

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

VOL. XXVI.

RALEIGH N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1886.

NO. 108

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.**

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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 other house can match. Best prints at 6c. 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.

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

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

NORTH CAROLINA GRANITES AND SANDSTONES.

Linehan & Co.
400 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C., prepared to make contracts on the most favorable terms for supplying Granite and Sandstone of the Best Quality in any Quantity. Quarries at Henderson and Wadesboro, N. C. Ample facilities for handling and making quick shipments to any point, either by rail or by stage.

NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

The republicans feel about Mr. Lyman, as they did about Mr. Eaton, that he is too thoroughly a reformer to stand as a fair representative of their party.

The Providence Journal says: "Mr. Gladstone blows his nose when asked about the Irish land bill." His friends would say that is because he knows his blows will tell.

If it be true, as stated, that a certain eminent lawyer receives two hundred and fifty dollars a day for his work in the Broadway railroad franchise investigation, it is no wonder that the end of the proceedings seems as far off as ever.

A bill to provide for a commission of five persons to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic in its relation 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 has passed the Senate. The commissioners are to be appointed by the President, are not all to be prohibitionists and shall serve without salary.

The Savannah (Ga.) News, speaking of a great fog in that city Monday night, says: "The electric light on the high towers were lost in the dense mist, and the street lights looked a few rods off like a halo. The fog penetrated the houses, and on the streets everything was in thick gloom. Pedestrians carried umbrellas, and the late-outs and police wore their rubber coats to keep out the cold vapor that rested in thick masses like a load upon everything."

The banking and currency committee of the House had a conference with treasurer Jordan Wednesday night at his residence, during which a general exchange of views on financial questions took place. The conference did not have relation to particular measures, but was devoted rather to a statement of facts and figures in connection with finance generally. The principal subject of discussion was as to the best means to keep silver out of circulation as long as possible. Treasurer Jordan favored making the banks the circulating agency instead of the treasury. He thought this would secure the longest and cheapest circulation.

Sheriff Fellows, of Winnemucca, Nev., got married last Monday and sent a basket of champagne to the office of the "Silver State." Under the glowing inspiration of the third bottle the pastoral editor reeled off the following gilded melody: "May life's cares upon their rest as softly as the fall of autumn leaves upon the breast of mother earth; and, like the stars, which in early evening faintly glimmer, and then, anon, throw forth their dazzling beauty to the world's admiring gaze from the far-off heavenly fields, so may their pathway down the trends of matrimonial bliss be adorned with sweetest flowers of affection's worth, ever opening their rosy petals to reflect continued lustre as the waning years roll stealthily away."

Miss Cleveland in a letter to a friend says: "The newspapers' statement with regard to my 'immodest dress' and its influence in encouraging 'shocking scarcity of waists and sleeves' in other women's dress has been sent me several times, with accompanying comments, but always anonymously, so that I have been unable to reply, had I deemed the animus of the communication honest enough to justify an honest response. That has not always been the case, but today I received a note from a person who speaks of himself as an aged clergyman, who signs his full name so to the communication and seems to be genuinely concerned and friendly, although I scarcely can reconcile the 'true interest and true respect' which he has given apparently to the statement which forms the occasion of his protest. I should hardly feel true interest or true respect for a person whom I believe to be doing what the newspaper slip represents me to be doing—i. e., using the brief promises of my position to encourage habits in dress and manners which are subversive of 'whatsoever things are pure, lovely, honest and of good report.' Such I believe the immodest dress of some few society women to be, and against such immodesty I have made the silent protest which it is every woman's right and duty to make, by having my own dress waiters cut in a style which, so far as modesty is concerned, I should be quite willing to have all women to whom this style of dress is becoming and comfortable follow. I approve of evening dress which shows the neck and arms. I do not approve of any dress which shows the bust. Between the neck and bust there is a line always to be drawn, and it is clear to the most frivolous society woman as to the anatomist. This line need never be passed, and a fashionable woman's low-neck evening dress need never be immodest. If it is so it is because she prefers it to be so. It is wholly false, so far as I have observed, that a 'shocking scarcity of waists and sleeves' marks the gowns of society women." This is sadly and painfully true of a few "society women" and it is indeed shocking, nauseating, revolting and deserving of the utmost denunciation on the score of morality, beauty, health and many other considerations which good men and women should conspire to preserve and exact. There is need of a very few words on this subject and no argument. Any American woman can wear the waist of her evening dress up to the lobes of her ears if she likes. There is no queen to command her appearance in low corsage. She can also, also, so contrive her dress that by the exposure of her person all true social ethics and aesthetics as well are revolted. Between the two there is an appropriate, beautiful and modest mean, which all can, if they will follow.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE HOUSE HEARS SOME VERY PLAIN TALK

