DURHAM has signed a contract for water-works. Now let Raleigh follow suit. Fellow-citizens, are we going to let Durham get ahead of us? Perish the thought!

HERR Most has been emptying more of his socialistic slush in New York. It is a pity he cannot be muzzled, though there are too many sensible people in this country for his ravings to have any serious effect.

Time is fast showing that the raid of the republican Senators on the President was a purely artificial issue. The work of confirming nominations goes on uninterruptedly and Edmundism wanes pari passu.

WE present elsewhere the recent message of the President on the subject of labor arbitration. It presents in clear and forcible language a practical plan for the settlement of all such difficulties between employers and the employed as have lately disturbed the country. It will receive the careful consideration of the people and deserves as much of Con-

THE report that secretary Manning is so surely recovering his health that. unless he suffers a serious relapse, he will not resign, will be pleasant news to the people generally Mr. Manning has proven an efficient officer. Without experience in official life he has devoloped qualities of wisdom and prudence that have won for him the confidence of all.

LITTLE if anything in the way of practical result from the Presidents message may be expected from Congress. The communication has been referred to the labor commitfriend of the Blair bill, and there it will object to the principle, while its conprobably find final rest. Most of the members of the committee prefer to the permanent commission proposed by the President, the provisions of the arbitration bill recently passed on their recommendation, the outlines of which we have given.

MR. GARLAND told a plain, unvarnished tale to the Pan-Electric committee, and, as might have been expected, stands before the world completely "vindicated," to use the word now fashionable. He has brought confusion to his enemies, and in view of what he has suffered undeservedly. should stand higher than ever in the estimation of the people. The President's firm support of his lieutenant in the face of calumny cannot be too highly com-

During the first nine months of the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1886. there was an increase of over 27,000 .-000 in revenues of the government as waked the powers sharply to a sense of compared with the corresponding period | the danger threatening their interests in last year, and the expenditures for the the east. The concert of action which first nine months of this year were over has been lacking for sometime seems to \$16,000,000 less than the expenditures have been obtained at length and in refor the same period of last year; making a net gain of over \$23,000,000. Yet it is sponse to the demand of a union of said that we can afford neither a reduct forces, neither of which she could resist usefully with the questions which might tion of taxation, the abolition of the for a day, Greece is to disarm. The internal revenue system nor Federal aid pride of the little kingdom must be to education in and by the States. Un pocketed and she must resume her der Democratie government we can have character of pawn upon the European all these or a considerable approach to- chess-board. That a war the end of ward them. That is what democracy is which could not be foreseen and which

citing. All is reported quiet in the West and Southwest, and the same pleasing state of things prevails in New York. The tied-up company of the metropolis is filling the places of the drivers and conductors out on strike, and claims, as it seems, practically to have won the fight. The strikers have established a line of stages to Harlein and the contest will probably now take the form of a lively competition between this line and the cars of the hostile company. This solution is by no means unwelcome to the citizens generally, who view the prospect of being able to ride from the city hall to the Harlem river for three cents with a complacency that

THE Boston Transcript announces joyfully that American inquisitiveness and ingenuity together have produced thread from the blossom of the common milk weed. This thread, says the Transcript, "has the consistency and tenacity of imported flax or linen thread, and is produced at a much less cost. The fibre is long, easily carded, and may be readily adapted to spinning upon an ordinary flax spinner. It has the smoothness and lustre of silk, rendering it val- will then prosbably do the reverse. weed is common throughout this country, but grows profusely at the South. The material costs nothing for cultiva- Raise his standard; do not let him lower and counsel, frequently resulting in the tion, and the gathering is as yours. cheaply done as that of cotton." Let y Samples, continues the Transcript, you do once in a while; it keeps up his are being introduced into the Boston market. Our cotton planters need not be alarmed, however. The milkweed will hardly sooner furnish clothing for the people than butter. Still, if the scare shall lead to a reasonable lessening of the cotton area in the because she is your mother-in-law; she

THE PETERSBURG MUSIC PESTIVAL.

The music festival to be held in Petersburg, Va., on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th of May promises to be the most ambitious and attractive affair of the sort ever attempted in the South. The programme indicates that while the music will be in no instance heavy, it will be of the highest order. The ruling spirit of the arrangements for the festival is Mr. Noltenins, whose talent He name entered without payment, and no aper sent after the expiration of time paid and energy are well known to all lovers of music in this part of the country. His choral society made up of Petersburg people is the finest organization of the sort in the South, we believe, and with two or three exceptions, it is claimed, the finest in America.

