

News AND OBSERVER.

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RALEIGH N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1886.

NO. 94

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.

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 boys, 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 the STAR BRAND LARD.

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. WOODBERRY, Raleigh, N. C., and it will be supplied.

G. Cassard & Son, Curers of the Celebrated Star Brand Mild Cured Hams and Breakfast Bacon.

NORTH CAROLINA GRANITES AND SANDSTONES.

P. Linehan & Co, 400 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

Are prepared to make contracts on the most favorable terms for supplying Granite and Sandstone of the Best Quality in any Quantity desired. Quarries at Henderson and Wadesboro, N. C. Ample facilities for handling and making quick shipments to any point, either by rail or water.

NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

—Congressman Springer describes the prevailing fashion of evening dress for women as the "low-and-behold style."

—M. Pasteur has announced that his system of inoculation proved successful in 825 cases of persons bitten by mad dogs.

—A remarkable fact developed by the recent cold snap in Florida—the sweet orange trees stand the cold better than the sour ones.

—Russia's finances are in very bad shape again—so bad, in fact, that we may expect shortly to hear that Russia is about to go to war.

—General Longstreet is said to be about to go to Washington to force a settlement by the government of his accounts as United States marshal.

—The news from Paris is that Prince Plon-Plon has issued another manifesto. Plon-Plon is apparently the George Francis Train of Europe.

—Ex-Speaker Randall on March 4 will have been in Congress for twenty-three years. Thirty-two years ago he was elected to the Philadelphia city council.

—The judiciary committee of the House has agreed to an adverse report upon the Senate bill providing for an increase of the salaries of the judges of the United States district courts to \$5,000 per annum.

—A company of Brooklyn amateurs are going to give a theatrical performance for the benefit of a home for consumptives. Appropriately enough, the play they have selected for representation is "The Iron Chest."

—The Primrose League, composed of English ladies who wish to exert what ever political influence they may possess in the furtherance of conservative principles, has reached the imposing strength of 320,000 members.

—The Georgia Phosphate Company is now thoroughly organized, with a paid-up capital of \$100,000, and owns 1,200 acres of rich phosphate deposits situated at the head-waters of the Little Satilla river. Operations will begin in a few weeks.

—The Hon. H. W. Hilliard has been requested by the supreme court of Georgia to deliver before that court an address on the late Robert Toombs. Mr. Hilliard has accepted and he will deliver an address on the 4th of March. Gen. Toombs, Alexander Stephens and Mr. Hilliard entered Congress and were sworn in on the same day.

—A statement has been published to the effect that a cabinet crisis is impending, owing to the hostility of Secretaries Whitney and Manning towards Attorney-General Garland, and their fixed determination to get him out of the cabinet. But Secretary Whitney now says to a reporter: "You can deny the story, for there is not one word of truth in it, in any form, shape or description."

—T. D. Curtis, of Syracuse, says there are 16,000,000 cows in the United States. The money value of their yearly product is \$1,000,000,000, and the total cost of the land and plant necessary for their support \$3,800,000,000. Last year 60,000,000 pounds of imitation butter were sold from a capital of \$2,000,000. This is hurting the dairy interests.

—The current issue of Harper's Bazar says fine French cashmeres are largely imported by first-class merchants, and will be used in combination with the new sheer fabrics that are striped all over with plush or with velvet. The softest dull colors are seen in these cashmeres, but most prominent are the bronze and moss green shades and all over and beige tints. To combine green and beige is one of the fancies for spring dresses that have already declared themselves in certain fabrics; for instance the basque and drapery of bronze green cashmeres, with a vest and panels or skirt front of ocre canvas, with lengthwise stripes of bronze plush in groups, or else with cross stripes of plush in graduated widths, quite broad across the foot, and becoming the merest line near the belt. Beige cashmeres, when used for the basque and draperies, is associated with a similar sheer fabric of ocre ground, on which are brown plush stripes, or else a group of stripes of different colors forming one wide stripe, such as porcelain blue, chardon, brogue, green, brown and myrtle green.