On the Question of Silver and the Coinage.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—The House was called to order by the clerk, and on motion of Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, was elected as speaker pro tempore during the temporary absence of the speaker.

Under a special order, made Tuesday last, the limited debate on the adverse report on the free coinage bill was begun, and the floor was taken by Mr. James, of New York, in opposition to the bill.

Mr. James premised his speech with what he stated were a few words of personal explanation. People were wont to look to lawyers, professors and political leaders for legislation on financial questions, instead of to business men such as he was. The result of this looking to lawyers, professors and political leaders was that now the country was in a slough. The car of state was very nearly ditched. This was not a question of doing something great; it was a question of getting out of something bad. It was not a question of making good time; it was a question of getting the wheels out of the slough. It was a question which business men ought to solve. If business men had dealt with silver questions, the team of state would not have been stalled in the mire as it was now. They should have spoken out and insisted that their advice should be followed. They should join their forces for the judicious handling of great questions. The so-called democratization of silver had been from the start a great business blunder. The coinage under the Bland act should be suspended, for the continuance of that coinage was but organized chaos in the United States. The coinage of silver under the Bland act had been from the beginning and was now a colossal business blunder, and he believed that had it not been for the passage of that bill silver would have been remonetized long ere this, both in the United States and Europe. What the country wanted could only be accomplished through the medium of suspension and negotiation. He went on to argue that Germany, France and England were in a condition where a little pressure, such as the suspension of coinage in this country, would force them into adopting international bimetalism. For the United States to fix a day for suspension of coinage, unless there was international conference before that time, was a summons which European statesmen could not ignore.

Mr. Seymour, of Connecticut, followed the same line of argument and spoke of the unwarranted assumption of the extreme silver men. Those gentlemen who were opposed to free coinage were monometalists.

Mr. O'Donnell, of Michigan, branched off from the coinage question to advocate a proposition to encourage the production of sugar in this country by a system of bounties.

Mr. Hemphill, of South Carolina, said that the question before Congress was as to the best method of restoring gold and silver to parity as money metals, and he advocated as a means to this end the appointment of a commission to secure an international bimetallic union. The present standard silver dollar had neither a dollar's worth in it nor was it a promise to pay a dollar in the future. Every time that the government bought eighty cents worth of silver and stamped it as a dollar, it stamped a falsehood on the face of its own coin and robbed the man to whom it was paid. Congress should not require the secretary of the treasury to perpetrate this gross injustice, and by forcing silver on the country eventually put gold at a premium and drive it out of circulation.

Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, suggested that greenbacks, national bank notes, silver and gold alike paid debts and taxes.

Mr. Hemphill replied that greenbacks and national bank notes did not pretend to be real money and no man accepted them as such. They were a promise to pay in the future. But the man who took a gold dollar or a silver dollar had a right to rely on the honesty of the government, and when he took a silver dollar worth eighty cents he was fooled thereby. This country had never been a double-standard country. People had been prosperous and happy in the past and this had been confessedly under a single standard of value. There could be neither justification nor excuse in forcing on the country a monetary policy directly in the teeth of past history and one which threatened to unsettle values, discourage business and stop the wheels of progress, simply for the purpose of maintaining a financial delusion among the people. He would be glad to see the two kinds of coin floating together at par at a proper rate, but if the country must have gold or silver alone, he much preferred the former. There was \$12 gold per capita in the country, against \$4 in silver. The United States had been confessedly a gold-using country since 1834 and no reason could be assigned for such a change in policy as would reduce our metallic money to one-fourth of its present value.

Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, a member of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, supported the minority report, which favors the passage of a free coinage bill. Possessing, as he did, the greatest confidence in the integrity and patriotism of the President and the secretary of the treasury, he expected, whenever and

wherever he could, to support their views and uphold their policy, but on this question he was compelled to dissent from the views presented in the message of the President and the report of the secretary.

Commenting upon and sustaining the original act, he declared that had the spirit and intention of that law been honestly carried out it is more than probable that the problem would have been settled long ere this, either by free coinage or suspension. But the administration of law had been in hostile hands and the effect of the policy followed only tended to further depreciate the market value of silver bullion.

Mr. Stone, of Missouri, announced himself in favor of any measure which would tend to restore silver to an equality with gold. The House adjourned.

AGAINST THE STRIKERS.

Meetings of Business Men and Citizens.

GALVESTON, March 20.—Specials to the News from Tyler, Weatherford, Plano, McKinney and other cities in north Texas report that largely attended meetings of the business men and citizens were held at each of the above named points yesterday afternoon and last night. Resolutions similar in meaning to those adopted by the citizens of Dallas, Sherman and Greenville regarding the attitude and seriousness of the strike on the Texas Pacific and Missouri Pacific systems were adopted. The resolutions in every instance denounced the strikers for their unlawful interference with traffic and tender support to the railroads in their determined stand against the strikers.

A Sensation in Sicily.

ROME, March 20.—A sensation has been produced in Sicily by a most daring attempt by brigands to capture the great grandson of Admiral Nelson. The young gentleman is the Hon. Victor Albert Nelson Hood, son of the present and third Baron Bridport, whose father was the husband of Lady Charlotte, daughter of Admiral Nelson. His father is equerry to the queen and Duke of Bronte in Sicily. The family estate includes the property containing the Castello de Maniace, which was given by the king of Sicily to the admiral. Victor was residing in the castle when the brigands, who, it is believed, had plotted to take him a prisoner and hold him for a high ransom, made an attack in force upon the place. The servants were brave, and soon rallied around their young master in defense of his person and estate. A fierce fight ensued, which resulted in the defeat and dispersal of the robbers, but only after many of them were disabled by wounds. Four of the brigands were taken prisoners and turned over to the custody of the authorities.

New York Cotton Futures.

NEW YORK, March 20.—C. L. Green & Co.'s report on cotton futures says: At the opening prices were forced up about 8 points, but meeting with more sellers than buyers there was a quick reaction, with the close at about last evening's rates. Foreign advices were generally promising, and while no special pressure was brought upon the position, the indifference of the shorts and the scarcity of new buying orders appeared to place "bull" efforts at a disadvantage. Another unfavorable influence was found in expected heavy receipts next week, consequent upon the moving forward of cotton previously detained by the labor strikes on the southwestern railways.

The Situation Remains Unchanged 1.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 20.—The local situation this morning remains about unchanged. No attempts have been made to move freight, but the suburban trains are running regularly. The strikers are quiet, no disturbances having as yet occurred. All fears of a strike in east St. Louis have been allayed. All trains running into that city have either complied with the requests of their switchmen for an advance in wages or have promised them that advance.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The following is the weekly statement of the associated national banks: Loans increase, \$796,800; specie decrease, \$3,093,900; legal tenders decrease, \$1,091,700; deposits decrease, \$3,987,400; circulation increase, \$125,600; reserve decrease, \$3,201,250. The banks now hold \$18,208,793 in excess of the 25 per cent. rate.

Seeking the Bridge Burners.

CHICAGO, Ills., March 20.—A special from Marshall, Tex., says over fifty deputy marshals arrived here yesterday from Kush and Jacksonville, in Cherokee county. They brought four sagacious bloodhounds with them to hunt the bridge burners on the Texas Pacific railroad. The officers predict several early arrests in connection with the burned bridges.

Total Visible Supply of Cotton.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,948,614 bales, of which 2,451,434 are American; against 2,732,792 and 2,205,692 respectively last year; receipts at all interior towns 30,212; receipts from the plantations 28,729; crop in sight 5,926,180 bales.

