

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

VOL. XXVI.

RALEIGH N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1886.

NO. 110

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, inferior, adulterated, or phosphated powders sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 108 Wall Street, New York.

RACKET STORE.

J. H. BERGAIN HOUSE OF BARGAINS.

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 50. 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 yourselves and be sure you are not using it.

CASSARD'S "STAB 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 H. W. DELL, Raleigh, N. C., and you will be supplied.

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

NORTH CAROLINA
GRANITES AND SANDSTONES.

P. Linehan & Co.
409 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

Prepared to make contracts on the Most Favorable Terms for supplying Granite Sandstones of the Best Quality in any Quantity. Quarries at Henderson and Washington, N. C. Ample facilities for handling and making quick shipments to any point, either by rail or by water.

NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

The blueness of sea water is an index to its saltness and specific gravity. An insurance company of Barcelona has paid the queen regent of Spain the sum of 500,000 francs, the insurance of her late husband, King Alfonso.

The official reporters in the House of Representatives have decided that Congressman Mills, of Texas, is the fastest talker in Congress. In his speech last week he advocated silver at the rate of 215 words a minute for more than an hour.

The largest barn in the world is probably that of the Union cattle company of Cheyenne, near Omaha. It covers five acres, cost \$20,000 and accommodates three thousand, seven hundred and fifty head of cattle.

The State of Oregon will hold its election for State officers and Congressmen on the 7th of June. The State is close, having given a republican plurality of but a little over 2,000 in 1884.

The cloak rooms of Congress are escapes for the members from the speeches. The reporters and the Record cannot escape. If Congressmen were obliged to hear all the speeches made it would soon come to pass that there would be more work done and less talking.

Congressman O'Hara's skin is of the shade of well-tanned and seasoned leather. His moustache and whiskers are kept carefully trimmed. He smokes cigarettes. He is tall and carries himself well, and the bald spot on the top of his head is out after an aristocratic pattern.

It is not Chicago or New York or London or any other uproarious metropolis that makes the most noise in the world, but the little village of Granville, Massachusetts, which turns out 1,200 drums a day. Last year 200,000 drums were manufactured there, of which number 138,000 came from one establishment.

Since the accession of Pope Leo XIII forty-four cardinals have died. Of the cardinals created by Pope Pius IX twenty-six are still living; the remaining thirty-four have been created by Leo XIII. There are now ten new cardinals in the sacred college. Cardinal Newman is the oldest of the cardinals. There are now 1,208 dignitaries in the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

A Hoboken editor, who decided that life was no longer worth living, committed suicide in his room the other morning. In order not to unduly worry his landlady, he placed a board beside his bed, and after firing the fatal shot, held his head carefully so as to prevent his life-blood from staining the bedding and carpet. Editors are very kind and thoughtful people, but the world would think better of them probably, if when they go "to shuffle off this mortal coil" they would have themselves properly interred and pay the undertaker before committing the rash act.

Twenty years ago a visitor at the London Royal Academy, contemplating a picture of the Queen, uttered an offensive remark about her Majesty, and was at once knocked down by a stranger who overheard the remark. The stranger became a hero. A few years later Mr. Granville Murray's "Queen's Messenger" died because it was disloyal, and the "Tomahawk" had a transient popularity only for similar reasons; but today English papers attack the Queen and flourish, and men have repeatedly hissed the national anthem within the past six months without being knocked down or even reprimanded by anybody.

All of the fashionable wraps for this and the coming season will be short, with the exception of those designed for travelling, and the graceful Chinese dust cloaks to put on over handsome day or evening dresses while driving at great distance. There is literally no end to the variety of abbreviated dolmans, visites, and other half-fitting wraps brought out. Many women have a dislike to any of these styles or even to those newer shapes which show a jacket effect, with dolman sleeves. They consider them "hunchy" in appearance, and will have none of them, however rich of fabric, or however magnificently ornamented. For those are brought out trim-fitting models which shape to the form elegantly and are made with half-loose or close coat sleeves to suit individual taste. For warm-weather wear these will be made of Sicilienne, fancy broadened black satins, costly brooch fabrics, corded silks, or nainsook with lace, beaded passementerie, embroidery, or very often two styles of decoration combined. For hot-weather wear there will be lace coats made wholly of rich patterns of expensive white or black net, trimmed elaborately with pleated frills of lace matching the net in design and color. More expensive jackets will be made of tulle with raised velvet figures interwoven, and of fancy broadened grenadines with raised patterns in jet, chenille or velvet.

