

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

VOL. XXVI.

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING MAY 18, 1886.

NO. 153.



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 cost, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. **ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.**
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PENNYROYAL PILLS

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FAY'S MANILLA ROOFING!

B-I-B-

NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

A Japanese interpreter in Indianapolis tells a reporter that the Japanese have been writing short-hand for ten years.

Geronimo writes that when his transient thirst for blood is satisfied he will come and get his rations and be forgiven again.

Two Gating guns have arrived at the United States mint in Philadelphia, with all the necessary material and ammunition to make them effective in case of need.

"Time expired, man ditto," wrote a country postmaster to the publisher of the Palmer, Mass., Journal as the reason why the paper should be discontinued to a certain address.

Three tiny, ragged, shoeless and hatless urchins were arrested in Jersey City last Thursday. The oldest was ten years of age. They had found a boy of fourteen with twenty-five cents and had robbed him in true highway-man style.

The jailer of the Bibb county (Ga.) jail has been considerably mystified by finding that some of his prisoners were clearly shaven every morning. The mystery was soon explained. One of the men had a little paragon bottle and the broken edge of this served as a razor.

Mrs. Sutton is the postmistress at Somerset, in the backwoods district of Vermont, a village which contains sixty-seven souls and seventeen voters. The latter are complaining because Mrs. Sutton will insist on going visiting and only opening the postoffice on two days a week.

A worried wife in Chicago committed suicide Friday with a dose of "Rough on Rats" because her brute of a husband insisted that \$4 was too much to pay for making a dress. The act of resentment was clearly justifiable, for \$10 is cheap enough. And a man in Michigan killed his wife because she cut off the legs of his pantaloons two inches too much. So that established the equilibrium.

The luxury of the age is observable nearly everywhere. Paris-made boots and slippers for ladies are lined with cream-colored, pale blue, mauve or pink silks, previously embroidered with forget-me-nots or other fine flowers in shaded silks. Silk hose are shown in every leading fancy-goods house in the city, decorated with hand-embroidery insertions of duchesse, point, real Valenciennes, and other costly laces in stripes or medallions, the price of these ranging from \$8 to \$20 a pair. Several noted jewelers on Broadway and in the vicinity of Union Square hold for sale silk garters, lace-edged and finished with clasps and buckles made of either solid gold or silver, these set in small floral and other devices made of pearls, tiny diamonds, garnets and other real gems.

It looks as if Mr. Gladstone had miscounted noses in parliament, and as if his home rule bill were certain to be rejected on the second reading. Even John Bright has turned his back on the radical measure of conciliation and has promised to dodge when the vote is taken. One thing is pretty certain—Gladstone will lose far less than the country if his bold project is defeated. Hartington and Chamberlain may succeed in the revolt; but what then? What will they do when the government is thrown into their hands? How will they quiet the still rising turbulence? How will they pacify Ireland? And will the grand old man be any less heartily honored when, amid the flood of disorder growing to anarchy, he calmly lays down the premier's staff and says, "Well, I did what I could?"

Eight thousand lumbermen in Chicago have gone back to work at the old scale of prices after being out for twelve days at a loss of \$150,000. A Chicago paper narrates the following: In John Ery's lumber yard the foreman, a Bohemian, went to Mr. Spry recently and said that he wanted to go to work, but was afraid to on account of threats made by the strikers. He said he was entirely out of money, and did not know what he was going to do. Mr. Spry drew a \$10 bill out of his pocket, and said: "Here I'll lend you this." "Well, if that's the way you feel toward me I'll go to work anyway," replied the foreman, with tears in his eyes. He pulled off his coat at once and went to work, and fifty of the men followed him into the yard and went to work also.

