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FILE B LRUAIN HOUSE OF RALEIGIE.

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. that buys and sells on long time?

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

We will offer such remarkable barsheetings, 6c. a yard. Silk gloves 30c; 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, Oileloths, Millinery Goods, &c.

ing your goods, and save your money.

BEWARE

ADULTERATED LARD. It looks well, but the odor from it when sooking 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. WO! DELL, Raleigh. N. C, and you will be supplied.

BALTIMORE, MD.

409 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C., Fasorable Terms for supplying Granite Sandstones of the Best Quality in any Q unities destand. Quarries at Henderson and Wadesboro, N. C. Ample lacilities for handling in making quick shipments to any point, either in or out of the State.

UONGRESSIONAL.

THE DEBATEON THE EDMUNDS RESO. LUTIONS DRAWS ITS SLOW LENGTH ALONG.

Bome Plain Talk and Daws Mr. Logan out.

WASHINGTON, March 22.- SENATE .-Mr. Harris presented petitions from the corporate authorities of the city of Memphis and of the gotton exchange of harbor of that city.

Mr. Logan submitted the following resolution and asked that might be printed and lie over, say he would call it up some future day and submit some remarks on it:

Resolved, That the sessions of the Schate, commonly known as executive sessions, so far as they apply to nominations, confirmations or rejections, shall hereafter be held with open doors and that a public record of the same shall be kept, the same as of legislative ses-The resolution was ordered printed

and to lie over.

Mr. Logan's bill to increase the effiney of the army was taken up and ue ated until 2 o'clock. At that hour the judiciary committee resolutions came up and Mr. Colquitt took the flow. question involved here. It had been settled by the constitution and by the first Congress and had remained settled for forty years and when then it was questioned it was again settled and hal remained settled till this day. Referring to the contest between l'resident Jackson and the Senate, Mr. Colquitt said that if the gigantic intellects of Clay, Calhoun and Webster could not succeed in overturning the received and established construction and interpretation of the constitution it should be a warning to the leaders of this day that they are engaged in a futile attempt to place another construction on the constitution. The intrinsi power of truch was greater than the power of the leaders. There was no reason hy the power of the President to make resomething which had escaped the sagacity of the founders of our government. "Offensive partisanship," Mr. Colquitt said, was not a new discovery with this administration. He read a circular of President Hayes, prohibiting the participation of office-holders in a political caucus, etc. To show what official partisanship was, Mr. Colquitt read a letter addressed by an office-holder to the secretary of the treasury, without giving the name of the writer or the place he had held Having been office, the officeholder wrote builly that he had been nominated to the office without his knowledge; that his appointmentihad been made looking to politi-

cal operations in the then approaching political campaign of 1884; and with a view of increasing his usefulness he accepted the office. He had little, thought of secluding himself in it, for such a course would have conflicted with the entire programme of the friends who had had him appointed; that he had gone to Washington and remained there two months, doing political work; that that action was sunctioned by the prints at 5c. a yard; worth 7c. Best secretary of the treasury at the time, who well understood the object of his visit to Washington. To the average Republican, the writer said, this letter Violin, Banjo and Guitar

from Washington was more effective carried on a very large correspondence

ciency had arisen from the use of govdisc. Mr. Logan inquired if that when the Republican secretary of the office-holder had been suspended? Mr. Please call and examine before buy-Colquitt said 'no, but he will be suspended if you will give assurances that

is substitute for him will be confirmed." Mr. Logan inquired if the paper Mr. VOLNEY PURSELL & CO. Colquitt had read from was a record? Raleigh, N. C. asked whether it was from the postoffice

he could have any records in the postoffice

department if he would apply for them.

They had never been refused. Mr.

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

NORTH CAROLINA

D. Linehan & Co a resolution of the Senate. Mr. Colquitt said they had never been denied. are prepared to make contracts on the Most He asserted that no Senator had ever partment. The department had, how- President's discretion. President Cleveto a call made as a matter of right by the there were no official papers on file largely.

