

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

VOL. XXVI.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1886.

NO. 116



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.**, 109 Wall Street, New York.

Sold by W. C. & A. B. Stronach, George T. Stronach and J. R. Ferrall & Co.

RACKET STORE.

THE BARGAIN HOUSE OF RALEIGH.

One more word to the people who are hunting credit and buying from credit houses. The tax on credit is taken from the producers of this country and is just about one-half of what they grow. It takes from them every other bill of corn or tobacco or cotton to keep up the bills owed by men who never pay. Now how do you like that system? The facts are that any system that detracts from the prosperity of the country is a curse to it, and believing as we do that a system of mortgaging a crop for the means to raise it is deleterious to the interest of the masses, we say it is better to till a small crop with a hoe than to plow up great fields with mortgages. We say the credit system is full of disasters and defeats and you know it to your sorrow. Get out of it and come to the Racket Store. We have all the advantages, having buyers in the New York market all the time with the almighty dollar in hand, which enables us to offer goods in many cases for less than they can be manufactured. We are just opening some Great Bargains in Prints and Dress Goods; also Cottonades. Big job in Violin, Guitar and Banjo strings, 4 cents a knot; 48 sheets note paper for 5 cents; 25 envelopes for three cents; other goods in proportion. Call and examine our 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 "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. Castard & Son,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Curers of the Celebrated Star Brand Milled Cured Hams and Breakfast Bacon.

NORTH CAROLINA GRANITES AND SANDSTONES.

O. 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.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATOR VANCE GIVES NOTICE OF A SPEECH AGAINST CIVIL SERVICE.

The House Dismisses Steamship Mail Subsidies and Hears Some Harsh Language.

WASHINGTON, March 30, SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Logan, the bill to increase the efficiency of the army was taken up and its consideration proceeded with. Mr. Logan took the floor and continued his remarks in support of the bill and in contravention of arguments presented against the bill by the Senators opposing it.

After further debate by Senators Logan, Anderson and Teller, the bill was laid aside and the Washington Territory bill taken up. Senator Platt taking the floor in its support.

Mr. Voorhees introduced a bill for the admission of the Territory of Montana, in place of a bill before introduced by him.

[The bill now introduced by Mr. Voorhees is an enabling act, while the first bill provides for the immediate admission of the Territory.]

Mr. Cox, of North Carolina, on behalf of the committee on civil service reform, called up the bill to secure an equitable classification and compensation of certain officers of the United States, but the reading of the report lasted till the morning hour expired.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill.

Mr. J. M. Taylor, of Tennessee, defended the postmaster general from the criticisms made upon him by Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, for not increasing the salaries of fourth and fifth-class postal clerks, and quoted from the Record to show that this subject of increase had been left by Congress to the discretion of the postmaster general.

Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, gave his hearty approval to the general features of the pending bill, but criticized the appropriation for foreign mail service, maintaining that an additional sum of \$50,000 should be given in order that the postmaster general might have the full limit of the law for the payments to American steamers.

Mr. Dingley, of Maine, said he opposed the subsidizing of American steamship lines, but favored giving them a fair compensation for mail service. The bill appropriated \$375,000 for the transportation of our foreign mails, but \$300,000 of this was to go to foreign steamships and only \$75,000 to American steamships.

It was said that foreign steamships were paid by the United States five times as much as American steamships, because they perform so much more service. That might be so if "service" was simply meant pieces transported, without regard to distance. The trouble was that our basis of payment, which considered simply the weight of mail, was unjust and favored foreign lines occupying the trans-Atlantic routes, where the mail was heavy, while American lines occupied routes on this continent and on the Pacific, where the mail was light. We paid the British Cunard and White Star lines thirty-eight cents per mile for mail service on their outward trips last year, but American steamships were paid only four cents per mile one way and even on sea and inland postage the maximum which our laws allowed would only give eight cents per mile.

