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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.**, 105 Wall Street, New York.

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THE BARGAIN HOUSE OF RALEIGH.

Big Prices will not do these times, when even the wealthy cannot afford to waste their money and the poor require double duty of every dollar and even every penny. We deal in good goods and not in trash, and believe the masses will patronize the house that sells the best goods for the least money. Hence we throw before the masses these specialties; these matchless goods at matchless prices. We will show the people the folly of their habit, from year to year, of wasting their money for the paltry consideration of a little credit. How can you tell the worth of money when you get your goods from a house that buys and sells on long time?

Upon our counters will be placed every day new arrivals of goods, at panic prices, from houses that have collapsed and from others that will go down.

We will offer such remarkable bargains as no house can match. Best prints at 5c. a yard; worth 7c. Best sheetings, 6c. a yard. Silk gloves 30c; worth 50c. Violin, Banjo and Guitar Strings 4c. each. Needles 2c. a paper. Pins 2c. a paper. Forty-eight sheets note-paper 5c. Twenty-five envelopes for 3c. Good handkerchiefs 4c. each. Blacking 1c. box. Great bargains in Notions of All Descriptions, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Oilcloths, Millinery Goods, &c.

Please call and examine before buying your goods, and save your money.

**VOLNEX PURSELL & CO.**  
Raleigh, N. C.

**BEWARE**  
—OF—  
ADULTERATED LARD.

It looks well but the odor from it when cooking detects it. Examine for yourselves and be sure you are not misled. **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. WOODRUFF, Raleigh, N. C., and you will be supplied.

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

**NORTH CAROLINA**  
GRANITES AND SANDSTONES.

**P. Linchan & Co**  
409 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

Prepared to make contracts on the most favorable terms for supplying Granite Sandstones 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 east or west of the State.

## NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

—Sam Jones has insulted all dry goods dealers. He says: "Hell is filled with women shopping."

—A plan is afoot for the reunion of all the army bands of both armies, to be held in Richmond, Va., next May. It will lead to another evacuation of the city.

—Gen. Franklin says that Mrs. Hancock would be virtually penniless were it not for the fund which is being raised for her. The fund in New York amounts now to over \$40,000.

—In the United States every two hundredth man takes a college course; in England every five-hundredth; in Scotland, every six hundred and fiftieth, and in Germany every one hundred and thirtieth.

—It was rumored in New York Friday that ex-President Arthur was at the point of death. An investigation proved the falsity of the rumor. His friends say that he is unwell, but that he is not dangerously ill, and that in a few days he will probably be able to be out of doors.

—After a diet of six weeks upon hot water and beefsteak, a corpulent gentleman announces a remarkable change in mental and bodily condition. He is six inches less in girth, indigestion has vanished, he wears gloves and shoes a size smaller, he has lost the tendency to take cold, and his muscles are daily hardening.

—Saturday night an accidental fire, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, broke out in the armory of the several military companies of Norfolk, on Queen street, and totally destroyed the building, together with a quantity of equipments belonging to the troops and other property.

—Mr. Courtney, who died in Delaware last Saturday, amassed a fortune of \$5,000,000, it is said, by making matches. But the fumes of the preparation brought on the complaint which terminated fatally. Five million dollars is a large sum to accumulate in such a business. Yet there are fortunate mothers-in-law who have realized much more than this by making a single match.

—Here is a knotty case. In 1859 Kate McCaffrey married John Benson in New Orleans, Kate being then a widow. In a few years the lady discovered that her former husband, Anthony, was still alive. She separated from Benson at once. In 1868 it was again reported that Anthony was dead. As Kate and John still loved each other they remarried and lived together. Their second experiment was not very happy and they separated. The wife has sued for her share of the property, but Benson produces evidence showing that Anthony is alive. Kate thus finds herself in the predicament of having been twice married to Benson, without ever having been his wife.

