

## NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

Seldom has the cable brought a more tragic story than that which comes from Madrid. A priest chose the morning of Palm Sunday to assassinate the Bishop of Madrid at the moment when he was ascending the steps to enter the Cathedral. The sacrilegious murderer did his work only too well. He fired three shots from a revolver at his victim, inflicting fatal wounds, before he was arrested. His motive for the deed is said to have been revenge.

The military committee of Congress is now called upon to wrestle with a new complication. One of the Washington papers says that of 150,000 army rolls, most of them are in so dilapidated a condition that when consulted they must be pieced together like a puzzle. Fifteen clerks are employed now in handling them. It is proposed to copy the rolls on strong Manila paper, but this would require an immense force of copyists at an estimated cost of \$32,000,000. It is even estimated that to print these rolls would entail an expense of \$3,000,000.

The Senate rejected the petition of Mexico for a new treaty to adjust the Weill and La Abra claims. The vote was 22 in favor to 26 against, but a treaty ratification requires a majority of two-thirds. After damages had been awarded American citizens under these claims by Sir Edward Thornton, acting as umpire, Mexico charged perjury and fraud in both cases, based on later discoveries, and asked a rehearing. For nearly ten years this request has been hanging fire. The vote indicates that a majority of the Senate believe the charge of fraud is sustained.

Distracting little summer bonnets for full dress wear are imported made of the most delicately tinted China crepes, silk mulls plain, silk or bead-embroidered, and satins, pinkish mauve, dove gray, peach-blossom pink, pale amber, sea rose, ciel blue, and cream-white. These dainty head-coverings have narrow folds, like tucks, laid over the soft Moorish crowns, and the graceful coronet brims are shirred. Very often where the bonnet is made up over the coquettish fish-wife poke shape, with its quains peaked front, there is a fascinating tucked away under this peak, like a bit of flowering shrub set in a little "gabled" window—a very trying arrangement, and requiring an uncommonly fresh and pretty face to make the whole a success. An exquisite little French bonnet of cream-white china crepe has the soft crown dotted with pearl bead-work in tiny clusters. In front is a full trimming of loops of the beaded crepe, a cluster of pink geraniums, and two full sprays of white elderberry blossoms mixed with tiny leaves of the palest green. Another bonnet, of softest dove gray, has a garniture of dark brown velvet leaves and pale pink azaleas. The coronet is covered with delicate pink satin veiled with gray lace, the designs outlined with tiny bronze beads.

The Prairie Farmer says daily grooming (which means curry-combing, brushing, dusting off, and wiping) is essential to the keeping of horses in health, and it ought to be attended to in a proper manner. It is by neglect of it that a variety of diseases are produced, such as greases, scorchings, mange, swellings, itching of the tail and mane, etc. Grooming should always be performed thoroughly, and we should recommend that the legs and extremities are the first parts to be attended to, and that they should not, as a regular practice, be washed with cold water, or, if occasionally they are so, that the greatest attention be paid to their being immediately dried and rubbed warm. Neglect of this point is another fruitful source of greases, swelled legs, shiverings, colic, etc. But whatever the system of grooming is, make yourself master of it, and you will be able to trace many obscure diseases to its proper cause—neglect in some particular. In this connection we would say that, where the racks and mangers are of wood, they should be well cleaned once or twice a week; for there is always a collection of sour barn, dust and dirt that ought to be removed. Musty or mold-burnt hay will usually produce a very bad effect, and the animal will often waste away rapidly, sweat easily, appear weak or lose constitution before the real cause is ascertained. When hay is bad some portion will be found left in the rack or wasted. When it is good this is seldom the case, unless too large quantities are given. When horses bolt their feed or quit their hay their teeth should be examined, as in young horses, at the period of detention, it very often proceeds from the irritation of teething, and in all old ones it frequently arises from the wearing away of the grinders to a sharp edge.

### Traffic Resumed.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 22.—The strike of the car-drivers was broken to-day, and all the tied-up lines had their cars running. On some of the lines the full number of cars have not yet been sent out, but it is expected that all of them will run full tomorrow. A considerable number of the old drivers have lost their employment, the companies refusing to dismiss those who aided them in their necessity. Old prices are maintained.

