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We are going to kick up a racket this week. Look out for bargains. We have just opened some great bargains from the slaughter-pens of credit. Our New York Calico 4 1/2c a yard; worth 7c. Great Bargains in Laces, (Creton, Torchon, Pillow-case, &c. Hamburg Edgings and Insertion. Ladies' Dress Goods. Silk Gloves at 30c; worth 50c. Dress Buttons of the latest style at 9c a dozen; worth 25c.

NEWS-OBSERVATIONS.

The condition of ex-President Arthur is reported as decidedly improved. The decrease in the public debt during April amounted to about \$11,500,000. Wilson S. Bissell, of Buffalo, President Cleveland's former law partner, denies the rumor that he is to succeed Secretary Manning. Prices brought at a recent sale of 18,000 barrels of apples in western New York are reported to have been lower than for twenty-seven years previously. The charge that the labor troubles have intimidated capitalists and checked enterprise is unfounded. Jay Gould turns up as an incorporator of a new coal company in Missouri. 'Dude' and 'boy-cott' will be defined, it is said, in the edition of Webster's dictionary now being revised under the supervision of president Noah Porter, of Yale college. Some merchants in Montreal, dealers in works of art, have been found guilty of a misdemeanor by a Dogberry recorder because they exhibited in their window two statues of 'Night' and 'Morning,' after Michael Angelo. The general executive committee of the Knights of Labor has expelled Marcellus I. Irons, of St. Louis, from the organization. His disobedience of orders and his refusal to arbitrate the Missouri Pacific strike troubles constitute the basis of action. Speaker Carlisle was before the Congressional telephone committee Saturday and gave the correspondence between the secretary of the Pan-Electric Company and himself relative to the offer to him and his declination of \$100,000 worth of the stock. An ingenious idea has been carried out at the new circus in Paris, where the Sisters Johnson are nightly astonishing the natives with their aquatic feats. The swimming bath is lit up by electricity from below, so that the theatre being darkened, the water becomes a transparency in which the movements of the maidens can be minutely followed. Mr. James Morrill, son of the Vermont Senator, will leave Boston this week for Brierfield, Ala., to enter the service of a new iron and coal company which has been established there, and which seems likely to develop into an important enterprise. The company, in which Senator Morrill, Senator Plumb, and others are stockholders, have acquired between 800,000 and 400,000 acres of coal and iron land which they propose to develop. Kansas City, Mo., is excited over a breach of promise case, with damages laid at \$25,000, brought by Miss Lucy B. Horne, of Kentucky, against Mr. Nathan B. Harrelson, of Missouri, but whose present whereabouts are unknown, as he has fled, though Miss Horne says that she is ready to marry him. Miss Horne is twenty-two and Mr. Harrelson is eighty-six. But probably Miss Horne would be even more eager to marry him if he were ninety-six. The persistent persecution of January by May is never without a purpose. In the United States more tobacco is raised and destroyed, in proportion to the population, than in any other country; but we waste as much by our extravagance as we consume. It has been estimated that about one-tenth of the whole population of the United States is occupied in the cultivation and manufacture of tobacco. The amount of yearly production ranges from 2,000,000 pounds and upward. The States that grow the most are Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, North Carolina, Ohio and Connecticut. Those who favor dainty arrangements of lace about the throat will be glad to know that cravats are being worn again. These are made in the old scarf fashion, about a yard and a quarter in length and about a quarter of a yard wide. Long loops and falling ends are the approved style of adjustment for the ties, some of which are made of dotted canvas, or the old-fashioned dotted Swiss muslin, wide Valenciennes lace trimming the ends. To look well the lace must be really good and the pattern delicate. Among other revivals for the neck are lace boas or scarfs of black Spanish lace. These come in new and beautiful patterns, some of which measure three yards in length. They are arranged in many different ways, one method being to put the scarf around the neck, bringing it down full like a blouse, then carrying the two ends to the back, catching them together with a jet pin just above the tournure. This shapes the scarf into the form of a outaway jacket in front, but the lace points of one side of each end coming just over the other.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE SENATE AGAIN DISCUSSES THE MAIL SUBSIDY. Senator Plumb Vents his spleen upon Southern Men and Methods. WASHINGTON, May 4.—SENATE.