NEWS JBSERVER. VOL XXVI.

RALEIGH N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1886.

ROYA POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More seconomical than ordinary kinds and cannot be seld in competition with the multitude of low test, shert weight, alum or phosphate powders Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDE-Co., 105 Wall Street, New York. Sold by W C & A B Stronach, George T Stronach and J R Ferrall & Co.



MR. POWDERLY graphed to the receiver of that road. IS QUESTIONED AT LENGTH BY THE LABOR CO IMITTEE .

He Answers Frankly all the Loguiries and Promises Much More Information.

to see you?

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20 .- The mittee appointed by our executive beard Mr. Powderly: To protect not only special committee of the House of Rep- for the purpose of arbitrating or set- the labor of the country, but to protect retirement of disabled officers of the resentatives to inquire into the labor tling the differences on the Texas manufacturers as well. We desire that army, Mr. Butler impressed on the difficulties in the Southwest held its Pacific road. His reply was that the the manufacturers shall be in such a military committee, to which the bill first public session today. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining the use of a convenient room in the capitol, the former employees, or something to that with legitimate enterprise. committee had to hire one in an adjacent effect. The telegram was sent to Gov. building. The hour of the meeting Brown at the urgent request of peowas fixed at noon, but it was 1:30 before ple whose money was invested in the the committee got to work. It consists bonds of the Pacific road and who were of ex-Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, chairman; and Messrs. Bevins, of Misanxious to have the matter settled. souri; Crain, of Texas; Outhwaite, of West and there I met with committees Chic; Stewart, of Vermont; Parker, of of working men employed on the Union New York, and Buchanan, of New Jer-Pacific road and on the several lines sey. All the members were present ex-cept Mr. Stewart, who is absent by leave constituting the Gould system, and I heard them make similar statements to of the House. Among the prominent that contained in the bill of grievances persons in attendance were: as repre-

which I have just read. I telegraphed entatives of the Knights of Labor, T. to Mr. Hoxie, asking for an inter-V. Powderly, grand master workman; view for the purpose of endeav-J. W. Hayes and William O. McDowell. oring to arrange some terms nembers of the executive board; Fredof settlement. He refused to meet rick Turner, grand secretary; as repreme in my official capacity, but said entatives of the railroad interests, he would meet me as a citizen. I Wager Swayne, counsel, and as reprehad no authority to act as a citizen in sentatives of the women's leagues of the matter and of course I did not meet America, Mrs. Charlotte Smith and him. I came back East and a few days three other ladies. Four stenographers after that I went to New York. The were on hand to make a full report of history of what took place there has been the proceedings for the railroad compapublished so extensively in the press nies. Mr. Powderly was the first witthat it is not necessary for me now to ness, and as such was sworn by the chairman. go over it. While I was in the West I heard from the men of little abuses Mr. Powderly is very far from filling.

which I do not think the manager of the at least in outward appearance; the Missouri Pacific railroad knew anything typical idea of a "horny-handed son of about. Along the Ifon Mountain rail-toil." On the contrary, he appears to road they have a system of taking 25 be a quiet, reserved, delicate-looking cents a month from the wages of a man gentleman, who has spent some fifty who receives \$1 a day, and 50 cents years of existence in an easy, contented from the wages of a man who received way. He dresses plainly, is closely \$2 a day, and so on in proportion, for shaved, except as to a long, drooping moustache, wears' spectacles and has a men claim that as soon as they are taken high, intellectual forehead. The chairsick they are discharged and are denied man, addressing him said: "You underthe right of entering the hospital. There stand that this committee is raised by are instances, which can be proved, the House of Representatives for the where men have made contracts to buy save the last installment, they were dis-

company. In that section of the coun-

try it is different from the East. Men

cannot go into the next town and get a

situation, and the consequence has been

that in at least one particular case a man

was obliged to remain idle so long that

see as and asked if we could not do mittee and the chairman replied that the something to end the strike. We tele- committee would require all papers that throw light upon the subject under in-The Chairman: Can you give the vestigation. "So far, said he," we names of those bondholders who came have a very good start on what you say

today. I do not ask you to divulge any Mr. Powderly: I have the name of of the secrets of the Knights of Labor, their lawyer, Dickson. We asked of but you have stated that the objects of Gov. Brown, one of the receivers of the the society are to protect the labor of Texas & Pacific railroad, whether he the country so far as possible against would consent to meet with a commit- the exactions of incorporated capital.

but that it had a disturbance with pay good wages. We have no quarrel

The Chairman: The aims of your society are entirely peaceful ?

peaceful, but they are liable, of course, to be misunderstood, even by. members Failing in that attempt to settle, I went of the Knights of Labor. If any members of the order along the raildiscover that fact) we will be as ready open executive sessions. to assist in punishing them as we are in upholding their rights.