The Philadelphia Record says one of the obstacles to raising poultry on a large scale has been the lack of proper attention. On most farms the poultry have been managed in connection with something else, and are not given that importance which is essential to success. While all admit that poultry will pay a larger profit in proportion to capital invested than stock of other kinds, and though poultry and eggs contribute millions to our national wealth annually, yet it is not an exclusive business on the farms. There are breeders who make a specialty of horses, while others prefer cattle, sheep or swine, but with the exception of a few breeders of pure-bred fowls, no extended operations in poultry are general. It cannot be said that those who have endeavored to make a business of poultry were all negligent, for many of them were experienced. One great obstacle has been cholera, which devastates the flocks so quickly as to scatter the capital to the winds in a very day. Rupture is another enemy, and has done its duty nobly in throwing obstacles in the way. If, however, a majority of the difficulties can be traced to some cause, the battle will be half won as it can be removed, and no better method of arriving at the difficulties can be given than to look over the mistakes sometimes made.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE SENATE, AFTER A LENGTHY MAGGLE, TAKEN UP THE PENSION BILL.

A Number of Amendments to It are Quickly Rejected.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—SENATE.—After routine business in the Senate today, Mr. Frye called up the House shipping bill, entitled "A bill to abolish certain fees for official services to American vessels and to amend the laws relating to shipping commissioners, seamen and owners of vessels." (This is the bill passed by the House of Representatives February 4th, abolishing fees for measuring tonnage, for issuing licenses, registry certificates and a great variety of other fees.) The bill having been read Mr. Frye moved to add to it a new section the provisions of a bill recently reported by him from the committee on commerce authorizing the President to issue a proclamation whenever he may deem proper, denying to vessels of foreign countries such privileges as are denied to such foreign countries to a vessel of the United States. (This is the provision authorizing retaliation for the recent action of the Dominion of Canada in excluding United States vessels from certain privileges in Canadian ports, but the provision of Mr. Frye's bill is not confined to Canada, but made general, so as to apply to all foreign countries.) After some inquiry by Mr. McPherson and Mr. Vest and a word of reply by Mr. Frye, the amendment was agreed to without debate. The bill as amended by the Senate was passed and on motion of Mr. Frye a committee of conference was ordered on the disagreeing votes of the two houses upon the bill.

The chair appointed as a conference committee on the shipping bill passed this morning Messrs. Miller, Dolph and Vest. Mr. Frye had announced that he was obliged to be absent from the Senate for an indefinite time. The object of this unusual proceeding is to hasten action by the House; otherwise the amended bill would have to be referred to the House committee on shipping and take its chances on the calendar with many measures ahead to antagonize it.

At 2 o'clock the pension bill was laid before the Senate. The pending amendment was that heretofore offered by Mr. Van Wyck, providing that no soldier under this act shall receive less than \$8 per month. Mr. Blair moved to amend this amendment by substituting \$4 for \$8.

Mr. Logan moved an amendment providing that "all pensions heretofore granted under previous acts to any soldier shall, where less than \$8 a month shall be allowed, be increased to \$8 a month and no less amount shall be allowed to any pensioner, being a soldier, under this or any previous act."

The first question being taken on Mr. Blair's amendment to Mr. Van Wyck's amendment, it was rejected; 18 to 25. The question recurred on Mr. Logan's amendment to the amendment of Mr. Van Wyck, and it also was rejected; 22 to 27. Mr. Blair moved as a substitute for the pending amendment a proviso that no pension hereafter to be paid under any law, to any soldier, shall be rated at less than \$4 a month. Mr. Butler submitted an amendment, to be proposed by him at the proper time, providing for a pension of \$5 a month to each surviving soldier of the Mexican war. Without further action the Senate at 4:40 went into executive session. At 5:55 the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

Under the call of States a number of bills were introduced and referred. The House went into committee of the whole (Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, in the chair) on the urgent deficiency bill.