An English Cabinet Crisis.
London, March 23.—The Daily News, referring to the political situation, says: "All efforts to effect a compromise have failed. The crisis is on the land question, because that was the first question to be presented in the cabinet. Chamberlain and Trevelyan are just as implacably opposed to the home rule scheme. Gladstone is much annoyed by the erroneous report of his scheme which has been given to the public. An authentic statement will show that the project differs widely from the published account of it."

Alabama State Republican Convention.
MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 23.—The Republican executive committee met in this city today and called a State convention to meet June 23.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE SENATE DEVOTES ANOTHER DAY TO THE MATTER.

So Long and so Well Disputed in the Shape of the Edmunds Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—SENATE.—The chair laid before the Senate a number of House bills, among them a bill granting a pension of \$2,000 a year to the widow of Gen. Hancock. (In motion of Mr. Blair the bill was at once passed, Mr. Blair stating that it had been this morning considered by the pension committee of the Senate.)

Mr. Beck called up a resolution offered by him December 18, 1885, relating to the payment of customs dues in coin. He said the resolution had been amply discussed and he now moved its reference to the finance committee. This was agreed to.

The chair laid before the Senate Mr. Logan's bill to promote the efficiency of the army.

The bill was debated until 1:50 o'clock, and was then laid aside. The conference committee on the urgent deficiency bill presented a report, which was adopted, showing the mutual concessions by the House and the Senate as to the differences that had existed.

Mr. Jackson then resumed his speech on the Edmunds resolutions.

Mr. Jackson inquired whether it was in the line of "calm and orderly administration of the government" referred to by Mr. Edmunds, that the Senate should permit all pending nominations to remain unacted on, to let vacancies in office remain unfilled and have the session close, leaving all those troublesome constitutional questions to be raised in recess. The papers called for were wholly irrelevant to the matter of the office in question; the power contended for on the other side, that a suspended official should resume the functions of his office when the Senate failed to act on a new nomination was provided for, Mr. Jackson said, in the original tenure-of-office bill, but was specifically struck out by the committee of conference. It was also true as a matter of fact that Gen. Grant or other Presidents in submitting nominations to the Senate had used, interchangeably, the words "removed" and "suspended." Mr. Jackson said he had examined many such cases and had found Gen. Grant using the word "removed," when in fact the person designated as removed had technically been only suspended.

Mr. Edmunds asked whether such cases did not occur during the session of the Senate.

Mr. Jackson inferred that they did, but was not sure. Mr. Edmunds thought they did. He also said that President Hayes had been called on to explain whether that form of nomination (vice a removal) of a person when, in fact, such person had been suspended, meant "removal" or not; and President Hayes had replied that it did not imply anything of the kind, but only meant that a person was removed if the Senate should consent to his removal. That fact, Mr. Edmunds said, could be found on the journals of the Senate.

Mr. Jackson, in concluding his remarks, said: "I see nothing in this but an attempt to encroach on the functions and rights of the executive, and of obstructing him and his administration in their effort to reform. No President for the past half century has ever acted with more moderation, none with a more conscientious regard for the public interests; and yet, at the very outset of his administration, he is to be obstructed in this way on grounds wholly unwarranted. He may well appeal from this Senate to the country, for the country will sustain him in his action."

