

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

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NO. 128



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THE BEST TONIC

RACKET STORE.

THE BARGAIN HOUSE OF RALEIGH.

We are receiving our spring stock of goods and have been so doing for some time. Our Dry Goods Department will be filled. Our Notion Department, as well as Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Oilcloths and Rugs, Window Shades and Tinware Departments are complete. We are offering some of the Greatest Bargains ever offered in this city. Among our daily arrivals we shall place before our people some "Landslides" that are positively beyond the whisper of competition at prices that show the difference between dealing with live men and dead men; between the cash and the credit systems; between the right and wrong way; hence we throw among the masses these matchless goods at matchless prices. Upon our counters will be thrown, day after day, New Arrivals at Panic Prices, from houses that have collapsed and others that will go down. If there is honor in man and virtue in good goods at low prices, we mean to be masters of the field. Bad luck and hard times pinch some lightened old credit concerns which must have money to meet the demands. They all know we have the cash and that at our place money will buy double its value and we can offer goods at figures away below the regular wholesale men of Broadway.

Best Calico in this market, 4c per yard; Worst Dress Goods, different kinds, 8c per yard, selling in this city at 12c and 15c per yard; Great Bargains in White Goods and Lace and Embroideries. In the Millinery Department our Grand Opening will take place Saturday, 10th inst. We are receiving our Millinery Goods, which are all bought for cash by an old and experienced milliner, who has been in the New York market for two weeks, fashioning goods for the least money. These goods will be sold beyond a doubt cheaper than such goods were ever sold in this market. We have engaged a first-class milliner from the North, with great experience, and will do everything in our power to please the people. We invite an early visit and inspection of our stock, which will be replenished every five days, and will sell at 20 per cent less than current prices in New York.

VOLNEY PURSELL & CO.
Raleigh, N. C.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE SENATE AGAIN DISCUSSES THE ABOLITION OF SECRET SESSIONS.

The People Opposed to them, as Clearly Shown by the Press of the Country.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—SENATE.—Among the bills introduced and referred was one by Mr. Call, to provide for the erection of a government warehouse, and docks at Key West, Fla., in place of those destroyed by fire. In introducing the bill Mr. Call said the work was of the utmost immediate necessity, as the recent fire had destroyed the former warehouse and docks and almost the whole city of Key West.

Mr. Platt then took the floor on his resolution relating to open executive sessions. The question was a political one, he said, but in no sense a question of party politics. It rose above all party questions. It was the most important question of administrative reform to which the Senate could at this time devote its attention.

Mr. Platt read the Senate rules in relation to secret sessions, including the rule which prohibits disclosure by either Senators and Senate officers of the contents of executive sessions; the penalty for which is that Senators render themselves liable to expulsion and officers to discharge. No Senator, he said, could hear that rule read without a sense of personal degradation. The first instance of secrecy imposed on Senators, Mr. Platt said, occurred in January 1820.

Mr. Morrill asked whether it was not a fact that prior to that time all sessions of the Senate had been held with closed doors.