### Continuations.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The announcement is made of a number of Senatorial confirmations, among them those of E. G. Ross, Governor of New Mexico; W. S. Rosecrans, register of the treasury; Zach. Montgomery, assistant attorney-general, interior department; J. J. Higgins, collector of customs; Natchez, Miss.; A. B. Keith, postmaster, Denison, Iowa, has been rejected.

## JAY GOULD

### BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

He Expresses His Sentiments Freely—Vice-President Hopkins also Speaks.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The doors of the room of the House committee on elections were kept closed this morning until the special committee, investigating the causes and extent of the labor troubles in the West, were prepared to proceed with the examination of Jay Gould. Across the hall, outside the room, was stretched a barrier, beyond which were allowed to pass only the members of the committee, representatives of the Knights of Labor, several gentlemen accompanying Gould, including his counsel, Gen. Swayne and vice-president Hopkins, newspaper men and several members of Congress, who were animated by a curiosity to hear the testimony of the great financier. As that gentleman came forward to take the oath all eyes were fixed upon him, and his response, "I do," was given in a low tone.

The Chairman. It is the desire of the committee, Mr. Gould, that you give us testimony in respect to the investigation in which we are engaged, and for the time I leave your examination to Mr. Burns.

The witness wished to know the scope of the resolution under which the committee was acting.

Mr. Burns stated that a select committee had been authorized by the House of Representatives to investigate the causes and extent of the disturbed condition now existing between the railroad corporations engaged in carrying on interstate commerce and their employees in the States of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Texas.

Mr. Gould: It is true that the Missouri Pacific runs through some of these States, but at this time we have no difference with our men and are not, strictly speaking, within the rule of that resolution. But I will be very glad to spend my time in talking to the committee, though I hardly think they want to spend their valuable time in talking to me. Being requested, however, to proceed, Gould went on to give his testimony in a low voice, which was generally calm, but which now and then trembled slightly, as though it were shaken with excitement or emotion. At times he removed his gold-rimmed spectacles and paused in his speech, as he carefully wiped them with his handkerchief. Beside him sat Gen. Swayne, who relieved him of the work of reading the printed matter, and with whom he now and then consulted in an undertone. On the 15th of April, he began, we had in the transportation department, 3,307; in the machinery department, 997; in the engineers and firemen's department, 1,332; in the car department, 503; in the road department, 3,556; in the bridge department, 645; and at our terminal facilities, 397 men; total, 10,737 men, not including our general officers. The operations of our road (and I speak from thirty years' experience) are carried on in a perfectly regular and orderly way. Trains are all run and the business we were chartered to do is being transacted regularly. Here is a dispatch I received since I left New York. This represents the business that was done up to 12.35 p. m. of this day, April 21st: "Two hundred and ninety freight trains moved yesterday, containing 4,647 loads, an increase of seventy-four trains and 1,587 loads, compared with the same day of last year. Quiet reigns at all points on the line, trains doing well." I submit to the committee whether we come within the ruling of the committee.

Mr. Burns: I believe that this question has been substantially passed upon by the committee, and it is the intention of the committee that we investigate all the circumstances and facts relating to the troubles, and therefore we propose to examine you with regard to the proceedings antecedent to the resumption of business.

Witness: Well, I thought it was only proper that I should state that fact to the committee. At the date of the resolution we were operating the road in a regular and formal manner and performing all the duties our charter called for.

Mr. Burns: Please state your residence, age and occupation.

Witness: I reside in New York city, I am 49 years of age; I am president of the Missouri Pacific railroad, and have been since 1879.

Burns: We would like for you now to inform us if there has been any interruption to commerce passing over the lines of the road you represent, in Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Arkansas and Texas, and if so, what interruption, and so far as you know, the cause of that interruption.

Witness: Do you want me to state simply what I know, or facts that came to my knowledge as president of the corporation? Because I ought to state to the committee that I left New York the 5th of January, with my family on my yacht, for a cruise in the West Indies. I returned to New York the 3rd of March. The strike occurred while I was away, and my knowledge of it comes from such official information as I received as president of the company since my return.

Mr. Burns: We understand that necessarily you will be compelled to give many things from official information. You will, of course, in testifying, discriminate that which you know from that which you have from official information. We would like for you to go over the whole ground and give us, not only what you know, but what you have reason to believe.

