favor of the unamended House bill. The division was 6 to 4.

The Jacksonville Times-Union states as a fact that before the recent cold snap several of the orange growers of Columbia county buried thousands of oranges in the sand and kept them there for a month, and that when they were dug up they were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. It says that boxes of these oranges were received by the Jacksonville fruit exchange Friday last, and were found to be untouched by the cold.

Mild, soothing and healing is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

The President overwhelms the Senate.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE

Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, in Pulmonary Affections and Scrofulous Diseases.

Dr. J. M. Lang, New York, says: "I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion and used it in my family and an greatly pleased with it. Have found it very serviceable in scrofulous diseases and pulmonary affections."

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.

Twelve Governors are said to have given their approval thus far to the movement looking to the permanent addition of another to our national holidays—the anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus.

25¢ A BOTTLE SALVATION OIL

The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain will relieve more quickly than any other Oil. It is a certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, Swellings, Stomachache, Colic, Cholera, Diarrhoea, and all the ailments of the human system. It is a certain cure for all the ailments of the human system. It is a certain cure for all the ailments of the human system. It is a certain cure for all the ailments of the human system.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

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