

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

VOL. XXVI. RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1886. NO. 130

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 priced, inferior brands. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 Wall Street, New York. Sold by W. C. & A. B. Stronach, George T. Stronach and J. R. Ferrall & Co.

OH! MY BACK

Every strain or cold attacks that weak back and nearly prostrates you.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

THE BEST TONIC

Strengthens the Muscles, Stimulates the Nerves, Enriches the Blood, Gives New Vigor.

Dr. J. C. Brown, Fairfield, Iowa, says: "I have known in my 30 years' practice many cases of weakness, nervousness, and indigestion, and in all debilitating ailments this has been found to be the best remedy. It is a true tonic, and its effects are most beneficial. It is sold by all druggists and is the best remedy for all ailments of the blood and nerves."—Dr. J. C. Brown, Fairfield, Iowa.

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, Carpeting, Oilcloths and Bugs, 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. 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 are going 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 pitch some high and old credit concerns which must have money to meet the demands. They all know we have the cash and that our price 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 16c 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 watching the market and picking up the most fashionable 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 25 per cent less than current prices in New York.

VOLNEY PURSELL & CO.

Raleigh, N. C.

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GOULD-POWDERLY

RAILWAY KING AND GRAND MASTER WORKMAN MEET AGAIN.

A Long Discussion and Arbitration of Last Disputes Arranged for and the Men Order to Work.

New York, April 15.—Today there was a conference at 195 Broadway between Gould, Hopkins, McDowell, Powderly, Hoxie, Bailey and Turner. Gould said: Mr. Powderly, as to my interview with you Sunday, it was very unfortunate that anything was said without my approval. It was understood that we would meet as individuals, and that what transpired was to be strictly confidential, and if any part of that conversation came out the whole interview ought to come out.

Powderly said: "Nothing has escaped me at all. I have not said a word about any conversation." Gould: I saw in the papers the next morning a full statement of what took place and I had not opened my mouth. Here is a telegram I got from Hoxie. I told you I would send Hoxie that dispatch at 9.30 yesterday morning, when I got down town. I got this from Hoxie. He says: 'I have your message in relation to your interview with Powderly and also the letter of instruction, and will carry out the same to the best of my ability.' In fact he is now proceeding to carry out the instructions I gave him. At our other interview, Powderly said he had on his mind the question whether he would not revoke the charter of assembly No. 101; that they had disobeyed the laws of the organization. I read him the dispatch I should send Hoxie and Powderly said that he approved of it.

Powderly: "As to the revocation of the charter, I asked the question: 'Suppose I did do that; how much better would it make it? These men out there would understand that nobody cared for them.' and I asked the question: 'Will it not make matters worse?' Is not that the way I put it?"

Gould: "Possibly you might. I understood that that was what you were going to do." Gould read a letter he had received which said: "The executive committee of the Knights of Labor of the Union Pacific railroad went down to Kansas City. They were preparing for a strike everywhere. They have retained an attorney and have themselves bitterly denounced the Knights of Labor of Missouri and Kansas, as being without organization, discipline, sense or decency. They said that the Kansas City and Missouri Pacific strikes were without valid reason, and in violation of the rules of the order, and in violation of all known rules of decency. The strike was only a bull-headed piece of folly, ruinous to the men and ruinous to the order, and which they were pretending to act."

When this letter was read Mr. Powderly remarked: "There is not one word of truth in that letter, from beginning to end. These things come second-hand, and sometimes get devilish twisted."

Gould took occasion to compliment Powderly, saying: "I think you are the right man in the right place; that is what I think." He added: "Exactly what I did say in our interview. I thought was so plain that it was not misunderstood either by you or me. Now I will read this: 'H. M. Hoxie, general manager, St. Louis. In resuming the movement of trains on the Missouri Pacific, and in the employment of labor in the several departments of this company, you will give preference to our late employees, whether they are Knights of Labor or not, except that you will not employ any person who has injured the company's property during the late strike. Neither will we discharge any person who has taken service with the company during the strike. We see no objection to arbitrating any differences between the employees and the companies, past, present or future.'"

Powderly: "Is Hoxie correctly reported when he says he will not arbitrate?"

Gould: "No sir. He says he has received my letter of instructions and will carry out the same to the best of his ability."

Powderly: "The papers tell another story."

Hopkins: "That was not much like the reply that came back after your telegram telling the strikers to go to work."

Turner: "The report is that Hoxie flatly refused."