—Scribner's Monthly says it is a common complaint that the farm and farm life are not appreciated by our people. We long for the more elegant pursuits, or the ways and fashions of the town. But the farmer has the most sane and natural occupation, and ought to find life sweeter if less highly seasoned than any other. He alone, strictly speaking, has a home. How can a man take root and thrive without land? He writes his history upon his field. How many ties, how many resources he has! His friendship with his cattle, his team, his dog and his trees; the satisfaction in his growing crops, in his improved fields; his intimacy with nature, bird and beast; and with the quickening elemental forces; his co-operation with the cloud, the seasons, heat, wind, rain and frost. Nothing will take the various social distempers which the city and artificial life breed out of a man like farming—like direct and loving contact with the soil. It draws out the poison. It humbles him, teaches him patience and reverence and restores the proper tone to his system. Owing to the farm, make much of it, put yourself into it, bestow your heart and your brain upon it, so that it shall savor of you and radiate your virtues after your day's work is done.

Foreign News.

LONDON, March 4.—The government has telegraphed authority to Lord Dufferin to definitely annex Barmah.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE SENATE DEVOTES ALL ITS TIME TO THE BLAIR BILL.

Mr. Gibson Takes the Strongest Possible Ground in its Favor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—SENATE.—Mr. Sewall, from the committee on library, reported favorably a joint resolution accepting from William H. Vanderbilt and Julia Dent Grant objects of value and art presented by foreign governments to the late General U. S. Grant.

On the suggestion of Mr. Ingalls, it was changed to the form of a bill. On the suggestion of Mr. Logan, it was also changed so that the name of Mrs. Grant should precede that of Vanderbilt. Mr. Logan said he thought that would be the more appropriate order. The bill then passed.

Mr. Sewall, from the committee on military affairs, reported favorably the House bill for the relief of Gen. Fitz-John Porter, with a report giving the views of the majority of the committee. Mr. Sewall added that Mr. Logan would, later, submit the views of the minority. Mr. Riddleberger said that some remarks of his yesterday had been construed to be offensive personally to some Senators and especially to the Senator from North Carolina. If anything that could be so construed was printed in the Record he would be glad to erase it before the revised edition of the Record was printed. His only object had been to protest against the admission of professional lobbyists to the floor of the Senate; men who came to persuade Senators and if they could not persuade Senators then to abuse them and blackguard them. He had meant no offense to a Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. Van Wyck attempted to get up the bill increasing the pension of widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers, but allowed Senators to proceed with the education bill. The education bill was taken up. The yeas and nays were taken on Mr. Dolph's amendment, offered yesterday, and resulted yeas 17, nays 28; so the amendment was rejected. (It was upon this amendment that Mr. Riddleberger raised his point of order yesterday.) Mr. Logan moved his amendment, already suggested, increasing the appropriation to a total amount of \$186,000,000 in ten years, apportioned in a similar ratio to the present bill. The amendment was defeated after a long debate.

Mr. Gibson favored the bill. Having spoken fully on it at the last session, he said, he would now make no argument, but a brief statement. "While it has been demonstrated," Mr. Gibson said, "that Congress possesses the power under the constitution to make a grant of the proceeds arising from the sale of public lands or the public lands themselves, however acquired, and may make a grant of public moneys from the treasury, however derived, in aid of education in a State, I must confess it is a power, like that to declare war, so liable to abuse that I would not resort to it with a purpose to establish an undeviating, unlimited policy, and would exercise it only under the stress and pressure of the most urgent, exceptional and extraordinary circumstances. Justification for its exercise at this time grows out of the most calamitous and stupendous transaction of our century, the war between enlightened and powerful Commonwealths of the American Union, lasting, it is true, only four years, yet marked by a sacrifice of property and life, and followed by political and social revolutions without parallel in the history of civilized men. The North that emerged triumphant from the conflict is not in all respects the North which entered into it. Material changes have taken place in the vital conditions of society, resulting in the disappearance of the old, simple ways of living and the creation of class, on one hand, which possesses more concentrated wealth and power than any order of nobility in any nation of Europe and exercises more extensive authority over the occupations of the people than the Federal government itself, and on the other hand, another class, depending upon their daily labor for their daily bread and separated from the former class by a deep and widening chasm. Without meaning to exaggerate the evils liable to grow from the disproportionate distribution of wealth, it would have to be admitted that education was indispensable for the welfare of a people's government, indispensable for the solution of problems involved in the relations of the citizen to the State and the limitation on corporations. The people will be enabled to govern themselves with universal suffrage by means of universal education; or sooner or later they will be governed, as in all the most powerful nations of Europe, by permanent class distinctions with special privileges, backed by standing armies. Our own country is the only exception to this rule among the great and rich nations. Let us invoke any influence and agency before the population becomes too dense and unwieldy, in favor of popular rights and education as the surest safeguard of a republican government. Better an intelligent ballot than the bayonet; better co-operation and good understanding than measures of repression. The South of today is not in all respects the South as she stood before the world twenty-five years ago. Never was the discomfiture and ruin of a country more complete. The exhaustion of Prussia under Frederick, or of France under Napoleon, was not more thorough. Succeeding her military overthrows, she witnessed all her local institutions, industrial, financial, educational and religious, shattered and pulverized; their very foundations torn up and destroyed; a complete despoliation; and her