the same city, praying for necessary appropriations for the protection of the had been refused. Mr. Colquitt ad-

matter of right, he said, that the papers cial paper on file of the character should be sent to the Senate. The papers called for between the dates indicated. are very different in character from those Had Congress any more authority over he had read here and that demand had a paper in the executive departments than been refused. But all papers of this the supreme court had? The judiciary character (and he doubted not papers was a co-ordinate branch of the governof every character) would be open to ment as well as was the legislative de-Senators who should seek to know what partment. When the rights of individwas in them. The ground on which they | uals were on trial before the supreme had been declined was that the Senate, court, involving perhaps life or liberty, in its capacity as a Senate, had no right the judiciary was as much entitled to

removals from office. the Senate. That was something he

could not understand. stood in the past. General Jackson had understood it. There was nothing mysterious in it that Mr. Colquitt could office "until his successor should be relating to the re-employment of only a see. The Senate demanded the papers duly appointed and qualified." This as a matter of right. Senators would assumption, Mr. Jackson said, bad been ask to see them as a matter of courtesy. necessary as a foundation for Mr. Ed-He thought that a very broad distinc- munds' argument, for that Senator had

Mr. Logan said there were some Senators who would like to see the in their aggregate capacity as a Senate pointed. That term was four years from tempt to force the company to accept movals should now be questioned, unless passed a resolution respectfully request- the date of commission. The commis- their terms. the modern state en had discovered ing the papers and the papers should be sion was dated December 20, 1881; and Kansas City, Mo., March 22.—At 9 not see the nice distinction made by the departments, when the departments gave the papers to individual Senators four years was sent to the Senate De- hour the union switchmen in every rail-

such persons. Mr. Colquitt said he had merely read the papers to show that in case of offensive partisanship the administration should use its authority and should suspend or remove men of the character indicated. ' The only object that Mr. Colquitt could see that was to be subserved charged with a want of deligence in his by the adoption of the resolutions reported by the majority of the committee was to place on record and perpetuate an attack on the President. "In arthe malice of that majority. The Senate's | ranging for this piece of political target- shal. A mass meeting of strikers will action in this matter, he said, was merely practice," said Mr. Jackson, "the able be held at noon At present the cause ansurpation of power to present ar- chairman of the judiciary committee of the strike cannot be learned. Some of ticles of impeachment, thus becom- has omitted to place the proper target be- the men say : "We had orders from the ing both accuser and judge. The House of Representatives had not presented such | had not discouraged either himself or | The switchmen made a general demand articles against the attorney-general, his associates from firing at random for an advance of wages a week ago and neither had any member of that house throughout the whole political range. it was granted. There are flying rumors proposed to do so. It was left for this The proceeding is purely political; there to the effect that several other departbody of "grave and reverend seignors," actuated by party feeling, to first file Both sides must appeal to the people." articles of impeachment and afterward proceed to pass their own judgment the floor, the Senate went into executhereon, in contravention of the principles and practices relating to impeachment. The intention was, by the passage of these resolutions, to produce, if possible, all the moral effect of an imthan one from any other place; hence he peachment. This was an act unworthy of the Senate s I would simply have from Washington with citizens in the the effect of s' ring that the Senate State of his residence, and although not a had not gone beyond the limits of a podelegate to the Republican convention litical junta. Mr. Colquitt had listened he went to Chicago and had had much to the mournful earnestness of the Sonato do with securing the thirty-four votes | tor from Vermont in commenting upon of his State for Arthur. Mr. Colquitt the outrage perpetrated on the Senate by read from a report as to another office- the refusal to submit this demand holder, showing that he was found short for papers relating, as was said. over \$500 in his money-order depart- to the "manner of conducting an ment and had not one cent wherewith to office." That was the plea. Mr. Colmake good this shortage. This defi- quitt did not mean to insinuate any lack of sincerity in these resolutions. He erument funds in the private business of | would not impugn any one's motives. the office-holder. He had also ex- but he would compare the Senate's changed postage stamps for merchan- action in the present case with its action

