

# THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

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NO. 99

## NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

—Ella Wheeler-Wilcox says nothing flatters a man's vanity like being told he is not like other men.

—An Italian astronomer declares that the inhabitants of Mars are making signals to this planet, and he is trying to discover what they are up to.

—A new bill to pension all the surviving soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war, who have served at least sixty days, has been reported to the House by the committee on pensions.

—Town Topics says just now poker parties are much in vogue in New York, and there are several really brilliant players among unmarried, as well as married, women in society. There are two or three whose luck is proverbial, and they "bluff," "raise you," "see you" and "take in the pot" with as much sang froid as a professional gambler.

—The Pennsylvania board of health is making preparations to hold a national sanitary convention in Philadelphia in May. It is intended to make the convention one of the largest ever held. Invitations will be sent to physicians and sanitary engineers throughout the United States and Canada and to the representatives of the national board of health.

—Low doubtful the relation is between sizes and values was well illustrated at the Morgan sale of bric-a-brac in New York Monday evening. A little Chinese porcelain vase brought eighty thousand dollars out of the pocket of a Baltimore collector, in whose city excellent brick dwellings, one hundred and fifty thousand times as large as his vase, change hands daily at half the price.

—Jet and colored iridescent beads, also brown wood beads for dresses, are again imported in gallons that have straight edges, or else with one edge only scalloped, and the upper edge straight, to form dog-collars and cuffs, and also in very large ornaments that will cover the entire back of mantles or else their fronts in vest shape. A novel combination is that of oxidized beads of the silver being set in the midst of jet beads of different sizes, some fine and seed-like, others large and flat as nail-heads, and many out to droop in flower shapes, or like bangles, sequins, etc. As jet is to be used on colored dresses, it is found combined with colored beads, especially with garnets and with finely cut steel beads. Another novel way of introducing a little color amid jet is that of adding clusters of real seeds, such as linseed and the seeds of the fir-tree. Cashmere colors in single ornaments and in gallons are shown in the smallest fine beads like mosaic bits. The rosary carved beads are now most seen in brown shades, and are very effective in the new leather trimmings that are grillooned together and dotted with these beads. There are also undressed kids of natural beige shades, out in very fine strips, and made up in balls, fringes and galleons with wood beads, and also with glass steel-colored beads and other colored or crystal beads are effective trimmings, and are to be used alike on bouquets and on dresses. Parisiennes consider jet trimmings as appropriate for colored wool dresses as Americans do for their best black silks, and use them on bronze, brown, or blue woollens. Greenedines of fine net, with fine jet beads in the meshes or in "all-over" designs, are again seen among the newest goods. Jet trimmings of long, slender tassels promise to be restored to favor, and there are many mixtures of colored beads, such as garnet, bronze, or steel, with jet in fringes. Bronze beads and copper beads of different shades are about to supersede the gilt beads so much used last year.

—Unless a return is made to a constantly cropped soil, exhaustion must follow. It may take a long term of years before the accumulated fertility of the prairie has been so much reduced that manure must be applied to insure a profitable crop. The poorer a soil gets the more necessary to make complete returns of the plant food, needed for the growth of the succeeding crop. Soils that have been long cropped may be looked upon as factories into which the crude materials are poured, and out of them the manufactured products are obtained. The food materials that man needs to supply are included under the terms manures and fertilizers. If the amount of plant food applied to and retained in the soil exceeds that taken off in the crops, the land is improving in fertility.

**All Quiet Along the Lines.**  
St. Louis, Mo., March 10. —Perfect quiet reigns at all the yards and depots owned by the roads whose employees have struck. All passengers trains left from their accustomed places at the union depot this morning and most of them on time. At the Iron Mountain yards no force is on duty, except that sufficient to make up the passenger trains. All the engines there have been placed in the round-house except one used for switching purposes. No disturbance of any kind occurred at that place. At the Missouri Pacific yards the same quietness prevails. Small groups of strikers assembled early this morning, and these together with those guarding the property of the railway company and a few yard masters now employed as switchmen, are the only ones to be seen there.

