

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

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RALEIGH N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1886.

NO. 97



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 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.

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 5c; worth 7c. Great gains in Bleached and Brown Muslin and Notions of all kinds. We are also agents for Butterick's Patterns and Pictures. Sheets and Catalogues for Spring Fashions just received. Call and see them and get a catalogue.

VOLNEY PURSELL & CO.

BEWARE
OF
ADULTERATED LARD.

It looks well but the odor from it when cooking detects it. Examine for yourselves and see if 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 order to B. H. WOODELL, Baltimore, Md., and you will be supplied.

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

NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES.

THE TARIFF ON RICE.
The Ways and Means Committee Gives the Matter a Hearing.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Civil service commissioner Trenholm appeared before the ways and means committee today to express his views on the sections of the Morrison tariff bill touching rice. He said that the duty on rice imported into the Pacific States was paid by the Chinese laborers, who were consumers, and was almost the only tax paid by Chinese. Mr. Trebleum told of the ill effects on rice plantations in this country resulting from disease during the war, and said if the production should be checked at this time it would be difficult or almost impossible to re-establish sources of supply within a long period. The land was fit for no other purpose and the laboring people would drift away and could not be recalled. Secretary Folger had made a ruling assimilating broken rice meal under the name of granulated rice, and that ruling had the effect of increasing the importation of that class of rice from 11,000,000 pounds to 275,000,000 pounds, and prices had fallen from four to two cents per pound. The law should contain a provision against the introduction of any rice at a rate of duty that was not intended to be applied to it. If it was the intention to let in this rice at a lower rate of duty, it would be proper to state its specification in the tariff, and not leave the rate to be fixed by unstable treasury rulings. Almost the entire cost of rice production was in labor; ninety cents on the dollar, he should say. Mr. Trenholm told of a planter who had abandoned his plantation because he found that a cross-roads store-keeper was selling East India rice to his laborers. Mr. Trenholm admitted he had free trade ideas generally, but said that if the protective system were maintained then he should regard the tariff on rice as a necessity. Protection enhanced the cost of all labor and thus country could not compete in rice culture with Asiatic nations, with their cheap labor, without including rice in the list of protected articles. In answer to Mr. Hewitt he said there should be a uniform duty on rice and another to cover rice flour. Mr. Hewitt pointed out that that was the present law, in effect. The difficulty seemed to be in the interpretation of the law; the discrimination between true rice flour and broken rice. Mr. Trenholm suggested that rice might be graded by its size, to be determined by screens, all above certain size to be graded as rice flour. Representative Dibble, of S. C., discussed the matter from the laborers' point of view, saying that the labor employed in rice culture formed an appreciable part of the country's laboring population and was entitled the consideration of the committee. Representative Gay, of Louisiana, spoke of the excessive cost of harvest labor on rice plantations in his State, as compared with cheap East India labor. He said it had become the practice of European exporters to break up whole grains of rice so as to take advantage of the low tariff on that grade in this country. Mr. Reagan, from the committee on commerce, reported back the inter-State commerce bill and it was placed on the calendar.

Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, was granted leave to file a minority report on the bill.

At the expiration of the morning hour the death of Senator Miller, of California, was announced and the House adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE DEATH OF SENATOR MILLER OF CALIFORNIA.

Defend the Debate on the Controversy Between the President and the Senate, etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—SENATE.—Mr. Vance offered a resolution directing the committee on civil service reform to report forthwith the bill before them providing for the repeal of the civil service law. The resolution, at Mr. Vance's request, was, for the present, laid on the table. He said he would soon take an opportunity to address the Senate on the subject matter of the resolution.

The morning business having been disposed of, Mr. Bowen, of Colorado, at 1 o'clock obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate on the subject of his bill, "to provide a new basis for the circulation of national banks," and he proceeded to speak upon his bill and upon the silver question generally.

Mr. Bowen concluded at 3:25 p. m. Mr. Stanford then announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Miller, of California, and out of respect to his memory moved an adjournment. The motion was agreed to and the Senate then adjourned.

The debate upon the controversy between the Senate and President did not begin to-day, as was expected. Mr. Edmunds has a bad cold and is too hoarse to speak.

HOUSE.

The speaker laid before the House the credentials of Thomas R. Hudd, member-elect from the fifth district of Wisconsin, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Joseph Rankin. Hudd appeared and took the oath of office.

Under the call of States a number of bills were introduced and referred, among them one by Mr. Bennett, of North Carolina, repealing the civil service law; and one by Mr. Green, of North Carolina, defining pure wines and providing for the taxation of certain compounded beverages.

Mr. Henley, of Colorado, offered for reference a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to inquire into the alleged evasions of the Thurman act by the Union Pacific R. R. Co., and to determine whether by reason of any violation of the provisions of the act the corporate rights, powers and franchises of that company have become forfeited.

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DISASTROUS FIRE

BREAKS OUT ON A WHARF AT NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 8.—A fire broke out at Long dock about 2:20 o'clock this morning, among a quantity of jute stored upon the pier of the Monarch steamship company. It is thought to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. The flames were discovered by a man engaged in arranging electric lights on the pier. He summoned three watchmen on the pier and they tried to extinguish the blaze. Finding it beyond control an alarm was sent out, quickly followed by a second alarm and a general call, bringing the entire city fire department to the scene.