Mr. Platt said he would come to that by and by. He would be able to show that the public sentiment of the country compelled the opening of the Senate's doors, in the first instance, after they had been closed for some years, and he would be able to show that the same public sentiment now demanded that the doors should be opened, as a rule, for the consideration of executive nominations. His present resolution was that executive nominations be considered with open doors except when otherwise ordered by the Senate. Senators themselves ought to desire that their constituents should know what the Senate was doing. The principal objection to the proposed change was that it was against the system of the Senate. That was no argument; no great measure of reform had ever made progress that it did not make over ramparts of custom and tradition. Mr. Platt reviewed the history of secret legislation and executive sessions. He read from the early journals of Congress to show that the opening of the doors of Congress during legislative business was regarded by senators and members of the House of Representatives themselves as tending to make members of Congress more fully feel the responsibility of their position. It was interesting to note, he said, first, that the resolution offered in the Senate, providing for the opening of the doors during the legislative sessions, was laid on the table on motion of the Senators from Virginia, and that at the very next session of the Senate, James Monroe appeared as the Senator from Virginia, with specific instruction from that State to urge the opening of the doors. The objection at that time made to the opening of doors for the conduct of the ordinary legislative business was the same that was now made as the holding of executive sessions with open doors. But as a matter of fact, Mr. Platt said, there was in those early days very little secrecy about the proceedings of the Senate. The newspapers published the substance of them. Indeed, it could not be said that there was any rule of secrecy at that time except upon particular matters as to which there was special need of confidential treatment. Matters of executive business, Mr. Platt said, were not, in early times, considered any more particularly matters of secrecy than were matters of legislative business. Leaving the historical aspect of the subject, Mr. Platt said it was clear it would be no great departure from the practices or policy of the fathers for Senators to acquit the people with the proceedings of the Senate. He (Mr. Platt) planted himself squarely on the statement made February 9th last in the Senate, to the effect that there ought to be no secrets whatever in this government of ours—of the government of the people. That statement briefly comprehended the whole subject. There was but one exception to be tolerated to that, and that was in cases of absolute necessity. Such cases would be extremely rare. The Senators demanded that the President have no secrets from the Senate. The secrecy was therefore odious to Senators, except when they themselves wanted to observe secrecy. The people were demanding of the Senators that secrecy should not be observed by the Senate just as the Senators were demanding that the President observe no secrecy. How could the Senators meet the inexorable logic of the people's demand. Publicity was a cure for all evils affecting body politic. The public service would be improved by it. We would have fewer applications from bad men and fewer nominations of bad men. There was no proper ground for secrecy in the mere question of convenience to Senators. The essence of argument for executive sessions, he said, was the plea by Senators for personal liberty on their part. But did not the Senator represent the people? Were Senators beyond responsibility? The whole administration of the law in the government of the people was involved in the appointment and confirmation of

men to office. The laws could only be enforced through persons appointed to office. As to the point of the Senatorial prerogative, which it was said was involved in this question, "there are two words," said Mr. Platt, "which the people of the country want to see expunged from their political vocabularies, and it is time those words were abolished. Those words are 'prerogative' and 'privilege,' and if it were not for being alternative, I would say that there were two other words, 'patronage' and 'perquisites,' which the people want to go. The people desired to have done with them, and the Senate had better have done with them. This is no place to assert prerogatives. We had better stand pretty close to the people and trust the people if we want them to trust us." Public sentiment and the sentiment of the press, Mr. Platt said, were for open sessions. Of 14,000 newspapers in the country fully 10,000 had declared for open sessions.

Some Senators might say that they did not care what the papers said; but Mr. Platt said the press represented the sentiment of the people. It was the sentiment of the people that Senators should desire to know. Public sentiment was easily distinguishable from public clamor. Public will was to be the law for better or for worse. The day would come when the people were to be omnipotent in the government. With the journalism that conceded to public men neither honest motives or private virtues, Mr. Platt said he had no sympathy; for it he had no respect. But that was not the press of the country. It was the country newspapers that represented the real sentiment of the country, newspapers that had no special correspondents here. Senators were subjected to suspicion of "bargains" among one another, arising from considerations of Senatorial courtesy. To these suspicions they would not be subjected if the doors were open. Mr. Platt quoted Burns' lines—

"To see some power the gittie gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us."

He asked the Senators to endeavor to realize how the people regard secret sessions. He did not know how much or how little of what newspapers printed about executive sessions was true, but he was justified in saying that the secrets got out to greater or less extent. Mixed they might be by the fertile imaginations of reporters; nevertheless no Senator could deny that either through Senators or officers of the Senate secrets got out, and he (Platt) did not mean to cast the slightest suspicion on the officers of the Senate. He had better, he said, have everything that was said by the Senators said in open session so that it could be published unadorned with the imagination of the reporters. The Senators had nothing left to them but silent endurance when misrepresented. He could name matters on which his constituents supposed today that he had voted contrary to his actual vote because it has been wrongly stated in the newspapers. He could only submit in silence to misrepresentation because he could not disclose what his vote had been. On the conclusion of Mr. Platt's remarks Mr. Butler asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate after the morning business tomorrow, on the subject of open executive sessions.