—In the Senate today Mr. Hoar presented a letter received by him from Emmett Tompkins, secretary of the Ohio legislative investigation committee, regarding the printing of the report of that committee recently submitted to the United States Senate. The letter states that Tompkins, on examining the copy printed by order of the Senate, finds that surreptitious interpolations have been made in the copy furnished the printer, the matter interpolated not being in the original copy sent to the Senate by the Ohio house of representatives. The interpolation, the secretary says, is of matter intended to reflect on the good faith of the majority of the Ohio committee and mislead the Senate committee on privileges and elections. An inspection of the copy, Tompkins adds, shows that the added matter is written in pencil on soft paper and wholly disconnected from the official papers. He asks an investigation of the subject by the Senate committee, in order that the perpetrators of the fraud may be discovered. On motion of Mr. Hoar the letter was referred to the committee on privileges and elections, the matter ordered reprinted in correct form and the distribution of incorrect copies ordered stopped. The consideration of bills on the private calendar occupied the time until 2 o'clock and a number of such bills were disposed of. At 2 o'clock the postoffice appropriation bill was laid before the Senate. Mr. Call favored the proposal to appropriate \$800,000 for the carriage of the United States mails to Central and South America, China, Japan, etc. He did not regard it as a subsidy. It was necessary, he said, to the establishment of commercial relations with those countries that we should have a regular and speedy mail communication with them. Mr. Plumb said that no Senator had shown that the sum per mile provided for by the amendment was too much. Some of the Senators who objected to this amendment in favor of our foreign mails were here favoring the application of an amendment embodying the same principle for fast trains from the Eastern States to Florida. The proposed arrangement for foreign mails was not based on the theory that it was a subsidy, but that we should apply to our foreign mails a principle that had for many years been applied to the transportation of the inland mails of the United States. Mr. Plumb asked who was to be benefited by the proposed arrangement. The Southern States would be the beneficiaries of this proposition. The cities and harbors of the South were so placed that they would naturally become mouth-pieces by which the United States should speak to the people south of them. The Southern States were now making cheap cottons wanted by Central and South America. Yet the Senators from the Southern States were opposing this proposition. They did not speak the language of modern progress or modern civilization. The South of to-day was the South of Calhoun, of Yancey, and of Jefferson Davis. Mr. Morgan interposed to comment on the unfairness, as he called it, of this class of argument at this late stage of the debate. The Southern men, he said, had no opportunity to reply to it. Mr. Plumb said no Senator should be out of Plumb from reply by limitation of time. At least Mr. Plumb's vote would be cast for a full opportunity to reply. The South of today in national control, he continued, responded to the wishes, interests and principles inculcated by Calhoun, enforced by Yancey and represented today by Jefferson Davis. He (Plumb) did not speak of that as in any sense personally offensive. Mr. Morgan remarked that no such impeachment or accusation had the slightest personal offense for him. Every name mentioned by Mr. Plumb was consecrated in Mr. Morgan's memory as the name of an honorable and great man. He hoped the State of Kansas might some time or other produce such a character as Calhoun, Yancey or Davis. Mr. Plumb retorted that Mr. Morgan had that aspiration for Kansas all to himself. Mr. Plumb would not take one leaf from the chaplet of any man as an honorable, sincere, honest or able man; but those men represented the South of slavery, the South that did not want free labor. So the South took up today the burden of that song where it left off in 1861, yielding to the same determination against free labor. A doctrine in favor of capital was against labor. The capitalist with his coffers filled and believing in the law of supply and demand, as applied to labor, like everything else, said: 'Give me the right to buy my ships where I please—where I can buy cheaply the products of labor of other countries, and I don't care about American labor.' The South, Mr. Plumb said, would never take its proper place in the galaxy of States or perform its part as a rival in the race for progress as long as it said that there should be no labor on ship or farm that should realize that it was not entitled to good wages or that it was not entitled to the same determination of its rights. That was a sign by which she had been conquered. The South had been valiant and determined, but had no means, no skilled artisans who could make implements of warfare, or the means of transportation on land or sea. Mr. Plumb, however, had no doubt that there was to be a new South that would develop its coal and iron deposits.