treasury (Sharman) was the officer on whom the call was made. Mr. Jackson followed Mr. Colquitt, port. He believed the right of removal of officers to be wholly in the President. movals dependent on the consent of the prohibiting polygamy. department? Mr. Colquitt answered Senate, those acts were an encroachment Senator applying to see it. Mr Logan of the President. But aside from that. was struck, he said, with the strange it was the candid conviction of all the fact that records could be furnished advocates of administrative reform that against individuals for some Senators to such attempts had been unwise and make speeches from, but could not be had been attended with no substanfurnished when called for in a resolution tial benefits to the public service. of the Senate. (Laughter in the gat- In this connection Mr. Jackson cited leries.) Mr. Colquitt assured Mr. Logan | without reading an article written by Mr. Hoar and published in the North American Review for November, 1881. The Senator from Vermont (Edmunds) lloar inquired whether the facts were had presented the Senate side of this that papers of this character were fur- controversy with great ability, Mr. nished when officials were guilty and Jackson said; but the ingenuity and not when they were innocent. Mr. Col- ability displayed had not sufficed to Friday wages will be advanced 10 per quitt had no doubt the Senator could prove the case he attempted to make. cent in all departments. The advance is get papers of both characters if there From the date when President Wash- made voluntarily. were such papers in the department and ington settled the question, in March, the Senator would ask for them. Mr. 1792, (as reported in Jefferson's cor-Hoar asked on what principle the papers | respondence) there had been no authorwere given to a Senator and denied to ity, either judicial or legislative, to question the right of the President to determine for himself what papers should be disclosed in the interest of the bowels regular by the proper use of ried a large piece of iron, a brickbat or been refused access to papers in that de- public service. It had rested in the Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills.

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1886. Senate. Senators had never been denied in the departments between the dates an inspection of the papers. Mr. Hoar called for. To prove his assertion as to said this was the first time he had heard the matter being in the discretion of the of the consent of a department to ex- Senate, Mr. Jackson read from various hibit them to anybody, except to Sena- authorities, including Presidents Jacktors on the Democratic side, and he son and Tyler. He also quoted from a had heard of a good many refusals. speech of Senator Sherman, in the Sen-Mr. Colquitt said he presumed the ate, February 9 last, to show Mr. Sher-Senator from Massachusetts had never man's view then of papers "not inapplied, or he would have found out. tended for the public eyes" and which Mr. Hoar said he had never applied. the President chose to withhold "on the case there was no good reason for Mr. fidence." That would be a case of the Hoar's statement that the papers had exercise of discretion which gentlebeen refused. Mr. Hoar said he (Hoar) men in their intercourse with each other mitted the truth of Mr. Hoar's state- willing to take the President's statement. The demand was made as a ment to the effect that there was no offito demand correspondence of a private these papers as was Congress or the and confidential character relating to Senate. Yet chief justice Marshall, in the trial of Aaron Burr, sustained Pres-Mr. Logan called attention to the fact | ident Jefferson in his refusal to disclose that they were furnished to an indi- certain portions of the correspondence vidual to be read in public and pub- which Mr. Jefferson asserted to have been lished throughout the country, and in- confidential and intended to guide him quired whether that was not exactly to the performance of his executive

President Cleveland. He denied that statements as to their future course. Mr. Colquitt said it had been under- suggested by Mr. Edmunds. As to make the rumor general that they would was still in office, even though sus- from the employment of the company as pended. The Senator from Vermont soon as an opportunity offers. If the papers, but who did not go to the de- had fallen into an errror, inadvertently, efforts of the Governors shall fail to partm ats. He was of that number. He no doubt. The form of commission bring about a settlement of the present did not go to a department to see used by the Senator in his argument had differences between the railroad comthe papers. He never had done so not been in use since 1869. Under the pany and its employees, the all-absorband did not expect to; but he would act of 1869 Duskin was entitled to hold ing question to the strikers is, how far like to see the papers. If Senators only for the term for which he was ap- shall they extend the strike in an at-1885. Hel was suspended July, 17, to be read here in order to condemn cember 14, 1885; so that the Senate was asked to remove him only for six days,

as his term would expire December 20. The office became vacant December 20. and the only question before the Senate, so far as that office was concerned, was said to have boarded and stopnot as to the suspension of Duskin, but ped it at the city limits. The as to the appointment of Burnett to an Wabash is working a small force, office that December 20 became vacant. sufficient, the officials say, to handle The question as it had been presented by the majority was a mere pretext for fore the Senate. That fact, however, headquarters of the Knights of Labor.'

reopened and the Senate adjourned

At 5 o'clock, Mr. Jackson retaining

can be no determination of it here. ments are to be ordered out.

devoted his opening prayer to an in stocks, wheat, bucket-shops or boards of trade, and to lead the people to know of the face, was contrary to His laws.

serted in the Record.

eration of the pension bills coming over word, except the leader who, after from Friday night's session. A bill placing the watchmen under guard, bills and resolutions were introduced the same direction, without the least bit

By Mr. Van Eaton, of Mississippi, Mr. Colquit: "Yes." Mr. Logan So far as the acts of Congress made re- proposing a constitutional amendment By Mr. Burns, of Missouri, for the

that it was, and that it was open to any on the constitutional rights and powers settlement of railroad strikes by arbi-At the end of the call the House ad-

> A Furniture Dealer Fails. CHARLESTON, S C., March 22 .- D H. Sixcox & Son, furniture dealers, made an assignment today for the benefit of a creditor. The liabilities are \$25,000; assets sufficient to pay all debts.