political rehabilitation committed chiefly to her former negro slaves, elevated not only to be free men, but enfranchised and entrusted with political control. The conditions referred to warranted the legislation of this bill, as a temporary expedient to meet a great public exigency. The aid offered should be regarded not as daily bread, but as medicine for a grave national disorder.

Mr. Logan, to test, as he said what the friends of education meant, moved an amendment appropriating \$20,000,000 in building school-houses in communities of sparse population, among people who would find it comparatively difficult to erect school-houses. This amendment was adopted after a debate which consumed the remainder of the day's session. In its course Mr. Van Wyck said the voting of the colored man of the South was nauseating to the whites. Would these white people be any better satisfied with the negroes voting when they should become educated? He appealed to the Senator from South Carolina (Hampton) for information.

Mr. Hampton said he, personally, was not obnoxious to the criticism made by Mr. Van Wyck, for he (Hampton) could claim that he was the first man in the South after the war, and he believed the first man in America, that proposed to give the negro the right to vote, and he did that immediately after the war.

Mr. Van Wyck was proud to hear that, but asked "Did the white men of South Carolina follow your example in this direction? Did the people of Mississippi follow your example? There was the misfortune. There had been a leader with the right impulse, but the followers were rebellious as of old." (Laughter.)

Mr. Voorhees said the Senator from South Carolina (Hampton) was too modest to say what he (Voorhees) would say; that the people of South Carolina had so far followed that distinguished Senator as to make him Governor of that State in a way that "stuck"; and the negroes had made him such a Governor.

Mr. Van Wyck was glad that, too, and glad to know that Mr. Hampton was bold enough and brave enough to stand up in advance and advocate the principle that became so important a feature of the constitution. Mr. Van Wyck disclaimed any unkindness in his remarks.

Mr. Logan's amendment provides for \$20,000,000 to aid in the building of schoolhouses in localities where the population is sparse; not more than one-half of the expense of a building to come from the fund and not more than \$150 in any event.

The speaker laid before the House a communication from the secretary of war, recommending an appropriation for extra duty pay to enlisted men employed at Fort Monroe. Referred.

Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, from the committee on commerce, presented the views of the minority on the bill to incorporate the Atlantic & Pacific ship railroad company. Committee of the whole. The minority, after detailing the objections which they have to the bill, say: "We regard this proposition as one granting a subsidy that may and probably will take from the public treasury \$37,500,000 for the benefit of a private corporation located and to be operated exclusively in a foreign country, without any corresponding benefit to our country or people."

In the morning hour the House passed a bill for a public building at Asheville, N. C., at a cost not exceeding \$30,000, and for a public building at Savannah, Ga., at a cost not exceeding \$200,000.

