

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

VOL. XXVI.

RALEIGH N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1886.

NO. 106



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 cost, 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.

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.
VOLNEY PURSELL & CO.
Raleigh, N. C.

BEWARE

ADULTERATED LARD. It looks well, but the odor from it when cooking detects it. Examine for yourself and be sure you are not using it.
CASSARD'S "STAR BRAND" LARD IS GUARANTEED PURE.
Put up in all styles of packages. Ask your grocer for it and if he hasn't it in stock send your address to B. H. 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.

D. Linehan & Co
408 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 to all Quarries at Henderson and Weldon, N. C. Ample facilities for handling and making quick shipments to any point, either by rail or by water.

NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

—'Buck' Grant comes into a fortune of \$1,000,000 through the death of ex-Senator Chaffee.

—President Cleveland passes the 49th mile-post today. The Buffalo Democrats will celebrate the occasion.

—Young ladies will be delighted to learn that a sort of otholipin has been invented which makes artificial dimples in a girl's cheek after one application.

—The Senate has increased the House bill increasing the pensions of soldiers' and sailors' widows from \$8 to \$12 per month. With the favor of the President the bill will now become a law.

It is now believed that the suit to test the validity of the patent of the Bell Telephone Company will be instituted during the present week, and most probably at Columbus, Ohio.

—It is said that a conspiracy has been discovered in Japan to overthrow the Mikado's government. If it succeeds there is a good opening for the Mikado to come to America and go on the road.

—It is plain that the Senate debate on the Presidential prerogative is losing its attractiveness. Speeches are now made to almost empty galleries. Perhaps Mr. Riddleberger can be induced to add a bit of novelty to the exercises.

—The democrats of Rhode Island have nominated Amasa Sprague for governor, Thomas P. Robinson for lieutenant-governor and Franklin P. Owen for secretary of state. The party doesn't expect to succeed this year, but it means to make a wholesome fight.

—One of the most ingenious processes which has lately come into vogue in the treatment of iron—an Austrian invention—is that of giving to the metal a silver surface, this being effected by first covering the iron with mercury and then silver by the galvanic process. By heating to 300 degrees, C., the mercury evaporates and the silver layer is fixed.

—The St. Louis Post-Dispatch has offered three prizes for the three best lists of ten greatest books published in this century. Fifty-two lists have been sent in by as many people and one of the results is the curious fact that Victor Hugo takes the lead among the authors named. He appears in 26 lists, Macaulay in 25, Dickens in 23, George Eliot in 22 and Thackeray in 17. This serves to show their deep and lasting impression made upon the popular American mind by the liberty-loving Hugo.

—Gen. Viels is formulating a bill for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the organized military forces of the United States by combining the regular army and militia into corps d'armee, corresponding to the military divisions of the country, said military divisions to be reformed in accordance with the present population, instead of by territorial area, as at present, the appropriation for the militia to be made by the general government to defray the expense of autumnal maneuvers in the several divisions. The general is busy preparing his plan. He says that if it should be carried out the United States in a few years will have the finest regular army and militia co-operative service in the world.

—Some of the fellow-Senators of Charles W. Jones, of Florida, are beginning to regard his continued stay in Detroit in a more serious light than as the merely silly conduct of a moonstruck lover. (One of his warmest friends in the Senate said that he had no doubt Mr. Jones was actually insane, or, at least, that his mind had been affected to such a degree that he was not responsible for his actions. The Senator now ignores every effort made to induce him to return to Washington, no responses being received to any of the urgent messages which have been sent to him on the subject.) It is said by his friends that had Mr. Jones paid any sort of attention to his Senatorial duties this winter he would have had no difficulty in securing a re-election to the Senate for the term beginning next year. Now, however, his chances of being his own successor are regarded as hopeless.

—Some of the most elegant light dresses for the season are soft pliable American silks in handsome shades, printed veiling, mousselines de laine, and tinted cashmere of the finest French manufacture. The style adopted by the leading "elegantes" is a short round skirt, edged with a ruche trimmed with a knitting, or a row of full fan-pleated plaises, caught up with tiny ornaments. This skirt is then draped with the veiling, cashmere, or other fabric composing the overdress, which is arranged to show a great deal of the under-skirt, either by being caught up high on the hips, on one side, or raised by full pleats at each side, displaying the entire front of the first skirt. The backs are either gracefully boufiant, but not revealing much of the underdress, or may hang in full straight box-pleats the whole length or nearly so.