> An Advance in Wages. CHATTANOOGA, March 22 -The Lookout rolling mills today announced that

Do not stupefy your baby with opium mixtures, but use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. The safest out.

Habitual poor health is the direct result of habitual neglect. Keep the

Give Day's Horse Powder to your ever, refused to give them in response land had informed the Senate that cows. It will increase the flow of milk The watchmen seeing the size of the mob

THE STRIKES.

THE SITUATION IN THE SOUTHWEST VERY GREATLY STRAINED.

The Railway People Taking a Firm Staud.

St. Louis, March 22 .- An agreement Mr. Colquitt remarked that in such a ground that they were recevied in con- drawn up by Governors Martin and Marmaduke, of Kansas and Missouri. respectively, intended as a basis for the settlement of the strike on the Missouri with qualifications, was presented last night to the executive committee of district assembly No. 101, Knights of Labor. The Governors called in person upon Martin Irans, chairman of the committee, and urged the acceptance of the conditions by this committee, which soon afterwards was called together to discuss informally the conditions inserted by Mr. Hoxie into the agreement. No action was taken last night, the matter being discussed in astrictly unofficial way, and after a long session the committee adjourned until today, when the contents of the document will be formally considered and some decision reached. The way in which the agreement was reached by members of the committee affords little hope that its conditions will be accepted. Mr. Irans would express no positive opinion as to in opposition to the majority report. If what the Senate was trying to get at. He functions. The object of the present its acceptance or rejection, and other there was ever a question, Mr. Colquitt inquired why they should have been controversy, Mr. Jackson said, was the members of the executive board said, that should be settled it was the given to an individual and not to waging of political warfare ag anst were equally loth to make any Duskin's commission was such as was | Enough was learned from them, however, portion of the discharged men and allege that, although Mr. Hoxie says no prejudice shall exist against the strikers, they feel certain that the leaders of followed it with a statement that Duskin | the present strike will be discharged

ing of locomotive whistles signalled the road yard in the city quit work and the freight business generally was stopped. The Chicago & Alton officials made up a train, by the help of non-union men. and sent it out, but the strikers are city freight, and being under the protection of the federal court they invoked the protection of the United States mar-

tive session and at 5.45 the doors were A MASKED MOB'S DESTRUCTION OF RAILWAY

Denison, Tex., March 22.-Two Quite a sersation was produced in the o'clock yesterday morning the watchmen House this morning when the chaplain at the round-house were surprised by the appearance of about 150 masked vocation to God to rid the land of games- men, who commanded them to keep ters, whether in cards, dice, chips, quiet. The watchmen, ten in number, were taken up and carried to the shop office, where a squad was put over them. that money-making, other by the sweat | They were told to remain where they were, quietly, as the masked men came to On motion of Mr. Butterworth, of do their duty, be the consequences what Ohio, seconded by Mr. Weaver, of they might, and they would not be in-Iowa, the prayer was ordered to be in- jured. So the watchmen sat in the office awaiting the result of the affair. Of The House proceeded to the consid- the mob of 150 men not one spoke a granting a pension of \$2,000 a year to went to the middle turn-table the widow of Gen. W. S. Hancock was where all could see and hear him passed by a vote of 169 yeas to 47 nays. and said, "Men, you know your duty; Under the call of States a number of do it." At that every man broke in and referred, among them the following: of noise. In about five minutes the By Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, to create | speaker returned to the office and adalso in opposition to the majority re- a commission to arbitrate in cases of dressed the watchmen, saying: "Gentlemen, we are much obliged to you for your conduct and wish to return our thanks. You are all at liberty to go about your business. Good morning." I'he watchmen stepped out of the office and not a man was in sight or could be heard. They then made investigations as to what had been done. A passenger ngine that was to leave for Fort Worth this morning at 4 o'clock was found with a steam cock open. The hose was cut, the fire dumped out and "killed" entirely. They failed to open the watergauge, so the engine had enough water to carry her to Whitesboro, and while the hands were heating and bringing her to life again, a new hose was put in and in about an hour sue steamed up into the depot and took out the passenger train that had laid there all night. In the shops the men found that the large stationary engine had been removed from its place, the water let out of the tanks, the hose cut, pins removed fiance and boldness opened the war and engines "killed," so that it will

The damage done to the machinery was

very great and it will take some time

something similar, so as to be prepared

for a combat if the watchmen resisted.

strangers to them. So there is no way of finding out the guilty parties.