The ferryboat Susquehanna was lying in one of the slips with steam up and the dock hands got out a hose and did good work. The Erie company's fire-boats Don Juan, Van Houten and Buffalo, the Pennsylvania R. R.'s steam-tugs America, Uncle Abe and Young America, and the Central R. R.'s tug Bayou also responded to the alarm, and soon had streams upon the fire. Two steamships, the Egyptian Monarch and Lydian Monarch, were lying alongside the company's pier. The Egyptian Monarch was nearly loaded and was to have sailed for London today. She was towed into midstream, after being slightly scorched about the bow. The flames destroyed her rigging, three life boats and the greater portion of the wood-work on her main deck. A large shed was totally destroyed, with a large quantity of jute tobacco, woolen goods and other European freight. The ferryhouses and the Erie railroad passenger depot are not damaged, although at times in great danger. The fire spread from the burning shed on the dock to the building used for the collection of milk freights. The milk depot adjoining consisted of a long open shed. Two trains of cars loaded with milk stood beside it. One train was saved intact. The other, consisting of five cars, was destroyed. The loss cannot be ascertained definitely, owing to the destruction of the steamship Co.'s books and papers. The damage to the Egyptian Monarch is estimated at \$20,000; loss on wharf and shed, \$70,000. A rough estimate of the quantity of freight lost brings the aggregate up to about \$30,000, but it may exceed that sum. The fire is still smoldering among the piles of freight.

Business of the Senate for the Coming Week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—The chief business of the Senate the coming week is expected to be the discussion of the resolutions reported from the judiciary committee concerning the refusal of the attorney general to transmit all papers in the Duskin case in compliance with a resolution of the Senate. The debate will begin at 2 o'clock tomorrow. Two appropriation bills—the pension and the urgent deficiency—have passed the House of Representatives, and there are now in committee of the whole, awaiting action, the Indian, post-office, military academy, army, consular and diplomatic and District of Columbia appropriation bills. Most of the time during the present week will be consumed in the consideration of one or more of these measures, and it is probable at least one of them will be passed.

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ASHEVILLE'S SENSATION.

THE TRIAL OF THE ALLEGED MURDERERS OF THE JOYCE FAMILY.

Special to the NEWS AND OBSERVER.

ASHVILLE, N. C., March 8.

The trial of W. Jones and Frank Jones, his son, charged with the murder of the Joyce family last spring, is in progress. A large crowd is in attendance and a remarkable degree of interest is manifested. A special venire of 200 men has been ordered. Four persons were burned in the Joyce home. If accidental, it was one of the saddest of tragedies; if a crime, it was one of the most diabolical ever perpetrated in this section. The evidence is circumstantial. There are over 100 witnesses. The defendants are men of good family and means. The trial is likely to consume three weeks.

VANDIVER.

LABOR'S DEMANDS.

A Very Widespread Series of Strikes.

CHICAGO, March 8.—A number of business men, representing the 7th, 8th and 9th wards of this city, assembled yesterday for the purpose of organizing a mixed assembly of Knights of Labor. The chairman said that at the request of a number of business men and others who were suffering from the results of the strike, he had decided that business men should make common cause with the laboring class, on whom they relied for support, by thoroughly organizing and co-operating with the working people in their various localities. The Hennepin canal project is endorsed as an undertaking of national importance. The memorial has been adopted by sixteen assemblies in this State and eleven in other States. A Knight of Labor delegate told the tanners and cornice-makers yesterday that the Knights of Labor numbered 20,000 to 30,000 in Chicago and 50,000 in the United States and Canada. The tanners and cornice-makers decided to become Knights of Labor. The committee appointed at a former meeting to secure a charter, reported that the request had been granted by the district assembly and a charter would be issued to them some time during the present week. The executive committee of the State assembly of Knights of Labor Saturday addressed a memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington, asking that a liberal appropriation of the surplus revenue be made for the construction of public works.

DECATUR, Ill., March 8. The action of the Knights of Labor of this section in forming a new political party is attracting much attention here. They declare in their platform: "We have formed a new national party, to be known as the 'United Labor Party of America,' for the purpose of organizing and directing the great political power of the industrial masses as a political organization, and we will cast our ballots for no one who will not pledge himself to stand firmly by our principles." They call upon all the voters to unite in an effort to emancipate the wage-workers of the country from the iron hand of the capitalists. They declare that the alarming development and aggressiveness of the great capitalists and corporations, unless checked, will inevitably lead to pauperism and hopeless degradation of the toiling masses.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—A special from San Antonio, Texas, states that the local differences between the Knights of Labor and their employers on the Southern Pacific railway have been settled and that the strike there is at an end.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Four thousand members of the united order of American joiners and the amalgamated association of carpenters and joiners stopped work here today. The journeymen complain of the low wages paid, at the rate of \$2 per day for ten hours, the rate for first-class workmen being \$3.50, which very few receive, on the plea that they are not first-class. The strikers now demand that the average wages paid to journeymen shall be \$3.50 per day of nine hours each for five days and eight hours Saturday. Six hundred shops are affected by this movement and at noon eighty-six "bosses" had agreed to the demands as presented. The men in these shops will at once resume work. The men are confident of carrying their point, as nearly all the larger shops have given in. About 1,200 men resumed work.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March