The musical director of the festival is to be Carl Zerrahn, the eminent Boston conductor, whose own orchestra will render the overtures and symphonics and the accompainment, and who, by the way, led the choruses and orchestra at the last Petersburg festival. The grand chorus is to consist of 250 voices and the vocal soloists engaged for the occasion are: Mme. Louise Pyk, soprano, of Stockbolm, Sweden; Miss Ida W. Hubbell, soprano, of Grace church, New York: Mrs S. Baron-Anderson, contralto, of New York; Mr. Charles H. Thompson,

tenor; Dr. Carl E. Martin, basso. We chronicle this bright prospect with pleasure. We rejoice at the success of Petersburg in matters mu-ical, May the day speedily come when music will be to the South what it is to Germany. Outside of morality there s no more refining influence than that

THE British statesmen are making the best of the Easter recess to place before the people their views for and against Mr. Gladstone's propositions. The drift of public opinion is apparently in favor of supporting the premier. The writer of the New York Times' cable letter of Sunday says: "If any change is to be observed in the status of the grand and absorbing topic of British discussion it is in favor of Mr. Gladstone, but the tide of apparent feeling ebbs and flows so curiously that present judgments are not worth much. The week's expression of opinion throughout the country has been distinctly in his favor. The land bill seems in danger of pleasing nobody. It is not sweeping enough to bribe the landlords away from their sink-or-swim alliance with the tories, and it is too generous to satisfy the English-Irish radicals. Mr. Gladstone's concession to Mr. Chamberlain, in reducing the sum to £50,000,000, has not tee, the one that has proved so poor a conciliated him or better radicals who fessedly incomplete character fails to disarm the whig antagonism. Since it grows increasingly probable that if a majority can be got to pass the home rule bill the landlords will be left to whistle for their remuneration as the penalty of willful opposition to their own interests, I find that the English radicals are coming to feel very strongly that they deserve nothing better, and I look to see this feeling grow into national indignation at the obstructive absentees and rackrenters, who neither give peace and prosperity to Ireland themselves nor allow England to do se. Mr. Morley is the main barrier against

and the purchase bill go by the board." The report of skirmishing between the Greeks and Turks seems to have would almost certainly have involved all Europe has been avoided is reason .Ter news from the strikes is unex- for congratulation on general principles, the world as a whole being better off for the prevalence of peace, but it must be confessed that no European war would be regarded in this country with any great tack of complacency.

this swelling force of radicalism which

would free the land in Ireland as sum-

marily as we freed the blacks. If he

should be provoked by the landlord at-

tacks and opposition into abandoning his

pesition, Mr. Gladstone and Earl Spen-

cer will probably not longer stand out,

For Married Women.

Always remember that you are married to a man and not a god; be prepared for imperfections.

have the last word; it will gratify him and be no particular loss to you. Do be reasonable; it is a great deal to ask under some circumstances; reasona-

Once in a while let your husband

le women are rare-be rare. Anticipate the discovery by your husband that you are "only a woman;" if you were not he would not care about

Remember that servants are made of he same material as you are; a little coarser grained, perhaps, but the same

n essentials. Let your husband read the newspaper at breakfast table; it is unsociable, but then it is only a trifle after all, and he

Read something in the papers besides fashion notes and society columns; have some knowledge of what is going on in foreign countries.

Try and forget yourself; as to your husband, forget that you married him, strumentality would constrain both parand remember that he married you; he ties to such disputes to invoke its inter-

make him become your- companion. ·Let your husband know more than self-respect and you will be none the

actually infallible. Respect your husband's prejudices, respect his relations, especially his by the railroad commissions which have mother-sire is not the less his mother South it will not have been in vain. loved him before you did.

The President's Message on the Subject of Labor Arbitration. To the Senate and House of Represen-

The constitution imposes upon the President the duty of recommending to the consideration of Congress from time necessary and expedient.

· I am so deeply impressed with the importance of immediately and thought- their material, social, intellectual and meeting the problem which recent events and a present condition have thrust upon us. involving the settlement of disputes arising between our laboring men and their employers, that I am constrained to recommend to Congress legislation upon this serious and pressing subject.

Under our form of government the prosperity should be distinctly recognized, and the welfare of the laboring should be deemed proper and useful. man should be regarded as especially entitled to legislative care. In a counvocably consigned to the limits of a class | when necessary and desirable. and entitled to no attention and allowed no protest against neglect.