A Carreliton Miss., Killing.

THE EVENTS THAT LED UP TO THE MASSACRE OF A DOZEN MEN-FIERCE NEGRO RING-

'Ed. and Charlie Brown were the sons of Adam Brown, who was one of the most notorious and desperate characters determined and outraged men. that ever cursed the county. He (Adam) once attempted the assassination of a good citizen of the town in 1872. He was shot in the attempt and from the wound received he died a few years afterward.

"Adam was one of the finest specimens of pure and concentrated meannees that the days of reconstruction produced. His son Ed, who was slain, and who was the cause of all the trouble, was the fac simile of his father in looks. disposition, devilment, hatred of the white people, and everything else that would make him dangerous.

"For the past four years Ed Brown continually sought difficulties with good white citizens by unprovokingly cursing and abusing them. His brother. Charlie Brown, was not as vicious as he (Ed), but the influence and example of Ed rendered him as violent and turbu-

"The inception of the difficulty which resulted in so much bloodshed and the death of seven innocent people is as follows:

"Saturday evening, the 13th day of February, 1886, Ed. Brown had some words with Hon. J. M. Liddell, Jr .. which Mr. Liddell thought had been settled, but in that he was mistaken Acta ted by the same spite that always prompted his movements, he sent after his arms, notified his brother Charlie Brown and got together a posse of some eight or ten men.

"After making threats that they intended to kill Liddell, and were prepared for it, Ed. began to curse and abuse Mr. Liddell in the most violent

their abuse of him was conveyed to him. | siles. "They stationed themselves on the denied, he was afraid the country would therefore naturally expired December, o'clock this morning a general sound sidewalk, at a place where they knew Liddell would have to pass. They then where they would not be left in the 1885. The nomination of Burnett for inauguration of another strike. At that stationed one man behind a tree at the corner of Capt. Roy's store, about ten feeet from where they were. They had other men stationed both to the right and left of them.

"As Mr. Liddell passed on his way to Somerville & Askew's office, seeing the crowd gathered there he asked Ed. Brown what it meant. Upon reply of Ed. Brown that it was none of his business, Mr. Liddell struck him with his fist. Ed Brown and his brother Charlie, standing within three feet of Mr. Liddell, and on each side of him, immediately opened fire on him (Mr. Liddell) with double-action revolvers. John Johnson, a man standing behind a tree, also began firing on Mr. Liddell. They all emptied the five chambers of each of their pistols at him.

"Mr. Liddell received two wounds from which he was confined to his bed several weeks.

"Affidavits were made by the city marshal, B. F. Oury, against Ed and Char-lie Brown and John Johnson. Ed and Charlie Brown were arrested and waived examination and gave bond for their appearance. Everything quieted down and everybody thought it would be the last of the difficulty; but not so. They continued making their threats that the blood of Jim Liddell belonged to them.' The 13th inst. Edward and Charlie Brown made affidavit before the mayor against Mr. Liddell and six others for assault with intent to kill and niurder them the 13th day of February, as stated above. The affidavit included some of the best citizens, who were not present at the time of the shooting and knew nothing whatever of the difficulty

All the parties were arrested and the case came up for trial the 17th. "The morning of the trial Ed. Brown boasted that he would carry his bodyguard in court with him, and true to his word, when the case was called the courthouse was filled with negroes, who surrounded him, revdy to aid him in any intentions. At 1 o'clock 100 well-armed men rushed into town on horseback, heavily armed with Winchester rifles. At this time, Ed seeing, the crowd from the window, arose from his seat, drew his pistol and began firing on Mr. Liddell. That caused great consternation and excitment and the firing became promiscuous. The room was at once completely enveloped in smoke.