**A Dangerous Fire.**  
BERLIN, Prussia, March 10. —A disastrous fire occurred today in a flax drying house. A town of Prussian Silesia. Several women were burned to death and many others injured. The total number of casualties is thirty-five.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

MR. PUGH'S LENGTHY AND ELABORATE ANSWER

To Senator Edmunds' Presentation of the Senate's Side of the Issue With the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—SENATE.—During the transaction of routine morning business (the presentation of reports from committees, etc.) Mr. Blackburn said: "Mr. President, I am directed by the committee on naval affairs to report favorably on the nomination which I send to the desk. 'What is that?' said Mr. Harris. 'A nomination?' Mr. Sherman's breath seemed to have been taken away. After a moment's hesitation he said, in something of an undertone, 'It will be withheld.' Mr. Blackburn begged pardon of the chair.

The chair laid before the Senate Mr. Logan's resolution, offered yesterday, to refer to the committee on rules, for investigation, the letter of Mr. Eads denying that he (Eads) had any representatives on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. Kiddleberger found in the resolution and Eads' letter to Logan, as printed in today's Record, an attack upon himself for which he held Mr. Logan responsible and against which Mr. Logan protested. The controversy between these two gentlemen occupied the greater part of the time until 2 o'clock, when the matter went over without action, the chair then laying before the Senate a resolution from the judiciary committee concerning the relations of the Senate and the President.

Mr. Pugh said he had expressed his views fully upon the subject of the debate in the report made from the judiciary committee by the minority, and the main object he had in what he had to say in reply to the Senator from Vermont was to prevent, if it was in his power to do so, (which he admitted was a difficult undertaking) to prevent the Senator from changing the character of the question between the Senate and the President. The real character of that controversy could not be misunderstood or misrepresented, as it had arisen upon the facts apparent upon record and reported by the majority of the judiciary committee. When the Senator from Vermont was at the wheel he steered by his own chart; he never ran on straight lines; he never consulted other sailors, and he lost his temper when there was any question of the skill of his seamanship; and when the officer of the ship undertook to select a crew to man it without his advice and consent he instantly headed a mutiny. At the risk of incurring the displeasure of his honorable and distinguished friend he should call a reckoning on that which we understand where we are, and whither we are drifting. What were the facts by which it is the duty of all of us to be guided? They were few and simple. On the 17th of July, 1885, George M. Duskin, being district attorney of the southern district of Alabama, was suspended by the President and on the same day John D. Burnett was designated to discharge the duties of that office. On the 14th of December, 1885, the Senate being in session, Burnett was nominated to the Senate, to get its advice and consent to his appointment. That nomination was referred to the judiciary committee and it lay there over a month. In the meantime, on the 20th of December, 1885, the term of office of George M. Duskin expired the 25th of January, 1886. One month after the term of Mr. Duskin had expired he was no longer an incumbent of office. A resolution was sent by the Senate to the attorney general. (The Senator here read the resolution of the Senate calling for the papers in the Duskin case and for what purpose he asked, was that the information sought by the Senate of the attorney general.)

The majority of the committee stated distinctly the purpose, for which the Senator read from the majority report a passage ending with the declaration that public interest and public duty would require that the facts be made known in order that the Senate may understand and promptly advise their removal. It was useless Mr. Pugh continued (for him to read other passages in the report on making the same statement that the use the Senator intended to make of documents and papers sought from the attorney general was to enable the Senate to exercise the power of revising the act of the removal of Duskin by the President. What was the character of the information sought by the Senate from the office of the attorney general? The resolution spoke for itself on that subject:

"Resolved, That the attorney general of the United States be and he hereby is directed to transmit to the Senate copies of all documents and papers."

Not public documents; not official documents; not public or official papers; but private documents and private papers, relating exclusively to an official act of the President in the suspension of Duskin as district attorney. The inquiry proposed by the Senate was to be made with the knowledge of the fact that more than four weeks before the resolution was offered to the Senate the term of Duskin had expired. Then what possible use could be made of information sought in that case? It was a pure fiction. Why the report of the majority declared that information was wanted to enable the Senate to discharge the great duty imposed upon it of making inquiry as to the propriety of an official act by the President, the power to do which was expressly conferred upon him by law to be exercised within his discretion. If they had decided that the removal was improper or unwise, what would have been the effect of