The laboring man, bearing in his hand an indispensable contribution to our growth and progress, may well insist, with manly courage and as a right, upon the same recognition from those who make our laws as is accorded to any other citizen having a valuable interest by strikes, there is reason for believing in charge; and his reasonable demands that a better understanding between should be met in such a spirit of appreciation and fairness as to induce contented and patriotic co-operation in the achievement of a grand national des-

While the real interests of labor are violent manifestations, and while those who under the pretext of an advocacy of the claims of labor wantonly attack been fairly active at very full prices. neither be encouraged nor conciliated. all legislation on the subject should be calmly and deliberately undertaken, with no purpose of satisfying unreasonable demands or gaining partisan advan-

The present condition of the relations between labor and capital are far from satisfactory. The discontent of the employed is due in a large degree to the grasping and heedless exactions of employers and the alleged discrimination in favor of capital as an object of governmental attention. It must also be conceded that the laboring men are not always careful to avoid causeless and having little significance in any aspect.

unjustifiable disturbance. gress cannot redress, and many condi- ably smaller than at the corresponding tions which cannot by such means be re-

I am satisfied, however, that somethority to prevent the disturbances which so often arise from disputes bein my opinion the proper theory upon arbitration as the means of settling these | flow.

But I suggest that instead of arbitration chosen in the heat of conflicting claims, and after each dispute shall arise, 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

A commission thus organized would have the advantage of being a stable body, and its members, as they gained experience would constantly improve in their ability to deal intelligently and be submitted to them. If arbitrators are chosen for temporary service as each case of dispute arises, experience and familiarity with much that is involved in the question will be lacking, extreme partisanship and bias will be the qualifications sought on either side, and frequent complaints of unfairness and partiality will be inevitable. The imposition upon a Federal court of a duty so foreign to the judicial function as the selection of an arbitrator in such cases

is at least of doubtful propriety. The establishment by Federal authority of such a bureau would be a just and sensible recognition of the value of labor and of its right to be represented in the departments of the government. So far as its conciliatory offices shall relate to disturbances which interfere with transit and commerce between the States, its existence would be justified under the provisions of the constitution which give to Congress the power "to regulate the commerce with foreign nations and among the several States." And in the frequent disputes between the laboring men and their employers, of less extent, and the consequences of which are confined within State limits and threaten domestic violence, the interposition of such a commission might be tendered upon the application of the legislature or executive of a State, under the constitutional provision which requires the general government to "protect" each of the States

'against domestic violence.' If such a commission were fairly organized the risk of a loss of popular support and sympathy resulting from a refusal to submit to so peaceful an inference and abide by its decisions. There Be a companion to your husband if he would also be good reason to hope that is a wise man; and if he is not, try and the very existence of such an agency would invite application to it for advice avoidance of contention and misuader-

If the usefulness of such a commission is doubted because it might lack worse for admitting that, you are not power to enforce its decisions, much encouragement is derived from the conceded good that has been accomplished been organized in many of the Etstes, which, having little more than advisory power, have exerted a most salutary ...-

fluence in the settlement of disputes between conflicting interests.

In July, 1884, by a law of Congress, bureau of labor was established and placed in charge of a commissioner of labor, who is required to "collect information upon the subject of labor, its to time such measures as he shall judge | relations to capital, the hours of labor, and the earnings of laboring men and women and the means of promoting moral prosperity."

The commission which I suggest could easily be ingrafted upon the bureau thus already organized by the addition of two more commissioners and by supplementing the duties now imposed upon it by such other powers and functions as would permit the commissioners to act as arbitrators when necessary bevalue of labor as an element of national tween labor and capital, under such limitations and upon such occasions as

Power should also be distinctly conferred upon this bureau to investigate try which offers to all its citizens the the causes of all disputes as they occur, highest attainment of social and politi- whether submitted for arbitration or cal distinction its workingmen can not not, so that information may always be justly or safely be considered as irre- had to aid legislation on the subject

> GROVER CLEVELAND Executive Mansion, April 22, 1886.

> > Commercial Epitome. NEW YORK, April 23, 1886.

New York Financial Chronicle. Although a number of manufactories throughout the country have been closed employers and the employed will soon be reached. The weather has continued very spring-like, but unexpected delays have occurred in the reopening of inland navigation. Lard on the spot has been doing better, but closes easy. Tallow not promoted by a resort to threats and is dull at 3 15-16c per pound. Butter is decidedly lower at 20:08c. Cheese is easier at 8allic. Coffee on the spot has the rights of capital, and for selfish pur- and Java is quoted at 1c dearer. Raw poses or the love of disorder sow seeds | sugars have further advanced. Spirits of violence and discontent, should turpentine has been dull and drooping, closing nominal at 431. Rosins are also easier at \$1.021a1.10 for common to good strained.

