

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

VOL. XXVII.

RALEIGH, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1886.

NO. 18

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

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RACKET STORE.

Bargain House of Raleigh.

From some great disasters in the mercantile line in New York we shall offer you some big bargains this week. To these unapproachable figures the attention of the ladies and gentlemen is politely invited. These are standing, rock-bottom facts which are well calculated to sober and stagger the thoughtless masses who have been struggling along in the coils of credit, helpless, hopeless and worthless. From the mills, whose hungry employees must be paid; from factories, whose regular prices have been cut down to one-half, we place before thousands of readers our patent sterling solid "leaders" for net spot cash.

Mosquito netting at 6 cents a yard. Hamilton Calico, the best in the market, 44 cents a yard.

We will open this week some great "slaughters" in Hamburg Oriental Laces, Pillow-case Lace, Trimmings, etc.

Our Shoe Department will be filled with some great bargains. Our Straw Hats will be replenished.

Our Millinery Department will be filled this week with flowers and ribbons to suit the season, from the most fashionable house in New York. Ladies wishing millinery are specially invited to look at our stock before purchase, as we will save them money on these goods.

VOLNEY PURSELL & CO., No. 10 East Martin Street.

Board of Aldermen.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WATER WORKS.

The board met Friday evening. The finance committee made its report for May.

The special committee on water works submitted a detailed report, covering the entire matter, as follows:

In pursuance of instructions given at your last meeting, your committee on water-works appointed a sub-committee, consisting of the mayor and aldermen Leach and Moring, to visit and inspect the water supply system of various towns and cities and to gather such information as they might be able to obtain which would assist your committee in reaching a conclusion upon what is the best system to be adopted for our city. The sub-committee, by visits to various cities in the Northern and Eastern States and by correspondence with various Southern cities, obtained much and valuable information which will be useful to your board in providing a water supply for the city of Raleigh. As a part hereof, we hereby submit their report, which has been accepted and adopted by us. We concur in their recommendations and have prepared and respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That the establishment of a system of water-works for the city of Raleigh is a necessity which cannot longer be disregarded.

Resolved, 2. That the committee on water-works be and they are hereby empowered to employ a competent engineer to make the necessary surveys and measurements to ascertain the various elevations, sources of water supply and available water-powers in the vicinity of Raleigh and to furnish plans and specifications and estimates for the erection of a water-works system.

Resolved, 3. That when the necessary information shall have been obtained the committee are hereby authorized to write proposals for the building of the water-works according to the specifications furnished and under the supervision of an engineer appointed by the city—the works to be owned and operated by the builders under an exclusive franchise from the city for the term of ten years, the city to rent a stipulated number of hydrants for fire and city purposes, and a stipulated annual rental and to be permitted to purchase the works at the end of the franchise period at a stipulated price and the builders to agree to a schedule of maximum rates to be charged for private consumption.

Resolved, 4. That the committee be and are hereby authorized to invite proposals for the sale of water-powers, sources of water supply and building sites to the city or its assigns.

The sub-committee's report follows. It is in detail, as has been stated, and extracts are made. The committee inspected water works at Norfolk, Va.; Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Wakefield, Brookline, Revere, Watertown, Stonehaven and Brighton, Mass.; Brooklyn and New York, N. Y.; East Orange and Bloomfield, N. J. It gathered information from many Southern cities. In closing the committee says: "After collecting all the information within reach your committee remain of the opinion heretofore expressed to the board, that if sufficient elevation can be obtained for a reservoir to furnish adequate fire pressure, the gravity or reservoir system is the best and most economical and best suited to the needs of our city. Though costing more at the beginning, its operation is more economical than other systems and in the end it would be cheaper. Whether or not such sufficient elevation can be had in the vicinity of Raleigh your committee is not fully advised and can express no definite opinion without the aid of careful measurements. In the absence of sufficient elevation for a reservoir, your committee are inclined to an artificial metal reservoir which could, at a comparatively reasonable cost, be built to a sufficient height to furnish fire pressure. Connections should be made so that the pressure could be had directly from the pumps through the mains in case of any extraordinary demands for fire purposes. Your committee would ask that they be allowed to invite sealed proposals for the sale of the various water-powers and elevations that may be thought available, and further to employ, when they deem it necessary, a competent engineer to make the measurements, and ascertain elevations and supplies of water and to furnish plans and specifications necessary. Your committee think that it is practicable at the present time to have a water supply adequate to the needs of our present and future population, at a reasonable cost and without any material increase in the rate of taxation. The requisite material and machinery being cheap and contractors in the Northern cities finding business dull and money idle and attainable at easy rates, no more auspicious time could be found than the present for entering into a contract for a water-supply which we must in a short time provide for our city. Your committee would recommend that in contracting for a water-supply an exclusive franchise should be granted to some private corporation or individuals, to erect and own the works and rent to the city a stipulated number of hydrants at an agreed price, with the option of purchase by the city at the end of a stipulated period, the contractors to furnish a schedule of maximum rates to be charged for private consumption.