Mr. Buchanan: Your public utterances have shown that.

Destruction by the Breaking of a Dam. PITTSFIELD, MASS., April 20 .- At 6 o'clock this morning the village of East Lee was inundated and devastated by the breaking away of the dam at Mud Pond reservoir, a mountain lake about twoand-a-half miles from the village. The pond covered many acres of swamp and was increased from its original limited size by extensive dams built by a club of manufacturers as a storage place for water. East Lee village, whose half dozen paper mills are situated on the stream, received its first news. the accident when the flood came of pouring down the streets, the water being from four to six feet deep, and bringing with it pertions of houses, barns, wagons and every form of moveable property. The people fled to the slope of the valley, along which the torwhat they call the hospital fund. The | rent was pouring, and saw houses moved and toppled about like chips ou a river.

The flood passed Lee and went on down the road, destroying gardens, lawns and fences and moving smaller buildings. It had not power, however, purpose, if possible, of getting down land from a company on regular yearly to wreck utterly larger houses. at bill to provide for the study of the installments, and where having paid all though the damage done will amount nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics ever been found, and no phosphorus at to many thousan f dollars. As soon and their effects on the human system charged from the employment of the as possible the people went up in military and naval academies, and in the line of the flood toward the pond the Indian and public schools of the and found the ruin worse as they ap- Territories and of the District of Coproached the starting-point of the tor- lumbia. The report accompanying the rent. Fortunately the track of the flood is | bill states that nearly 2,000,000 men and in a sparsely inhabited county, but what women have petitioned the legislatures destruction there was for it to do of different States for similar laws, and in wrecking three or four houses along up to the present year the wishes of the its way was thoroughly accomplished. Muched. The exploratonerty was de; found the bodies of six persons and are searching for others. The scene is one of terrible desolation and the town of Lee is wild with excitement. Later to this Congress asking for its enactnews just received from East Lee says nine bodies have been found. It is ex- ferent States where they are in force pected more will be discovered.

CONGRESSIONAL. A PROPOSITION 10 CONSTDER SPIR-ITUOUS LIQUORS

By Investigating Their Effects, Etc the Very Great Pressure of Petitions.

WASHINGTON, April 20.-SENATE.-In introducing a bill providing for the road had no troubles with its employees, condition that they will be able to was referred, the urgent need of some legislation to relieve the active list of the army by retiring officers who are disabled and eligible for retirement. but who cannot be retired under the Mr. Powderly: They are entirely present laws, because the retired list is full

Mr. Gibson gave notice that after the morning business tomorrow he would ask unanimous consent to occupy the roads have violated the law of the land attention of the Senate for twenty minor its own laws (and the committee will utes in some remarks on the question of horseback. In excavating for the last than the calcite it contains in itself. The At 12 45 p. m. Mr. Frye moved an

executive session, and the motion being agreed to, the Senate galleries were cleared and the doors closed.

At 5:10 p. m., the doors were re opened and the Senate adjourned. HOUSE.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, (addressing his remarks to Mr. Tucker, of Virginia.) inquired when the Utah bill was to be reported by the judiciary committee. Mr. Tucker replied that the bill was being considered by the committee. When a determination had been arrived at the bill would be reported, adversely or favorably. Mr. Reed suggested that the bill had been with the committee a long time and that it was a measure in which the country was much interested. Could the gentleman give no other answer? Mr. Tucker (dryly) "No other answer." Mr. Reed (with equal dryness) "I am very sorry for it."

Mr. Mills, of Texas, from the committee on ways and means, reported a resolution to give notice to terminate the convention of June 18, 1875, with the King of the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, filed a minority report.

Mr. O'Donnell, of Michigan, from the committee on education, reported a Sen-

propriations for harbors in North Carolina, but without success. The committee rose and the House at 5.15 adjourned.

The Great Cranberry Iron Ore Quarry. H. E. C., in the Iron Age.