—The necessity of husbanding the resources of our acres and of returning to our starving fields those elements of plant growth quite or nearly exhausted, is yearly forcing itself more prominently upon the attention of the farmers of, at least, the eastern half of our country, and the line is very rapidly extending westward. Millions of acres that once produced magnificent crops of the various grains, even wheat of the great lakes, are now lying vacant, or barely yielding for the most shiftless cultivation. This question cannot be seriously considered too soon, even by farmers on the poor rich and productive prairies west of the great rivers. Though western farmers may think they have no need of such knowledge, they should not fail to thoroughly post themselves, and those farmers who do so, and who take advantage of such knowledge, will by and by be looked upon as "lucky ones" who have the richest farms in the vicinity where they live.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATOR JOE BROWN, OF GEORGIA, SHAKEN UP BY MR. EDMUNDS.

He Puts the Purposes of the Resolutions in their True Light.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—SENATE.—The chair laid before the Senate the concurrent resolutions of the legislature of Virginia protesting against the proposition to place foreign iron ores on the free list. Referred.

The inter-State commerce bill was made the special order for March 30, and the bankruptcy bill for March 31.

The Senate passed without debate the bill providing for a commission of five persons to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic, its relations to revenue and taxation and its general economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects, in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, public health and the general welfare of the people. The bill provides that the commissioners shall be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate; that all of the commissioners shall not be advocates of prohibition and that they shall serve without salary. The Senate also passed without debate the bill providing for the study of the nature of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics and their effect on the human system. The bill applies to schools in all the Territories and the District of Columbia, and to military and naval academies and Indian schools.

At 2 o'clock the judiciary committee's resolutions concerning attorney general Garland came up.

Mr. VanWyck offered as an amendment to the resolutions the following: "And in all such cases of removal the matter of confirmation shall be considered in open session of the Senate."

Mr. Sewell, occupying the chair, remarked: "The amendment will be printed and lie over."

Mr. Brown took the floor in opposition to the report of the majority of the committee. Mr. Brown said it seemed to him that there was but a single question at issue between the President and the majority of the Senate. That question was, had the President, without the advice and consent of the Senate, power to remove Federal officers when, in his opinion, the public interests required such removal. This was practically a legal question. As the constitution was the supreme law, if it conferred the power of removal on the President alone, that settled the question, no matter how many acts of Congress might have been passed in violation of the constitution. If the constitution did not itself directly confer the power, but conferred upon Congress the power to decide upon that question, then we must look to the act of Congress in determining the power of the President in removal, whether with or without the consent of the Senate. Let us examine the constitution. Mr. Brown then read from the constitution the sections relating to the executive power, to show that the President possessed the whole of that power except as to particulars in which the constitution specifically qualified it. It did qualify the appointing power of the President as to certain officers, by requiring the advice and consent of the Senate to his appointments, but placed no such qualification on his power of removal. After an examination of the constitution to establish these points, Mr. Brown took up the question of contemporaneous construction and precedents established by the practice of the government, beginning with the year 1789. He quoted the declarations of distinguished members of the first Congress on the question, involving substantially, he said, the question involved here. In debate Mr. Madison had declared: "It is said that it comports with the nature of things that those who appoint should have the power to remove. But I do not conceive that this sentiment is warranted by the constitution." Mr. Madison has also said: "If you say an officer shall not be displaced but by and with the advice of the Senate, the President is no longer answerable for the conduct of such officer." Mr. Brown cited a number of extracts from the decisions of Chief Justice Marshall and from Judge Storrs' work on the "Constitution and Opinions of Attorneys-General" to prove that the responsibility of the President was not to the Senate, but to the people in cases of removals from office. We have, then, he said, the concurrent testimony of our most distinguished commentators, judges and Presidents, and a number of the most distinguished Republican statesmen, as well as the unbroken practice of the different Presidents through all the administrations from 1789 to 1867, that the President had the power, without consulting the Senate, to remove Federal officers, whether civil or military. So much for the constitutional construction on the question for the first three-quarters of a century of the republic. Unfortunately at the end of that period two sections of the Union became engaged in a civil war. At the end of that struggle the dominant party in Congress at the time, when passion and prejudice were at the highest, found in the chair a President (Andrew Johnson), elected by them as Vice-President, who had been a Democrat all his life and had been put upon the Republican ticket because of having been a consistent Union man. The feeling of antagonism between President Johnson and the Republican majority of the Senate became intensified and they determined, in order better to serve the party purposes, to create the powers that for three quarters of a century had been exercised by the President. Congress in 1867 passed the tenure of office law. Mr. Brown related at length the sections of the law, showing that it required the