The bill was considered briefly and having been reported to the House it was passed. The call of committees for motions to suspend the rules resting with the committee on the Pacific railways, Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, in behalf of that committee withdrew a motion made by him to suspend the rules and put on its passage a bill requiring the Northern Pacific to pay the cost of conveying and surveying its land grant and in lieu thereof moved to suspend the rules and adopt resolutions setting apart the 5th and 8th of June for the consideration of business reported by that committee. Mr. Richardson explained that the more important measures that would be called up were a joint resolution providing for the investigation of the accounts of the Pacific railroads and a bill providing for the funding of the debt of those roads. Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, said that the action of the committee in reporting the funding bill had been grossly misrepresented in some quarters for some purposes, and while he knew that this was not a time to discuss the question on its merits, yet he took the opportunity to put on record the substance of that important measure. At the present time the Pacific companies owed the government \$102,800,000, but the debt would not be due until 1898. The debt was growing at the rate of \$1,600,000 a year and in 1898 would amount to \$128,500,000. Before the government could be paid the companies must pay an outstanding debt, which was a prior lien, which added to the government debt would amount to \$190,000,000. The property from the best information the committee could get, could be built today for one half the money. It would be twelve years before the government would receive anything under the existing law. Under this plan, instead of waiting twelve years before receiving a dollar, the government would begin at once receiving \$3,500,000, and before 1898 would have received

about \$1,000,000. The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was agreed to without division.

On motion of Mr. O'Donnell, of Michigan, from the committee on education, the rules were suspended and the House passed, yeas 208, nays 8, the Senate bill to provide for the study of the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics and of their effects upon the human system, in connection with the several divisions of the subject of physiology and hygiene by the pupils in the public schools of the Territories and of the District of Columbia and in the military and naval academies and Indian and colored schools in the Territories of the United States.

Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, from the committee on labor, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution setting apart June 3d (and subsequent days) as a day of mourning in honor of the late Mr. D. C. ... presented by that committee. Mr. O'Neill stated that the new bills which would be called up were those prohibiting the employment of alien and convict labor on public works, to protect servants and mechanics in their wages and other like measures. The educational bill would not be called up under this order. This statement of Mr. O'Neill had the effect of arousing the antagonism of some of the friends of that measure and this antagonism was hardly appeared when Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, speaking as a friend of the bill, said that as a matter of fair play to the committee on labor the day should be given to the consideration of its bills. He would trust to the generosity of that committee to give the House an opportunity in due time to consider the education bill. Mr. O'Neill thought that it was unfair and ungenerous in men who pretended to be friends of the educational bill which had been referred to a committee to which it did not belong, to put their legs around the neck of that committee and throttle everything else.

Unless the educational bills were called up, Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, was opposed to making labor an accessory to carry the educational bill through. Mr. Dunn, of Arkansas, energetically affirmed that the educational bill had not had fair play. He had never before seen a great measure throttled by such unwarrantable means as had been resorted to in order to stifle that bill.

Mr. O'Neill—"The gentleman does not apply that to our committee."

Mr. Dunn—"I apply it to those who have governed this House."

"And," broke in Mr. Morrison, tapping himself upon his shoulder, "whatever responsibility attaches to me I take."

Mr. Cowles, of North Carolina, expressed his sorrow that notwithstanding the declarations of national and State Democratic conventions, he should find himself among so few who were willing openly to champion the cause of public education.

Mr. Morrison suggested that the gentleman forget what party he was in. The education plank had been in the republican platform, not in the Democratic.

Mr. Dunn opposed the resolution, on account of what he considered an unfair discrimination against the education bill. The opponents of that measure were afraid to let the House vote upon it. The most remarkable and extraordinary fortifications had been erected against it. He had found among his file of reports a report on the bill extending the bonded whisky period. That was the same old bill that had been kicked ignominiously out of the House during two or three Congresses. Some gentlemen seemed willing to vote millions for whisky but not one dollar for education. (Laughter.) That was not his platform. A motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was agreed to; yeas 196, nays 18, and the House at 4:25 adjourned.

More Terrible Tales of the Western Storms.