Mr. George followed, also in opposition to the majority report. The American Senate, Mr. George said, was today engaged in the consideration of a question of great moment. It was the claim on the part of the Senate of supremacy over co-ordinate and independent departments of the government. The Senate, he said, was the most aristocratic feature of our government, and least responsible to the people. Receiving its authority not directly from the people, but at second-hand, it was but a part of the legislative department of the government. The various functions of the government had been divided between three departments. No part of the scheme of the constitution had been deemed of more importance or more essential than this separation of power between equal and independent departments and the preservation of the equality of each of these departments from encroachment or usurpation by others. Mr. George then argued at some length the question of the power of removal under the constitution. After citing a number of authorities, historical and legal, to show that the power had been in the President, Mr. George continued that up to 1864 the Presidents had always and alone exercised this power and it would now be a base submission to usurpation if the President should abandon the powers vested in him by the constitution. It was not in the power of Congress to subject the President to any subserviency or servility to any other department of the government. Congress could not grant a new power to itself, nor could it grant a new power to an officer except to enable the officer to execute a power granted him by the constitution; neither could it take away from any department of the government any of the powers conferred on it by the constitution. Mr. George then reviewed the history of the tenure-of-office law, and quoted from the debates on that bill to show that the Republicans were not all agreed that it was constitutional or wise.

Mr. Morgan obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion by Mr. Butler to go into executive session.

Mr. Edmunds opposed the motion,

with a view to securing an understanding as to when a vote could be reached. The motion was not agreed to.

Mr. Cockrell said seven or eight Senators yet desired to speak. He thought it difficult now to fix an hour when a vote could be had. It was finally arranged that tomorrow afternoon the time should be fixed for the next day, or perhaps the day after, when a vote should be taken. The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Butler, at 5:15 adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—Mr. Reagan, of Texas, from the committee on commerce, reported back the Senate bill to establish a national live-stock highway and promote commerce in livestock between the States. House calendar.

In the morning hour, Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, on behalf of the committee on war claims, called up and the House passed the fourth of July claims bill. The amount involved in the bill is \$238,200. The House went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill. On a point of order the appropriation for an annual allowance to Capt. Pratt, superintendent of the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., was stricken out. Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, announced that as Capt. Pratt's scalp had been taken, he proposed to have other scalps, and he raised similar points against like appropriations for other Indian schools as fast as they were reached. Pending the decision upon one of these, the committee rose. Mr. Burns, of Missouri, submitted the conference report on the urgent deficiency bill and it was agreed to. While this was being done, Messrs. Wellborn, of Texas; Perkins, of Kansas, and others surrounded Mr. Nelson and appealed to him to depart from his policy in regard to the Indian bill, but he was obdurate and at 4:45 the House adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SENATOR JONES'S ABSENCE—VAIN APPEAL FOR HIS RETURN TO DUTY.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—It was reported today at the capital that an agent dispatched by the Governor of Florida was in town, inco., for the purpose of sounding Senators as to the prospect of admission should the Governor appoint a Senator in place of Senator Jones, who still tuning his lute and stringing his guitar under the window of the coy saloon of Detroit. It could not be found that there was the least authority for the rumor. It is a fact that several of the principal papers of Florida have called upon the Governor to appoint a Senator. But should the Governor follow their advice, there is not the least doubt in the world that the Senate would refuse to admit his appointee. Senators may have their own opinion as to the propriety and good taste of the conduct of Mr. Jones, but it has too long been the unwritten law of that body for a member of it to leave his public duties as often and for so long a period as it pleases him, for them to concede that a voluntary absence, however protracted and for whatever cause, can be regarded as causing a vacancy. The latest advice from Senator Jones are to the effect that he does not intend to come to Washington until he gets ready, and that his private affairs are matters with which the papers, and the Washington people have nothing to do. In plain terms he tells them, papers and all, to mind their own business.

In the matter of the adverse action of the District of Columbia committee of the Senate on the nomination of recorder Matthews, it is reported that the friends of Frederick Douglas have been at work. His resignation is to take effect only upon the qualification of his successor, and if Matthews is rejected it will be some time before the President will make another nomination. Since the nomination of Matthews it has been said a thousand times by citizens here that if the recorder of deeds is to be a colored man, they would just as soon have Douglas as any one else. Similar expressions have been used by Democratic Senators, and these opinions have been placed in all their bearings before the Republican Senators, and may have much to do in determining the fate of Matthews.