the decision? Could it have restored Duskin? Was he still a suspended officer awaiting the adjournment of the Senate to be restored to the duties of his office? The Senate was today engaged in an inquiry about the matter from which there could be no practical result. It was a moot question merely, and the Senate was turned into a moot court to discuss purely an abstract proposition. The refusal of the attorney general, five weeks after the expiration of his term of office, in obedience to the express order of the President to send in the private documents relating to the suspension of Duskin, was criticised in a resolution of the majority as a violation of duty and a violation denounced as being subversive of the principles of government and of good administration, an act so characterized as to make it sufficient ground for instant impeachment. What was the relation between the President and his cabinet officers? Mr. Pugh would let Mr. Edmunds's own words answer that question. He quoted from one of Mr. Edmunds's speeches on tenure of office act, to show that Mr. Edmunds held that a cabinet officer should be gentleman personally agreeable to the President, being one of his confidential advisers. Yet the Senate was asked to pass resolution condemning the attorney general for obeying the President whose adviser he was, who stood in that relation of trust and confidence in him indicated by the quotation from the speech of the Senator from Vermont. The attorney general was asked by this resolution of the Senate to disregard the position and order of the President, and thereby make himself liable to instant dismissal from the cabinet. The terms of that relation were stated by the Senator from Vermont himself. The President could not with self-respect have held that attorney general in his cabinet a single moment after obeying the resolution of the Senate. Was that the way for one co-ordinate department of the government to treat another? Was not that a request from the great law-making power to the chief magistrate or his attorney general that would result in breaking up their relations of confidence and trust and making the attorney general liable to instant dismissal from the cabinet?

What did the President say about the action of the Senate asking the attorney general for these papers?  
Mr. Pugh read at length from the President's message; among other things the statement that there "had been no official papers or documents filed in his (attorney general's) department relating to the case within the period stated in his resolution."

"There," said Mr. Pugh, "is a statement by the President of the matter of fact within his personal knowledge, and the Senator from Vermont controverted the truth of that statement, having no foundation whatever for denial. There is a square issue made in the report of a majority of the judiciary committee with the President upon matter of fact that is within his personal knowledge."

Are these papers called for from the attorney general such as this Senate has the right to have in the discharge of its duties?  
The President had stated that the papers were private and unofficial, and related to nothing over which the Senate had jurisdiction. The majority of the judiciary committee and its distinguished chairman, the Senator from Vermont, said that although private and unofficial they would enable the Senate to discharge the duty it had to perform—the power it claimed—of revising the official act of the President in suspending George M. Duskin as district attorney. That was the undisputed basis of the claim to these private unofficial papers. It was in the power of the Senate to exercise the same control and revision over the act of suspension or removal that was claimed and exercised and given to the Senate expressly by the constitution, of advising and consenting to the appointment. There was no mistake about that being the claim asserted by the majority of the judiciary committee and there was a mistake that the resolution reported condemned the official act of the attorney general for the reason that he had withheld, on order of the President, information that he stated was private documents and papers that he said were unofficial and private and withheld from the Senate on the President's positive orders; first, because they were private and unofficial, and secondly, because they related to no duty that the constitution or law imposed on the Senate. "Is there anything," said Mr. Pugh, "in the history of the government to support this claim? The distinguished Senator from Vermont has presented a long array of what he calls precedents. I undertake to say and I challenge denial on the fullest test that there is no case in the history of the government for the last eighty years where any such documents were ever transmitted to the Senate in executive or the public session on the order of the Senate upon an attorney general or a President. My honorable and distinguished friend paraded, in a manner that indicated that he was about to achieve a great triumph over the President in the production, the letter to the Senate from the judiciary committee and signed by Allan G. Thurman as its chairman, that the Senator has so well said about Allan G. Thurman. Yes, Mr. President, Allen G. Thurman is the greatest and wisest and purest American statesman now living. [Applause in the galleries, whose occupants were notified by the occupant of the chair (Harris) that any further demonstrations of applause would result in the galleries being cleared.] I was surprised that the great Senator from Vermont in this great law-making de-