TERRIBLE WORK.

THE STRIKERS IN THE WEST BECOMING SCENES OF BLOODSHED. The Chicago Lumbermen Attack the Police and there is a Bloody Riot. CHICAGO, May 4.—The lumber dealers today notified their men that by unanimous decision they reject the demands for eight hours work with ten hours pay. They say that if the demands are submitted to, the wholesale lumber trade will be driven from Chicago. A delegation of workmen deputed to receive the reply listened to its reading, immediately repeated their demand and took their departure with a very bad grace. One of them, named Schmidt, as he departed declared that they would go to work on their own terms or burn the yards. A policeman was promptly called and Schmidt is under arrest on a charge of disorderly conduct. The secretary of the exchange will appear against him in the morning. Ten thousand men are engaged in this strike. A riot began about 2 o'clock. A crowd of striking lumbermen and their adherents made an assault on a body of police in that vicinity. The police charged the crowd repeatedly and were stoned and fired at by the rioters. In the encounter detective Granger was seriously and probably fatally injured by a flying stone. Officer Strong was shot through the arm. Squads of police were hurried to the scene. A number of the rioters are reported shot, but the casualties are not yet known. The Strike in East St. Louis Declared Off. ST. LOUIS, May 4.—In addition to the circular issued last night by the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, ordering the members of district assemblies 17, 93 and 101 to apply to the railroad companies for the positions vacated by them when the strike was commenced, an order was sent to the master workman of each local assembly, informing them that the strike had been declared off and ordering them to notify all their men to make application for work today. The order applies to the Knights of Labor in East St. Louis. Those men struck under peculiar circumstances. They went out both to assist the strikers of the Southwest system and because they had grievances of their own. It was at first thought that the outbreak of the latter fact the strike would continue in East St. Louis, but master workman Sullivan, of the East St. Louis district, said that the general executive board had ordered them back to work and they would go. This morning at 7 o'clock, was the time at which the day force of switchmen, freight handlers, &c., were to go to work. Large numbers applied for positions at headquarters. The names of many were immediately placed on the pay-rolls. A few who were recognized as those who committed deprecations upon the company's property were denied employment. Many who had not been informed of the order in time to make applications this morning will ask for their old positions individually and not in a body. The best of good humor prevails in East St. Louis, and although the companies there have been doing all the business required of them since the militia arrived, the yards and freight depots present an unusually busy aspect this morning and the manifest uneasiness of last month has entirely disappeared. It is expected that the militia will be withdrawn tonight or tomorrow. The local committee of the Knights of Labor which ordered the employees of the Missouri car foundry company to strike because the latter furnished the Missouri Pacific company with repair material, informed the men that they could report for duty in all departments of the works today. This morning those who had been out on strike applied for their old positions and were taken back almost without exception. A Great Strike at Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, May 4.—The freight-handlers on all the roads are out on a demand for \$1.50 for ten hours and twenty cents an hour for overwork. The companies have offered an increase from \$1.25 to \$1.35 for ten hours and fifteen cents an hour for overwork. All the carriage men, 2,500, are out on a demand for eight hours work and ten hours pay. Eight hundred carpenters and planing mill men are out on the same demand as the carriage workmen. The coffin shops will probably join them today. Fifty-two furniture manufacturers whose workmen are out met yesterday and telegraphed to all furniture manufacturers in the country and agreed to answer their employees Wednesday. Meetings were numerous last night. New York and Brooklyn Troubles Ended. NEW YORK, May 4.—The third avenue cars began running at 3:58 a. m. today and are, it is said, to make their regular trips from now on, day and night. The police still guard the cars and the situation remains unchanged. A number of strikers were fined today in court for throwing stones at cars, the worst of them being held in jail to be of good behavior. The Brooklyn sugar refineries are running today with about half a force of men. Most of the men whom they have taken on were those who were engaged in the strike. If men apply individually they are put to work at ten per cent advance. The greater part of the police force has been withdrawn and no further trouble is apprehended. A Mob Assembled at Bay View. MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 4.—A report comes from Bay View that a mob has assembled at that place and is about to assault the brewery works. Fighting has occurred, but no details have been received. The Light Horse squadron are now assembling at their armory to proceed to the scene.

