

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

VOL. XXVI.

RALEIGH N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1886.

NO. 137.

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.

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WILL CURE

HEADACHE
INDIGESTION
BILIOUSNESS
DYSPEPSIA
NERVOUS PROSTRATION
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CHILLS AND FEVERS
TIRED FEELING
GENERAL DEBILITY
PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES
IMPURE BLOOD
CONSTIPATION
FEMALE INFIRMITIES
RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS
The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red Lines on wrapper.
TAKE NO OTHER.

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 slaughter, pens 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 over 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.

NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

A strawberry plant has been on exhibition at Gainesville, Fla., which contained 149 berries.

Florida watermelons have appeared in the New York market, and \$1.50 to \$2 each is considered the proper quid pro quo.

Senator Beck and Representative Willis favored the confirmation of Mrs. Thompson as postmaster at Louisville, Ky., before the Senate committee on postoffices, and postroads, and Senator Blackburn opposed it. It is probable that Mrs. Thompson will be confirmed.

Those who have predicted that Great Britain would annex a considerable territory of difficulties when it annexed Burma are turning out to be true prophets. The Kashyan tribe have won enough of a victory to give them a confidence which will bring an increase of trouble. The British troops will doubtless win in the end, but there is a prospect that the governing of the country will cost fully as much as it is worth.

The new Chinese Ambassador and the members of his suite, robed in gorgeous raiment, have arrived at Chicago from San Francisco. They will spend a few days sight-seeing there before going on to Washington. The interpreter of the party, speaking of the killing of Chinese in the West, said that the acts had aroused much indignation among the relatives of the victims in China, but that the government was doing all it could to subdue the feeling, and he did not think violence would be shown towards Americans in China, "except," as he naively added, "in some cases the low classes of Chinese might do something as the low class of Americans have done in this country."

William Steinitz, who has returned to New York from New Orleans with the chess championship of the world, is developing a good deal of harmless human nature in his private talks over the contest with Dr. Zukertort. He says that Morphy is held up as the greatest chess player that ever existed, but that his lines of attack are now out of use, and that Zukertort is the second best player in the world; the public is left to infer the ease with which Steinitz could show a chess science superior to all others. Steinitz thinks that he demonstrated in the recent match that the double Ruy Lopez gambit will never be used by experts again.

Among the Easter bonnets are those of rough-and-ready straw, the edge of the brim bordered with small flowers in scarlet, yellow, pink, or white, or the leaves of large blossoms laid one over the other. Daisies, lilacs and lilies of the valley are the white flowers used on the black rough-and-ready bonnets, and carnations, hedge roses, or scarlet geraniums trim the black bonnets, the colored flowers, veiled with black silk tulle. Fleet velvet ribbons will be much used upon the hats for next season, and velvet-faced brims will still be popular even upon hats and bonnets for midsummer wear.

In order to keep a horse in health, attention to exercise is highly necessary. In winter, it is best to trot horses for exercise, instead of walking. Sweating exercise should not be given too late in the autumn or too early in the spring. In both cases it will have a bad effect on the appearance of the horses, as their coats during the ensuing season will be patchy and wiry. Sweating exercise in fine weather, when the coats are changing, is very useful and necessary; but when the weather is bleak and cold it should be avoided, as it checks the shedding of the coat. Ventilation is of the highest importance with regard to health, and this refers to all kinds of live stock. No universal plan of ventilation can be suggested, as it will always depend on the state of the atmosphere, the number of horses in the stable, and many other circumstances; consequently the plan of ventilation can not always be alike. The great object in ventilation is that the air should be constantly changing, without a direct draft of it upon the animal. Thorough drafts should be avoided, and when men are in the stable cleaning it, or watering and attending to the horses, the doors at both ends should not be opened at once. The bedding should on all occasions when the weather permits, be daily dried and aired in the sun; for when put up wet or damp in the stable, under the manger, as is customary, it often heats to a great degree and pollutes the air in the stable.