Mr. Logan said he desired to follow Mr. Butler on the same subject.

On motion of Mr. Butler a House bill was passed authorizing the secretary of war to deliver to lawful owners, on proper proof, certain classes of property captured in the late war, consisting of family heirlooms, silverware, watches, etc.

The fisheries resolution was then placed before the Senate and Mr. Frye resumed his speech on the subject.

A running debate followed between Messrs. Frye, Morgan, Gray and George. Mr. Morgan expressed himself unable to ascertain that there was really any unsettled question between the United States and Great Britain in regard to the fisheries. There was no want of certainty in our relations with Great Britain.

Mr. George understood that the question of right to buy bait and ice was in dispute between the two governments; which right we were claiming purely under British municipal law. He inquired if that was the point? Mr. Morgan said yes and we did not claim that right under the treaty. The municipal law of Great Britain permitted us to take our vessels into Canadian ports like vessels of any other nation.

Mr. George: "What is to prevent Great Britain from putting her own interpretation on her own laws?"

Mr. Morgan: "Nothing in the world; but we can retaliate by putting our interpretation on our own laws; that is all."

Mr. Frye: "The law of 1823 authorizes the President of the United States, and not only authorizes the President of the United States, but directs him, to issue a proclamation under certain circumstances. Does the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) understand that that statute has ever been repealed?"

Mr. Morgan: "No. It is still on the statute book. That is the solution of the whole matter."

Mr. Morgan added that if the President was informed that our right to buy bait and ice in Canadian ports was denied, he had nothing to do but to proclaim the suspension of the treaty between the two peoples until the question was settled. In this view (Mr. Morgan) did not believe it necessary for Congress to provide for any joint commission to settle the question.

Mr. Frye's resolution was finally brought to a vote and agreed to, yeas 35, nays 10. Of the affirmative votes 26 were Republicans and 9 Democrats,

the Democrats being Messrs. Brown, Butler, Fair, Gorman, Harris, McPherson, Maxey, Morgan, Payne.

The negative votes were all Democratic, being Messrs. Call, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Rustin, Gray, Pugh, Vance, Voorhees, and Walthall.

A number of pairs with absent Senators were announced.

The resolution declares it to be the sense of the Senate that Congress should not provide for any joint commission to consider and settle the fisheries question.

The inter-State commerce bill was then placed before the Senate in order that it may have the right of way at 2 o'clock to-morrow. Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Turner, of Georgia, called up as a privileged question the Ohio contest case, Hurd vs. Romos. Mr. Reagan, of Texas, refrained from antagonizing it with the inter-State commerce bill, with the understanding that that measure should lose none of its rights as a special order. It was agreed that the previous question on the election case should be considered as ordered after eight hours' debate.

In this case there are three reports submitted by the committee on elections; a majority report confirming the right of the contestee Romels; a minority report unseating the sitting member and declaring that Mr. Hurd is entitled to the seat, and another minority report taking the ground that neither the contestant nor contestee was duly elected.

Mr. Boyce, of Pennsylvania, opened the debate in support of the majority report and quoted from evidence to support him in his position that there was not only no ground for unseating Mr. Romels, but scarcely any ground for contesting his seat.

Mr. Robinson, of Kentucky, spoke in Mr. Hurd's behalf, and asserted that in precinct "B" of the 8th ward of Toledo not one of the statute laws of Ohio had been complied with. Discussing the charges of illegal voting at this precinct, he denounced the methods which he said prevailed in the Ohio elections, and remarked that the tissue ballots of South Carolina and the bulldozing of Louisiana must fall into insignificance when the country learned the methods in which the Ohio Republican elections were carried on.