—M. Pasteur has formally announced the successful application of his attenuated virus in the case of persons bitten by mad dogs, and the solution of the body before him made his report having accepted it as an established fact, the French government has pledged itself to found an institution under its auspices on Pasteur's plans, and to erect the necessary buildings at its expense, with all the appurtenances required for carrying out the processes on a large scale. Pasteur now proposes to enter upon experiments in relation to diphtheria, and to endeavor to find a like remedy for that dreadful malady.

—The simultaneous decision of the German and English governments to vastly increase their naval armaments this year although both have already immense budgets which they already despair of forcing through their respective parliaments, is exciting much comment in Europe. The German proposal is to build twelve fast steel-armored cruisers, with all the modern improvements in ordnance and machinery, and still larger number of torpedo boats to cost over 20,000,000 marks. In England the situation is about the same. There the proposal is to push rapidly to completion the costly ironclads ordered by the Salisbury government at the time of the Afghan war scare.

—Among the new shades of color are some very beautiful pale rose tints for evening wear under transparent materials, and also a number of exquisite mauve or white lace gowns, and with white, semi-diamonds, tulle, and trimmings, amber, corn-yellow, and two or three tones of gold are to be very fashionably used in satin princess slips under black lace toilets. Of grays there are some lovely pearl, dove and golden-fawn tints, while the past shades, both in grays and browns, are being largely used by all the fashion able dress-makers.

—No country was ever blessed by nature with more productive soil, says the Rural New Yorker. She made the best possible use of the long ages prior to the settlement of this country by white men, in forcing the luxuriant growth of vegetation, and by its decay and that of the annual crop of foliage, had filled the soil with an amount of fertility that seemed inexhaustible. So thought our fathers, and so think now many of the great fertile west. But a continual taking out and putting nothing back would exhaust even the ocean. It has exhausted the millions of acres of the older east, and will exhaust the most fertile fields of the west. A study of the census must convince any searcher that the production of all our crops is year by year growing less and less. It cannot be attributed to a change of seasons for a series of years, but can be due to only one cause—the gradual exhaustion of plant food by our unthinking and unwise course.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### NORTH CAROLINIANS FIGURE PROMINENTLY IN THE HOUSE.

A Resolution Adopted to Take up the Silver Question.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—SENATE.—The chair announced as members of the committee on the part of the Senate to escort the remains of Representative Eahn to Louisiana, Messrs. Kustis, Vance and Butler.

Mr. Morrill, from the committee on finance, reported adversely Senator Mahone's bill to allow drawbacks on imported materials used in manufacturing tobacco, snuff and cigars exported from the United States, and to repeal the law requiring the appointment of inspectors of tobacco and cigars.

On motion of Mr. Van Wyck, the House bill increasing the pension of soldiers and widows was taken up. After a debate by Messrs. Butler, Logan, Cockrell, Van Wyck, Ingalls and Jackson, the fear being general that the widows increase pensions would be indefinitely postponed by sending the bill to the House with so many amendments that it would involve debate, a motion was made by Mr. Wilson to reconsider the Senate's action in amending the bill. This motion was agreed to, and all amendments were disagreed to, and the bill passed as it came from the House. It now needs only the President's signature to become a law. It increases the pensions of widows and dependent relatives from \$5 to \$12 per month.

At 2 o'clock the judiciary committee resolutions came up and Mr. Cullom took the floor. He yielded, however, to Mr. Morrill, who wished to reply to Mr. Kenna. The latter in a speech had read a letter signed by Mr. Morrill as chairman of the committee on finance, and had stated that the letter was the beginning of the present controversy.

Mr. Morrill said that when the Senate met in December the finance committee had pursued its usual routine duties and had written to the secretary of the treasury a letter identical in terms with the one read by Mr. Kenna, calling for information in regard to the suspension of an official in the treasury department, which information had been given promptly and was so satisfactory that the Senate had no hesitation in confirming a successor to the suspended official. Mr. Morrill said the policy pursued by the committee was the same it had pursued ever since he (Morrill) had been a member of the committee, and the committee had never been refused until recently. In his statement he (Morrill) had found great difficulty in averting the betrayal of executive session secrets. He stated a hypothetical case as being one to which the above circumstances applied and there was no difficulty in recognizing it as that of a collector of internal revenue in the interior of the State of New York.