A Strike at an End.
CHICAGO, April 23.—The switchmen's strike on the Lake Shore road is at an end. An order was issued by Chairman Stohl directing the switchmen to report to the yard master in charge of the Third street yard. President John Nowell, of the Lake Shore, has just said to a representative of the Associated Press: "We have allowed the old men to go back at their own request, without any stipulation whatever on our part. Eight non-union men return to work along with the union men who were formerly in our employ. The men brought here from other cities will not be put to work in our yards here. An order for the men to return to work was telegraphed from the general offices of the Lake Shore company at 2.38 p. m., and within ten minutes the switch engines began to leave the round house, and the making up of trains was at once begun. The blockade will be completely ended this afternoon. One of the striking switchmen at the yards declared that the Lake Shore officials had agreed on their part to dispose of eight non-union switchmen in some manner within the next six months by placing them in some other department or otherwise caring for them, and in any event to take them away from the yards where they are at present working."

LABOR

THE INVESTIGATION BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Turner, Representative of the Knights of Labor, Examined.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—The fourth day's session of the House select committee on labor difficulties in the Southwest was opened at 11 a. m., with the examination of Frederick S. Turner, the general secretary and treasurer of the Knights of Labor.

Lawyer Swaine was again present, to watch the proceedings in the interest of the railroad companies. Superintendent Somerville, of the Western Union telegraph company, who yesterday accompanied Mr. Gould, was also present. Representative Warner, of Ohio, was introduced to and had long conversations with Messrs. McDowell and Turner. The latter is a short, stout and rather youthful-looking man of 40. He described himself as a resident of Philadelphia and as secretary and general treasurer of the Knights of Labor. He had been a gold-leaf beater, but had not worked at that business since 1876. He was now in the grocery business. He had taken a part in the attempt to arrive at a settlement, and was present at the Powderly interview with Gould. The stenographic report of that interview was substantially correct. There was a general talk about arbitration, and all seemed pleased with the subject. It was thought to be the proper way of settling disputes. In reply to Mr. Parker, he stated that there were 121 district assemblies of Knights of Labor in the United States, with about six thousand local assemblies. In these local assemblies there were from two to three thousand members. The Knights of Labor had no political object, and did not seek to influence legislation. He had known of no such argument on their part. Mr. Parker handed the witness a petition in favor of the unlimited coinage of the standard silver dollars purporting to be signed by 700 local assemblies.

Mr. Turner stated that he had never seen or heard of the petition before, but the organization did not deny the right of any assembly to petition Congress. It was not responsible as a body for the action of particular assemblies. This movement in favor of unlimited coinage was not a general movement of the Knights.

Mr. Buchanan, after examining the petition, stated that he thought the petition could be traced to sources outside of and unconnected with the Knights of Labor.

Mr. Turner went on in reply to questions from Mr. Crain to describe the interview he and his colleague, Mr. Barly, had with Mr. Hoxie in St. Louis. He said Mr. Hoxie's treatment of them was very discourteous; that he stated he would have no conversation with them as officers of the Knight of Labor, but would receive them as American citizens. They informed him that they did not desire to stand on their dignity and were willing to talk with him as private citizens; that all they wanted was to have the trouble settled, peace restored and the men sent back to work.

Mr. Crain: Was the strike over then?
Mr. Turner: None of our people were at work; the strike was not over.

The Chairman: In your statement you used the word "order" in reference to men going back to work. I want to know whether the central power of your organization can order men to work or order them to quit work?

Mr. Turner: General laws do not contemplate strikes.

The Chairman: That is not the question.

Mr. Turner (hesitatingly): Well, I do not understand that if we issued an order for the men to go to work they would refuse to go, no matter who ordered them out.

Mr. Crain: You have no power to order a strike, have you?
Mr. Turner: Yes.

The Chairman (with an air of surprise): You have?

Mr. Turner: Yes. There is no law in our constitution governing strikes—we do not believe in strikes.