Mr. Martin, of Alabama, and Mr. Craxton, of Virginia, argued in favor of seating Mr. Hurd, basing their conclusions on the ground that the charges that intimidation and bribery had been resorted to on the part of the friends of the contestee had been sustained by the evidence. After speeches by Messrs. Dorsey, of Nebraska, and Rowell, of Illinois, in advocacy of the rights of the contestee, and by Mr. Henderson, of North Carolina, in favor of the seating of the contestant, the House adjourned.

Strikers Returning to Work.

St. Louis, Mo., April 13.—The whole force of the strikers of the St. Louis transfer company, confident of protection by the militia have returned to their old places and scores of transfer wagons, together with private trucks and other vehicles, are busy this morning hauling freight to the various depots and railroads centering in East St. Louis. The force of switchmen and yardmen who returned to work yesterday was increased this morning by many more of those who availed themselves of military protection to secure employment. Most of the roads now have their full quota of switchmen and yardmen, and it is expected that in a few days the resumption of operations by a large majority of the roads will be complete.

More Aldermen Arrested.

New York, April 13.—Thos. Cleary, Michael Duffy, Louis Wendell, Rudolph A. Fullgraf, Arthur J. McQuade, Thos. Shields, Patrick Farley, John O'Neil and Henry L. Sayles, members of the board of aldermen of 1884, were arrested this morning. The charges against them are similar to those against the members already arrested; acceptance of bribes for their votes on the Broadway railroad franchise question. Cleary is a member of the present board. Alderman Francis McCabe was arrested later.

Gladstone Expected to speak.

LONDON, April 13.—The Standard says that Gladstone is expected to speak in the house of commons tonight. He will announce the modifications already referred to, embracing the representation of Ireland at Westminster, the ratio of her contributions to the imperial exchequer and extension of the power of the veto to the imperial parliament.

Secretary Manning Improving.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—Secretary Manning is to-day reported to be progressing favorably toward complete recovery and it is believed by those nearest to him that if he has no set-backs he will be able to resume the general direction of the treasury department before the hot weather begins, and to take up his daily work at once after the summer vacation.

Write of Habeas Corpus Granted.

St. Louis, April 13.—In the criminal court yesterday a writ of habeas corpus which was applied for Saturday by Judge Laughlin in behalf of the deputy sheriff who did the shooting in the Louisville & Nashville yards in East St. Louis Friday, was granted and the men released.

Successful Strikers.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 13.—A Connellsville Pa. special says: The advance demanded by McClure & Co.'s workmen was granted yesterday and all will return to work tomorrow. Over one thousand men are working. Every mine in the coke region is now paying the increase.

AN EARL'S SUICIDE.

ONE OF ENGLAND'S GREATEST NOBLES SHOTS HIMSELF.

The Strange and Terrible Ending of Lord Shaftesbury in the Streets of London.

LONDON, April 13.—The Earl of Shaftesbury killed himself this afternoon while in a cab riding through Ralgent street. He shot himself severally in the body with a revolver. His death was nearly instantaneous. The corpse was conveyed to the Middlesex hospital Lord Shaftesbury was within about two months of being in the 55th year of his age. He was the eighth Earl of Shaftesbury, succeeding October 1, 1885, to the title on the death of his father, the famous philanthropist. He leaves a widow and one son and five daughters.

No Immediate Cause Apprehended.