On motion of Mr. Randall further debate on the pension bill was limited to three hours. The debate was almost entirely political, with only incidental and occasional references to the pending pension bill. Mr. Cabell, of Va., depreciated the slur which he said had been cast upon Southern members by the gentleman from Iowa (Henderson.) He had been a Confederate, but when he surrendered, he had surrendered in good faith and renewed an honest devotion to the Union of the States and the constitution of the country and whatever he might intimate, he was as true and loyal today to the Union of States and the constitution as the man who sat in the White House or as the man who in an unmanly way made an innuendo to the contrary. But as long as he was a Representative he would vote as he thought proper and as his conscience dictated. Standing behind the widow, some gentlemen assailed the Southern members for their votes. Why not come in an honest way and say that the South must bear the expense of pensions, and not come in an unmanly way and thrust continually in its face and say "We are your friends and we love you, but you caused this debt to be put on the country and we mean to make you pay it." That was the true inwardness of all this talk and it exhibited a want of manliness for men to assail others whom they supposed to be helpless and unable to say anything in return for unkind, ungenerous and unmanly remarks. The gentleman from Ohio (Butterworth) had gone out of his way to tell the Southern people how wicked they were. Gentlemen who undertook to talk about affairs in the South gained their information from a miserable set of vampires and vermin, that had fallen upon the South after the war with a more blighting effect than the locusts and lice of Egypt. This stuff was brought up from the South by those creatures who were so miserable that they had been speared up by the North and had settled on the South. He wondered what these creatures had been made for, unless God in His wisdom, in order to show what a miserable thing He could make, had created the carpet-bagger and put him down in the Southern States. The gentleman had talked

about ballot-box stuffing and then demonstrated by his own speech if there was corruption and villainy and iniquity shown in an election in any country on earth, it was in the State of Ohio, and in the city of Cincinnati, of which the gentleman was so proud.

After short speeches by Messrs. Springer, Burrows, Hammond and others, Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, took the floor and again attacked Southern Democrats, saying he had no apologies for anything contained in his previous speech. Some of his former utterances, which had been most criticized and answered, he now repeated and he closed the debate, he said, as he had begun it, without one rancorous feeling in his heart. In the course of his speech Mr. Henderson was frequently interrupted by the applause of his party colleagues. Mr. Warner, of Ohio, replied to an attack upon him by Mr. Grosvenor and in turn assailed Mr. Grosvenor.

After further debate the committee rose and reported the bill to the House. Mr. Townsend, who had charge of the bill, took the floor, but expressed his desire of yielding to a motion to adjourn, as he might wish to make some remarks on the bill tomorrow. The House would not listen to this idea and cries of "vote!" "vote!" came from all sides. Mr. Townsend stood his ground and declared that the yeas and nays must be taken on the bill. A roll-call, he said, would demonstrate that the inflammatory and unjust speeches made on the other side were unequalled for a waste of valuable time. He went into an argument to show that the charge that commissioner Dudley had turned the pension bureau into a partisan machine was true and read from affidavits and letters on file in the pension bureau, relating to the Cincinnati election of 1884, to show that soldiers had been promised pensions and pensioners had been promised increased pensions by officials of the pension office, if they would vote the Republican ticket.

Mr. Randall moved the previous question, which was the order. The yeas and nays were taken and the bill was passed; yeas 241, nays 1. Mr. Bennett, of N. C., cast the only dissenting vote. Mr. Randall moved to reconsider the vote and table that motion, but Mr. Reed interposed with an amendment to strike out the last three words in the title and upon this motion he proceeded to reply to Mr. Townsend and more particularly to the attack on commissioner Black for furnishing to individual members for partisan uses documents from the official archives of his bureaus. In the course of the further debate which this attack created it appeared that the letters and affidavits read by Mr. Townsend were not a part of the official records of the pension bureau, but had been gathered by commissioner Black outside of the line of his official duty. Mr. Reid withdrew his amendment and the motion to reconsider and lay on the table prevailed without further objection. Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, said that in the heat of debate he used language towards Mr. Warner which he wished to have omitted from the Record. Mr. Warner said he desired to withdraw any objectionable language which he might have used.

Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, from the committee on appropriations, reported the District of Columbia appropriation bill and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

The speaker announced the special committee to investigate the facts concerning the ownership of the Pan-Electric telephone stock by certain public officials, as follows: Boyle, Oats, Eden, Hall, Hale, Ranney, Millard, Hanback and Moffatt. The House, at 1:45, adjourned.

Chinese Leaving California. EL PASO, Tex., March 4.—In the last few days a large number of Chinese from California have passed through El Paso on their way to New Orleans and Texas cities. Many of them are also heading in territorial towns of New Mexico and Arizona. San Francisco is represented as swarming with Mongolians who have been driven out of Oregon and Washington Territory and the pressure, it is claimed, is being relieved by the Six Companies shipping them East where the antagonism against the Chinese is not so strong as on the Pacific slope. This influx, however, into the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico has aroused latent antagonism there and anti-Chinese leagues have already been organized at Socorro and other towns in New Mexico, and at Tucson and Tombstone, Arizona, which places are suffering from the heavy increase in their Chinese population and which may lead to their violent eviction, as was recently the case in Washington territory.