Mr. Crain: Then where do you derive your power to order strikes?
Mr. Turner: We have no power directly to order strikes, but we have the power to approve or disapprove a strike.

Mr. Crain: Was this strike approved or disapproved?
Mr. Turner: We never knew anything about it until we received a telegram from Mr. Hopkins. It has never been approved.

Mr. Crain: Then I suppose the power is vested in you to direct men to return to work.

Mr. Turner: Yes.

Going back to the interview with Mr. Hoxie, Mr. Turner quoted Mr. Hoxie as saying their duty was to see Martin Irons. They replied they thought it better to talk with Hoxie. Hoxie said the company would not require more than 50 per cent of its former force. That when the former strikes occurred the company had reduced the number of men and increased the hours of work, but now he would reduce the number of men and increase the hours of work, because the general expenses of the railroad were the same whether the men work long hours or short hours. The stenographic report of the interview was handed Crain, who proceeded to question Turner on the various points therein stated.

Mr. Crain: Do you mean to say that when Mr. Hoxie was seemingly putting his objection on two grounds, namely, that the company only wanted 50 per cent of its former force and that he wanted the right of selecting them even from the Knights of Labor. You really

believed men were to be refused employment simply on the ground that they were Knights of Labor?

Mr. Turner: Yes, I mean that.
Mr. Crain: Is the strike over now?
Mr. Turner: I do not know. I have only the newspapers to go by. Our people are not at work.
Mr. Crain: Who ordered the strike?
Mr. Turner: District assembly No. 101.

Mr. Crain: What officer was authorized to promulgate it?
Mr. Turner: The secretary of that district assembly, Mr. Martin Irons.

Being questioned on the subject of arbitration, Mr. Turner said he had read the President's message on that point today and thoroughly agreed with it. He believed that there should be some fixed tribunal of arbitration, not one raised on the spur of the moment. He thoroughly believed in arbitration, and would like to see arbitration made compulsory.

Mr. Crain: Suppose the arbitrators reported that the Knights of Labor should go to work at a dollar per day, when they wanted a dollar and a half, are you willing as an American citizen to say you would ask your fellow members of the Knights of Labor to abide by that?

Mr. Turner: If I entered into an agreement to abide by arbitration I would submit to the award.

Mr. Buchanan asked whether that subject was within the province of the executive board, and the witness replied that it was not.

Mr. Buchanan: The strike is ordered by the district assembly?

Mr. Turner: Yes.

Mr. Buchanan: When a strike is ordered, what is the first action taken by the executive board?

Mr. Turner: It takes no action in the matter unless appealed to.

Mr. Buchanan: And do you then seek to investigate the right or wrong of the matter?

Mr. Turner: Yes.

Mr. Buchanan: You also seek to have differences composed?

Mr. Turner: Yes.

Mr. Buchanan: If you do not succeed, what is the next step?

Mr. Turner: If we approve it we have to lend it a hand financially.

Mr. Buchanan: Do you ever direct financial assistance to a strike without first investigating its propriety?

Mr. Turner: No.

Mr. McDowell was recalled and made a statement as to the propriety of having railroad engineers and officers licensed by the general government. He favored that, finding an analogy for it in the licensing of steamship captains and pilots. These men were bound to bring their vessels into port, and so railroad engineers should be bound to bring their engines to their destination. The laws governing international commerce were drawn up with great care. The railroads had come in and taken the place largely of that kind of commerce, and inter-State commerce by rail could be and should be governed by the same sort of laws. As to arbitration, it must necessarily be voluntary; it seemed to him that the difference between the President and the House on that subject was as to the appointment of the third arbitrator. Selection by the United States' judge, the President seemed to regard as an unusual thing.

Mr. Crain: Evidently the President had not read the bill as it passed the House. There is nothing of that kind in it. An arbitration is to be appointed on each side, and the two are to select the third.