Gould: "There has to be one head to a railroad corporation, with its vast ramifications, and there has to be order and discipline. We have the lives of the people and their property in our hands and we are responsible for their safety. There has to be organization. My rule has always been that if a man performs his duty by the company what he does 'out of school' I have nothing to do with. If he is an Odd Fellow or a Mason or a Knight of Labor or any thing else, that is his private right and I don't want to interfere with it. On the question of arbitration as a principle, I don't think anybody will go farther than I would. I think it is a subject that ought to be carefully considered to protect the rights of both the corporation and the employees and the public rights which override the whole. A railroad throughout is a public organization and it has contract duties to the State and to the public and from the president down to the lowest employe, when they take service with the railroad they assume their share of those public duties. That is my view and I favor any law or act that can be got up that would secure to your people, to the employees, to labor, the right of arbitration and an equal right to the employer. It needs to be carefully prepared; something that would work practical results. To that extent I think we are agreed."

Powderly: "You say you are willing to arbitrate. Hoxie is reported in the papers as not being willing to arbitrate and won't. He most emphatically says he will, and he says to you that he will. I don't see how he can get to talk the matter over at all."

Mr. Gould: He has not said so.

Powderly: If he has said that he will, how can we reach him, how can we get to him, and what can we do to stop this thing right now? It won't do to say, 'I am willing to arbitrate' if I don't arbitrate."

Gould: I have heard nothing from Hoxie, excepting that he says he has received that telegram and he is proceeding to carry it out to the best of his ability. In all our railroad meetings I have always advocated arbitration, over and over again. This very question was arbitrated a year ago and the Governors decided against us. It was arbitrated here since the strike and the Governors found for us. I believe that your organization would stand much stronger if when you are wrong, when any part of your organization is wrong, you would just frankly tell them so. That is the way to maintain its power."

Barley: I don't think we have ever failed in telling them so if it was proved to us that they were wrong. Let us arbitrate and see whether they are wrong or not."

Gould: This strike was made because the receivers of the Texas Pacific discharged a man. There was never a complaint or a pretext that we had done anything. On the contrary they said we had not. They had no case against us."

McDowell: "The practical question seems to be that Gould expresses himself in the strongest way as a believer in and in favor of arbitration. Let the men be ordered to go, to work and let us have these questions settled by arbitration. Powderly is a very sick man and he wants to go away."

Gould: I say on that subject that I am in favor of arbitration as a principle of settlement of wrongs or claims between individuals. I told Mr. Hoxie, who is the great head of this corporation, who has this whole subject under his control, that so far as the board of directors here are concerned they see no objection to arbitrating between the employees and the company. We have 15,000 employes and what I said here applied to every one of them, that if they have any difference with the Missouri Pacific so far as the board are concerned we are ready to arbitrate those differences with them."

McDowell: I don't see that you differ in any way in that, whether the arbitration is between the employees and the railroad, or between the Knights of Labor and the railroad. Do you, Mr. Powderly?"

Powderly: No.

Hopkins: The very moment there was a shadow even of a difficulty between the Knights of Labor, that we supposed were our friends, and this railroad company, that instant a telegram was sent from here saying: "We are told by the employees that they had no grievance and are striking not on account of a grievance of their own but by an order issued by an organization, saying 'You must strike whether you want to or not,' and we said if there is any grievance come and talk it over and see if we can't fix it up. A few days after that we got answer to that effect some of our men had been injured, our bridges burned, our cars smashed up, our locomotives destroyed, and our business pretty much ruined. Mr. Powderly comes here and says, 'I would like to arbitrate.'"

Barley: We have told what we have done and what we are willing to do. We want to settle. We want to have everything done for the protection of the company's property and the protection of our people."

Gould: I understood you to say Sunday, Mr. Powderly, that as far as we furnished you the names of those who had injured our property you would see that they were expelled?"

Powderly: What is that?"

Gould: I repeated his remark."

Powderly: I said that our organization always when a man violated the law or committed an act of violence or was found guilty of any conduct that was not proper proceeded against him, and I say now if the men have been guilty of destroying property, burning bridges or anything of that kind, just as soon as we are satisfied that they did it, just so soon will we put them out of the organization. We cannot pardon anybody that does anything of that kind. We never have."

Hoxie: Suppose we select a committee from the employees out there, will you notify Mr. Hoxie to meet them and arbitrate the matter?"

Powderly: In other words, if our committee of the board will go out there will Hoxie grant us an arbitration?"

Gould: Well that I don't know. I will submit any matter to him. He has got the full control of this, as I wrote you. It is all in his hands and in addition the question of arbitration is in his hands, so that he has the whole thing. Now I have no objection to ask Mr. Hoxie any point that you want me to. He went on to say, in reply to a request to telegraph at once to Hoxie, that the wires were down, owing to a great storm."