THE STRIKERS STILL HOLD OUT.

TWO HUNDRED NEW MEN GO TO WORK—THEY CANNOT BE 'PERSUADED.' CHICAGO, May 3.—The large freight depots of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad company, at Junction and Kenzie streets, early this morning were the scene of curious crowds; among the number were the striking freight-handlers of the road. From the windows of the main offices appeared the heads of clerks and other department employees, anxiously awaiting the outcome. Fifteen minutes before 7 o'clock a special of three passenger coaches and an engine ran into the yards and fourteen special detectives of the company, in citizens' clothes and decorated with stars, appeared first and following them marched 200 men, brought in by the railroad company from different points on its line. They were at once surrounded by the strikers, who urged them in all manner of ways not to go to work and deprive them of their positions. There was no wavering on the part of the new men, however, who entered the freight house in a body. Only the ordinary number of city police were on duty and there was no call for their services. The strikers appeared dazed at first at the size of the crowd which had arrived to support the company, and owing to this fact possibly, offered no violence. The leaders of the strikers seeing that no impression was being made on the men called off the former and after a few moments parleying the entire crowd marched off in a body to the Burlington yards for consultation and to obtain possibly an enlargement of their forces. Groups of idle men hung about the yards of the Fort Wayne, Burlington and Alton roads. Chicago Rioters. THEY ARE OVERLAWED AND DISPERSED. CHICAGO, May 4.—The rioters arrested yesterday are Bohemians, Poles, Germans and Irishmen. One hundred men employed in the United steel company's works at Bridgeport, as laborers, yesterday demanded ten hours' pay for eight hours work. As it is perfectly impossible for the foundry to work only eight hours, the demand was refused, but the manager offered to raise the pay of the men from \$1.25 to \$1.40 for ten hours. This offer was refused and the men at once walked out of the works. The north side rolling mills shut down yesterday for an indefinite period, and about 1,000 men are out of employment. The superintendent said that in all probability the mills would not start up again until the labor troubles were at an end. The company could not give ten hours' pay for eight hours work, and to shut-down was the only course open. The packing-house men have gained the greater part of their demands. Some of the employers pay nine and others ten hours' wages for eight hours' work. There was no effort to dispute their claims. McCormick's reaper works opened as usual this morning, fully one-half of the workmen returning to the factory, despite the intimidation and bloodshed of yesterday afternoon. A special force of police was on duty to protect the men on their way to work, but their services apparently were not required, as the anarchists and their followers of the day preceding were not to be seen. Threatening indications appeared in many quarters of the city this morning. A crowd of Bohemians, Poles and Germans began to assemble on a prairie in the southwestern portion of the city this morning, where the incendiary harangues of yesterday were uttered which provoked the riot later on, but the police raided and effectually scattered them. These men proceeded southeast, forming a column three or four thousand strong. They directed their march toward a large glue factory, with the intention of closing down the works. A strong force of police arrived and arrested nine of the ring-leaders, and overawed the crowd, which moved off without making an attempt to rescue their fellows. The size of the crowd was such that the chief of police directed a reinforcement of officers on duty in that district. The knowledge that such a large gathering was being kept together and apparently urged by leaders to acts of violence has caused more thorough preparations to be taken to guard against troubles. The commanders of the several State regiments have largely reinforced the guards at the armories, without specific orders, but simply as a precautionary measure. A crowd of strikers attempted an assault on the Milwaukee and St. Paul shops this forenoon, but were driven from the scene by the police. VERY SERIOUS TROUBLE. THE RIOTERS AT MILWAUKEE—TROOPS AT THE SCENE. MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 4.—There is no trouble at Bay View as yet. A mob of several hundred Poles assembled in Kinnickinnick valley and it was feared they went to assail E. J. Allen's new flour mill. The Light Horse squadron is in readiness at the armory. Gov. Rusk is also at the armory to direct matters. 11 40 A. M.—Reports from Bay View are of a more serious nature, and announce that a gathering of idle workmen is to the number of 7,000 or 8,000. Two local militia companies, the Sheridan Guards and the Lincoln Guards, have been sent to Bay View, by train, and the Light Horse squadron, sixty strong, will depart in a very few moments. At Chicago Monday there was a riot. Twenty thousand rioters were dispersed by twenty police and five rioters were fatally wounded.