St. Louis, April 13.—The apprehended strike of the miners of the St. Louis district is still an event of the future. It was reported yesterday in Collinsville, Ill., that the miners in that district had quit work, but it was afterwards learned that this was untrue. The miners of that district met last evening together with the employees of the zinc works and pressed brick works and formed a thorough organization. Nothing was done positively in the direction of a strike, neither is there any immediate danger of the men in the St. Louis district going out. A meeting of the miners was held near West Belleville Sunday, at which it was resolved not to suspend operations at present. They are disposed to continue work until May 1st, and await the result of the district convention to be held at Springfield that day. Coal was got as usual at a number of the mines in the vicinity of Belleville, but some mines were compelled to suspend operations temporarily, owing to the absence of railroad facilities for getting their output to market.

Representatives of the Knights of Labor from Staunton visited Edwardsville yesterday for the purpose of inducing the miners to strike, but men who have regular work there are satisfied with their present prices and did not yield.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—The following is the Congressional democratic committee: Massachusetts, Henry B. Levering; Connecticut, Charles L. Mitchell; New Jersey, Wm. McAdoo; Delaware, Chas. B. Lere; Pennsylvania, Daniel Emertout; New York, J. Thos. Spriggs; Ohio, Beriah Wilkins; Texas, W. H. Crain; Iowa, J. H. Murphy; Tennessee, Benton McMillan; Missouri, Jas. N. Burns; Georgia, Allen D. Candler; Virginia, John W. Daniel; Arkansas, Poindexter Dunn; Florida, Robert H. M. Davidson; South Carolina, Samuel Dibble; Kentucky, Thos. A. Robertson; California, Barclay Henly; Michigan, Wm. C. Maybury; Maryland, James Compton; Wisconsin, Edward S. Bragg; Indiana, Geo. Ford; Illinois, Nicholas E. Worthington; Louisiana, Newton E. Blanchard; Mississippi, T. C. Catchings; Alabama, John M. Martin; North Carolina, Wharton J. Green; West Virginia, Chas. P. Snyder; J. Randolph Tucker chairman.

Dr. Hamilton said today that secretary Manning is still improving, and is now able to sit up a short time every day.

Senator Frye today reported favorably from the committee on commerce, on the amendment intended to be proposed to the postoffice appropriation bill. It increases the appropriation for transportation of foreign mails from \$475,000 to \$100,000, and provides that this amount shall include cost of railway transit across the Isthmus of Panama. The amendment further changes the bill so as to direct the postmaster general to enter into contracts with American built or registered steamships, whenever possible, for transportation of our part of said foreign mails, after legal advertisement, with the lowest responsible bidder at a rate not to exceed 50 cents per nautical mile on trips each way actually travelled between terminal points; provided, also, however, that the aggregate of such contracts shall not exceed six hundred thousand dollars of the sum hereby appropriated.

New York Cotton Futures.

New York, April 13.—C. L. Greene & Co.'s report on cotton futures says in the report of today's cotton market: After dropping some 4 or 5 points at the opening, prices fully recovered and closed firm at last evening's figures. The decline appeared to be about what the "shorts" were waiting for and covering was sharp and general, with evidence of much trepidation among the bears, light offerings and very good absorbing capacity on the part of the representatives of the "longs."

A North Carolina N. C. railway Case Before Judge Bond in Baltimore.

Baltimore Sun.

Judge Hugh L. Bond, sitting in chambers as of the United States circuit court for the western district of North Carolina, on Saturday heard and refused a motion to dissolve the pending injunction in the case of the West Point Terminal Company vs. the Danville, Mocksville & Southwestern Railroad Company, and to discharge the receiver, Col. J. Turner Morehead, of Leaksville, N. C. The suit is to compel the transfer of 490 shares of the stock standing in the name of Col. Thomas H. Sharp, of Charleston, West Va., president of the road. The road in litigation is in operation from the Virginia State line, connecting with the Danville & New River road, to Leaksville, N. C., about eight miles. It was projected by the Richmond & Danville, but was abandoned by that company upon its

acquisition of the Virginia Midland. The case will now come up on a final hearing. The counsel present were Mr. J. T. Worthington, of New York, and Mr. J. N. Staples, of Greensboro, N. C., for the complainants, and Mr. W. N. Mebane, of Wentworth, N. C., for the defendant company. C. J. Morehead, the receiver, was also present.