It is hardly a proper term to call the present workings on the large deposit of quarried out like so much marble or granite-in fact, more like the rough work in a railroad cut. The Cranberry magnetic ore is one of the most noted bodies of that ore. It was known for many years before there was any possibility of reaching it except by the roughest of wagon roads. The original made was famous throughout the South. and brought a higher price than any and Johnson, in Tennessee, which irons of Mitchell county, and extends in a industries of the Southern States. general direction north 75° east for about fifteen miles, into Carter county, Tennessee. Like all the veins of the Allegheny mountains it is lenticular,

Hampton, and had a high reputation. having large bodies of ore connected by comparatively narrow vein. These from one-half to two miles; the vein between is usually four to five feet thick. The ore at Cranberry outcrops on the west side of a small mountain in a great mass. On the east side at the foot of a high mountain an opening was made which developed the ore at a thickness of four feet. No exploration has been made any further up the mountain. The body of ore is frequently capped and intermingled with handsomely crysand intermingled with handsomely crys-talized hornblende and epidote. Py-roxene and calcite are are also abundant in the vein, and sometimes a few crys-ing properties, is St. Jacobs Oil. in the vein, and sometimes a few crys-

doubtedly does not now cost as much as 60 cents. Mr. Nimson, formerly of Allentown, Pa., is general manager of the whole business, and Mr. Al. Nimson is superintendent of the mines and furnaces.

NO. 134

The furnace at Cranberry uses charcoal, partly made in pits and partly in conical kilns, and is run by water-power. inagnetic iron ore at Cranberry, North It is calculated to average seven tons and Carolina, a mine. While in the past has made as high as ten tons and as two tunnels were driven, as much for low as three tons per day. The make proving the quantity of ore as for any varies with the water supply. The pig other purpose, yet the present workings is of the best character. When first are on a large open cut, and the ore is ascertaining its quality large quantities of this ore were sent to Allentown and tested alone and mixed with limonite in the furnaces of the Messrs Pardee. It worked well in either case. By contract seventy-five tons per day are now sent to the Crozer' steel and iron company, at Roanoke, Va. It is used there mixed with limonite. In first using it forge was crected before 1812, and the at Cranberry the usual quantity of lime first anvil block and hammer were pack- was used and much trouble experienced. ed over the mountain from Virginia on It is now used without any other lime forge the foundation timbers of this old company owns at Cranberry about 4,000 anvil block were dug out, five feet under acres of land, many houses, and a wellground, perfectly sound. The iron built Northern-style hotel at Johnson City. It intends to build furnaces as soon as good coke can be obtained, at from the adjoining counties of Carter cheap rates. The total investment is said to be about \$1,400,000. In this were made from limonite, except at region is the only great body of steelmaking ore in the South, and, as the The belt of ore commences, as far as supply is very large, it is destined to present explored, in the northeast end prove an important item in the future

Fire at Goldsboro. Special to the NEWS AND OBSERVER.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., April 20. At 4 o'clock this morning the machine shops of Herring & Rand, situated in large bodies vary in their distance apart the extreme northern portion of the town , were consumed by fire Loss \$3,-500; insurance \$2,000. A lot of valuable machinery was destroyed. No other buildings were burned.

A Treaty Bejected.

WASHINGTON, April 20 .- The Senate in executive session today rejected the proposed treaty to reopen the Weill and La Abra claims against Mexico.

North Carolina has more than twentyix hundred churches.



have presented it to the manager of the increase our unrivalled reputation. Big prices will not do these times, when bill of grievances presents the views of everybody stands in need of every dollar and Among our arrivals this week we shall place before our people some

LANDSLIDES

to be untrue. Here is the official statement, drawn up by a committee of dis-trict assemblies Nos. 101 and 78, of which are beyond comparison and monopoly Knights of Labor, and with your perprices, that will teach you to buy as soon as mission I will read it. (Mr. 'Powderly thereupon read the statement of griev-Who can tell the waste of ances referred to and which has already been published). money when you get your goods from houses What knowledge have you as to the trruth of the facts stated in that paper, hat buy and sell on long time? Just opening, other than the statement itself? Mr. Powderly: I have never given some Great Bargains caught from the slaughterthe matter my personal attention. When it was first brought to my notice I was pens in New York, such as Cottopades, Calico, engaged with the general executive board at Philadelphia, where we were Shoes, Laces and Hamburgs, Dress Goods, holding a session. I saw in the newspapers that there was a strike on the Notions of all descriptions; good bargains in Men's and Boys' Straw Hats. Come at once, before these goods are picked over. We have also opened one of the finest stocks of Millinery Goods ever brought to this city, and will sell ing some questions. Immediately fol-