CHICAGO, May 17.—A special dispatch from Celina, Ohio, says that the reports of Saturday night regarding a cyclone were not much exaggerated. The track of the storm was three miles north. Scores of houses were destroyed and several people killed. F. Bolander's wife was instantly killed, and he and their son were fatally injured. Two farmers, named Toughts and Roberts, were killed. G. H. Hellworth received bruises that will make him a cripple for life.

Norman Porter's Wound Not Fatal.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 17.—The physician who attended Norman Porter says Porter left here on the morning after he was cut and that his wound was not serious enough to prevent his attending to his duties as sleeping-car conductor. He was not in Montgomery at all when Mr. Davis spoke, being in Atlanta before the procession started from the hotel.

Another Victim of the Anarchists.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Officer Thomas Redden died at the county hospital this morning, making the sixth death among the police wounded in the Haymarket riot. Blood-poisoning was the immediate cause of death. Redden had his left leg fractured by the dynamite bomb, received a bullet wound in his left cheek and a wound in his right. He leaves a wife and two children.

The Spanish Son and Heir.

MADRID, May 17.—Queen Christina today gave birth to a son. In response to a summons there had assembled at the palace to await the announcement of the cabinet ministers, the foreign diplomatic representatives, the principal civil and military magnates, a deputation of members of the court, and other distinguished persons.

GAIN ON STRIKE.

HE LUMBERMEN AT CHICAGO RESOLVE TO GO OUT.

No Chance for the Action Given—The Police Preserve Good Order.

The following circular was issued: "To lumber workers: All employees of lumber-yards are called upon to stand out for eight hours. The strike will be renewed in all the yards Monday morning, May 17. The strike will be supported by the employees of the stock-yards, carpenters and joiners."

When the yards closed Saturday afternoon it was thought the strike was at an end. Nearly half the men were at work again and it was thought that nearly all would go back today. A riotous spirit prevailed in the southwest lumber region this morning. At 7 o'clock Twenty-second and intersecting streets were lined with a great crowd of men and boys. The decided stand taken at the meeting of the strikers Saturday and yesterday and the promulgation of their determination to stay out and compel the bosses to capitulate, had forewarned the police and they were on hand in force early in the morning, prepared to preserve order and quell any demonstrations of violence that might occur. Lieut. Sheppard, with an extra squad of officers, patrolled the streets and prevented large gatherings, dispersing the men, and compelling them to keep moving. Several firms started up with small gangs of men and no trouble of any nature occurred during the first working hours of the day. Those who are out to stay did not attempt any interference with the men who wished to go to work. A tour of the yards revealed the fact that not to exceed one-third of the men who were at work Saturday appeared at the yards this morning, having been intimidated by fear that the yards would be raided from the stock yards and other industries.

The M. E. Church Conference.

RICHMOND, Va., May 17.—In the M. E. conference today it was decided that a certificate of church membership shall be handed to some other organized body within one year; again that preachers shall execute all rules fully, as required by the discipline. The committee having considered matters pertaining to the Quarterly Review, recommend that it be continued and that the place of publication be changed from Mason, Ga., to Nashville, Tenn. Dr. Hinton, its editor, for the last four years, declined to continue in charge of its publication any longer, but urged its maintenance by the book agent. A resolution was adopted giving the board of missions power to accept bequests, invest the same and apply the interest to paying the current expenses of the board. In accordance with a report of the committee on church extension, the conference created a woman's parsonage department. A special committee was appointed to take charge of the Centenary Sunday school, fund amounting to about \$10,000, which sum is to be used for Sunday schools most in need. The conference refused to abridge the appointment of presiding elders from twenty to fourteen churches. The committee's report to have the board of missions composed of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and nineteen managers with the bishops as ex-officio members, was adopted. There was a prolonged discussion of a memorial to transfer that part of Florida west of the Chattahoochee river from the Alabama to the Florida conference. The conference decided against the change.