partment of the government should invoke the name and fame and authority of that great statesman to sustain the claim now made on the attorney general for those documents. What had Senator Thurman said on the floor of the Senate in relation to this power of removal? Mr. Pugh read from Senator Thurman's speeches on the debate on the tenure of office act, in which he expressed the conviction that the power of removal was an executive power exclusively, residing in the President alone. Yet the Senator from Vermont invoked an order signed by Mr. Thurman as chairman of the judiciary committee, addressed to the attorney general, which Mr. Pugh would read to the Senate. Mr. Pugh read a letter, which was read yesterday by Mr. Edmunds, calling for the papers bearing on the removal of judge Shaffer, of the Territory of Utah. That person, Mr. Pugh said, had seen a judge of a Territorial court and in the provision conferring the power of suspension on the President there was an express exception of judges of the United States. The question was whether Territorial judges were embraced in that language. The Senator from Vermont knew that the question was now before the judiciary committee. He knew that a great Senator and lawyer from New York (Mr. Evarts) was a member of the sub-committee, with a splendid lawyer, Jackson, from Tennessee, and that after two weeks or more of consideration they had made no report on the question submitted to them, of the power of the President in vacation to suspend a judge of a Territorial court. The Senator from Vermont knew the Senator from New York (Mr. Evarts) had expressed the opinion that these Territorial judges were not subject to the power of suspension by the President. That was today an open question before the very committee of which the honorable Senator was chairman, with the declaration by one of the most distinguished lawyers that ornamented the judiciary of the country, declaring it to be his opinion that this power of suspension given the President in section 1768 of the Revised Statutes did not apply to Territorial judges. Then why was it that Senator Thurman, as chairman of the judiciary committee, sent that order or request to the attorney general? He sent it under section 1767, making them subject to removal, but only by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. There was a predicate for the order of chairman Thurman upon the attorney general to send in all information and papers relating to removal; not to appointment. (Mr. Pugh here read section 1767 and continued) Under that section the power of removal was to be exercised by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It was in obedience to the provision of that section that the order was sent by chairman Thurman to the attorney general, calling for information in reference to the removal that required the advice and consent of the Senate just as in a case of appointment. There had been other Presidents besides Cleveland who sent messages to the Senate, and he (Mr. Pugh) would read some of these messages. Mr. Pugh read the messages of President Andrew Jackson, dated December 12, 1833, and January 13, 1835, asserting the co-ordinate power of the President. Mr. Pugh inquired what was the explanation of the opinions of the Senator from Vermont? Where would the foundations of those opinions be found; the opinions expressed in his very remarkable speech of yesterday. The foundation of that opinion was that this power of removal was not vested in the President by the constitution, either expressly or by implication, but it was a legislative power vested alone in Congress, and that the President had no power either of removal or suspension except such as he derived from an act of Congress. That was the precise issue made in the first Congress under the constitution in 1789. That was the precise issue made by Clay and Calhoun in the contest with Jackson in 1835. If this power of removal was a creature of law and there was no power to make a law except by the two houses, then we could find a predicate for the statement of the Senator from Vermont, that either house of Congress could call for the papers under that view of the constitution. Under that view of the power of removal the Senator from Vermont was fully justified in stating that either house by virtue of the power it possesses over this matter of removal had a right to call for this information. Mr. Pugh read from speeches of Mr. Edmunds during the debate on the tenure of office bill, to show that Mr. Edmunds then maintained that removal was a legislative act. In that debate, Mr. Pugh continued, there was no doubt the beginning of this view entertained by the Senator today. He (Pugh) had no doubt that it was the legal opinion of that distinguished lawyer (Edmunds) that under the law-making power of Congress this power of removal could be vested in the House of Representatives alone, or the Senate alone, or in the speaker of the House or the President of the Senate alone, or that it could be vested in the two houses jointly. That it was a pure creature of law and under absolute control of Congress. Mr. Pugh read from the speeches of Calhoun and Clay, to show the views entertained by those public men. He supported the view of Mr. Edmunds, that removal was a legislative function and under control of Congress. He had Senator Walthall read for him from the speech of Sen. Sprague in the Senate in the debate on the tenure of office bill. The careful statement of the question here involved, Mr. Pugh said, (which statement was known to have been written by chief justice Chase) expressed the conviction that the only function of the Senate in