exist in the country and espe the conflicts between labor and capital and between employer and employed. This committee is fully sensible of the course you have taken in your previous life and of your disposition to reconcile the unrest of. the people. Therefore we call you as the first witness. Be pleased now to give to the the committee, in your own language, your impressions as to this matter I know you well and I know that you have intelligence enough to go on and give this committee the information it seeks:

he lost his property. The men claim that there are several instances of that kind. (Mr. Pauderla stated that in his inquiries he had found that the causes of discontent actually existed as described, and that he could have the witnesses called to testify to them if his informants had been correct.) Mr. Powderly: When your message come to me I did not understand it and I came here without papers and without any knowledge of what would be re-quired of me. The field which you

The Chairman: What, in your judg-

Mr. Powderly: The men who are now

have drawn up a bill of grievances and

Missouri Pacific road at St. Louis. That

that the cause of the present strike on

the lines of the Missouri Pacific railroad

company was the discharge of

a man named Hall from the em-

ployment of the Texas Pacific railroad

company, and it has been stated

that immediately following his discharge

and the refusal to reinstate him the em-

ployees of all the other railroads struck

This statement the employees of the rail-

roads known as the Gould system clain

The Chairman: Will you state the purposes of the organisation of the Knights of Labor; whether its purposes are protection of the interests of labor, have opened in your question is so and whether it is peaceful in all its acbroad that I have not given it the con-

Mr. Powderly: The aim of the organzation of Knights of Labor is to benefit the laborer and to secure a better feeling between him and his employer. All our methods are peaceful. We never counsel anything of a violent nature. A member of the organization may, once in a while, commit acts of violence. We cannot help that. It is a matter beyond our control, because when men feel that they have endured wrong there is no law which can properly restrain them? The Chairman : Do I understand that the Knights of Labor as an organization do protect labor, not only on railroads, but also in mines and factories ? Mr. Powderly: We attempt to do

that. Our association is intended to be an educational one. We aim at having our members study the conditions by the laboring men. It has been stated which they are surrounded; not only their own conditions, but those of the men for whom they work, Mr. Buchanan: In order to pave the

> way to intelligent action ? Mr. Powderly: Yes, sir. I have claimed that it is no more than right for both to meet on equal terms and to have a thorough understanding of the wants of each other and it seems to that until they do that they cannot properly fix up their differences.

The Chairman : In your letter to me you spoke of difficulties in respect to receiverships of railroad companies. Mr. Powderly: Yes. When a railroad company does not pay and when it gets into the hands of a receiver, we find it to be true that if we ask for re-

dress of grievances or wrongs we are referred to a court, the receiver saying that he has no power to remedy them, but that when there is another matter desired to be ratified the receiver can do so without applying to a court.

The Chairman : Do you know the particulars of any wrongs of that kind? Mr. Powderly: I cannot give particulars now, but I will do so.

The Chairman: That is to say that Texas Pacific railroad and that a strike parties wreck a road and have it put in on the Missouri Pacific road had followed it, but I heard nothing from our men the hands of a receiver for a certain there and heard nothing official on the purpose?

Mr. Powderly: I do not know whether subject until I received a dispatch from the vice-president of the Missouri Pathey wreck it or not. Mr. Buchanan: They run it ashore. cific, Mr. Hopkins, of New York, ask-