The committee on revision presented a lengthy report, in which among other things, they recommend no concurrence in memorials from several conferences asking that the name of the church be changed from the "Methodist Episcopal church, South," to the "Methodist Episcopal church"; also in a memorial that any church member signing a petition for the sale of intoxicating liquor may be dealt with as in cases of improper and imprudent conduct. In this last matter the committee say that the law should remain as it now stands. The committee on boundaries recommended non-concurrence in the memorial asking a change in boundaries between the North Alabama and Alabama conferences, but recommended that the request for a change in the Florida conference be granted. The report of the committee was rejected. The report of the committee on revival recommended no change in the reading of the rubric in relation to baptism. The minority report recommended the substitution of "may at his discretion" in place of "shall at his discretion." The discussion took a very broad scope and was continued at length. The report was adopted. Rev. Dr. Jno. Miller, fraternal messenger from the Northern M. E. church, took leave of the general conference, and spoke feelingly of the kindly reception accorded him in Richmond, and of his profound appreciation of the temper and feeling of this general conference. Bishop M. C. Tyeire responded in cordial terms.

Returning to Work.

CHICAGO, May 17.—The tailors and tailoresses employed by the wholesale clothing houses, and in fact persons engaged in making ready-made clothing numbering fully 20,000, returned to work today on a basis of nine hours with ten hours' pay.

Socialists Arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 17.—Five socialists, while engaged in haranguing a crowd, were arrested and charged with a misdemeanor. The most prominent among them is J. P. Rudizky, a Pole, who in his speech advocated going

to Nob Hill and asking the residences of Messrs. Stanford, Crocker and Flood, and distributing what money and valuables they found among themselves. On Rudizky's person was found two pamphlets, written by John Most, of Chicago, entitled "The Beast of Property" and "Total Annihilation Proposed as the only Infallible Remedy." The prisoners resisted arrest and the officers had to use their clubs. One prisoner, A. J. Warren, was rescued from the policemen by the mob, but was recaptured. The prisoners were much excited over their arrest, but disclaim the idea that they were inciting a riot.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Georgia members of Congress anticipate probably able to secure a bitter and animated canvass the State of Georgia has ever known as likely to grow out of the contest over the nomination for Governor between Gen. Gordon and Major Bacon. Both are brilliant speakers, men of dash and exalted courage, and each has entered upon the struggle with the resolve to win. The State is already dividing into two hostile camps, and the feeling between the adherents of the two candidates is so intense that even at this early stage there have been excited expressions and actions upon several occasions. Gen. Gordon will rally around him all the old Confederates, and with his magnetic presence and speech, as he traverses the State from end to end, will make many new friends. He has to encounter, however, the criticism, which has been widespread from the time of his resignation of his seat in the Senate until now, on account of the time and manner of that act. Major Bacon, who has been a prominent candidate for Governor at the last two or nominating conventions, and made to give way for reasons of policy, claims that he is now entitled to the nomination, and he has at his back the large majority of the young men of the State, who declare it is time for the young men to have a show. These young men, it is said, are not so much interested in army records, however celebrated, as in the belief that they have a right to come to the front and share in political honors. Gen. Gordon has with him some of the shrewdest political managers in the State. It is doubtful what the result will be. The general impression is that if Gen. Gordon should secure the nomination for Governor, his purpose is to make that a stepping-stone for getting back to the United States Senate.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—As reported from the sub-committee this morning to the full committee on appropriations of the House, the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill makes a total appropriation for the next fiscal year of \$20,710,877. The appropriation for the current year was \$21,371,605, and the estimates for next year aggregated \$21,406,685.

Personal.

Miss Emma Williamson, who had for a fortnight been visiting Miss Minnie Upchurch, has returned to her home at Graham, Miss Upchurch accompanying her as her guest.

Col. Hoy will address the members of the young men's prohibition club and the public generally, on prohibition, at Metropolitan hall this evening at 8:30 o'clock. He is a very good speaker and it is said never fails to amuse an audience. A special invitation is extended to the ladies to be present.

Mr. R. Y. McAden, of Charlotte, was here yesterday.