President to give to the Senate, among other things, his evidence and reasons for suspending officers during the recess of the Senate. He stated that when passion had in some measure subsided that section was modified in 1869, under the administration of President Grant, so as, among other things, to dispense with the statement of the reasons. If the law of 1867, he said, was the law today, and was in accordance with the constitution, there was no doubt that the Senate could require the President to give to the Senate the evidence and reasons for his removal of an officer. But the modification of the law made in 1869 did not require the President to state the evidence or reasons; and, so far as the removals were concerned it put the law back to where it stood before the act of 1867 was passed, and where the constitution had placed the matter. It empowered the President, in his discretion, without producing any evidence, or giving any reason, or sending to the Senate any papers, to suspend any civil officer appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, except judges of courts, until the end of the next session of the Senate. Mr. Brown took up the number of cases cited in the report of the majority of the committee, and after analyzing them asserted that the points involved were not similar to the point here in question, and that the cases, therefore, afforded no support for the argument attempted to be based on them. He continued: "The Senate had no jurisdiction of the question of suspension or removal of officers. In attempting to exercise any such jurisdiction the Senate usurped authority not conferred on it by the constitution or the law. It had no more right to demand of the President the evidence on which he acted or the reasons for his action than it had to demand of the supreme court the reasons for its decisions, or to demand of the House of Representatives its reasons for passing a particular bill. It had no more power over the subject than had the President to ask the Senate for its reasons for rejecting a nomination. The attempt was a naked, bald usurpation on the part of the Senate." Mr. Brown maintained that the tenure-of-office law, which he termed "an absurd law," was a palpable violation of the constitution. It attempted, without authority, to limit the legitimate power which the constitution conferred on the President in making removals from office. In conclusion Mr. Brown said: "The people of this country constitute a high court of appeals and it is the judgment of that high court, not that the President has used the power of removal, but that he has failed to use it with sufficient energy. If there is any charge against him in the popular mind it is not a charge of commission, but a charge of omission; not that he has made mistakes in making appointments or removals from office (doubtless he has made some); but that his mistake has been that he omitted to use the power with sufficient force. When the people of the United States called the President to the high and responsible position he now fills and placed in his hands, as a great trust, the executive power of this government, they expected in carrying out his policy and retain in office as his assistants persons of ability and integrity, who concur in his policy and are ready to render important and faithful service in carrying it into execution. It was not the intention of the people that the executive office of the government should be filled with political spies, plotting how they can soonest overthrow the administration and sympathizing more with those who from the outside make war upon it than they do with the President and his friends who are attempting to sustain his policy, which is an intention to advance the best interests of the country. Let the President exercise the power conferred on him by the constitution, and remove from office those who are not in accord with his administration and not ready to do faithful service in aiding to carry out his policy, and fill their place with honest, capable men, who are friends of the administration, and the universal acclamation of the Democrats and the honest masses of the people of this country will be 'well done, good and faithful servant. Mr. President, the people, (the 'high court of appeals') to whom alone the President is responsible for the manner in which he exercises his discretion in the matter of removals from office, will order a non-suit in the great case of George F. Edmunds & Co., Republican managers of the Senate, vs. Grover Cleveland, President of the United States."

At the conclusion of Mr. Brown's remarks Mr. Spooner took the floor in support of the majority report.

At 5 o'clock, Mr. Spooner still having the floor, the Senate went into executive session and in about half an hour, the doors being reopened, adjourned.