The first recognition, proceeded the witness, which our company made, as far as I know, of the Knights of Labor,

came out of the strike in April of last year. I was away at the time and until August. In August Mr. Powderly came to New York with the committee. That was the first time I had anything to do with him. He stated their view, which was that the part of the road that was in the hands of the receivers should be reinstated a large number of men who were Knights of Labor, who had left the employ of the company, and whose places had been largely filled. The impression seemed to be that I practically controlled all the railroads in the United States, and that the sun did not rise or the moon set without some sanction of mine. I had nothing to do with the road. I explained that to them. While this interview was going on my time came to leave. I turned to the committee and said: "Now, gentlemen, has the Missouri Pacific lived up to her agreement with you? I want to know that." They said, "Yes, you have." "Well then," said I, "I want it now understood that if you have any grievances hereafter against the Missouri Pacific you shall not strike, but you will come to me man-fashion and we will talk it over and settle it." They agreed to that and I said good-bye and left. I had no further communication with them. I went off on a yachting cruise in January, relying on the good faith of that arrangement being carried out. This strike came on while I was away. The Texas Pacific was in the hands of the United States court and not under our control at all. In the course of business the receivers discharged a man named Hall, and that act was taken as a pretext, and the sole pretext for the strike on our road. Our men told Hoxie that they had no grievance. They were ordered to strike and that was the only thing they could do. Mr. Powderly telegraphed that he saw from the public press that the strike was caused by the discharge of Hall and asked if he could be reinstated. Hopkins replied that Hall was employed by the Texas Pacific and not by the Missouri Pacific, and that the latter road had no control over the receivers. To this message, continued the witness, no answer was vouchsafed.

We had at the date of the strike in March, 14,315 employees; the Knights of Labor—strikers—numbered 3,717, but they were not men who were necessary to the operation of the road. They were men in the machine shops, men along the track, switchmen, men who perform the lower duties of the railroad, so that if those 3,717 men had struck and left the premises we would not have missed a train. Our business would have gone along as regularly as clock work. But following the leaving of our employment what did they do? They exercised more than the right of eminent domain. They took St. Louis, Sedalia, Atchison, Kansas City, Parsons, Fort Worth, Little Rock and Texarkana. They took forcible possession of them and said, "No man shall run a train over that road." That is what they said.

"What did Hoxie do?"

He said, "They have taken possession of our road. We have got no earnings now," and he was forced to write an address to all the men suspending payment, and thus 10,000 men who were loyal to the company, who could run our trains every day, were deprived of their work, of their power to earn their livings. That was what followed the strike—seizure—you can call it by no other word—forcible seizure—something that the Czar of Russia would hesitate to do with his millions of soldiers behind him.

Mr. Hoxie's address to the men was then read by Mr. Swayne, and as he was reading it Mr. Powderly entered the room.

The Chairman: "What was Hall charged with? What crime had he committed? What was the reason of his discharge?"

In response to this question Mr. Swayne, at the request of Mr. Gould, read a statement issued by receiver Brown, declaring that Hall was an incompetent man, and that he was discharged for absenting himself without leave.

Mr. Swayne also read in the same connection the reply of Hoxie to the two Governors, stating that good and competent men would be employed by the company without regard to their past or present relations to the company or to the Knights of Labor; also the reply of the Knights of Labor to the two Governors. Gould then resumed his statement. He said "that correspondence shows pretty conclusively the truth of the proverb that you may lead a horse to the watering trough but cannot make him drink. Our shops were open for the men to go to work, and if they did not go it was not our fault. I met Mr. Powderly at my house in New York on Sunday, the 28th of March. At the time of that interview the road was in full operation at all points except Fort Worth, Texas, and Parsons, Kansas. I met Messrs. Powderly and McDowell at my house Sunday and had a talk with them. They brought up the question of arbitration, which had been covered by correspondence, and which I had very firmly declined. I never was more positive in my life than I was when I made that declaration.

Mr. Gould here read stenographic notes of the interview, and he continued: "I believe that in the investigation yesterday there was reference to a letter of instructions. There was no letter sent except Mr. Powderly's letter. What Hoxie meant by a letter of instructions was my letter addressed to Mr. Powderly, which he saw in the newspapers that morning. I want to say very distinctly that there have been no instructions issued other than those embodied in that letter. They have been lived up to by the company from that time to this.