Hon. D. G. Fowle and Miss Helen Fowle, his daughter, left yesterday morning for an extended trip North. They go to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, &c., and will also take a tour into Canada and see Niagara.

Rev. J. Wiley Bledson, pastor of the Market street Methodist church, Petersburg, Va., will deliver the address before the young ladies of Murfreesboro female college at the close of the college session, June 17th.

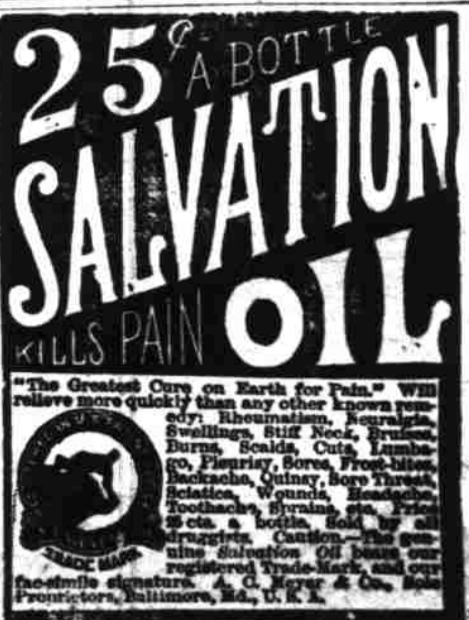
The following gentlemen are in attendance upon the supreme court this week: Hon. Thomas Rufin, Hillsboro; Hon. John Manning Pittsboro; Maj. John W. Graham, Hillsboro; Paul B. Means, Esq., Concord.

Dr. Hunter McGuire, of Richmond, Va., expects to attend the session of the North Carolina medical convention at New Bern this week. He is a very eminent physician, and during the war was Stonewall Jackson's surgeon.

Rev. Dr. W. A. Nelson, of the Second Baptist church, has returned from Wilmington, where he assisted Rev. Dr. Fritchard for three weeks in conducting a revival. Over fifty conversions were made.

File tumors, rupture and distulce radically cured by improved methods. Book, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The latest curiosity which has reached the Boston Herald is a revision of the Lord's prayer, which the person who sends it considers "an improvement on the old one." That is modesty.



25¢ A BOTTLE SALVATION OIL KILLS PAIN

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists. Price, 25 cents.

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RACKET STORE.

The Great Bargain House of Raleigh.

We kicked up a racket last week and are going to kick up a bigger one this week, as we are going to open new goods and some great bargains. So look out! Big job in Violin, Banjo and Guitar Strings, at 4c a set; fresh from the manufacturers and a good article. Pins and needles 2c a paper. Twenty-four sheets Note Paper for 5c, Best Calico in the market, 46c a yard. Best 4-4 Sheeting for 6c a yard. Straw Hats for men and boys from 5c up. Good Ticking 12c a yard.

Now if you want to save your money call and see me. New and advanced ideas are crowding out the old ones; pluck instead of luck; cash instead of credit; brains instead of cheek; and science and ability are beating back and crushing into oblivion moonshine merchants with their tough and tremendous long-time prices.

Our Millinery Department will be filled this with new hats and flowers and such goods as are needed as the season advances. These goods are bought in New York from first-class houses and the most fashionable in the city and not from auction houses, as I understand is reported by many persons in this city. They are bought for cash and at cost, so I can sell them cheaper than those houses who buy from drummers and on credit. The drummers are going all through the country at an expense of from \$8 to \$10 a day, besides paying heavy license fees. Who pays all these expenses? Why you people who buy goods from houses who buy from drummers and on credit. The consumer has all these expenses to pay.

Come and buy your Millinery from us and save all these expenses. Respectfully submitted to the cash trade only.

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THE COUNTRY IS FLOODED WITH **XDULTERATED LARD.** Examine carefully what 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.

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Curers of the Celebrated Star Brand Mild-cured Hams and Bacon.