HOUSE.
Mr. Negley, of Pennsylvania, asked unanimous consent to put upon its passage the bill to reimburse the "National Home for Disabled Volunteers" for losses incurred through the failure of the Exchange national bank of Norfolk. Before the title of the bill was read Mr. Beach, of New York, objected. Mr. Negley became indignant, but was helpless.

The following committee reports were presented:
By Mr. Harris, of Georgia, from the committee on ways and means, authorizing the establishment of export tobacco manufactories and for drawbacks on imported articles used in manufacturing exported tobacco. Committee of the whole.

By Mr. Collins, of Massachusetts, from the committee on judiciary, to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. House calendar.

At the expiration of the morning hour the House again went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill. The consideration of the bill dragged drearily along, no amendments of any importance being offered, and such as were offered being usually ruled out on points of order. After a long and uninteresting discussion and finishing 48 of the 49 pages of the bill, the committee rose and the House, at 5:55, adjourned.

Strikers Resume Work on the Texas Pacific Pending Arbitration.
NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—The strike on this end of the Texas Pacific railroad virtually ended this evening and trains are now running out as usual. A committee of Knights of Labor waited upon receiver Sheldon today and had a conference, in which both sides agreed that the case of Hall, the company's employee at Marshall, Texas, whose discharge caused the strike, should be submitted to the United States court for arbitration. Governor Sheldon furnished two of the committee with passes to Marshall, that they might see Hall and find out if he was willing to agree to this arrangement. Meantime the strikers resumed work. It is believed that Hall will submit to the decision of the court and that the trouble is to be thus ended finally.

The Oregon—The Cause of her Loss a Mystery.
NEW YORK, March 18.—There is a great deal of discussion among navigators as to what caused the loss of the steamer Oregon. The collision with a schooner is growing in discredit, owing to the slender testimony in its favor. Two other theories are advanced; one that the Oregon struck a floating torpedo, and the other that her side was torn open by an explosion of some description from the inside. The steamship officials are absolutely dumb so far as regards anything calculated to solve the mystery; but the more the matter is investigated by disinterested men the stronger becomes the conviction that the disaster was not caused by a collision.

Washington News Notes.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—The Senate committee on finance has voted to report favorably upon the nominations of a number of internal revenue collectors whose predecessors were suspended, and is likely to report upon all nominations before it within a few days. A mutual understanding between the committee and the secretary of the treasury has been reached, covering all suspensions from and nominations to offices which have no tenure. The nature of the arrangement is not made public, but a considerable number of letters have recently been sent by the secretary to the committee in response to an equal number of inquiries, and the correspondence is still in progress. This arrangement covers all nominations before the finance committee.

New York Cotton Futures.
NEW YORK, March 18.—C. L. Green & Co.'s report on cotton futures says: Another advance of about 4c has been added to contracts, with a well-sustained market at the close. Covering on the part of some of the leading shorts and careful manipulations by the "bulls" furnished the main stimulus, assisted by fairly favorable foreign advices and a continuation of the Southern movement at hardening rates. There was a noticeable absence of new buying orders, yet the local "bull" element operated with apparent confidence and took care of all offerings.

Arresting a New York Swindler.
NEW YORK, March 18.—Alderman Henry W. Jaehne was arrested in the city hall park at noon today and taken at once to police headquarters, on a warrant charging him with bribery in connection with the Broadway surface-road franchise. There was a great scurrying about among the politicians when the fact became known and they came in streams to police headquarters, the district attorney's office and the city hall. An indictment has been found against Jaehne.

He Shoots his Friend Dead.
ATLANTA, GA., March 18.—While Pat Hickey, a merchant, was examining an old pistol this morning, he snapped it at his friend Will Pinion. The ball went through Pinion's heart, killing him instantly. Hickey fell across the dead body and cried bitterly. Later in the day he was released on \$15,000 bail. He takes it coolly.

No Street Cars Running.
COLUMBUS, Ohio March 18.—The street cars on none of the lines came out this morning pending the conference for the settlement which has been in progress for two days. The consolidated company last night agreed to increase wages from five to twenty cents, which was not accepted. The employees ask for an increase of from twenty-five to sixty cents per day, and forty minutes for meals.

A Criminal Hanged.
CHATTANOOGA, March 18.—John Gillespie, the negro who murdered Mrs. Thomas Gray, near London, Tennessee, yesterday, was hanged by a mob of two hundred men last night near the scene of the crime.