Hoxie: You are aware that Hoxie refused to meet our chief under his title?"

Powderly: He refused to meet as a citizen. He refused to meet his employees. They told me emphatically that they would see him and he refused them admittance. I think you will have to investigate Hoxie. I would advise it. I think you will find that it will do you good."

Gould: Do you say that Mr. Hoxie has refused to see a committee of our men?"

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE SENATE AGAIN TAKES UP THE SECRET SENSORY MATTER.

While the House Begins Work, in Committee of the Whole, in the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—SENATE.—Mr. Logan took the floor in support of the movement for open executive sessions. He preferred his own resolution, he said, because it provided broadly for open sessions on all matters of nomination and confirmation. Without going into the history of secret sessions, Mr. Logan would simply premise by saying that there was not now and never was any necessity for secret sessions of the Senate.

Mr. Logan read from Story's Commentaries on the Constitution the strong disapproval of secrecy as to public business and the statement that it was not in accord with the spirit of the constitution. The power of public opinion was rising on this subject, he said. The people felt that they must and should know what the Senators were doing. They were demanding open doors for the proceedings of the Senate, "and the doors will be opened," Mr. Logan pointedly added. "Mark what I tell you, and it will not be long, either."

Mr. Riddleberger, in withdrawing the substitute offered by him for the open executive session resolution, said he had offered it in the belief that a two-thirds vote was necessary to pass the resolution for which he intended his resolution to be a substitute. Finding that the present form of the resolution would require only a majority vote, he would withdraw the substitute. He said he would call up the matter every morning until it was disposed of. He did not propose that it should be allowed to die out. As to how the secrets of executive sessions got out, Mr. Riddleberger said if he were permitted to guess he could tell. "I have a private secretary, for instance," said Mr. Riddleberger, "and consider him particularly private. I walk down the street with him and he asks me a question or two, and being smarter than I am he knows more in five minutes than I will learn in a week. Then he gives it to somebody else and the whole newspaper fraternity gets it. My observation is that if you would undertake to exchange intelligence, newspaper men would have the best of this Senate by a large majority. That is the way the secrets get out."

It was nearly 2 o'clock when the secret session discussion ended. The remainder of the time until 2 o'clock was consumed in a wrangle over the pension bill. At 2 o'clock the In-State commerce bill came up and Mr. Camden secured the floor to speak upon it. He at once yielded, however, to Mr. Morgan, who according to notice given yesterday moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. The motion being agreed to, the Senate at 2:12 went into executive session. At 5:45 the doors were re-opened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Hemphill, of South Carolina, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported bills prohibiting book-making and pool selling, and punishing the advertisement of lottery tickets in the District of Columbia. House calendar.

Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, from the committee on library, reported the Senate bill accepting from Mrs. Julia D. Grant and William H. Vanderbilt certain objects of art presented by foreign governments to the late U. S. Grant. House calendar.

Mr. Hill, of Ohio, from the committee on Territories, reported a bill for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma. It was placed on the House calendar.

At the expiration of the morning hour the House went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor appropriation bill, all general debate on the bill being limited to two hours and a half. Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, briefly reviewed and explained the provisions of the bill, which he contended called for no appropriation which was not demanded by the interests of the country. The most critical scrutiny of the measure would show that the rivers and harbors enumerated in it were worthy of improvement and were of public importance.

Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, characterized some of the appropriations as a prodigal and wasteful throwing away of the people's money. He especially opposed the Galveston harbor appropriation, on the ground that the plan for the improvement of that harbor had been shown to be defective. He also criticized the appropriation for the lower Mississippi river.

Mr. Jones, of Alabama, replied to what he termed "blank cartridge attack" made on the bill, whose object was to furnish cheap transportation for the people. After some further discussion of this nature, the bill was read by sections for amendments and some little progress was made before the committee rose. The House at 5:20 adjourned.

Some Relief from the Misor of Revenue Laws.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The House committee on judiciary today instructed Mr. Bennett to report favorably a bill to ameliorate the harshness of the internal revenue laws. The bill abolishes minimum punishments for violations of internal revenue laws and provides that no warrant in any case under those laws shall be issued except upon affidavit of an officer of the internal revenue service or an affidavit setting forth that the facts are within the personal knowledge of the affiant.

SEVERAL TOWNS IN RUIN.