New York Cotton Futures. NEW YORK, March 4.—C. L. Green & Co.'s report on cotton futures says: "The 'bull feeling' continues rampant, with another advance of about 1c made, business showing up full and market closing firm at nearly the highest rates of the day. Some of the large operators have continued steady and free sellers, and there has been a considerable amount of realizing, but the offerings did not stem the tide of the demand and were readily exhausted with only a few temporary reactions. New Orleans has been a large buyer to cover, and materially assisted the improvement abroad. Liverpool shows a somewhat responsive feeling, but the continent follows slowly and indifferently and keeps bids well below the purity of our market."

Fortune Favors a Poor Woman. ANNIE SMITH, colored, cook and washer, residing at 113 Liberty street, was the lucky holder of one-fifth of the tickets on the Louisiana State Lottery which drew the capital prize of \$75,000 on Tuesday, Feb. 9. She was seen at the office of the company yesterday noon, and gave the following facts relative to the good fortune which has befallen her in a quiet way, devoid of the least excitement, she said in substance:

"My name is Annie Smith. I am 40 years of age and a widow. My place of nativity is Monroe, La. I came here to live about five years ago, since when I have been earning my living by cooking and washing. On Wednesday, Feb. 3, my attention was attracted to a ticket in the monthly drawing bearing the numbers 57,705. The combination pleased me and concluding to try my luck on it, I made purchase of one-fifth of the ticket for which I paid the sum of \$1. This morning, Feb. 10, I called at the office of the company to learn the result of my venture, and to my great astonishment and delight, was told that I had won \$15,000." Hereupon the fortunate woman exhibited the winning ticket to the reporter, and said: "Sir, that is all what I knew to say, except to express most fervent thanks for the blessing that has come upon me."

She was congratulated by the reporter and by everyone in the office, and advised to take good care of her money. She requested a check for the amount on the New Orleans National Bank, and departed as peacefully as she came but with great pride upon her heart and plainly depicted in her face. The fortunate all comes to her and her own use, as she has no children living and is alone in the world.—New Orleans (La.) Picayune, February 12.

The French Prince not to be Expelled. PLYMOUTH, FRANCE, March 4.—Amid great excitement the chamber of deputies this afternoon rejected a motion for the immediate expulsion of the French prince from France. The vote against the measure was 345, to 178 in its favor.

TOBACCO.

THE QUESTION OF THE TARIFF DUTIES ON WRAPPERS.

A Special Conference With Representatives of the Trade.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—The sub-committee of the ways and means committee, consisting of Messrs. Hewitt, Brockbridge, of Arkansas, and McKinley, gave a hearing today to several gentlemen, tobacco-growers in Connecticut, New York and Wisconsin, on the subject of the proposed clause in the tariff bill relating to tobacco. The present law provides that leaf tobacco suitable for wrappers, of which it requires more than 100 leaves to weigh a pound, shall pay a duty of 75 cents. Arguments made before the sub-committee were to the effect that the limitation of 100 leaves to a pound should be omitted and that the duty should be imposed on all leaf tobacco commercially known as wrappers, 75 cents per pound if not stemmed and \$1 a pound if stemmed.

Representative Buck, of Connecticut, argued in the same sense, and E. M. Crawford, of New York, president of the tobacco board of trade, gave his views as to the proper wording of the law. The main objection was to the competition of Sumatra tobacco, which it is claimed interferes very sensibly with Connecticut seed leaf.

Asheville's Public Building.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The bill for a public building at Asheville passed the House today. Representative Johnson made a speech in its favor.