Mr. Buchanan: In other words the President's criticism was of a bill not passed by the House. Referring to the remark made yesterday by Mr. Hopkins as to prominent persons connected with the Knights of Labor having been seen around the brokers' offices, the most positive denials of all the stock speculation were made by Messrs. Powderly, McDowell and Turner.

Thomas P. Rynder, of Centre county, Pennsylvania, made an appeal to the committee on behalf of the miners in Pennsylvania, and West Virginia that the committee should have its powers enlarged so as to investigate the troubles in the mining regions.

The chairman said the committee would, on its return, ask to have its power enlarged. He said they were in harmony with the President's message, except that it did not go far enough. There should be some power in the government to prevent the interruption of railroad travel by quarrels of railroad owners and their employees.

The committee, at 12.30, closed its sitting in Washington, and it was arranged that the members should leave this city for St. Louis Monday morning.

Father Abram J. Ryan, the Poet Priest Dead.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 23.—Father Abram J. Ryan, the "Poet Priest of the South," died at the Franciscan monastery of St. Boniface, in this city, last night. He came here a month ago from a Catholic institution at Reading, near Cincinnati. He intended to make his retreat and then finish a life of Christ, which he had undertaken. He became ill within the week with organic heart disease and grew steadily worse. For several days past his mind wandered, and he has talked pitifully of his eventful life in war days and has preached to imaginary audiences. Yesterday he passed into a comatose state, from which he never roused.

Gen. Rosecrans and the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—Notice of the confirmation of General Rosecrans to be register of the treasury has not reached the President, and it is learned that the nomination is still hung up in the Senate upon a motion to reconsider the vote by which it was a few days ago confirmed.

CONGRESSIONAL

A DISCUSSION OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Butterworth, of Ohio, Moves to Refer the Message to the Committee of the Whole.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The House met at 11 o'clock, in continuation of yesterday's session, and immediately went into committee of the whole (Mr. Wellborn in the chair) on the river and harbor appropriation bill. For an hour the bill was considered and some little progress was made, and a few moments before noon the committee rose, the house adjourned and the session of Friday opened with prayer by the chaplain.

The President's message upon the labor troubles having been read by the clerk, Mr. Springer, of Illinois, moved its reference to the committee on labor, with instructions to that committee to report upon it by bill or otherwise on or before May 15.

Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, thought that there was no reason to believe that the committee would not act diligently and it was unusual to instruct a committee on such a matter.

Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, moved to refer the message to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Butterworth's motion lost—yeas 77, nays 147. There being thirty minutes debate allowed under the rules Mr. Butterworth secured the floor. The object of his motion to refer the message to the committee of the whole, he said, had been considered by some gentlemen as unwise, because it could not be reached at an early day. Every gentleman believed, or affected to believe, that the message presented a question of vast consequence to the country. It was his purpose to ask unanimous consent to fix an early day for the consideration of this question, with the hope and expectation that it might be fairly considered, not with the view of controlling elections in November, but with the view of getting a right solution of the great problem. Mr. Butterworth said Congress owed it to itself to take up the labor question and consider it carefully, and then refer the subject to an appropriate committee. If it were referred to the committee now, he feared that a measure would be reported representing not the needs of our but the political necessities of the coming campaign.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, confessed a feeling of surprise at the manner with which the gentleman from Ohio had approached this subject. He desired to direct his attention to the fact that the constitution made it the duty of the President from time to time to communicate to Congress touching the state of the Union and recommend such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient. The President had not ventured a hair's breadth beyond that and how was he met here? He was met with an assault on his motives. There was not one word against the proposition which he made. On the contrary there was an intelligent man in the country but knew that the present condition of labor in the country commanded the attention of Congress. It was easy to question men's motives. He had also supposed that the right to question the motives of a human being rested with a higher power. He asked that the message should have due consideration and deliberation, and a remedy for the troubles occurred in it if possible. He declared proudly that there was not a word in it that appealed in any particular to any party or any sect or any class of men in the United States. On the contrary it appealed to Congress as a body of American citizens wishing for the public welfare. (Applause.)

Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, was in favor of the motion to commit with instructions that the message might be calmly considered. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Butterworth) said it could only receive a deliberate and calm discussion in committee of the whole, but what example had the gentleman himself set? It was easy to find fault—to carp and criticize, but it required statesmanship and calm deliberation to meet the underlying causes of the present troubles.

Mr. Gibson, of West Virginia, regretted that the gentleman from Ohio should undertake to bring politics into the discussion of this question. The gentleman had charged the majority of the House with not bringing forward a proposition which would have any practical results on the labor troubles. The troubles the country was suffering from were the results of powers given by corrupt Congresses to great corporations under twenty years of Republican administration. It was watered stock and unjust charters granted by Congress against which labor was rebelling. The gentlemen on the other side ought not to assail this House because it could not bring about a remedy in a day, but ought rather to confess the crimes and sins of their twenty years of legislation.

Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, said that the arbitration bill had been discussed by the House for four days, and not one word of partisan bias had been injected into the debate. It had passed by a four-fifths vote. It had been reported unanimously by the Senate committee; it had been endorsed by the press and by the intelligence of the country and it rested with the gentleman from Ohio to take this pretext of injecting a partisan bias into the question. The gentleman was like the man with one story—the gun story—if the conversation did not give him an opportunity of telling his story he would stamp his foot on the floor and say: "That sounds like a gun, and talking

of guns, etc." The gentleman was so full of partisan bile that he could resist no opportunity of showing it.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, expressed his satisfaction with the vote he had cast for the arbitration bill. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Randall, in undertaking to excuse the President for his message, was the only man who had accused him. Nobody on the Republican side had found any fault with the President, or even complained of the lateness of his arousing to the subject. The question which was stirring among the people should be deliberately considered by Congress. It might be that Congress could devise a remedy. It might be that it could not, but it was bound to consider the question and bound to consider it with regard to something else besides the November election.

Mr. McCrary, of Kentucky, was gratified with the President's message, regarding it as a wise and forcible document. The relations between labor and capital were not as harmonious as they should be, and the message looked towards bringing them into harmony. He did not believe that the proper way to settle the difficulties between labor and capital was to use violence. He believed that arbitration was the better plan. Congress should recognize that labor had rights, but also that capital had rights, and it was the duty of Congress to inculcate harmony and pleasant relations between the two.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, supported his motion, contending that the committee on labor was the proper committee to consider the message. He had moved the instructions because he desired to respond promptly to the recommendations of the President. The wise and thoughtful message of the President should be considered in a proper spirit. He opposed the motion to refer it to the committee of the whole, because it would be buried there. Mr. Springer's motion was then agreed to.

Mr. Voorhees, of Washington Territory, rising to a question of privilege, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on rules, be instructed to inquire whether Hon. L. D. M. Sweat, or any other ex-member of the House, who has availed himself of the privilege of admission to the floor under rule 34, is interested as an agent or attorney for any railroad or other corporation, or interested in any claim or bill pending before Congress, and report to the House the result of such inquiry, with such recommendations as may be necessary.

It had been an open secret, he said, that ever since the beginning of this Congress, a powerful body organized in the interest of various railroad corporations had invested the capital, and that the rules of the House had been openly, repeatedly and notoriously set at defiance by some members of that body. He protested against the continuance of that rank and crying abuse. He did not intend to reflect upon Mr. Sweat, but had inserted his name because he personally knew Sweat was the attorney for the Northern Pacific company. Accepting the suggestions made by Messrs. Blount and Randall, Mr. Voorhees modified his resolution by omitting the name of Sweat, and by providing that the inquiry shall be carried on by a select committee of five members. As so modified the resolution was adopted.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. At 4:30 the committee rose, and at 4:40 the House took a recess till 7:30, the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

Murderers Hanged.
MORGANFIELD, Ky., April 23.—Robt. Fowler, the murderer of Miss Lida Burnett, was hanged here today at 10.30 o'clock.