at all events; whether they wreck it or

lowing that we telegraphed to the West not? ower than such goods were ever before offered. for particulars of the strike and we re- Mr. Powderly: Yes, sir. There are the United States was an element in the the lowest about 25 feet. The ore body urneymen tailors of this city struck work of improving the harbor of Erie ceived an answer somewhat similar great many persons who express the is here estimated to be fully 300 feet IS PUBE. today for higher wages. running this department are firstopinion that if the United States govand the motion to strike out the proviso thick. In the main or No. 1 tunnel a the statement which I have just read. EVERY PACKAGE GUARANTEED. ernment can run a railroad after its was rejected by the committee. A numdiamond drill was run in 150 feet deep, Another Confirmation. The Chairman: From whom did you Try it and you will use no other. class and of great experience. We particubeing wrecked, it should certainly be ber of motions to staike out the items and was all the distance in ore and did not WASHINGTON, April 20 .- Among to-B. H. WOODELL, Raleigh, N. C., Agen receive that answer? day's confirmations was Zach. Montalready in the bill, to insert new ones able to run a good railroad. go through. Up to January 1st the ore, Mr. Powderly: We telegraphed to larly invite ladies wishing such goods to call The Chairman: That is a logical congomery, to be assistant attorney general and to increase the others already in by contract, cost the company on the man whose name I saw in the papers, G. Cassard & Son, were lost. No change whatever, was cars 60 cents per ton, and it was sold. for the interior department. before purchasing. clusion. Martin Irons, but the dispatch in reply made in the bill as far as progress was delivered on the cars of the East Ten-Mr. Powderly stated that in the gen-BALTIMORE, MD., came from another man named Page North Carolina schools are not sur- made. Mr. Skinner, of North Carolina, nessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad at Some mortgage bondholders of the eral office in Philadelphia were papers. made several efforts to increase the sp- Johnson City, at \$2.50 per ton. It un- Gurers of the Celebrated Starj Brand Mild VOLNEY PURSELL & CO. Texas Pacific railroad company came to which would be valuable to the com- passed Baleigh, N. C.

A Eun ou a Bank

AND ITS ENTIRELY NEEDLESS SUSPENSION WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., April 20.-A heavy run began yesterday on the City national bank and was resumed this morning, when bank examiner Hugh Young ordered the doors closed pending an examination of the bank's affairs. The officers and some of the heaviest stockholders affirm that there was no necessity for the suspension, because all the money required could be obtained. In this they are supported by the officials of other banks in the city.

A Threatened Strike at Augusta, Ga. AUGUSTA, GA., April 20 .- There are 3,000 operatives in the eight cotton mills here. It is believed that most of them are Knights of Labor. They make a demand through the executive committee of that order for an advance in wages and for a conference on matters relative to their welfare. Mill-owners had a meeting today and decided not to recognize the Knights of Labor and to treat directly with employees. At a mass meeting tonight the employees declared they would act only through the Knights of Labor.

North Carolina Postmasters Confirmed. WASHINGTON, April 20 .- The following confirmations by the Senate of Presidential nominations has been announced. Postmasters in North Carolina: A. H. Boyden, Salisbury; M. Manly, New Berne; J. A. Young, Charlotte; J. H. Allen, Durham; W. J. Barrett, Kinston; J. A. Bennett, neidsville; Wm. Gay, Wilson; G. H. Gregory, Greensboro; J. H. Hill Goldsboro; O. G. Parsley, Wilmington; Mrs. M. F. Pender, Tarboro; J. B. Smith, Fayetteville; S. H. Smith, Winston; J. H. Taylor, Oxford; W. J. Weaver, Asheville.

Colored Knights of Labor.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, April 20 .- A special from Texarkana says it has been discovered that within the past three weeks the Knights of Labor have organized several colored assemblies in the vicinity of Texarkana, both in Arkansas and Texas. This movement is regarded with apprehension.

They Want More Pay. LYNCHBURG, Va., April 20.-The

people have been complied with in fourone suggested, the committee points to the fact that petitions bearing the names of 71,276 persons have been presented Lime, ment. The effect of similar laws in difhas, in the opinion of the committee. proved most salutary. Such laws lead to progress and serve to check a threat-

ening evil to humanity and the general welfare. The report argues that the bill invades no right of self-government. The measure has a vital merit of involving no political significance; but appealed to the very foundations upon which popular self-government rested-the intelligence of the people. It was difficult to see, how any objection could be raised to such a statute except by those who feared to have the next generation educated upon a subject universally recognized to be of the most vital importance to individual health and social security.

Mr. Storm, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on civil service reform, reported a bill amending the statutes so as to give honorably discharged soldiers and sailors the preference in public appointments. The report says that the soldiers and sailors of the country have for years demanded this change in the law and the committee thinks that the demand is just and reasonable. A minority report is submitted by Messrs Clements, of Georgia, and Blanchard, of Louisiana, in which the argument is made that this amendment of the law would be a violation of the alleged fundamental principles of the civil service bill-that appointments should be made alone upon merit, ascertained by 'competi ive examination.