We paid one line to China and Japan only 34 cents per mile last year and the Venezuela line only 14 cents per mile one way. The amount proposed by this bill would allow only 34 cents per mile to this line next year. At the same time we proposed to pay the Cunard line 38 cents per mile. The last Congress appropriated a sufficient amount to enable the postmaster general to pay existing American steamship lines as much per mile as he paid the Cunard line and to secure the establishment of a new line to Buenos Ayres. That official declined to execute the law and it was denounced as a "subsidy." If this policy was to be continued we would in due time see the last American steamship in the foreign trade.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, defended the action of the postmaster general in refusing to use the \$4,000,000 appropriated by the bill of last year to compensate American vessels for the foreign mail service. This subject, he said, had been considered at a cabinet meeting and whatever of error or crime attached not only to the postmaster-general but to the President and his cabinet. But, he argued, the postmaster-general had exercised a just and wise discretion. He instanced the sums paid to American steamship companies to show that the amounts allowed for carrying mails were vastly in excess of the compensation which would be required by such companies for carrying an equal weight of freight or express matter. He challenged the correctness of the statement that the foreign mail service was paid less than the railroad, coastwise or star route services and he quoted from the postmaster-general's report to sustain the challenge.

Referring to the proposed re-enactment of the compulsory carrying law, he stated that that law had been first introduced into the Senate by Charles Sumner, based upon petitions of citizens of Boston setting forth that American steamers were refusing to carry the mails, with a view to extorting larger rates of pay. This law had been repealed in the conference report which had never had any consideration in the House. The conference report upon the shipping bill, which, under the rules, should have expressed fully the changes proposed in the bill, had been silent in regard to repeal and the House had had no knowledge as to what was

being done. Then followed the \$400,000 provision in the last appropriation bill, which the House after vigorously fighting had finally been coerced to agree to by threats of an extra session. The postmaster general, knowing that nothing could come of this provision but bogus bids and a waste of time, had used a wise discretion. He (Mr. Blount) had stood for years with the anti-subsidy men fighting the Senate and the executive, but now he thanked God there was an administration which did not understand this mode of building up American shipping. Mr. Vilas had been denounced on this floor for his failure to use this fund. Gentlemen might indulge in this duncification on this floor, in a hired press, on every stump and at every point that human ear could catch a human accent, and when their voices had grown hoarse they would hear loud and swelling roars throughout this land praising that postmaster general who had the ability and the courage to do his duty in spite of all those execrations, and to remain true to the great principles of his party.

Mr. Houk, of Tennessee, criticized the administration and declared that the President had assumed an attitude before the country which would not be tolerated in any but two other countries in the world. Russia or Persia might tolerate his course, but neither the Sultan of Turkey nor the Queen of England would have occupied their positions twenty-four hours after having taken the attitude which the President had assumed. He then went on to denounce the action of the first assistant postmaster general in removing post-offices in Tennessee from villages in which they had been situated for years, and locating them in the piney regions, because he could not find any Democrat in the villages to take charge of the offices. This action he denominated the most outrageous and infamous act which had ever been perpetrated upon any community. He did not know from what influence this came, unless it came from a man who had paid himself a salary out of the children's school fund two years after he went out of office.

Mr. McMillan: "To whom does the gentleman refer?"

Mr. Houk: "You know just as well as anybody else on earth. I have the record if you come round privately."

Mr. McMillan: "I insist that when a man goes to assassinate a character—and this is unmitigated assassination—he should have the boldness to do it like a man."

Mr. Houk: "I have the boldness to tell you privately or to meet it in any other way."

Mr. McMillan: "No man ought to attempt to do that indirectly which he has not the boldness to do directly. I undertake to say that the man he is attempting to reach is the equal of any man he can boast of knowing, and I will not, under the rules of this House, say how far he is the superior of this individual (Mr. Houk) in all that constitutes manhood."

Mr. Houk suggested that there were plenty of men on Pennsylvania avenue now who were the superiors of his colleague.

Mr. McMillan said he would express his opinion—if it were parliamentary—that there were men in the penitentiary who were the superiors of his colleague; and Mr. Houk said he had no doubt that his colleague's superiors had been hanged in prisons.

After this playful exchange of compliments the matter was dropped and the committee rose.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, asked unanimous consent to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed, whose duty it shall be to investigate the circumstances and causes attending the killing March 18, 1886, at Carrollton, Miss., of a number of colored citizens of said State.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, objected, on the ground that Congress had no jurisdiction over the matter.

Mr. Randall asked to have the resolution referred, but Mr. Reagan objected notwithstanding a request made by Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, in behalf of the Mississippi delegation, that there might be no objections.

ARBITRATION.