Mr. Cullom then resumed the floor and said the refusal of the attorney general to furnish the papers called for by the Senate was a denial of the right of the Senate to inquire into the management of a public office. He (Cullom) denied that the question was a "moot question," as characterized by Mr. Pugh. No question could be a "moot question," Mr. Cullom thought, that was directed to ascertaining whether an American citizen had been unjustly treated by having false and slanderous charges and secret assaults made against him, and filed in a public department, to blacken his character and injure his good name. As this opening paragraph indicates, Mr. Cullom's argument was based on like premises with that of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, and it followed upon a similar line. The Senator from Alabama had said the attorney general, in refusing papers, had acted under orders of the President, and had seemed to think it would be a great calamity for the attorney general to disobey presidential orders, as it might result in the loss of his office. The Senator was doubtless right. It might be that a Democrat could imagine no greater calamity than the loss of his office, but the law should be obeyed whether such a disaster was averted or not. The attorney general was an officer of the law. His duties were defined by law, and it was his duty to obey the law whether it cost him his office or not. The Senator stated in his minority report that from 1789 to 1867 there could not be found a single case like the one under discussion. The truth was that in the hundreds of calls that had been made there could be found very few instances in which information asked for had not been furnished to either house. There might not be another case exactly like the present one in all respects, but there had been hundreds substantially like it in principle if not in all the facts. A prominent fact was that when either branch of Congress had called for any information it had usually been furnished, and that in the exceptional cases in which it had not been, the refusal was not based on the constitutional prerogatives of the President. When the President suspended Duskie he did it under the tenure of office act. So the case stood; that the President proposed to obey the law in getting men out of office, but questioned its constitutionality when the Senate under that law said it had a right to inquire into his act of suspension, and so do that intelligently needed all the papers on file. The President used the law in suspending men from office, and then involuntarily in his message intimated that the Senate was attempting to interfere with his high and mighty prerogatives as chief executive. Verily consistency was not a jewel conspicuous worn in these days of "Jeffersonian simplicity." Following the Kenna idea, Mr. Cullom suggested a hypothetical case in which an officer

seeker forwarded forged documents in the semblance of bills of indictment against an incumbent. It might perhaps be assumed that the President had the right, as he claimed, to consider such communications as private papers, but after he forwarded them to a department and placed them on its files they certainly became public papers. If the President has removed no officers except for cause, some such papers must have been filed. Indeed, such documents had been invited by the present administration, in evidence of which Mr. Cullom read the celebrated confidential letter of postmaster general Vilas, showing that documentary evidence would be required in making removals, in which circular the postmaster general stated that he spoke for the President. If such papers were now on file, the Senate was entitled to them and the President ought in good faith to produce them. If there were no such papers on file, let him say so, and the country could judge how well he had redeemed every pledge he had made to the people. Mr. Cullom disclaimed any intention to keep his friends in office, but protested against secret or "star-chamber" proceedings that reflected on the personal character of honest men. Men should not be allowed to come sneakingly to the postoffice department, at the invitation of the postmaster-general, and lodge secret complaints against honest men. A refusal to produce papers would be an admission that they could not bear the light.

Mr. Maxey followed Mr. Cullom. He opposed the resolutions reported from the majority of the committee. He said the real question at issue was one of grave importance. The Duskie case had been merely seized on as an occasion to raise an issue with the President. Mr. Maxey inquired where the Senate found authority to condemn a head of a department under the circumstances of this case? Who so well as that officer could know the facts on which his action rested? Referring to Mr. Edmunds' likening of the President's recent message to a communication of King Charles I, Mr. Maxey said the similitude did not exist. The fatal imbecility that brought the king to the block by a semblance of a court—a court organized to convict—would not be found in this case. He who would attempt to play the role of Cromwell here would find that this is not the country for it, or this the occasion for it. The Cromwell had not yet been born who in the name of the Senate could grasp the constitutional powers vested in the executive of this republic. After complimenting the speeches of Messrs. Pugh and Kenna, Mr. Maxey proceeded with his own argument. However much the issue might be disguised, he said the real object was to ascertain the President's reasons for suspensions or removals of officers. It was an attempt to do indirectly what confessedly could not be done directly. The report of the majority of the committee Mr. Maxey characterized as simply a "stump speech," dignified with the name of a committee's report.