The cotton speculation in for future delivery at this market has been quite dull, and prices have varied but little. The receipts at the ports continued to show a large increase over last year, and exports from the Southern ports diminished materially. Interior receipts continued small, stocks at the principal interior towns fell off rapidly, and no one had the courage to sell for the decline. There were consequently sluggish fluctuations of ne particular importance, and Yesterday the market was de-Though the importance of a better ac- pressed by the unfavorable forcord between these interests is apparent, eigna advices and the very favorit must be borne in mind that any effort able weather for planting the next in that direction by the Federal govern- crop. Cotton on the spot has been modment must be greatly limited by consti- erately active for export and home contutional restrictions. There are many sumption, at steady prices. The stock grievances which legislation by Con- in warehouses continues to be consider-

date last year. The weather has been very favorable generally at the South during the week. thing may be done under Federal au- and planting has made good progress. except in the sections where high water interferes with the preparations. The tween employers and the employed, and | Mississippi river is now one foot and sixwhich at times seriously threaten the tenths above the danger line at Membusiness interests of the country, and, phis, but stationary. The levee at Helena broke Thursday, and a considerawhich to proceed is that of voluntary | ble section is threatened with an over-

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No.53. No.52.		No.50.	No.52
Daily. Daily.	1 2	Daily.	Daily.
Arr. Arr.		Lve.	Lve
p. m. a. m		Night.	p. m.
3 20 6 20		12 00	4 30
12 25 8 00	Philadelphia.	8 45	6 50
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10 03 11 24		8 50	9 45
8 45 9 11	Washington.	11 15	12 0
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11 26 10 3	Danville,	9 25	8 04
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7 00 4 0	Richmond.	3 25	2 00
4 4	Goldsboro.	11 45	
1 2	Raleigh.	5 00	
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9 35 8 3	Greensboro.	11 21	9 5
8 01 6 3	Salisbury.	1 10	11 2
6 25 5 0	Charlotte.	5 00	1 0
8 43 1 3	8 Spartanburg.	5 56	8 3
8 40 5 4	Atlanta.	1 40	10 4

SALEM BRANCH. Northward. Jan. 18, 1886. Southward. No.53. No.51. Daily. Daffy.

Lve. 6 55 APT. STATE UNIVERSITY RAILROAD. Northward. Daily except a. m. 10 20

Lve. 11 10 Arr. Arr. 7 25 - 12 45 Chapel Hill. RALEIGH & GASTON R. R.

CONDENSE SCHEDULE. Trains going North. No 47 D'y No 3 D'y Nov. 15, 1885. except except Sunday. Sunday Leave Raleigh, Franklinto 8 24

Henderso 12 55 11 81 12 50 No 48 D'y No 8 D'y eave Weldon, 2 40 p m, 1 15 a n 2 47 3 43 4 56 5 30 6 09 6 51 Littleton, Warrento 5 09 5 30 5 55 6 40

WM-SMITH. Superintendent ALEIGH & AUGUSTA AIR-LINE.

8 00

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

Wake, ...

Trains going South, Nov. 15, 1885. 12 25 p m 1 45 7 20 Sanford, Arrive Hamlet, Trains going North No 2 D'y No 4 D'y Nov. 15, 1885. except Sunday. except Sunday. Leave Hamlet. 2 45 a 5 00 a m Sanford. 6 05 6 50 9 00 12 00 Arrive Raleigh.

WM SMITH, Superintendent.

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Leave Raleigh at Arrive at Charlotte at 7 35 p. m 7 30 a. m Leave Charlotte at 8 15 p.om N. 2. Arrive at Raleigh at Arrive at Witnington at 9 00 a. m SHELBY DIVISION-DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS. No. 3 | Leave Charlotte at | Arrive at Shelby at 8 15 a. m 12 15 p. m Leave Shelby at Arrive at Charlotte at 5 40 p m

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2 15 p m Greensboro. 6 00 25 minutes at Fayetteville for TRAIN BOUTH LEAVE. 1 20 p 8 50 6 05 6 15

A ILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. TRAINS GOING SOUTH

Nov. 15, 1835. Daily. 2 15 pm Arrive Rocky Mount, Arrive at Tarboro, 4 55 Loave Tarbora, 11 30 4 05 pm Arrive Goldsboro

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