Ten Million in Bonds Called in.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—The secretary of the treasury will Monday next issue a call for ten million dollars in three per cent bonds. The call will mature May 1.

Mr. Walter W. Brown, of Gordonsville, Va., has presented this office with one of his political charts, copies of which are for sale at the bookstores here.

LLEWELLYN M.

NATIONAL AND NORTH CAROLINA NEWS.

Cox and the Civil Service—Held to the Rescue—General Coinage.

SPECIAL COR. OF THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.

The proposition of Mr. Ingalls, in the form of an amendment to the constitution, introduced in the Senate this week, to change the date for the inauguration of the President from March 4th to April 30th, appears to be a most sensible and practicable suggestion, and its adoption by Congress and the several State legislatures seems probable. A great deal could be said in favor of this measure, while I cannot see how any serious objection to it could be made from any source.

CONCERNING THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The bill introduced in the House by Gen. Cox this week, the provisions of which were given in my last letter, is regarded as a very important measure, and has been a leading topic of discussion in Congressional circles for several days. Before introducing the bill Gen. Cox explained its character to President Cleveland, who is said to have given it his cordial approval. The chief purpose of the bill is to discover exactly what the defects in the present law are, if any exist, so that the committee and Congress can act intelligently in the application of remedies. From a political point of view the Democrats generally regard it as a wise and timely act, inasmuch as it is an assurance to that element of the party which is now dissatisfied with the operations of the law that it is the intention to perfect it in all of its details. The bill is simply, but emphatically, an earnest of what will be done when it is established what ought and needs to be done. The civil service committee, to which the bill was referred, has instructed its chairman to report it favorably to the House. The principle is the same as that employed by all intelligent physicians in treating a patient. They must first diagnose the case before applying remedies that can be effectual in reaching the root of the disease. "Doctor" Cox has acted with discretion and much show of wisdom in the treatment of his legal case—so much so that he is certainly entitled to the degree of LL. D.

REPRESENTATIVE REID TO THE RESCUE.

The educational bill will not be defeated in the House if Hon. J. W. Reid can prevent it. The resolution introduced by him last Tuesday will probably bear good fruit. After reciting in the preamble the facts that the Senate had passed the Blair bill, and that the House committee on education had postponed action on all education bills until the latter part of April—a time too late in the session to receive proper consideration of the subject—the resolution declares that it is "undemocratic, unrepulsive, unjust and unfair" to thus prevent action on the bill by the House, and instructs the committee to report the bill forthwith, with such recommendations as it may see proper. If the friends of the measure are really in the majority in the House, as is believed to be the case, this resolution will be adopted and the committee will be compelled to make a report. Whether this should be favorable or adverse matters little—the majority will rule in this instance, as it generally does in other cases, and I believe the bill will pass the House, receive the President's signature, and thus become a law. Should these suppositions become events, there is no one of the 325 members of the House of Representatives who will deserve or receive more credit and thanks for securing the passage of this bill than James W. Reid, of North Carolina. As I have had occasion before to remark, he is one of the ablest, most thoroughly wide-awake and effective members of the 49th Congress, and any district honors itself and serves its best interests in sending such a man to represent it in the national legislature. Unless these efforts of Mr. Reid avail, I see no hope for the measure. The House committee, at a meeting held last evening, redeclared its position by postponing action on the Blair bill until the third Friday in April, as it had previously deferred consideration of the Willis bill. Mr. Willis will introduce a new bill in the House Monday next and ask that it be referred to some other committee. If I am not mistaken, however, it requires unanimous consent to make such reference, and there are sure to be objections made. I repeat, therefore, that unless Mr. Reid's scheme is successful there is hardly a prospect of the enactment of an educational bill during this session of Congress. But (and I am very glad to be able to write "but" just here) I believe Mr. Reid's resolution will be adopted.

SENATOR STANFORD'S SUBSCRIPTION.