Mr. Dolph followed Mr. Maxey and spoke in support of the majority report. He said he would not discuss the question as to the right of Congress to be informed how the laws had been executed or as to the state of the Union. Upon that branch of the question he would content himself by saying that he concurred wholly with what had been so ably said by the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds.) Mr. Dolph addressed himself to the last clause of the majority resolution. That clause related to the discharge from government service of ex-Union soldiers and the filling of their places by men who had not rendered a similar service to the country. Mr. Dolph contended that the provisions of the law intended for the protection of Union veterans had been disregarded by the present administration. He said the discrimination against these veterans in removals and appointments amounted to a practical nullification of the law.

The Senate adjourned with Mr. Dolph still holding the floor.

Under the call of States the following bills and resolutions were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Oates, of Alabama, amending the rules so as to prohibit the speaker from receiving any resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to accompany the remains of any deceased Representative or Senator beyond the corporate limits of the city of Washington.

By Mr. Rowell, of Illinois, to amend the act to prohibit the importation of contract labor.

The House committee on foreign affairs took up, by a very close vote, seven to six, postponed the consideration of the Morrow Chinese bill and will instead take up the President's message, recommending the payment of indemnity to China for outrages perpetrated upon the Chinese in this country. Chairman Belmont who cast the deciding vote, declared himself opposed to the Morrow bill on the ground that it is a violation of the treaty obligations.

By Mr. Bryan, of Indiana, granting to the widow of Thomas A. Hendricks, late Vice-President of the United States, one year's salary of the said office, less the amount paid to Mr. Hendricks in his lifetime.

By Mr. Henderson, of North Carolina, to moderate the horrors and cruelty of punishments imposed for violations of the internal revenue.

By Mr. Reid, of North Carolina, a preamble reciting the fact of the passage of the Blair educational bill by the Senate and that the report of the House committee on education has postponed its consideration until the third Monday in April, a time when the session may be too far advanced to secure the proper

consideration of the bill; declaring that it is undemocratic, unpublican, unjust and unfair to prevent action on the bill by unusual delay in reporting it to the House, and directing the committee on education to report it forthwith, with such recommendation as it may see proper.

By Mr. Skinner, of North Carolina, to provide an inland water-way from New York to Florida.

By Mr. Cox, of North Carolina, to secure an equitable classification of government officers and employees in Washington.

Mr. Bland, under instructions from the committee on coinage, weights and measures, moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following resolutions:

That House bill 5,960, "for the free coinage of silver," be made the special order for the 20 and 27 inst. and April 3d; and the same to be again taken up April 6th, after the morning hour for the consideration of bills reported by committees, and so continue from day to day until disposed of; provided that unless sooner ordered by the House the previous question shall be called thereon at 3 o'clock April 8th; this order not to interfere with revenue or general appropriation bills, except April 8th, fixed for the final disposition of this order.

Mr. Hiseock, of New York, demanded a second, and the motion was seconded; 96 to 28. After some debate the motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was agreed to; yeas 179, nays 87. The announcement of the result was greeted with applause from the silver men. The vote cannot, however, be regarded as a test vote, inasmuch as such well known opponents of free coinage of silver as Messrs. Findlay, of Maryland, and Bayne and Scott, of Pennsylvania, voted in the affirmative; while Messrs. Blount, of Georgia; Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and Daugherty, of Florida, who at first voted in the negative, changed their votes at the solicitation of friends who desired that the discussion should be held. Had not this change been made the motion would have lacked the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. Keegan, from the committee on commerce, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution making the interstate commerce bill a continuing order for April 13th. Agreed to; yeas 193, nays 44. The House adjourned.