When I met Mr. Powderly on Sunday

our whole system was in operation except at Parsons and Fort Worth. Our earnings for the first week of April were equal to those of the same week last year, and the earnings of the second week in April were \$36,000 more than for the corresponding week last year, so that (as I said at the beginning of my remarks) it seems to me that the resolution under which the committee is acting does not really apply to the Missouri Pacific railroad.

Mr. Burns: "When you prepared your dispatch to Hoxie, did you intend at that time to leave him entirely free to act according to his own judgment? Did you intend it as a preemptory order or merely as advisory?"

Mr. Gould: "Not even as advisory. I intended it as a matter of precaution. I meant to put the whole matter in his hands—to give him entire control and to hold him responsible for results."

Mr. Burns: In your testimony as to this dispatch to Hoxie, you seem to favor the principle of arbitration for the settlement of contentions between employers and employees. Give us the result of your experience and observation as to how that principle can be carried out practically.

Mr. Gould: Arbitration is getting to be a very easy and popular way of settling difficulties between individuals and corporations, and between corporations and their individual employees. I have always been in favor of arbitration. I regard the employees of a railroad as upon a different footing from the employees of a manufacturing or other private corporation. The railway corporation acts in two senses. First, as a private organization, and second, as a public corporation having a contract with the State by which it has certain duties to perform. These duties are to be performed not by the railroads and engines alone, but by the entire organization and they clothe themselves with public duties which appertain to the operation of the railroad as an entirety. On roads operated by receivers strikes are rapidly overcome, because there is respect for the United States court. The public has a right to have the railroads operated. Any law which defines that right and couples with it provisions for arbitration would be a practical solution of the question. But arbitration should not be after the men have struck and seized the property of the railroad company. It should be the duty of men to keep on at their work. The railroad is not merely rails, ties, gradings, locomotives and cars, but it is the whole thing. It is the duty of somebody to manage it. Mr. Burns: Might not the general government license and thereby govern and control the officials of a railroad, from superintendent down? Gould: I think officials assume that to be their duty now. It might be made more distinct by some enactment and then if an injustice be done there should be a mode of arbitration. I have been always in favor of that.

The chairman remarked that he would be very glad to have the scope of the committee's examination enlarged so as to extend to the mineral regions, because if the committee meant anything it meant to quiet the unrest in the country and to provide a remedy for it.

Mr. Gould (good humoredly): "I shall be very glad to read the opinion of the committee when a formal report is arrived at, and will keep any investments I may have to make in abeyance until then."

The Chairman: "I hardly think you will do that if you get a fair opportunity to have a say at Wall street, and I would like to be in partnership with you."

This closed Mr. Gould's examination, which extended over four hours. He gave his testimony very briefly and in a low tone of voice and did not volunteer any statement, confining himself merely to answering questions asked him.

Mr. Hopkins, the vice-president of the Missouri Pacific, was then sworn and examined. He corroborated generally Mr. Gould's account of the interviews with Mr. Powderly at which he was present. He had always believed in arbitration as a means of settlement and he saw no objection even to compulsory arbitration, provided it was made compulsory on both sides. But such arbitration would have to be between employees themselves (actually at work) and the company. That was the point of the whole matter.

### Cotton Futures.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Messrs. Greene & Co. say: More business doing under considerable unloading of "long" cotton, especially for May; carried prices off some 5 to 6 points. The offering, however, was met and in a measure neutralized by the covering on the part of the "shorts" who were willing to take their profit on the break made and the close brought a partial recovery with a steadier tone. The holidays at had acted as an incentive to considerable dealing in liquidation on both sides of the market.

### Rioting Strikers.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The locked-out employees of Havemeyer's sugar refinery at Greenpoint have been rioting this afternoon and the police have been unable to control them. Several policemen and rioters have been so badly injured that they were taken to hospitals.

### Prohibition in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 22.—Out of 137 counties in Georgia prohibition operates, in one way or another, in over 115. Washington county, one of the largest in the State, has voted the dry ticket by a majority of 242.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE YESTERDAY.