Some months ago Senator Stanford, of California, agreed to give Rev. J. C. Price, the colored president of Zion-Wesley college (colored) at Salisbury, the sum of \$5,000 in aid of said college, provided he raised \$20,000 additional through other sources for the same purpose. This stipulation having been complied with, President Price, accompanied by W. G. Feard, of North Carolina, a departmental clerk here, called on Senator Stanford this week and received from him a check for the amount.

DISTRICT DEMOCRATS

and the people of Washington generally have manifested so much displeasure over the nomination of the New York negro, Matthews, to succeed Fred. Douglass as recorder of deeds here, that it is very probable the nomination will be rejected. The matter was to have been considered by the Senate district committee yesterday, but owing

to the absence of Senator Vance, who is one of the leading members of the committee, the consideration of the case was postponed until next Friday. Senator Vance is in New Orleans, whither he went as one of the late Representative Hahn. He and other members of the committee have received numerous petitions from all classes of citizens of the District, protesting against the confirmation of Matthews, principally on the ground that the office being a purely local one should be filled by a resident of the District. The prevailing impression is that the nomination will be reported adversely from the committee and rejected by the Senate in executive session.

CONGRESSMAN COX

having introduced a bill making provision for the appointment of an additional civil service examiner, it will probably become a law at an early day; and Mr. Womack, the clerk to the civil service committee, has notified J. M. Glass, of Indiana; to appear before the civil service sub-committee and prove his charges, embodied in a resolution introduced in the House, involving the alleged misconduct of certain employees of the House. The

PAYMENT OF PENSIONS

to ex-Federal soldiers their widows and children, "and their sisters, and their cousins and their aunts," will soon relieve the treasury vaults of all the "surplus" cash on hand, if the present rate of increase, and payment of "arrearsages," through the passage of bills in Congress, is kept up. It does seem that this sort of thing is never to have an ending.

BELLYCROSE BROOKLYNITES.

Representative Bliss is a Congressman from Brooklyn, New York, and Jesse Carman is a lobbyist from the land of Bliss. Last Wednesday the constituent while engaged in conversation with the Congressman became very angry and abusive in his language, whereat Mr. Bliss struck out from the shoulder with such force and effect as to lay the lobbyist prone upon the floor of the House corridor. The trouble grew out of the professions of the Congressman that he did not see the "benefits" to be derived from a scheme the constituent wanted to get through Congress, and now the latter is thoroughly satisfied that "where ignorance is Bliss 'tis folly to be wise."

PENCIL PARINGS.

Messrs. George McCorkle and W. F. Leak, of North Carolina, are in Washington.

The bankruptcy bill will be taken up in the Senate on the 31st instant.

A vote on the Hurd-Romeis Ohio contested election case was taken yesterday at a meeting of the committee on elections, resulting in Romeis' favor by a vote of 8 to 8.

The bill which passed the Senate this week, providing for the study of the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and of their effects upon the human system, by pupils in the public schools of this District and the several Territories, is an example that might well be emulated by the State legislatures.

THE WASHINGTON EVENING STAR

recommends, editorially, the civil service bill, introduced by Gen. Cox, and advances the opinion that it will pass both houses of Congress—an expression of opinion in which investigation leads me to concur.

LLEWELLYN M.

—Death made no long separation between the two venerable ears whose records in charity and religion were complementary of one another. Lord Shaftesbury died last October, and now Lord Chichester has followed to the tomb. Of them, as of Saul and Jonathan, it may be said, they "were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided." Each had passed into his ninth decade. Lord Shaftesbury was 84, and Lord Chichester had reached his 82d year. This sad coincidence of loss is carried farther by the recent demise of Prince Torlonia, the great Italian millionaire, whose charities were proportionate to his fortune. The world may well mourn the triple bereavement, for it will, we fear, have to spin down many a ringing groove of change before it sees another trio of octogenarian noblemen with their titles and nature so fitly matched.

—Representative J. S. Barbour, of Virginia, is expected soon to issue a card announcing his intention to retire from public life and giving his reasons therefor. Randolph Tucker has already said that he will not again be a candidate for congressional honors, and a new man will be required to take the place of Mr. John W. Daniel, who has been elected to the United States Senate. Mr. Goff, of West Virginia, and Mr. Collins, of Massachusetts, it is said, will not seek re-election, and now the name of Abram S. Hewitt is added to the retiring list.