A sagacious and far-seeing Senator on the Republican side remarked this evening that it was only a question of time when executive sessions would have to go. "Edmunds," he said, "and a few others have set up such an extreme and ridiculous code as to the rights, power and prerogatives of the Senate that the public demand that light shall be thrown on all its doings will grow until it must be yielded to."

The removal of General Robert C. Schenck, the compiler of laws, by secretary Bayard, is said to have no significance whatever. The compilation of the laws is provided for each year by a special appropriation. The secretary of State is given full discretion in the matter, and can appoint whosoever he chooses to perform the service, making, of course, proper returns to the accounting officers for the money expended. The work is finished up to the present Congress, the compilation of the laws enacted by the 48th Congress now being in the hands of the printer. It is stated that General Schenck's work has been entirely satisfactory, and that he was removed for no particular cause. It was known at the state department that he employed several assistants, but this was not considered in any way irregular. The secretary has doubtless discovered a Democratic lawyer who can do the work as well as heretofore.

Warm days, give the animals a run out of doors.

ANOTHER STRIKE.

TWO THOUSAND LEATHER MAKERS GO OUT AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

The Reason a Pained Soub of a Conference Committee.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 23.—All the employees in the morocco leather manufactures, numbering 3,000 persons, went on strike today, except a few who were permitted to finish up some perishable stock in process of manufacture. The reason assigned is a failure of manufacturers to meet the committee of the Knights of Labor, to readjust prices, hours and details of work.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

The Situation at Kansas City Un-

KANSAS CITY, Mo., 9 a. m., March 23.—There is no change in the situation at the railroad yards this morning. Two hundred switchmen are still out and no freight is moving. There has been no disturbance of any kind. It was stated last night that a conference of railroad superintendents would be held here today. The superintendent of one of the railroads said last night: "We are yet undecided as to whether or not this strike is the work of the Knights of Labor. If so, then the present time is as good as any for making the issue with them, and in this case I am in favor of doing so; filling the places of the strikers and invoking the protection of the law for the resumption of our business. The State adjutant general has ordered the 7th regiment of militia, of this city, to assemble nightly at their armory for drill, until further orders. There is a general disposition to regard the strike with growing seriousness, though it is impossible to analyze the situation definitely. The strikers are close-mouthed and do not indicate either their motives or purposes, except as shown in their statements to the public. It is said that many of those who went out do not belong to the union, and yet are Knights of Labor, hence the argument that the latter are at the bottom of the trouble. Both the Knights and the union switchmen, however, deny this and the public is left to draw its own conclusions."

SEBELIA, Mo., March 23.—The railway officials notified the city and county authorities yesterday morning that they would attempt to run a train at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and requested them to have a sufficient force on hand to prevent any trouble. The mayor had the entire police force on the company's grounds and also the sheriff and twenty-five deputies taken from among the business men of the city. At 2 o'clock p. m. a train was ready to start and a man named William Freeland, a clerk who was laid off after the strike was started, stepped up to the train and gave the engineer, fireman and brakeman each a note which read: "You are hereby earnestly requested for the sake of humanity not to go out on this engine." The train started out and as it passed New York avenue a torpedo exploded under the engine. At the city limits the fireman came down from the engine and the train soon stood still and then backed up to the yard. After consultation the officials decided not to make another attempt yesterday. Freeland was arrested and placed under \$100 bond on a charge of trespassing. Another attempt will be made by the officials to get a train out.

Secretary Manning has an Attack of Vertigo and Sprains his Ankle.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Secretary Manning had a slight attack of vertigo late this afternoon and sprained his ankle in trying to save himself from falling. He had walked over from a cabinet meeting at the White House and walked up stairs. At the head of the second flight he became dizzy. He was taken home in a carriage, and tonight is resting comfortably. His accident was witnessed by several persons and his taking home by many more, and several alarming rumors resulted. His physician says tonight that his condition is favorable. He had gone without lunch, it was near his dinner hour and the exercise had been too much for him on an empty stomach.

New York Cotton Futures.