The Work of a Minnesota Cyclone.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 15.—At a late hour last night Governor Hubbard received a message from State senator Buckman, at Sank Rapids, stating that the town was in ruins and asking all aid possible. The Governor sent messages at once to the mayors of all the cities and large towns in the State, asking that steps be taken at once to secure money and things needed and forward them as speedily as possible to senator Buckman for the destitute. It is learned that among the injured is ex-senator E. G. Hulbert, formerly of Binghamton, N. Y., but at present northwestern agent of the New York Mutual life insurance company, with headquarters in St. Paul. He is not expected to live. Revised estimates of the killed and wounded are: St. Paul, 15 killed and 40 injured; Sank Rapids, 30 killed and 10 injured; Rice's Station, 22 killed; the number injured is yet unknown.

St. Cloud, Minn., April 15.—About two minutes after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the skies became overcast with a dark cloud, and a great black mass rose over the hills southwest of this city, coming with terrible velocity toward the western outskirts, in a direct line for the Manitoba freight yards. The cloud hung low and rolled over and over, like smoke over a battle-field. They were accompanied by a loud roaring and rushing sound that resembled a conflagration in its fury. The cloud was funnel-shaped and the point dragged along the ground like a tail of a huge aerial beast, lashing everything that came in its path into atoms. The citizens had hardly time to flee to their cellars and seek other points of refuge before the whirlwind was on them and the air filled with flying boards, shingles, bricks and other debris, that was strewn over the country and piled in promiscuous heaps. It came from the southeast and moved in a northeasterly direction until it reached the river, where its course was directed, and followed the river banks until it reached Sank Rapids, where it diverged to the left, passing directly through the center of that town. The utmost excitement prevailed. Women and children fled from their houses and rushed aimlessly about in the midst of a dark cloud of dust and an avalanche of boards and brick. Men lost their presence of mind and stood in silence and inactivity in the presence of the wind-demon. It was hardly noticed before it was on the city in its fury, and the people were not warned of their danger before it was upon them and they fell like grain stalks before a reaper's sickle. The portion of St. Cloud struck by the cyclone was the southwestern and was the residence portion, occupied by the laboring class of people, a majority of them being foreigners, employed on the railroads. Their dwellings were light-built houses and became an easy prey to the monster that had so viciously pounced upon them. They were like cockle-shells in the grasp of the whirlwind, and were picked up and tossed in the air and rent in a thousand pieces. The earth was plowed up in the line of the cyclone, and the path over which it passed to a width of nearly a quarter of a mile looks as though it had been upheaved by a terrible volcanic eruption. It had hardly begun its terrible work before it was finished, and the scene that greeted the eyes of those who had escaped its fury was one that caused the stoutest heart to shudder. The cries and shrieks of the wounded rent the air and the ground was strewn with bodies of the dead. "Among them were stalwart men, weak women and weaker children." The citizens almost to a man rushed to the demolished districts and summoning physicians, began the work of rescuing those who were still living from beneath the piles of dirt and fallen buildings. Brainard was promptly telegraphed for medical help and she immediately responded by sending a dozen physicians and surgeons by a special train, but it was late in the evening when they arrived on the scene. St. Paul and Minneapolis were also appealed to, and a special car was sent out with twenty-three surgeons and physicians for the scene of the disaster. After dark the scene was a ghastly one. The rain poured down in torrents and hundreds of men wandered over the ground, many carrying lanterns, searching for bodies among the ruins. The hotel lobbies are filled with excited citizens, many of whom yet suspected that some portion of their families or their friends had fallen victims to the terrible disaster. Women, seemingly unconsciously of the rain that was falling, were in the streets and ignoring the gutters and turbid streams glided about, sobbing and moaning in their fright.

St. Paul, Minn., April 15.—Reports of the cyclone at St. Cloud, Sank Rapids, Rice Station and other points in the vicinity last night and early this morning were not exaggerated. At 3 o'clock this morning, in the places named, there were forty-nine dead, nearly two hundred injured, with many still missing, whose bodies will probably be recovered tonight. Just enough houses are left in Sank Rapids to form a fringe around the village limits. The debris is not piled in heaps, but scattered far and wide. The sign "Sank Rapids" on the Manitoba depot and a basket full of books were found at Rice Station, fifteen miles distant. This shows the terrible power of the storm. No reports have yet been received from outlying districts, where it is believed great destruction to property and loss of life has been wrought. The storm extended from Jamestown, Dakota, through Minnesota and into Wisconsin, though its most disastrous effects are to be found in the three places first named.