A Raid on the Chinese

The massacre of a number of Chinese in Wyoming Territory will no doubt form the subject of a very strict investigation by our government. Following close upon the unfortunate affair comes a threat of labor unions that they will boycott Chinese laundries on the ground that they interfere with white labor and are in many cases connected with opium dens. Opium smoking is undoubtedly on the increase amongst us and we much fear that the taste for the drug is being cultivated by the use of popular preparations for coughs and colds which contain narcotics. It is therefore gratifying to know that such a popular and effective domestic remedy as Red Star Cough Cure does not contain any opiates whatever.

A big spread—The sky.

JEFFERSON DAVIS

ACCEPTS AN INVITATION TO LECTURE AT MONTGOMERY.

Great Interest Manifested in the Occasion and its Ceremonies.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The monument committee today received from Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the Confederacy, a letter officially accepting the invitation to lecture in Montgomery in behalf of the monument to be erected on the capitol here in memory of the Alabama soldiers who died in the civil war. Mr. Davis will be here about the last of April. His lecture will be delivered in a large warehouse, with a seating capacity of 5,000 people. He will also lay the corner-stone of the monument, which will cost \$5,000, of which \$10,000 or enough to complete the pedestal has already been raised. Hon. John W. Daniel, of Virginia, has been invited to deliver an address on that occasion. All men who bore a prominent part in the civil and military service of the Confederate government have been invited to be present to meet Mr. Davis; also many prominent men North and ex-Union generals not now in active service. All of the Alabama State troops, some thirty companies strong, will be here and invitations will be sent the militia companies in all the States North and South. It will be so timed that the companies going to the Savannah drill can stop at Montgomery. Great interest in the occasion centres in the fact that at the capitol building here Jefferson Davis took the oath of office as President of the Confederacy and that government was here organized.

The Capacity for Thinking.

[From Mr. Goschen's Lecture at the Mansion House, London.]

I have asked—and it is a good test—can you, on a long railway journey, think out a problem on a great social subject? Will you begin to think out that problem when you have before you two hours in a railway carriage? This is simply a form of mental indolence; they cannot concentrate themselves and bring their thoughts sufficiently together to do spontaneous work. It partly comes from this, again, that they will not give themselves time; from that they get out of the habit of steady thought, and they will not dwell long upon one subject. Both in reading and thinking you never get far unless you will have a long consecutive tete-a-tete with your book or with your problem. People read and think in the same way that they visit their acquaintances and friends. They have an exciting conversation for a few minutes, and then the visit is over. If you wish to see a landscape or explore a character you must take time, and it must be done by steady, consistent, and continuous thought. I bespeak, therefore, for reading and for thinking, greater deliberation, more careful choice of material, more consecutiveness and continuity, and, above all, that it should never become necessary to hurry through anything, whether it be lecture, or book, or problem.

President Wright, of the Board of Trade, Louisville, Ky., used St. Jacobs Oil for severe rheumatic pains in his neck and shoulders. He says: "Its effects were marvelous. I was well in a few hours."

FINE BUTTER.—By an arrangement with Dr. Richard H. Lewis, I will be able to offer every week a limited quantity of the finest fresh butter, made at his dairy farms. In addition to this supply, I receive weekly consignments of choice butter from sundry makers of high reputation near the city, and from Alabama county. Also the choicest Northern creamery butters, always in stock. E. J. HARDIN.

We want to sell stoves. If you want to buy, then call at the store of J. C. Brewer & Co., for we are selling HEATING STOVES at just above cost, FOR CASH, to diminish stock.

GRAPE MILK.—A fresh invoice of this popular and healthful drink. Pure grape juice, non-alcoholic, effervescent, sparkling as champagne. Pint bottles 25 cents each; \$2.75 per dozen; \$5 per case of two dozen. E. J. Hardin.

There were only seven wonders of the world in ancient days. That was before the dude was invented.

D. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

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