The Y. M. C. A.

COR. OF THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

In looking over the constitution and by-laws of the "Young Men's Christian Association" of our city, which fell into my hands, I find the object stated in article 1, section 2, to "be the improvement of the spiritual, mental and social condition of young men by the ways and means hereinafter designated, and the amelioration of the sufferings of the deserving poor of Raleigh."

I take that to mean to bring them to Christ—find them, get hold of them by some legitimate handle and induce them to follow the Master, as in examples set in last Sunday's international lessons. This is the prime object of the associations all over the world, of which there are some 2,900 encircling the globe. Has not our association here neglected one of the highest privileges of its organization, in failing to fully carry out the first part of the section quoted? It is true the committee of twelve for the relief of the poor have done their work nobly and many will rise up and call them blessed. But that committee having done its work through the liberality of our people during the winter where are the committees who are to work all the twelve months in carrying out this first clause? Has not the community a right to expect this to be carried out for the starving souls of young men for twelve months as well as the last part in helping the deserving poor for three months? And as liberally as they respond to appeals for the poor just so liberally will our people respond to all schemes to help along in every way our sons and employees toward improving themselves in healthful recreation. Take for example the following platform of one of our recently organized associations: "The welfare of young men is our sole object. To keep them from evil and win them to be Christian gentlemen, industrious workmen, good citizens, loyal to their homes and church, is the purpose of the 'Young Men's Christian Association. Its committees, buildings, offices and all have no other aim.'"

The young men of Raleigh, your sons need social intercourse with each other, need place and opportunity for self-improvement, as in a live reading-room and library; need self-improvement as in night classes for business, art or other instruction, in familiar talks by our own business men on practical topics; in lectures by leaders of healthful thought; in opportunity for entertaining by some attention the stranger in our midst. They will and do get together nights and Sunday afternoons, and where?

Are we asleep to our opportunities of winning young men to true manhood while every grog-shop is winning them night and day, twelve months in the year—mind, body and soul, and to what? YOUNG MEN.

Lillian Madison's Death.

ALLEGED EVIDENCE THAT SHE DIED FROM MALPRACTICE.

RICHMOND, April 12.—The question of the hanging of T. J. Cluverius for the murder of Fanny Lillian Madison is now in the hands of the highest court of the State, the condemned man having asked for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

In the latter part of last summer Rachel McDonald, an aged maiden lady, living near the reservoir in which the body of Lillian Madison was discovered, was found dead in her yard, with her throat cut. Apparently every effort was made to discover the means of her death, but without avail. Her property is in the hands of the court. Now comes the startling news that witnesses have been found to prove that Miss McDonald was murdered and that they will appear before the next grand jury of the county (Henrico) with more positive evidence.

Still more startling is the information that Lillian Madison, who it was thought, was thrown into the reservoir by her cousin Cluverius, died at the house of Miss McDonald from an attempt at malpractice, and was thrown into the water after death. All those rumors have excited the greatest interest, and counsel for Cluverius were not slow in doing everything possible to get the facts of Miss McDonald's death out. One of the shrewdest detectives in the country has been in the case.

Caldwell Items.

COR. OF THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

LENOIR, N. C., April 10.

The thermometer at Blowing Rock yesterday was 20° with a violent wind storm raging the day and night before. The snow fell to the depth of four inches, though it had drifted to three feet in depth at places. There was no snow on this side of the mountain.

Several new boarding houses, a store building and a Presbyterian church, are in course of construction or will be in a few days. Extensive arrangements are being made to accommodate visitors during the summer.

We are having trouble with our telegraph line. The president of the company went to Columbia, S. C., last week to make arrangements with the officers of the railroad company for the right of way, but failed to make satisfactory arrangements. It seems very strange to our people, after giving the right of way for a railroad over our lands, to be denied permission to plant

poles in a reasonable distance of the track, for a telegraph line.