Fort Smith, Ark., April 23.—James Wassom and Joseph Jackson were executed here today for murders committed in the Indian Territory. Anticipating a respite, United States marshal Carroll postponed the hour of execution until the afternoon. At 2 o'clock the prisoners were dressed and the death-warrants read. They were then ironed and after bidding their fellow-prisoners goodbye were taken to the scaffold at three o'clock. Before being handcuffed, Jackson attempted to cut his throat with a bottle that some of the prisoners used as a flower vase, but was prevented by the guard.

Dynamite in a Church.
MADRID, April 23.—An attempt was made this morning to destroy the church of San Lucas, in this city. An explosive was placed inside of one of the enormous hollow candles which stand on either side of the altar. The explosion instead of taking place while the church was crowded, as was probably intended, occurred before the people began to arrive for Good Friday's services. The edifice was badly wrecked, and for a time was filled with smoke and flying debris. Two sextons, who were in the building, were badly burned. The outrage has produced profound and widespread excitement and indignation in the city. No trace of identity of the person or persons engaged in the conspiracy has yet been found.

"The play's the thing,
Wherein I'll reach the conscience of the king."
And equally true is it that Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" (the original Little Liver Pills) are the most effectual means that can be used to reach the seat of disease, cleansing the bowels and system, and assisting nature in her recuperative work. By druggists.

North Carolina has more than five hundred mines.

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.

A Dangerous Lunatic.

Special to THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., April 23.
An insane colored man named Joe Brewington, who was put in jail yesterday, attacked jailer Clark this morning and Mr. Clark had to shoot him to save his own life. Brewington was not much hurt, but Mr. Clark was badly cut about the head.

Chicago Strikers Rather Impetuous.
CHICAGO, April 23.—At a meeting of the striking switchmen last night a number of imported switchmen were present and claimed that they were regular switchmen for the company and that they were forced to come here or lose their places. They also said that twenty-five of them would not work any longer for the company. After some discussion with regard to the matter of forwarding freight consigned to the Lake Shore road which is now held in the various yards, a committee consisting of Collighan, Stuart and Hagen was appointed to wait on the general freight agents and request them to divert such shipments to the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Chicago & Alton, the Chicago & Grand Trunk and the "Nickel Plate" roads.

It is reported that the striking switchmen have made overtures for the settlement of the existing trouble. Several of their representatives are in consultation with the Lake Shore officials. Everything is quiet at the yards at this hour, 11 a. m.

Murderer Captured.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 23.—Preston Valentine, colored, who was arrested at Lawmore, Va., and brought to Augusta, confessed to the murder of Wm. Vales before the grand jury today. Vales was a watchman at the depot of the Augusta & Summerville railroad. Valentine struck him on the head with a pick, saturated the body with oil and fired the building. After evading arrest for eighteen months he was finally captured in Virginia. The murder excited deep indignation, and fears were entertained that Valentine would be lynched. The law, however, will take its course. The object of the murder was robbery.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites.

Very Palatable and Efficacious in Wasting Diseases.

Dr. T. Bromer, Rochester, N. Y., Says: "After having used Scott's Emulsion with decided benefit upon myself, I have taken great pleasure in recommending it since the various conditions of wasting in which it is indicated."

Business Failures.

New York, April 23.—Business failures occurring throughout the country during last week, as reported to B. G. Dun & Co.: For the United States, 169; Canada, 25; total, 194; against 182 last week, and 215 the week previous.

It Wouldn't Work.

"I have no faith in the mind cure." "Have you given it a fair trial?" "Yes, I tried it on a man last winter, and it wouldn't work. But I tell you my wife has faith in Dr. Biggers' Huckleberry Cordial in the cure of all bowel troubles and children teething, than all the doctors in her town."

What is required of Congress just now is brilliant silence and eloquent work.

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