### Death of Capt. James I. Waddell.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 16.—Capt. James I. Waddell, commander of the Maryland Battery forces, died last night at his home in this city, of congestion of the brain. He was a native of North Carolina. His age was sixty-two. Capt. Waddell graduated at the naval academy in 1849, having previously served at Vera Cruz against Mexico. He served in the United States navy until the rebellion broke out, when he resigned and entered the Confederate navy, being placed in command of the famous Shenandoah, with which he waged war against vessels in the Arctic sea, destroying much valuable commerce.

### A Failure at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 16.—W. B. Galbraith & Co., cotton factors, doing business here made an assignment this forenoon. Their liabilities are \$73,000; assets, including two plantations and an interest in 300 bales of cotton and bank accounts, aggregate \$101,000.

### Supreme Court.

Court met at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Cases from the seventh district were argued and disposed of as follows:

State vs. Brigman, from Richmond; argued by Attorney General and Burwell & Walker for the State, and John D. Shaw for defendant.

State vs. Covington, from Richmond, argued by attorney general for the State and Burwell & Walker for defendant.

Boggan vs. Horne, from Anson; put to the end of the district.

State vs. Williams, from Richmond; argued by attorney general for the State and Burwell & Walker and Frank McNeill for defendant.

Kercher vs. Regan; put to the end of the district.

Worthy vs. Shields, put to end of district.

Parker vs. McDowell; put to the end of the district.

Rankin vs. Shaw, from Cumberland; argued by Duneson Rose for plaintiff and R. P. Buxton for defendant.

### A Complicated Case.

Yesterday before justice Wesley Whitaker the trial of a case of much interest began. It appears that a man living near here permitted his cattle to stray and a number of cows and two calves were impounded by another man. The case was begun yesterday, but was adjourned to Saturday next. The point of it is that the man whose cattle were impounded claims that their impounding was unlawful and that the stock law is really not lawfully in operation in Wake. He claims that he can prove that the lawful county fence has never been completed and that until such time as it is entirely completed the law is not operative. He will introduce one of the county commissioners as a witness to prove that the fence is not completed. The matter will be fully argued Saturday and will be reported, of course. The above is merely an outline of the case.

A bill conferring school suffrage upon women in Ohio and making them eligible to office as school directors received only thirty-three votes in the house of representatives.

If you have a cough use Red Star Cough Cure. There's danger in a delay.

## A BAD BOYCOTT.

### A VERY SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS AT FORT WORTH.

An Outrageous Attempt at Poisoning the Guests in a Boarding House.

FORT WORTH, Tex., March 16.—The Knights of Labor have the upper-hand here. Boarding-houses and hotels which accommodate men who take the places of strikers are boycotted. Even the butchers refuse to sell their meat. All this is true, yet the sentiment of the people is against the strikers, but business men are afraid of the boycott. John Taggart, a boarding-house keeper, was boycotted yesterday. A waterman from whom he had been purchasing his supply of drinking water refused to sell him and he has to go two miles to secure water. His landlord, one of the richest citizens of Fort Worth, has ordered him to vacate his house. Yesterday poison was thrown in Taggart's water-barrel and one married woman and two little girls were poisoned. They are now in a critical condition. The case cited above is the worst yet reported, but there are others nearly as disgraceful. People here are afraid to call their souls their own.

### Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today: Wm. L. Trenholm, of South Carolina, now civil service commissioner, to be comptroller of the currency, in place of Henry W. Cannon, resigned; John H. Oberly, of Illinois, to be civil service commissioner, in place of William L. Trenholm; Charles Lyman, of Connecticut, now chief examiner of the civil service commission, to be civil service commissioner, in place of Dorman B. Eaton, resigned; John N. McDaniel, to be collector of customs for the district of St. Marks, Fla.