The late freshets did not do any serious damage in the county.

The wheat crop never looked any better, though it is a little later than usual. RALEIGH.

The winter will be over in a little while, and the maiden isn't sad to see it go. For she couldn't wear a bustle of the dromedary style.

Home rule for Ireland is now anxiously looked for by the people of the Emerald Isle. With self-government and St. Jacobs Oil, with which they are now suffering their bodily pains, they should be happy and contented.

Nothing Venture—Nothing Win.

As a phase of life in the Crescent City, it will instruct many to know that certainly the 19th Monthly and the Grand Quarterly Drawing of the World-Famed Louisiana State Lottery came off, with its accustomed grandeur, on Tuesday, March 16th, when \$21,500 was showered everywhere. The result will interest at least the winning parties, the rest are waiting the time for their share of luck. The First Capital (\$150,000) was sold in tenths at \$1.00 each—won by No. 75,040—two of which (\$30,000) was collected as cash in San Francisco, Cal.; Bank of Cincinnati, O.; one (\$15,000) was held by Olaf Anderson, No. 410 Chestnut St., San Francisco, Cal.; another tenth was paid to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal.; the remainder went to parties in Omaha, Neb.; etc., etc. The Second Capital Prize of \$50,000 was won by ticket No. 10,087 and was collected as cash in San Francisco, Cal.; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal.; the Third Capital Prize (\$20,000) was won by No. 46,741—was sold in tenths at \$1.00 each—one to John Graves, No. 418 E. 7th St., New York City; one to C. Kurtz, Cincinnati, O.; one to C. L. Young, London, Ky., paid through First National Bank of Stamford, Ky.; one to Martin, St. Helena, Cal.; another was deposited as cash in San Francisco, Cal.; etc. The Fourth Two Capital Prizes (\$10,000 each) won by Nos. 44,231 and 54,154—sold also in tenths, at \$1.00—one to J. C. Prescott, San Antonio, Texas; one to E. J. Hadden, Columbia, Mo.; one to Frank Tiser, 339 Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.; one to John Cartwright, Evansville, Ind.; one to Max Wendt, 1509 Leaveworth St., St. Paul, Minn.; etc. The next Grand Monthly (1924) will take place on Tuesday, May 11th, 1886, of which Mr. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., on application will give any particulars. Nothing venture—nothing win.

Cottage Hams.

"Cottage hams" and "California hams," as everybody knows, are shoulders trimmed to imitate hams; but they are very nice, and at 10 cents per pound are cheap. Hams of other approved brands: Ferris, Cassard, Magnolia, &c., &c. E. J. HADDEN.

The trees are coming into leaf with remarkable rapidity.



25 CENTS A BOTTLE
SALGATION
KILLS PAIN

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

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

LOOK OUT!

THE COUNTRY IS FLOODED WITH ADULTERATED LARD.

Examine carefully what you are using; the odor from it when cooking betrays it.

CASSARD'S "STAR BRAND" LARD IS PURE.

EVERY PACKAGE GUARANTEED.

Try it and you will use no other.

B. H. WOODLELL, Raleigh, N. C., Agent

G. Cassard & Son, BALTIMORE, MD., Curers of the Celebrated Star Brand Milled Hams and Bacon.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO. Attractions Extraordinary.

Today received an Invoice of NOVELTIES IN STRIPED VELVETS.

The choicest effects introduced this Spring and at prices much lower than they could have been sold for earlier in the season.

OUR SPECIAL SALES

—OF—

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS

Will be continued this week.

PARASOLS.

A choice selection of Artistic Novelties in Lace-Covered and Lace-Trimmed Parasols, Coaching and Sun Umbrellas, Including a special lot of IMPROVED NOVELTIES, at Extra Low Prices.

Every Department is complete and is replenished every day.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.