cases involved in discussion was merely one of assent or dissent, and strongly controverted the point that the function of removal was a legislative one. He (Pugh) boldly challenged a reply to that paper as direct authority to support the views of Madison and the view that was understood to be that of chief justice Chase, just read. Mr. Pugh read from a report of the minority opinion of the supreme court delivered by justice Miller in the case of Kilbourn vs. Thompson. There was, he said, in that opinion a recognition of the proposition that when one co-ordinate department, entrusted with special powers, called upon another co-ordinate branch for information in relation to the exercise of power belonging exclusively to the other department it was the duty of the first to inform the other of the use intended to be made of information so it might appear to the department having it in its possession whether it was a duty to transmit information in order to promote the exercise of constitutional functions of the government. That was precisely the question involved in this case. Now, he continued, let it be true that this was not the substantive executive power vested by the constitution in the President alone. Let it be true that like the power of appointments the Senate shared with the President the power of removal. Let it be true that the power of removal was a legislative power and not an executive power and that it belonged alone to Congress under the constitution. Let all that be true and he would now call the attention of the Senate to the expediency and practicability of such power being exercised by the Senate. He read from the report of the minority bearing on the point, and a portion of an extract from a message of President Grant, in 1869, calling attention to the embarrassment likely to arise from leaving on the statute-books the tenure-of-office act and asking what faith the President could put in the subordinates forced upon him and how such officials would be likely to serve an administration knowing it had no faith in them. The information sought of the attorney general by the resolution of the Senate, he said, was to enable it (so said the majority report) to decide whether it would advise and consent to the removal of these suspended officers so that if they did not advise and consent to the suspension or removal of these officers they might by operation of the tenure-of-office act go back into their offices when the Senate should adjourn. What was that but exercising power by the Senate of selecting agents for the President to exercise his constitutional duty? What was it but compelling him to take into his trust and confidence a man whom he had suspended from office? Mr. Pugh further read from the report of the minority and from the journal of Congress extracts from speeches of Senators Morton and Sherman upon the proposed repeal of the tenure of office act, and from those of Calhoun and Clay upon the powers of the Senate in the matter of removals. In conclusion, Mr. Pugh said his object had been to define the character of this conflict of authority between the President and the Senate and to fortify the view that had always been taken by the Democratic party and to fortify it by authorities, commencing at the first Congress and running down to the latest period. Mr. Cleveland had no fear of an appeal to the people. He was responsible to them. He supposed the majority in the Senate had no fear of appealing to the people in favor of the omnipotence of the constitution and the integrity of President Cleveland's administration.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, was recognized by the chair, but gave way to a motion to take up an urgent deficiency bill. The part of this, appropriating \$30,000 to pay the expenses of Gen. Grant's funeral, was agreed to. An item of \$185,000 for witnesses' and jurors' fees nearly brought on a new discussion of the issue between the President and the Senate. The bill finally went over. The Senate adjourned, leaving Mr. Edmunds' resolutions the unfinished business for 2 o'clock, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, having the floor.

**HOUSE.**  
Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill to increase the naval establishment. Committee of the whole.  
Mr. Pulitzer, of New York, from the committee on civil service reform, reported adversely the Seney bill to repeal the civil service law.

Mr. Stone, of Missouri, asked that the bill be placed upon the calendar and that he have leave to file a minority report. So ordered.

At the expiration of the morning hour the House resumed, in committee of the whole, the discussion of the Indian appropriation bill, which lasted until 5 o'clock, when with the Indian bill still pending, the House adjourned.

**A Tug Blown to Atom.**  
BOSTON, March 10.—The tug John Markel left her berth at T wharf at 8:30 o'clock this morning and started down the harbor in search of vessels desiring her services. There were a large number of persons on the wharf who watched the boat steam away. Just as the boat arrived off Long island an explosion occurred on board; the noise of which was plainly audible in this city. The boat was blown completely to atoms and her crew of five men were instantly killed. The crew consisted of Capt. Cyrus A. Nickerson, who resided at No. 37 London street, east Boston; engineer Geo. R. Prooker; Frank Crooker Freeman; Albert D. Smith, cook and James Hutchins, deck-hand. The bodies of the captain and engineer were recovered by a tug cruising in the bay. They were brought here and taken to the morgue.

## WAR TO THE KNIFE

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY PICKS UP THE GAUNTLET.

It Strikes the Names of All Strikers From its Lists of Employees.

St. Louis, Mo., March 10.—The Missouri Pacific railroad today issued the following circular to the strikers: "You are hereby notified that your action in withdrawing from the employment of the Missouri Pacific railway company was a voluntary abandonment of the service of the company and that you are no longer in its employment, and that your names have been stricken from the rolls. All such who are now about the company's premises are hereby notified that they must at once leave the same, to the end that this company may resume its traffic. (Signed) Wm. Kerrigan, general superintendent."

This order includes the delegation of men appointed by the Knights of Labor to guard the company's property. Although the officials will make no statement concerning the affair, it is generally believed that they are now employing new men to take the place of the strikers and that a movement of freight will be attempted tonight. Should this prove true, the Knights of Labor will undoubtedly offer resistance.

**New York Cotton Futures.**  
NEW YORK, March 10.—C. L. Greene & Co.'s report on cotton futures says: It has been a "milton" market all day, but with a generally easier tendency, finally closing 7/8 under last evening and barely steady. The "bulls" are disappointed over the failure of the response from buyers of actual cotton, both at home and abroad, and while in some cases making good efforts to combat the weakening tendency, there was a great deal of "long" cotton unloaded. Advices of large receipts expected at Bombay during the coming week were something of a shadow upon the position.