### New York Cotton Futures Market.

NEW YORK, March 16.—C. L. Green & Co.'s report on cotton futures says: It was a featureless market, beyond a little local manipulation in which the "bulls" carried a great advantage, and closed steady at five points advance. A strengthening Liverpool and a favorable interior town movement afforded some assistance but failed to draw out a new demand and actual support came from the "longs" bidding against careful offerings and want of opposition by the "bears."

### The First Baseball Game of the Season at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 16.—The baseball season opened here today with an exhibition game between Louisville, Ky., and Charleston league teams. It was the first professional game ever played here and was witnessed by a large crowd. The game resulted in a score of 7 to 5 in favor of the Louisville club.

### Important Railway News.

A WARFARE BETWEEN THE CAROLINA CENTRAL AND THE MASSACHUSETTS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

Shelby Aurora. Maj. Winder has issued the edict for the Carolina Central railway to go to Rutherfordton on or before September 1, 1886. Piney Ridge was once their objective point, but now they have determined to advance westward to Rutherfordton with all possible haste. They expect to reach Rutherfordton by September, but the Aurora thinks they will do well to reach their destination by next January, 1887. The C. C. railway authorities have notified the Rutherfordton Railway Co., and Massachusetts & Southern Construction Co., that they have infringed and trespassed upon the C. C. R. right of way from Piney Ridge to Rutherfordton; also to stop trespassing, under penalties of the law. The Carolina Central authorities claim that for four miles their right of way has been usurped by their rival. Does this mean a legal railroad war? The Carolina Central claims that there has been no forfeiture of charter to Rutherfordton. So said Attorney General Davidson to the Legislature, and the act of the Legislature of 1885 renewed their charter, right of way and all privileges granted to the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford railroad.

### Beautifol Women.

are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

### Our Congressman.

Our Congressman in his patriotic argument on the tariff question often becomes hoarse and his voice husky. Taylor's "Charlotte Comedy of Sweet Gum and a Utelin" will relieve him and cure cough, croup and consumption.

### Spring flowers are said to have bloomed in Oregon. Bother them.

### SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE

Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is the Best Remedy for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all other pulmonary diseases.

Dr. Ira M. Lang, 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."

Blue is reinstated and is seen in all materials.

## The Strikers Jubilant.

MARSHALL, Texas, March 16.—The train from New Orleans yesterday morning brought thirty men, some of whom were mechanics to go to work in the shops. They were marched to the superintendent's office and sworn to protect themselves and the company's property. They were then marched to the shops, the occupation of each was ascertained and they were enrolled and numbers were assigned them. They then dined at the company's expense. The men were told before leaving New Orleans that everything was quiet; that no strike existed, and that they were wanted to take the places of men who had quit work. They claim that they were deceived and that the situation was misrepresented to them, and as soon as they saw the condition of affairs they refused to work, and are now quartered among the strikers. The strikers, of course, were jubilant over the walk-out of the new men.

St. Louis, March 16.—There is no change in the situation this morning at the Missouri Pacific yards. Large numbers of strikers congregated just outside the yards, but maintained perfect quiet. An attempt to send out the Kirkwood accommodation train this morning failed, the fireman deserting the engine before it was attached to the train and the engineer returning to the round-house. No attempt has been made to resume the freight traffic as yet. The situation in east St. Louis remains unchanged, no strike having as yet occurred among the dissatisfied switchmen. Considerable anxiety is felt as to the outcome of this new complication, but the railway officials generally express confidence in their ability to adjust matters before their employees determine to strike.

### The First Lynching Ever Indicted.

DANVILLE, Va., March 16.—The parties indicted in Patrick county, charged with lynching J. C. Wilson for horse thieving, have been discharged, for lack of evidence. This is the first case on record where persons were indicted for lynching.

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### D. BULL'S

### COUGH

### SYRUP

Cures Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Indigestion, Constipation, and all other pulmonary diseases.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Bull, of New York. Sold by all druggists.

### SALVATION OIL,

"The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain."

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