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BALTIMORE SUN.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

Numerous petitions from various sections of the country are being sent to the House of Representatives, urging the passage of the Blair educational bill when it shall reach that body. That it will pass the Senate is a foregone conclusion, and friends of the measure are beginning to bring their influence to bear upon the House. The success of the bill in the House depends very largely upon the shape in which it finally passes the Senate. If the Allison amendment, to apportion the fund to States having both white and black schools in proportion to the illiteracy of the two races, shall be incorporated in the bill, or if any provision looking to federal control of the fund shall be adopted, the chances of success in the House will be doubtful. Representative Forney, of Alabama, whose long service in the House and his knowledge of the members enable him to form a pretty correct estimate of the sentiment of that body, says the educational bill will certainly pass there if it comes in a fair shape. He says there is a very decided majority in favor of aiding public education from the federal treasury, but there is a strong and determined minority who oppose this; that if the Senate shall incorporate objectionable features in the bill he fears it would arouse a discontent which might result in its defeat. Representative Willis, who had charge of the bill in the last Congress, believes that the favorable sentiment in the House is strong enough to pass it, no matter in what shape it may come from the Senate, after striking out objectionable features. It is scarcely to be expected that the two houses will agree in all particulars without first referring the bill to a conference committee. The advocates of the measure in the Senate are not going to let it be sacrificed because of tenacity for Senate provisions. They will concede a good deal for its final success, and therefore the outlook indicates that the bill will become a law.

A BLOODY TRAGEDY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mysterious Wife-Murder and Suicide by a Stranger from this State—Nine Orphans.

A special to the Charleston News and Courier says a horrible tragedy occurred at Piedmont Tuesday morning. James W. King, a resident of Piedmont, after accompanying to the depot his brother-in-law, Phillips, who took the up-freight train, returned to his dwelling in the village, murdered his wife by stabbing her in the breast and throat with a knife, and after this bloody deed cut his own throat.

Parties who suspected something wrong broke open the door of their room and found Mrs. King lying on the floor in a pool of blood and her husband lying across her, both dead, and the knife lying in King's hand. What led to this dreadful event seems to be wrapped in mystery. Evidently King and his wife did not live amiably together. A circumstance creating this belief is that King had recently notified merchants of Piedmont not to let his wife have goods on his account. King earned his living by ditching and some of his children worked as operatives in the Piedmont factory. But little can be learned of the people. They came to Piedmont as strangers from North Carolina. It is surmised that King had some family trouble and had become insane when he committed the awful tragedy. King was about forty-five or fifty years of age. They leave, it is said, nine children, several of them very young.

A Lovely Complexion.

"What a lovely complexion," we often hear persons say. "I wonder what she does for it?" In every case the purity and real loveliness of the complexion depends upon the blood. Those who have sallow, blotchy faces may make their skin smooth and healthy by taking enough of Dr. Piro's "Golden Medical Discovery" to drive out the humors lurking in the system.

A single copy of the first edition of "Pickwick" was sold in London the other day for \$140.

Physicians Have Found Out

That a contaminating and foreign element in the blood, developed by indigestion, is the cause of rheumatism. This settles upon the sensitive subcutaneous covering of the muscles and ligaments of the joints, causing constant and shifting pain, and aggregating as a calcareous, chalky deposit which produces stiffness and distortion of the joints. No fact which experience has demonstrated in regard to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has stronger evidence to support than this; namely that this medicine of comprehensive uses checks the formidable and atrocious disease, nor is it less positively established that it is preferable to the poisons often used to arrest it, since the medicine contains only salutary ingredients. It is also a signal remedy for malarial fevers, constipation, dyspepsia, kidney, and bladder ailments, debility and other disorders. See that you get the genuine.

Wiggins, the Canadian weather prophet, says there will be a great storm, with high tides, on the Atlantic coast on the 7th instant.

POND'S EXTRACT.—During severe and changeable weather no one subject to Rheumatic Pains should be one day without Pond's Extract. It is of the greatest benefit for both Chronic and Acute or Inflammatory Rheumatism. Pond's Extract is a wonderful and soothing remedy, and possesses decided anodyne properties. The pain, lameness and soreness are relieved, and the entire disease often out short and subdued. For sale everywhere. Be sure to get the Genuine.

The President overwhelms the Senate.

D. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

Salvation Oil, "The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain."

Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swelling, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Sores, Frost-bites, Backache, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, &c. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 Cents a Bottle.

SMOKE KRAMER'S 5 CENT PUG CIGARS.

None Better on the Market. Made of Selected Leaf and cannot be excelled.

MANUFACTURED BY Samuel Kramer & Co. DURHAM, N. C.