#### A Proposition to Observe Good Friday Lost—General News.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—SENATE.—In the Senate today a large number of petitions were presented from local assemblies of Knights of Labor, in opposition to what is known as the Frye ship bill.

Tomorrow being good Friday, the Senate on motion of Mr. Edmunds agreed that when it adjourns today it be until Monday.

Mr. Morgan reported from the foreign relations committee a bill to indemnify the Chinese who suffered by the recent outbreaks at Rock Springs, Wyoming Territory. Mr. Morgan said he would call up for consideration, at an early date, a bill to provide for the taxation of railroad-grant lands.

A message from the President relating to the labor troubles was laid before the Senate. When it had been read a question arose as to the committee to which it should most appropriately be referred, whether the judiciary committee or the committee on education and labor. It was finally ordered printed and the question of reference allowed to remain in abeyance. The executive session then adjourned.

### HOUSE.

The Senate electoral count bill with the House amendments was on motion of Mr. Caldwell, of Tennessee, made the continuing special order for May 6.

Mr. Willborn, of Texas, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported back the Indian appropriation bill with the Senate amendment, with a recommendation that the same amendments be agreed to and others not concurred in. The recommendation was agreed to and Messrs. Willborn, Peel and Perkins were appointed as the committee of conference.

Adverse reports were presented from the judiciary committee by Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, on a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment giving the President power to veto specific items in the appropriation bills, and also on bills to prevent the adulteration of food. They were laid upon the table.

In regard to the latter bills, the committee believe them to be unconstitutional so far as they affect the several States, and so far as they affect the District of Columbia they are not properly within the province of the committee. At the expiration of the morning hour the House in committee of the whole again took up the river and harbor bill.

Amendment after amendment was offered and was adopted, only to be stricken out in a few minutes, until the members were unable to determine exactly what each amendment did or did not mean.

Secretary McCook appeared at the bar of the House and announced the passage by the Senate of 350 pension bills, an announcement which was received with loud applause and laughter. After concluding the consideration of 28 of the 63 pages of the bill the committee rose.

Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, again attempted to secure the adoption of his resolution declaring that the House sympathize with Mr. Gladstone, and his associates in their efforts to secure a free parliament for the people of Ireland, and congratulating the people of that country on the prospect of an early and successful termination of their long and patriotic struggle for local self-government, but Mr. Swope, of Pennsylvania, interposed a fatal objection and, though he subsequently withdrew it, demand for the regular order prevented action on the resolution.

Mr. Compton, of Maryland, moved an adjournment over Good Friday, but his motion was voted down and then at 5.25, the House took a recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

### Decision Rendered in the Noted Territorial Office Cases.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 22.—A decision was rendered yesterday in the noted territorial office cases which Gov. Murray and the Utah legislature split upon, the former claiming the territorial law invalid which put the agents of the church in the offices of auditor and treasurer, and the latter refusing to yield to the incumbents, thus ignoring the Governor's nominations and his appeal to the organic act. Judge Zane rendered a decision sustaining the Governor in every point, maintaining the supremacy of the national statutes and ousting the old incumbents. It declares the right of the Governor's appointees (two Democrats and one Republican) to hold office. The Utah commission, backed by attorney general Garland, declined to hold an election for these officers under the local statutes. The Mormon officers who in 1880 were elected for two years, have been holding over ever since, claiming the right to hold the offices until their successors were elected, which could never be done under the rulings of the attorney general and the commission.

### The President on the Labor Question.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The President today sent to Congress a message calling attention to the gravity of the existing condition of the labor question throughout the entire country, expressing the opinion that the proper theory upon which to proceed is that of voluntary arbitration as a means of settling the difficulties described and suggesting that there be created a commission of labor, consisting of three members, who shall be regular officers of the government, charged, among other duties, with the consideration and settlement when possible of all controversies between labor and capital.