The morning hour was consumed in an ineffectual effort on the part of Mr. Forney, of Alabama, to secure the consideration of a bill for the relief of the Alabama flood sufferers, and then the House went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor appropiation bill. Smooth progress was made on the bill until an obstacle was reached in a proviso authorizing the secretary of war to accept for the United States from the marine hospital of Erie, Pennsylvania, a title to the peninsula of Presque Ise at Erie. Against this proviso Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, raised the point of order that it had no place in the river and harbor bill. Arguments in support of the point were presented by Messrs Hewitt, of New York, and Springer, of Illinois, while Measrs. Bayne and Scott, of Pennsylvania, took a different view of the case. The point was finally overruled by the chair, who was satisfied

that the possession of the peninsula by

all, or only a bare trace. It belong to the self-fluxing magnetites, and resembles very much . the ore from Chateaugay, New York, having probably less silica than that ore. It is, therefore, as is that ore, very nearly or quite the counterpart of the famous Danremorra ore of Sweden. I give below a number of analyses of the Cranberry 97.87 91.45 85.59 80.77 91.89

Oxide of manganese, 0.42 0.77 0.11 0.52 1.03

Magnesia. Water, 0.44 1.53 --- 1.15 -----Silica, pyroxene 4.16 5.74 11.48 9.08 4.02 Sulphur, Phosphoric acid ---letallic iron, 68.34 66.22 61.98 59.49 56.5

These are undoubtedly choice specimens, as the run of the mine will give more lime, but in the deep workings as selected for shipments the ore is much improved in quality over that just obtained.

This property was bought in 1867 from Col. J. C. Hardin and others for \$40,000, Gen. R. F. Hoke, of North Carolina, acting for the purchasers. Gen. Hoke immediately erected a new forge and made a large quantity of hammered bar, which he took North to show the quality of the iren. Some of this was made into steel, and proved to be of the best quality. Finally the property was sold to General A. Pardee and others, together with the charter and franchises of the

East Tennesse, Virginia & North Carolina railroad. This road was chartered in 1866 and 16 miles graded, of which five were laid with iron rails; it was then built with a 5-foot gauge. De faulting in the interest on the bondloaned by the State, it was sold to General Jackson, Colonel J, C. Hardin and others, for \$25,000, and later sold with the mine to General Pardee and associates. The total price paid for mine and road is said to have been \$150,000. These gentlemen decided to make it a narrow-gauge, and, the charter having been so amended, they let it out by con tract, and it was completed to Cranberry, 35 miles, in June, 1882, at a cost of about \$800,000. This road connects with the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad at Johnson City, 25 miles south of Bristol, at which place are ample tracks and platforms for trans-

ferring ore. Work was commenced on the Cranberry ore by driving in a tunnel at nearly right angles to the vein and about 75 feet below its nearest outeron on the east slope of the ridge. This tunnel was driven in 325 feet, of which 50 feet were in the ore. A year later a tunnel was driven in directly on the northeast end of the outcrop where it comes out at the butt of the hill. This was in ore from the start, and is still in use. Tunnel No. 1 is not now in use. the greater part of work being mere quarrying in the open air. This work was commenced on the east side of the outcrop, and is being pushed south across the vein. The south face of this quarry is about 150 feet long, and the highest wall of solid ore is 50 feet and

How to Make Money While Doing Good. The many visttors to the City of New Orleans during the past winter months, have frequently, both in their letters home and their recounting the incidents of their travels dwelt upon the celebrated Charity Hespital, which has been a refuge for many years to the sick and injured. and which is sustained by the Louisians State Lottery, about which, and its Monthly Grand Distributions of Fortunes, rare case where a person may make much money by doing good to strangers.

Mt Mitchell, N. C., is the highest peak east of the Rocky mountains.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should at ways be used when children are cutting teeth. trace it relieves the little sufferer at once, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub swakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant, to taste; soothes the child, softens the gums, allay all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for diarrhoes whether rising from teething or other causes. wenty-five cents a bottle.

SMOKED MEATS-Smoked Jowls, very choice; Virginia Hams, Magnolia Hams, Ferris Hams, Beef, Tongues, California Hams; Meats of every description. E. J. HARDIN.

New Berne is the fourth largest town n the State.

BRANDY PEACHES-Brandy Peaches, put up by Gordon & Dilworth, choicest quality, full quart jars; Gordon & Dilworth's Preserved White Cherries. Preserved White Heath Peaches of superlative quality, put up by a lady of the city. E. J. HARDIN. of the city.

North Carolina has more than twentyix hundred churches.



SALVATIONOIL "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.