Confirmations.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—The Senate today confirmed a long list of nominations to office. The most important one was that of Brigadier-General Terry to succeed Gen. Hancock. John S. Finley was confirmed as postmaster at Holly Springs, Miss.

The First Cholera Cases of the Season.
ROME, March 18.—Two fatal cases of cholera are reported from Candia, two from Polia and seven from Padua.

A GREAT SALE.

THE EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA & GEORGIA R. R. TO BE SOLD.

The Purchase an Important One and Involving Much Line.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., March 18.—Judge John Baxter, of the U. S. circuit court, today ordered the sale of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, on the application of the Central Trust Company, of New York. The sale is to occur after six weeks' advertising and not later than the 25th of May. The payment is to be \$100,000 cash on the day of sale, and the balance either in cash or in mortgage bonds issued under the mortgage being foreclosed, at a valuation equal to their share if in cash. No bid will be taken for less than \$10,000,000. The total indebtedness is about \$16,000,000. The sale will include all the lines from Knoxville to Brunswick, Bristol and Meridian, with the branches and other property, including certain stock in the Knoxville & Ohio R. R., and the Memphis & Charleston R. R. The purchasers will take the road subject to all prior valid liens, which amount to about \$7,500,000. This takes the roads out of the hands of the receiver as soon as the sale is confirmed. The question of confirmation will come up at a special term of the Federal court at Knoxville in June, or the regular term in July. Judge Baxter's decree will be entered in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. It is generally understood that the present bondholders recently proposing a reorganization scheme will be the purchasers.

Conference Granted the Knights of Labor.
ST. LOUIS, March 18.—A special dispatch from Marshall, Texas, received early this morning, says: The receivers of the Texas Pacific railroad have granted a conference with the Knights of Labor and will allow the court to arbitrate on the hall matter.

Business Failure at Danville.
DANVILLE VA., March 18.—M. Moore, furniture dealer, made an assignment today. His liabilities are \$12,000; assets not known.

The Lost Steamer Oregon.
The Oregon was built for the Guion line by J. Elder & Co., at Glasgow, in 1883. She was built for speed, and her trip from Queenstown to New York, finished August 23, 1884, was made in six days and ten hours, breaking the best record made up to that date. Since then better time has been made, the Cunarder Etruria covering the same distance in six days, five hours, and forty-four minutes. The Oregon's big record was made on a trip ending August 22, 1885, and is the fastest.

The Oregon was made of iron, and was 520 feet long, 54 feet beam, and 40 feet 9 inches in depth, her gross measurement being about 7,500 tons. Her engines were capable of developing 13,000 horse power. There were three cylinders, one of 70 inches and two of 104 inches diameter. The stroke was six feet. She had four masts; five decks, and a berthing capacity for nearly 1,800 passengers. The first or promenade deck extended the whole length and breadth of the vessel excepting the parts forming turtle decks at the bow and stern, and a stroll around it would not fall far short of a fifth of a mile. The fourth deck was used for cargo or steerage passengers, 1,000 of which could be accommodated.

There were also accommodations for 400 saloon passengers, 120 intermediate, and 140 third class, and 150 men in the crew. The vessel was lighted throughout with electric lights. The interior work in the saloons and cabins was elegant and tasteful. The smoking parlor was finished in East India oak wood, and the ladies' boudoir was paneled in Spanish mahogany and upholstered in peacock blue velvet. The ceilings of the grand saloon were in white and gold, the panelling was of highly polished satinwood, and the pilasters of walnut, with gilded capitals. The saloon was 65 feet long and 54 feet wide, and where the ceiling was lowest there was fully nine feet between it and the floor. In the centre of the grand saloon was a dome 25 feet long by 15 across, and which rose 20 feet. It furnished both light and ventilation. A skylight in this dome could be kept open in the stormiest weather. The staterooms were very large, and most of them were fitted for only two passengers. The two "lettered rooms," or "bridal chambers" which were on either side of the entrance to the saloon, were fitted up with Oriental luxuries.