### A Heavy Loss by a New York Fire.

NEW YORK, April 22.—A few minutes before 7 o'clock this morning fire broke out on the upper floor of a six-story brick building running from No. 58 to No. 66 Crosby street and from No. 512 to No. 518 Broadway. This is a new building, erected on the site of Harrigan & Hart's old Theatre Comique, which burned some time ago. The fire broke out on the upper floor of No. 60. The building is occupied by August Bernheim, Barrer, wholesale dealers in clothing, and J. W. Goddard & Sons, importers. Three alarms were sent out and the loss is expected to be heavy. The fire threatened one of the most valuable business blocks in the city. So fiercely and rapidly did the flames gain headway that three alarms were sent out. These were supplemented by several special signals, and soon a dozen fire engines were at work. When the fire was first discovered by a police officer, the flames were issuing from the windows on the fifth story, but before the firemen could reach the fire, the two upper floors were one mass of flames. The building was provided with a brick roof and before this could be broken through to allow the firemen to get at the fire the flames broke out on the Broadway front, getting thus a good draft. The fire licked up everything before it, and the flames rose higher and higher and grew hotter each minute. The firemen battered in the roof and walls and succeeded in directing a stream of water on the blazing mass. The opening once made scores of streams began to play upon the roaring flames and in less than an hour the firemen had gained the upper hand of the flames. The building is 200 feet in extent, running from Broadway to Crosby street, and is practically a double building. The ground floor of the south side was occupied by A. Laufer & Co., importers and dealers in hats; Pensky & Simon, manufacturers of neckwear, occupy the first floor, and August Bros., manufacturers of boys' clothing, occupy remainder of this end of the building, front and back. The north end of the building accommodates only two firms; J. W. Goddard & Sons, importers of silks and converters of cotton goods, have the ground floors and cellars, and August Bernheim, Bauer & Co. occupy the remainder of this part of the building. As the spring season stock had all been received by each of these firms, the aggregate loss is estimated at \$750,000. The three upper floors only are burned out, but the entire building was flooded with water. Messrs. Goddard & Sons carried a stock valued at \$500,000, and August Bernheim, Bauer & Co. carried a line of like value. August Bros. estimate the value of their stock at \$50,000, while the stocks of Plonaky & Simon and A. Laufer & Co. are placed at \$125,000 more. The origin of the fire is unknown.

### A Heavy Loss by Fire.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 22.—A. H. Andrews & Co. suffered a great loss this morning by a fire which occurred in the school furniture factory on Desplaines and Polk streets. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher uses and gives away over three hundred Alcock's Porous Plasters every year. She writes that she has found them a "genuine relief" for most of the aches, and pains which flesh is heir to." Hon. Samuel J. Randall said they cured him of inflammation of a severe cold that threatened to run into pneumonia. Hon. James W. Blaine writes that they cured his son of chronic rheumatism and relieved him of serious pulmonary troubles.

ANY ONE who thinks J. L. Stone does not sell the best Pianos and Organs for the least money, had better call and be convinced.

### Gould Before the House Labor Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Mr. Jay Gould today appeared before the committee investigating the labor troubles in the Southwest.



**DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP**

Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all other respiratory ailments. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all ages.



**SALVATION OIL**

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



**LOOK OUT!**

THE COUNTRY IS FLOODED WITH ADULTERATED LARD. Examine carefully when 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. WOODLETT, Raleigh, N. C., Agent.

**G. Cassard & Son, BALTIMORE, MD.**

Curers of the Celebrated Star Brand Lard and Bacon.



**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 test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall Street, New York.

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



**BROWN'S IRON BITTERS**

THE BEST TONIC.

Physicians and druggists recommend it.

This medicine, combining iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Nervousness, Headaches, Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, and all ailments arising from the impurities of the blood and the weakness of the system.

## RACKET STORE.

The Great Bargain House of Raleigh.

Not by favor, but by merit alone, will we maintain and increase our unrivalled reputation. Big prices will not do these times, when everybody stands in need of every dollar and every penny. Among our arrivals this week we shall place before our people some

## LANDSLIDES

which are beyond comparison and monopoly prices, that will teach you to buy as soon as you see the goods. Who can tell the waste of money when you get your goods from houses that buy and sell on long time? Just opening, some Great Bargains caught from the slaughterpens in New York, such as Cottonades, Calico, Shoes, Laces and Hamburgs, Dress Goods, 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 cheaper than such goods were ever before offered. The ladies running this department are first-class and of great experience. We particularly invite ladies wishing such goods to call before purchasing.

**VOLNEY PURSELL & CO.**  
Raleigh, N. C.