ALONG AND PLEASANT CONFERENCE BETWEEN GOULD AND POWDERLY.

All Agree that Arbitration is the Panacea of Labor Troubles.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The conference between Jay Gould, vice-president Hopkins and George Gould and Powderly, Hayes, Turner, Bailey and McDowell, in the office of Jay Gould in the Western Union telegraph building, adjourned at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Nothing can be learned from either of the representatives of the Knights of Labor and not much that is definite at Gould's office. It was there said that Gould had telegraphed Hoxie, asking him to make a statement of the situation, Gould having told the board of the Knights that he could not do anything towards a settlement until he knew what Hoxie thought about it. The wires are working between Gould and Hoxie constantly, but owing to the storm delay is slow. In the conference the discussion was broad and lengthy. Arbitration was thoroughly discussed and the opinion was unanimous that all difficulties under most circumstances could be fairly settled by arbitration. But in this trouble Gould said no statement of grievances had been made before the strike, so a thorough understanding of the case must be had before they could arbitrate. The conference did not set officially, it was said, Powderly being received as a private gentleman. When the meeting adjourned there was a feeling that the matter should remain in statu quo for the present.

CYCLONE NO. 1.

A Terrible Tornado in Arkansas.

HELENA, Ark., March 30.—A tornado of unusual velocity swept through this section last evening, doing considerable damage. In this city quite a number of buildings were blown down and turned over. The Atlantic boiler garden was blown over on the roof of a one-story frame-house adjoining, crushing through the roof and setting fire to it from a cooking stove. By great effort the fire was extinguished before it had time to spread. The walls of the Helena opera house and other large buildings, remnants of the late fire, were blown to the ground; the coal feet was swept out into the river, and the distress signals of the boats added to the confusion; the county court-house was unroofed and stripped of its window blinds, and the glass doors and windows were smashed in like egg-shells. The direction of the tornado was from West to East. From parties who have come to the city since the tornado it is learned that west of the hills, which act as a barrier to the city, it was more violent than here, leveling houses before it. It is impossible to travel on many of the roads leading from the city west and northwest, except on foot, owing to the trees blown across them. No serious damage to life was done that can be learned. (Owing to the losses being scattered it is impossible to estimate them.)

Heavy Rain Storm.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 30.—The heaviest rain storm for years has prevailed throughout Alabama during the past two days. There are washouts on the Louisville & Nashville road, north of here, and on the Western road between Montgomery and Atlanta, stopping all western and eastern mails. Officials hope to get trains through by tonight. The washouts on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad, north of Selma, have stopped mails and trains. A special to the Advertiser from Wetumpka reports that the bridge across the Coosa river at that point was washed away last night. The loss is \$30,000. Specials from Opelika report that a construction train went through the bridge over the Tallapoosa river, on the Columbus & Western road, between Opelika and Danville. The engine and two cars, engineer and fifteen hands went down. It is feared that some of the men are lost. Great cries of distress were heard, but nothing as to their fate is yet known.

The Work of the Flames.

KEY WEST, Fla., 5 a. m., March 30.—A fire started in the San Carlos theatre at 1 o'clock this a. m., and is still burning and beyond the control of the firemen. A fresh wind blowing from the south caused the fire to spread, and already five blocks in the centre of the city have been destroyed. The fire will probably go to the harbor. The Episcopal and Baptist churches have been burned, together with thirty other buildings, stores and residences. Over fifty houses have already been burned, including the Masonic hall, three or four cigar factories and the bonded warehouse, containing nearly a quarter million dollars worth of tobacco. Officers from the United States steamers Brooklyn and Powhatan have been blowing up some of the houses with powder, as there is no water supply, the cisterns being mostly dry. It is now entering the business part of the city, destroying buildings containing heavy stocks of goods and the loss will be very great. It looks now as though the hotel Russell would succumb shortly. The fire is working north. Its track has been so peculiar that it is difficult to foretell the result. The indications are that it will skirt the beach, taking the wharves and warehouses of Philbrick and Tift, Curry's warehouses having already been consumed. This will bring it to the United States naval depot and custom house. The buildings, with the exception of the three warehouses mentioned above, are constructed of yellow pine and the heat is so intense as to drive the firemen back. This, added to the lack of engines and water supply, will probably result in the total destruction of the city.

A Debutant's Capture.