The Oregon was transferred to the Cunard line in May, 1884. In March of last year, when prospects of war between Great Britain and Russia over the Afghan frontier troubles began to loom up, the English government chartered a number of the "ocean greyhounds," as the fleetest of the train-Atlantic steamers were called, and the Oregon was among those so appropriated to act with the British navy. She was transferred into a cruiser and took part in the naval manoeuvres in Bantry Bay in July, being the only one of the chartered vessels that was fitted out and sent to sea. Her service was as a dispatch boat. Finally she was returned to the Cunard passenger service.

An Awful Delusion.
Atlanta Constitution.
The colored people North and West have picked up the notion that gin will bleach their complexions pure white. The demand for gin is now so great that it can hardly be supplied.

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

He Told What His Mother Said.

Texas Sitings.

A lad in school was found guilty of a serious infraction of discipline, and was directed by his teacher to tell his mother when he got home what misdemeanor he had committed. The next morning the schoolmarum called Johnny to her desk when the following dialogue ensued:

"Well, Master Johnny, did you inform your mother what infraction of discipline you were guilty of yesterday, and the reprimand and punishment you received?"

"Yes'm," was the scontentious reply.

"Well, and what did your mother say?"

"She said she would like to wring your neck for you."

No more discipline reports were sent home to that mother.

A Boy's Pasty Idea.
Johnny had a baby sister who was a particularly bright child, writes W. J. Lampton in the Merchant Traveller. After a short time on earth the little one went back to her home beyond the blue. One night shortly after her death the children were looking at the stars, when Johnny cried out:

"Oh, see the pretty stars! and one of them is baby sister!"

"Which one?" asked another of the children.

"The brightest one, of course," proudly answered Johnny, settling all further questions.

A number of gentlemen acting as what is known as the "Southern Improvement Company," who have been induced to go to Asheville, contemplating making a great improvement. The 150 acres recently bought near the depot are to be laid out in convenient lots, with alleys and streets, and a number of houses are to be erected by the company. The entire locality is to be made as beautiful and attractive as possible. Three of the leading gentlemen composing this company are in that city, namely G. F. Scott, ex-President of the Richmond and Danville syndicate; A. E. Moore and G. A. Townsend. The Advance says all are men of large capital and enterprise.

Travelers should be prepared for the changes of weather and the effects of exposure by providing themselves with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

A Nashville doctor's prescription for a lady suffering with neuralgia: A new bonnet, a cashmere shawl, a pair of gaiter boots—and a bottle of Salvation Oil. The lady recovered immediately, of course.

The cause of the loss of the steamer Oregon is yet a mystery.

No Boon that Science Has Conferred
Has been fraught with greater blessings than that which has accrued to the inhabitants of malarial-ridden portions of the United States and the tropics from the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitter.

The experience of many years has but too clearly demonstrated the inefficiency of quinine and other drugs to effectually combat the progress of intermittent, congestive and bilious remittent fevers; while on the other hand it has been no less clearly shown that the use of the Bitters, as a medicine commensurate to the frailties of the constitution, and derived from purely botanic sources, affords a reliable safeguard against malarial disease and arrests it when developed. For disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, for general debility and renal inactivity it is also a most efficient remedy. Appetite and sleep are improved by it, it expels rheumatic humors from the blood and enriches a circulation impoverished by mal-assimilation.

The corset has been introduced into Japan. When the Mikado detects the ribbed and back-stitched garment on the back of the chair of the Mikadoes, he will ask: "Why is that thing here?" And, woman-like, she will put her foot and reply: "Beecorset is."

Young Lady of Fashion.
Young lady! When for the sake of fashion you violate nature's law and contract a cold you run a great risk; it may induce bronchitis or consumption. Take in time Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein.

Looked Like a Quarrel.
Have you and Clara had a quarrel, Mr. Featherby? inquired Bobby, as that young man stretched his legs under the supper table and unfolded his napkin.

"Certainly not," replied Bobby's sister with asperity, "don't be foolish."

"Well, then," persisted Bobby, doggedly, "when he left you last night at the front door, what did you call him an insatiate monster for?"

D. BULL'S

COUGH SYRUP

Save Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Consumption, and all the various stages of the Coughs. It is the only remedy that cures the Coughs. It is the only remedy that cures the Coughs. It is the only remedy that cures the Coughs.

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