NEW YORK, March 23.—C. L. Green & Co.'s report on cotton futures says: The session was dull and almost featureless until towards the close, when sellers withdrew, apparently having unloaded. The bulls then commenced bidding and with scarcely any opposition soon caused an advance, resulting in a reaction of 10 points during the day. Liverpool advices, both public and private, were without encouragement or new feature. Manchester was slow and unchanged.

Increased Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—The secretary of the treasury sent to the Senate today a communication from the supervising architect of the treasury, calling attention to the necessity for, and recommending appropriations in excess of the limit of the cost originally fixed for the following public buildings: Greensboro, N. C., \$5,000; Jackson, Tenn., \$6,000; Oxford, Miss., \$12,000.

California's New Senator.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 23.—Gov. Stoneman has appointed George Hearst United States Senator, vice John F. Miller, deceased.

"What kept you out so late last night, Archibald?" demanded Mrs. Spotsah. "Takin' inventory," replied Spotsah. "I knowed it," she replied; "smelled it on your breath the minute you come in. You'll keep on takin' till you get yourself in the look-up and disgrace your family, and then I hope you'll be satisfied."—Burdette.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION.

Vice-President Hoxie, of the Missouri Pacific railroad, has replied to Master-workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, declining to meet Mr. Powderly and the committee of Knights to arrange a settlement of the pending difficulties. Hoxie's reply is very long, and treats exhaustively the whole subject of past and present strikes. It says that in the present instance the strikers have no grievance which it is in the power of the Missouri Pacific to redress; the grievance being against another road over which the Missouri Pacific has no control. Hence a conference could bring about no result. Mr. Hoxie says if Mr. Powderly and his associates have anything to suggest that will tend to correct the evils of the existing state of affairs, he will be glad to meet them as individuals, but declines to meet them as the representatives of the organization.

Mr. Hoxie's communication says: A review of the history of the past year is essential to a full understanding of the present condition. The differences between this company and its employees, resulting in the strike of March, 1885, were settled by the voluntary intercession of the executives and officers of the States of Kansas and Missouri, and not with your organization. The agreements subsequently entered into with the committees of your order have been faithfully carried out by this company. The minor grievances under these arrangements have, from time to time, been presented, considered by the management, and adjusted in a manner apparently satisfactory to petitioners, and for the sake of peace and harmony this company has repeatedly, on the demands of your organization, made changes in its staff by the removal of officials entirely satisfactory to the company, but objectionable to some of your members. In our meeting with you of August last, in New York, your committee stated that no grievances or complaints existed against the Missouri Pacific railroads on the part of your order through non-compliance with the contracts then existing, but that it was necessary to utilize your organization upon the Missouri Pacific road to force an adjustment of the difficulties then pending with another corporation. Similar action has been taken by your order in these instances within the last eight months:

1. In threatening that the members of your order upon the Missouri Pacific railroad would strike if it continued to exchange business with the Wabash road.

2. When the members of your order compelled the strike of a portion of the employees of this company in carrying out your boycott against the Mallory line at Galveston.

3. In the present instance, when the existing strike was forced upon this company by the discharge of one C. A. Hall by the receivers of the Texas Pacific railroad, in the hands of the United States court, and in the management of which this company has no voice or control—a fact which your committee made application to the receivers of that road for the reinstatement of said employee.

Instances might be cited where endeavors have been made to use this company for the purpose of boycotting individuals who had incurred the displeasure of your order. An especially aggravated case of the failure of your organization to carry out its agreements was that of the workmen at the Palestine shops, where, in the last days of February, they stopped work on account of an alleged grievance, which was thereupon adjusted in a manner to them satisfactory, so that they resumed work, with the agreement to continue work under the concessions made by the company, but within ten days thereafter they again left their work, on the demand of your organization in ordering the present strike and without any grievances whatever against this company. These continued stoppages of work of this company, without any cause, have become so frequent that believing the future will be as unsettled as the past, it cannot consent to renew the agreement voluntarily and arbitrarily abrogated by your organization, and longer submit to it the management of our business. This company, through its representatives, is and has always been willing to meet the public, through committees or individuals, on matters of public concern, and if yourself or other intelligent citizens can suggest any practicable methods whereby the present situation can be changed, and traffic permanently resumed, this company will be pleased to meet yourself or them, as citizens, but not as representatives of your organization, to discuss pending difficulties, or in any other manner of public interest. In conclusion, I desire emphatically to state that the responsibility for the future continuance of the present unjustifiable strike will not rest with the management of this company, but inasmuch as your organization has committed the errors of striking first, and endeavoring to negotiate afterwards, it has the power to end and should end the present trouble by permitting such of our former employees and others who desire to work, to do so without fear of threats and intimidation, leaving this company free to resume its operations and adjust with its employees, as it is at all times willing to do.