HARRISONBURG, Va., March 30.—Samuel R. Sterling, defaulting treasurer of this county, was arrested this evening and is now under guard at his home here.

The 5th of April is now named as the probable date of the announcement by Mr. Gladstone of his scheme of Irish legislation. The 22d of March and the 1st of April were the dates previously mentioned, but a few weeks have not, as was expected, enabled the prime minister to secure the desired amount of support, and further time is needed. The revolt of Chamberlain has greatly increased Mr. Gladstone's difficulties. The conviction is extending that the unfavorable reception given to the Irish measure by the commons will cause an early dissolution. The prime minister is confident that an appeal to the constituencies will give him an ample majority.

BOLD MAIL ROBBERY.

Special to THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

ASHVILLE, March 30, 1886. A mail robbery has just occurred on the horseback route from Burnsville to this place. A number of registered packages have been systematically extracted from the mail bag. The opening of the pouch through which the packages were taken was so small that it did not attract the attention of the postmasters along the route. Two mail carriers, John Lovin and Sam Lovin, have been arrested and the lost checks found on their persons.

Mr. Withers Again Discusses the Bug.

COR. OF THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

N. C. EXPERIMENT STATION, March 30. I was very much entertained by reading in this morning's NEWS AND OBSERVER a lengthy article by a distinguished entomologist on those wonderful "bugs." I feared the contrast between it and my short article of identification in Sunday's NEWS AND OBSERVER. On examination, however, I found some things even more wonderful than the wonderful bugs. The article apparently gives them a different name from the one I gave, and as my former article was short I hope you will allow me a little space for my defence.

In my identification I gave the species as Belostoma Americana, of the family Pedirapti (of course of the order Hemiptera.) In the learned article of this morning they are given as belonging to the "genus Belostoma (according to some Nepa), family Nepidae." (The family is Pedirapti—Nepidae is one of the groups of that family. W. A. W.) If he had just added "according to some others Kanatra," he would have included the whole group, as there are only three genera belonging to it. (There is nothing like shooting with a large barreled gun; birds, and bugs as well, are more easily hit.)

He made no attempt whatever to identify the species—the nearest he came to doing so was giving them the common name "water scorpion." The scientific name for this water bug is nepa opiculata, which belongs to a genus entirely different from the bug in question.

I suppose we must excuse the "Prof." however, for he says when he received them the bugs were still alive and inspired him with fear in their efforts to escape from their prison. It is a good thing the postal clerks did not know what was in the box, for if they had there would have been a strike among them without doubt and we should never have read the article.

Although the bug was not identified still the article is about some kind of a bug, which of course makes it interesting, as bugs are the leading topic now.

This reminds me of a lawyer (he didn't live in Raleigh) who always read a supreme court decision before he went to the bar, always mentioned the fact to the jury and of course it had great weight with them. Unfortunately, however, for him one day a brother questioning him very closely found that it made no difference with him whether or not the decision bore on the case—he only wanted it to be a supreme court decision. I am a young man and a small man, am not able to sign myself as "Professor," and last but not least I make no claims to being a bug-ologist. In fact, Mr. Editor, I confess to you privately that this was the first bug I ever identified, and my short article was copied out of books to which I had access, and here I may say that if I had copied about a column more there would not have been much else to say about them.

After this it is needless to say I don't expect to make a business of identifying bugs in the future.

I may add that I received a telegram yesterday from Prof. C. V. Riley, U. S. entomologist, which reads "Bug sent by Harris is Belostoma Americana."

W. A. WITHERS.

"Lay thy sweet hands in mine" he said, but she only remarked that she had neuralgia and must hold her head. He gave her Salvation Oil and now he holds her sweet hands by the hour.

From almost every section of the State come reports of a general improvement of the health of our people due no doubt to the influence of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which costs only 25 cents.

The supreme court is now in its ninth week.

To Spur a Jaded Appetite
Is one thing, to invigorate and regulate the digestive organs is another. And yet mere appetizers are constantly mistaken for and are even termed tonics. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is on a far higher plane in the category of medicinal preparations than the so-called tonics which impart a relish for food. These have their use and are estimable, provided they be pure. But the scope of the remedial operation of the Bitters is far wider. It reforms entirely an enfeebled condition of the stomach and purifies its juices, it vitates, as well abundance. The stomach having in conjunction with the liver and the bowels, been regulated, and their natural tone restored through its agency, appetite returns, as a matter of course. Fever and ague, poverty of the blood, and consequently debility, rheumatic ailments and a tendency to kidney and bladder troubles are also remedied by it.