Wake Forest College.

TOWN ELECTION—REPORTS—READING-ROOM. COR. OF THE NEWS AND OBSERVER. WAKE FOREST, N. C., May 4. The election of town officers here yesterday resulted in the choice of the old ticket with the exception of mayor, W. C. Brewer, Esq., being elected to that position. The report of the college treasurer ended with the last day of April. It is now in the hands of the printer. The bursar's report, which closes with the present month, will present a better showing than for years past. The catalogue for 1885-86 is expected from the printer in a few days. It will show 180 students enrolled, together with some changes in the schools. The literature in the college reading room has been lately increased, much to the pleasure of all who resort thither. It now embraces, besides other publications, the Century, Harper's Monthly, North American, The Forum, The New Princeton, The Overland Monthly, Baptist Review, The Nation, British Quarterly, Nineteenth Century, Contemporary, Blackwood, Chambers Journal, with the illustrated papers and some of the New York dailies; and I must add last, but not of less interest many of the papers of our State. Rev. K. T. Vann will attend the Southern Baptist convention in Montgomery. The Election at Goldsboro. Special Dispatch to NEWS AND OBSERVER. GOLDSBORO, N. C., May 4. The Democrats elected eight out of nine aldermen. A caucus has not yet been held to elect a mayor. The supposition is that the old officers will be re-elected. Everything passed off quietly. The Election at Durham. DURHAM, May 4. The election here yesterday was very close. The vote was the largest ever polled. Capt. Freeland was re-elected mayor. He is a prohibitionist, as are also five out of the seven commissioners. The prohibition people are jubilant. The Municipal Election at Henderson. Monday passed off very quietly. There was no prohibition or politics. The vote was a full one. Mr. John D. Cooper was re-elected mayor. The following were chosen commissioners: W. E. Gary, R. L. Dangerfield, W. H. Walker, W. H. Reavis (colored), and S. P. Cook (colored). The Election at Warsaw. Monday was a quiet one; the vote was as follows: for mayor, J. B. Swinson, 37; W. L. Hill 18; for commissioner, J. Brown 43, J. B. Winders 49, J. F. Woodward 38, H. L. Stevens 30, B. L. Blackmore 34. Rheumatism is cured in every case by the timely use of St. Jacobs Oil, the great and only pain-destroyer. The Cluverius case comes up this week. Rev. D. M. Carpenter, of Clymer, Chautauque county, N. Y., writes March 2, 1886: 'My boy, two years old, took a severe cold which settled in his throat and lungs. Nothing afforded relief, and I thought he must die. Finally I put an Alcock's Porous Plaster around the throat and one on the chest. In less than an hour his breathing became better, and he fell asleep. In twenty-four hours the cold was well.'

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