H. M. HOXIE,
First Vice-President Missouri Pacific Railroad.

POWDERLY'S REPLY.

The following reply was sent to Hoxie from Kansas City, Friday night, by Powderly: "Since you will not meet with me as the grand master workman of the Knights of Labor, I must decline to meet with you in any other capacity, and the responsibility for the future continuance of the strike must not be charged to the Knights of Labor, since the executive officer of that order will not be permitted to meet and co-operate with you in settling the strike. It was my intention, had you consented to meet with me, to endeavor to effect such a settlement as would prevent impositions being practiced upon the employees of your company by subordinate officials, and put an end to strikes on your lines for the future."

T. V. POWDERLY.

Robinson & Holt, general merchants, have made an assignment. They represent liabilities about \$3,500 and assets about \$4,000.

The town of Henderson today received a supply of firemen's apparatus; one hand-engine and a hook and ladder truck, furnished.

Mr. N. A. Graham.

WAKE FOREST, March 22.

I see an article in the News and Observer of the 21st inst. in regard to a man who "claims to be deaf," and from a card in the Visitor; I suppose it refers to Mr. N. A. Graham. In vindication of Mr. Graham I wish to state that I once lived in the neighborhood in Ala. where Mr. Graham was raised, and knew his family, and I am fully satisfied that he is a worthy man, and what he represents himself to be.

P. W. JOHNSON.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.
You often pass a vacant street,
Upon some busy street,
Where words "To Let" upon the door
Your wondering eyes do meet.

You view the empty warehouse 'er.
And ask, with some surprise,
"Where is the man who kept this store?"
He did not advertise.

—New York Journal.

The oil industry has been a great factor in the prosperity of the country. So has St. Jacobs Oil. It has banished rheumatism and neuralgia and conquered pain.

The old sheep will fatten faster if fed corn meal.

John H. Kimball, of Westfield, Chautauque Co., N. Y., writes May 20, 1885, that he was suffering with Rheumatism, Fever, and had Constipation so bad that many times he went twelve days without an evacuation. Given up by physicians, he as a last resort took Brandreth's Pills, two every night for seven weeks. Now he is an entirely well man, and never uses any other medicine for himself or family. He will answer any inquiries.

For the many complaints incidental to cold and severe weather, Pond's Extract will be found a welcome and effective remedy. Use it in all cases of Chills, Stiffness of the joints, Swollen Face, Chapped Hands and Lips, Roughness of skin caused by harsh winds, Hoarseness, Asthma, &c. Use internally and externally. For Catarrh it is remarkably efficacious. Genuine in Bottles only with Buff Wrappers.

The work on the new railways in N. C. now goes on very rapidly.

How a Shoemaker Wins \$15,000 in Gold.
Frederick Scharf, a shoemaker of No. 704 DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn, received notice that a (Louisiana State) lottery ticket had drawn the capital prize, February 9th, of \$75,000, entitling him to \$15,000. One of his friends named Meyers one day bantered him to buy a lottery ticket for \$1. The two men got a list of the lucky numbers and Scharf's was among them. What to do with the money he has not decided, although a multitude of advisers are soliciting to give him wisdom.—N. Y. Tribune, Feb. 16.

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.

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

D' BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

Cures Coughs, Cold, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, and all other respiratory ailments. It is a powerful expectorant and soothes the inflamed membrane of the throat and lungs. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 Cents a Bottle.

SALVATION OIL

"The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain." Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swelling, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Sore, Frost-bites, Backache, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, &c. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 Cents a Bottle.