MORE ABOUT THE "BUGS."

THE HIGHEST AUTHORITY ON THE SUBJECT. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DIVISION OF ENTOMOLOGY, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.

T. C. Harris, Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 27th inst. and the accompanying specimen have just come to hand. This insect is a large water-bug known as Belostoma Americana. The eggs of this insect are laid upon the stems of water plants and it is aquatic throughout its earlier stages, feeding upon other water insects and small fish, and flying off to considerable distances on attaining the winged condition. It is attracted by light and particularly by the electric light. The same phenomenon of which your newspaper article speaks has been noticed the past year at New Orleans and at Atlanta. With the more general introduction of the electric light it seems quite likely that this abundant species will soon become rare. Yours respectfully,

C. V. RILEY, Entomologist.

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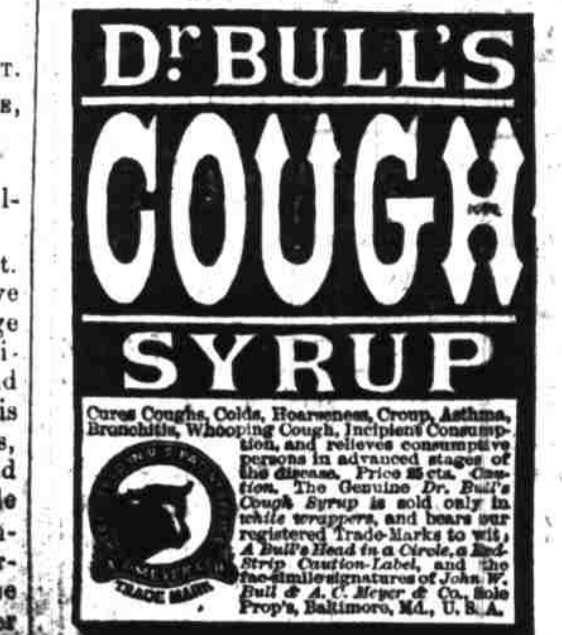
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SALVATION OIL,
"The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain."
Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Sores, Frost-bites, Backache, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains,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

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On land rich in vegetable matter, like bottom or new land, use 800 pounds of Phosphate mixed with 200 pounds of Kainit.
On thin, poor land, use 20 bushels cotton seed or equivalent in stable manure, 600 pounds of Phosphate and 200 pounds Kainit composted together on one acre.
For Clover and Grasses—Lime Phosphate is the best clover food known. It gives good stands, corrects the sourness of red lands of the middle and western counties. It will make clover grow on red hillside gales, which we consider the greatest triumph. Use 800 to 1,000 pounds per acre on clover and grasses. On very sandy land use Kainit with it. Use it for top-dressing.
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N. C. PHOSPHATE CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

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GROCER.

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Beans and Peas

Of every sort, Dried and Evaporated Fruits, Eggs, Fowls, Fish, Potatoes, Turkish Prunes for stewing; very choice large French Prunes; Preserves in bulk (5c per lb) and in glass jars; Cheese, Macaroni, Pickles, etc., etc., etc.

MEATS

Of every description.

Smoked Beef, (always the best of this article) Tongues, Hams, Breakfast Strips, etc., etc.

CANNED GOODS:

Canned Fruits and Vegetables of the best quality, marked down to the lowest prices. Finest Tomatoes, 3 lb cans \$1.50 per dozen; Corn, Succotash, etc., etc.

Golden Gate Co's.

Peaches, Pears and Appricots, the best in America; French Peas, Mushrooms, Olives, Finest Brandy Peaches, Sauces, Catsups and fine Groceries generally.

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Breakfast Cocoa, Broma, Cacahout des Arabes, Sweet Chocolates, etc., etc.

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Ale, Porter, Budweiser Beer, Pure Liquors and Wines for medicinal and family use, of the most approved Brand, and guaranteed pure. No Liquor sold to BE DRANK ON THE PREMISES, or in quantity less than a quart. All Goods promptly delivered.

E. J. HARDIN.