**Killed on Account of a Law suit.**  
NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—In a hallway adjoining the United States court in the custom-house today J. E. Brown and M. A. Grace quarrelled. Pistols were at once drawn and the firing began. Grace was killed. Brown received four bullets and was removed to a hospital. The cause of the difficulty was a suit in which Grace was proctor for the plaintiff.

**Shoals, Ind., March 10.**—The notorious Archers, who have been confined in the county jail for several weeks past, under charges of murder, expiated their horrible crime at the hands of a determined mob, at 12:30 this morning.

Distinguished and scientific public men in America endorse Red Star Cough Cure.

An eclipse of the sun cannot be understood without first seeing the sun.

**HOBSON'S ACID PHOSPHATE**

In Debility From Overwork.  
Dr. G. W. Collins, Tipton, Ind., says: "I used it in nervous debility brought on by overwork in warm weather, with good results."

The happiest man in Washington is the statesman who makes his constituents believe that he has no influence with the administration.

**SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE**

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

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

The cardamon seed eater deceives no one. His breath speaks for the card.

**25¢ A BOTTLE**  
**SALVATION**  
**SALVATION**  
KILLS PAIN!  
The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain. Will relieve more quickly than any other medicine. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Migraine, Sciatica, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Backache, Neckache, Stomachache, Heartache, Boneache, Jointache, Spinalache, Nerveache, Sinusache, Menstrualache, Catarrhache, Gonorrhoeache, Syphilisache, Scrofulache, Skinache, Goutache, Rheumatoidache, Gravelache, Palsyache, Paralysisache, Stiffneckache, Stiffjointache, Stiffbackache, Stifflegache, Stiffarmache, Stiffhandache, Stifffootache, Stiffthroatache, Stiffvoiceache, Stifftongueache, Stiffmouthache, Stiffthroatache, Stiffwindpipeache, Stifftracheache, Stiffbronchache, Stifflungsache, Stiffstomachache, Stiffintestache, Stiffbowache, Stiffbladderache, Stiffkidneysache, Stiffliverache, Stiffgallbladderache, Stiffpancreasache, Stiffspleenache, Stiffprostateache, Stiffuterusache, Stiffovaryache, Stiffvaginaache, Stiffcervixache, Stiffvulvaache, Stiffpenisache, Stifftesticleache, Stiffepididymache, Stiffepididymache, Stiffepididymache, Stiffepididymache, Stiffepididymache.

**DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP**  
For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by All Druggists. Price, 25 cents.

**FOR SALE.**

THE CAPE FEAR TOBACCO WORKS.

This property will be sold at a very low figure to close an estate, and consists of lot 99x165 feet, corner Sixth and Harriet streets in this city adjoining the tracks of the W. & W. and W. C. & A. railroads. Building especially designed for business and the necessary machinery in working order for the manufacture of tobacco, viz: 1 fifteen H. P. boiler, 1 ten H. P. engine, 1 hydraulic power pump, 1 hydraulic hand pump, 4 shape restainers, 6 finishing restainers, 4 iron finishing mills, 9 sets iron back shapers, different sizes, 10 box screws, etc., &c., &c. The real estate and machinery will be disposed of separately if desired. For particulars apply to  
EDWARD RIDDLE & SON,  
Wilmington, N. C.

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BAKING  
POWDER  
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 103 Wall Street, New York.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.

**RACKET STORE**

THE MAIN 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 \$5; worth 7c. Great bargains in Bleached and Brown Muslins and Notions of all kinds. We are also agents for Batterick's Patterns and Publications. Sheets and Catalogues for Spring Fashions just received. Call and see them and get a catalogue.

VOLNEY PURSELL & CO.

**BEWAKE**

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 sizes of packages. Ask your grocer for it and if he hasn't it in stock send your order to B. H. WO DELL, Raleigh, N. C., and you will be supplied.

**G. Cassard & Son,**  
BALTIMORE, MD.  
Curers of the Celebrated Star Brand Mould Cured Ham and Breakfast Bacon.

**NORTH CAROLINA**  
GRANITES AND SANDSTONES.

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We are prepared to make contracts on the most favorable terms for supplying Granite Sandstones of the Best Quality in any quantity desired. Quoties at Madison and Wade's, N. C. Ample facilities for handling and making quick shipments to any point, wherever you may be.