SANK RAPIDS, Minn., April 15.—The cyclone struck this city shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and in just a few minutes the best portion of the town was laid in ruins. Not a single business house was left standing on Main street. Many residences were demolished. The wind came from the southwest and swept everything before it for a width of about four blocks. The storm cloud was as black as night, with clear sky on either side. The courthouse is now a heap of ruins and several of the county officers were killed. The Union school house, Presbyterian and Congregational churches, postoffice, flour mill and large machine shop were all converted into kindling-wood in less time than it takes to tell it. What was the center of the town is now covered with all sorts of debris, timbers, doors, pieces of furniture, etc. Only the city hotel remains intact. The Northern Pacific depot was literally blown away and a large number of freight cars overturned on the tracks. At the present time twenty-two dead bodies have been recovered from the ruins and a large number of people are injured. The bodies are laid out in the nearest houses left standing and several half-demolished buildings were made to answer the purpose of a morgue. The spectacle is a sad one—the living being not only deprived of their friends, but of all their earthly possessions at the same time. The total loss of property is not less than \$300,000, without a dollar of cyclone insurance. The town is well-nigh ruined. The living are caring for the wounded as well as possible. Physicians from St. Paul, Minneapolis and Brainard are in attendance.

St. Cloud, Minn., April 15.—On the arrival of the train yesterday with the surgeons, work was at once begun to relieve the wounded. Eighteen dead were taken to an engine house and stretched out on the floor, while the wounded were sent to St. Benedict's Catholic hospital, where they were promptly cared for by a corps of physicians and nurses, among whom were numerous lady residents who had volunteered their services. There were fifty-four wounded in the hospital last night, besides a large number who were taken to private residences. Today there are about forty, two having died and the others having been removed. The bodies at the engine house were neatly dressed today and placed in coffins. The funeral will probably take place tomorrow.

The force of the storm was such as to wrench off a door of a safe in the postoffice and carry it some distance from the building. A church bell, weighing 1,000 pounds was found among the debris four hundred feet away from any building. The remains of the dead are unrecognizable, being completely crushed and blackened. Nearly all of the number injured are hurt about the hips and spine. Many of the survivors will be disabled for life. The physicians from St. Paul and Minneapolis worked all night under the disadvantage of having no spirits or drugs, as the drug stores were completely demolished. Splints were made from shingles, with which the ground was strewn in the tank of the storm for miles. One fortunate thing was the fact that school had been dismissed, as the fatality among the children would have been appalling. The school house was raised to the very foundation.

SKIRMISH, Mo., April 15.—A fearful cyclone passed over Monroe township, in Nodaway county, this State, last evening, destroying dwellings, barns and out-houses and killing thousands of dollars worth of stock. Three persons were killed and many are injured. Many of the wounded are not expected to live.

NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES.

New York, April 15.—G. L. Greene & Co.'s report on cotton futures says in the report of today's cotton market: A further decline of silver was a prominent feature in the continued unfavorable foreign accounts. Contracts again early lost five points additional. The close was a shade better, but the demand was careful, with no evidence of special anxiety among the shorts and considerable effort to place early maturing contracts on the part of small operators, with some "long" cotton unloaded. Evidence of latent strength in the market were not wanting, however.

A Strike Imminent in New York.

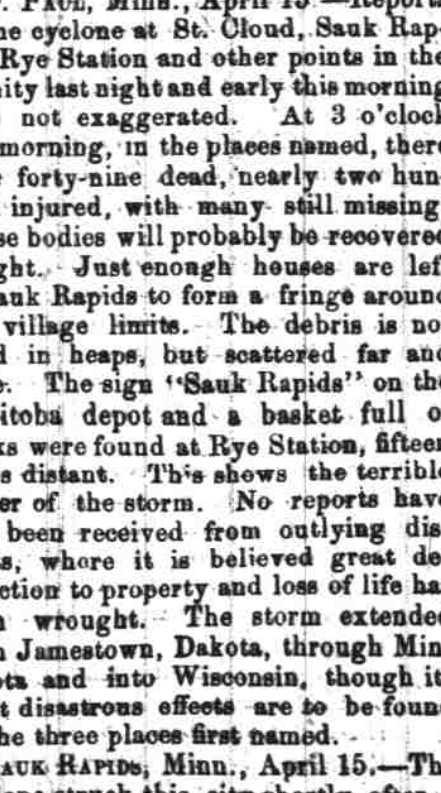
New York, April 15.—A strike is imminent on the Third Avenue surface railroad. The "Empire Protective Association" demands the discharge of seven non-union men in the employ of the company. The company refuses. Conference so far have been without result. A general tie-up is predicted for tomorrow.

25¢ A BOTTLE

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"The Greatest Cure for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Infantile Consumption, and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease." For Sale by All Druggists. Price, 25¢ per bottle.



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