"In the smoky condition enveloping the room, and in the necessity not to lose the lives of valuable white citiz ins. by making no mistakes in quietly disosing of the two Browns, who had opened fire on Liddell and those near the mayor's stand, it was necessary to fire into the ranks of the negroes who stood immediately in between the Browns and the armed men made mad and madder still by the defiance of the Browns; by this precipitancy and by this means several innocent and inoffensive negroes were slain without a moment's warning.

"The Browns made no attempt at escape, but with their accustomed debloody victims of their own rashness. take days to bring them to life again.

"The crowd, consisting of about 100 armed men, armed with every conceivato repair it Every masquerader car- ble firearm-double-barrel, breechloading, shotguns, Winchester rifles. pistols of all calibres, including the long horsepistols with their immense balls, had ridden into town at the same knew it was useless to resist, and so moment from different directions; dis-

allowed them to do what they would mounting they proceeded to surround The celerity and quiet with which the the courthouse, placing themselves in work was done showed that the men had between the fence and the courthouse. been well trained and instructed. The to prevent any escape; and as the watchmen have no idea who they were Browns fired up stairs a portion of the and those who wore no masks were crowd, which had been stationed in the hall opposite the courthouse, rushed up the steps and filed down the right aisle which is on the east side, and then fired on the south-west corner, where the ne-

"The negroes nearest this army were those innocent men who fell a prey, falling four or five on top of each

"The Browns were reached and went down in a twinkle of an eye before the volley of musketry in the hands of the

There was a general stampede of those who would escape the missiles of. the crowd; thinking to reach the window, thirty feet high, and jump to safety; but alas! the crowd around the courthouse, all being strangers, supposed each man trying to escape was one of the

"Balls were lodged in all the walls, ceiling, doors, window sash, piercing the glass, mutilating the benches, etc. All this occurred in less than ten minutes. The armed forces retreating down stairs heard two remaining shots up stairs and hurried back to find that Capt. D. N. Estes, who was addressing the court when the firing began, was trying to assist several old faithful negro friends in their last hours, and that Ed. Brown, who was supposed to have been killed, was resting on his elbows, not having strengh to rise further, and had aimed two deadly shots at Capt. Estes, who was unhurt, no doubt owing to the feeble and dying condition of the half-breed leader, who in his last extermity had this bitterness in his heart. These shots brought back those who were slipping away; but alas! they found their work incomplete, and turned a whole volley into the body of Ed Brown, riddling him from head to foot. One of these balls, evidently from a Winchester rifle-passed through three seats of heart pine, one and one-half inches in

thickness. "The Browns received not less than ten shots each.

"A number of the negroes jumped from the second story of the courthouse and escaped without a bruise from jumping, terms. Mr Liddell not being present and were unhurt from the flying mis-

"The smoke cleared away, and the dead were examined and placed in dry places, pools of their own blood. It was then found that ten men had been killed, and three mortally wounded."

Washington News Items.

Washington, D. C., March 22 .- The supreme court has rendered a decision in the Mackin-Gallagher case. The crimes charged against the defendants are infamous, within the meaning of the constitution, and the defendants cannot be held to answer in the courts of the United States otherwise than by presentment or indictment by a grand jury. The effect of the decision is to send the case back to the lower court to be proceeded with by grand jury indictment, instead of by information.

Wrecked on Frying Pan Stionls. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.-The signal corps station at Smithville, N. C., reports that the steamer previously reported ashore on Frying Pan shoals is the Enchantress, of Sunderland, England, from Baltimore to Havana, with coal and barrel staves. The vessel struck on the night of the 20th. She is bilged. Ten of the crew were taken off by the Cape Fear life-saving crew. Thirteen are still aboard, but are in no danger. The vessel and cargo are probably a total loss.

Mr. Luke Brosseau, livery stable keeper, Charlotte, Michigan, writes that for ten years he suffered from a cough, which nothing would remove. At last he used Red Star Cough Cure, and its efficacy was wift and magical that he pronounces it the geatest Cough Cure ever known. Price 25 cents.

Good-nature, like a bee, collects its ioney from every herb. Ill-nature. like a spider, sucks poisons from the weetest flowers.

Why is your nose in the middle of your face? It is the scenter. But when you have a cold it loses its virtue. Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Jum and Mullein will relieve the cold in the head and restore the sense.

Old age is the night of life, as night s the old age of day. Still night is full of magnificence, and for many it is more



DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hearseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Drugs gists. Price, 25 cests.