The Knights of Labor assembly adjourns sine die. Before doing so, however, it sends greeting to the trades-unions and proposes a plan for co-operative action in the treatment of labor questions.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATOR INGALLS MAKES AN ATTACK UPON A DEPARTMENT.

He Reflects Upon the Land Office—A Specimen of Senatorial Courtesy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Ingalls' resolution, offered yesterday, was laid before the Senate, calling on the secretary of the interior for information as to the authority for the issuance of a recent order of commissioner of the General Land Office suspending the receipt of applications for public lands under pre-emption timber culture and desert land acts. The resolution having been read Mr. Walthall said that very soon after the issue of the order complained of the secretary of the interior came to doubt seriously the legal authority for the order, without reference to matters of precedent, and that he had determined to revoke it. Yesterday, Mr. Walthall continued, some hour or more before the Senate met and two or three hours before the offering of Mr. Ingalls' resolution he (Walthall) saw and read the original draft of an order revoking it and had a conversation with the secretary of the interior on the subject. Mr. Walthall sent to the desk and had the clerk read a copy of the order of revocation.

Mr. Ingalls said he was glad the first order had been revoked, but regretted the statement of the grounds on which the revocation had been made. The constitution of the United States required the President of the United States to take care that the laws were faithfully executed. The President was responsible for the acts of his executive officers. Mr. Ingalls did not assume that President Cleveland, the 24 day of June, or any day since, had been in a condition either to approve or disapprove the acts of his subordinates, and while Mr. Ingalls exonerated the secretary of the interior from any active intervention in this matter, the radical difficulty lay in the fact that the executive had placed vast national interests in the hands of subordinate officers who assumed not to see that the laws were faithfully executed, but that valid and existing laws of the United States were suspended over a vast area of the public domain and that many thousands of citizens were denied their rights under the laws. The advent of the present commissioner of the general land office to his position had been signified by an immediate suspension of 126,000 entries of public lands. He had sent out spies to get evidence to support the suspicions of the commissioner of the general land office. That policy had been pursued up to this time. So great had been the hardship, injustice and oppression of the commissioner's course that the secretary of the interior had been called upon to revoke prior orders of the commissioner. Mr. Ingalls was proceeding to read a letter addressed by the commissioner of the general land office to the secretary of the interior, dated May 6th, 1886, when Mr. Cockrell asked what document Mr. Ingalls was going to read from.

Mr. Ingalls repeated the date of the letter and the statement that it was from the commissioner.

Mr. Cockrell inquired whether the Senator was going to read from an official document of the House or the Senate.

Mr. Ingalls replied that if the Senator denied the authenticity or suspected that he (Ingalls) would tamper with the text of the letter he (Cockrell) could send to the document room and get the report. Mr. Ingalls stated the number of the document.

Mr. Cockrell: "Why could not the Senator answer a polite question at once?"

Mr. Ingalls: "The Senator from Missouri is incapable of asking a polite question of anybody. That is the reason."

Mr. Cockrell: "And the Senator from Kansas is incapable of answering a gentleman."

Mr. Ingalls: "I shall never have an opportunity of answering a gentleman whenever the Senator from Missouri interrupts me."

The chair urged the Senators to keep order.

Mr. Edmunds (sotto voce): "That is unparliamentary."

Mr. Ingalls (also sotto voce): "You say it is."

Mr. Ingalls said further that he was glad the order had been revoked. Its issuance was an offense that if committed by the secretary of the interior and sanctioned by the President would justify their impeachment and removal from office.

Mr. Beck said the secretary of the interior desired the adoption of the resolution offered by the Senator from Kansas, so that the Senate could be informed of the causes that had led to the issue of the order. The precedents for the issue of an order would then be seen.

Mr. Teller asserted positively that no precedent for the order could be found in the records of the department. He defended Mr. Lamar, however, and said he could easily understand how he came to sign the order of July 2. He said it was practically impossible for the head of a department to read all documents presented during the day for his signature. He was compelled to rely upon his subordinates; on the commissioner of patents as to matters of patents, the commissioner of the land office as to land matters, &c. Mr. Teller had no criticism for the secretary. He thought that officer had done well in so promptly revoking an objectionable order. Messrs. Call, Waltham, Beck and George defended the commissioner of the land office from Mr. Ingalls' further attacks.

Mr. Ingalls' resolution was agreed to. The Senate considered private pen-

sion bills and passed about 220 such bills before it adjourned.

Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Tennessee river at Chattanooga, Tenn. House calendar.

Mr. Atkinson, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on patents, reported a bill amending section 4,887, revised statutes, House calendar. (The change proposed will give to inventors a patent for seventeen years if the application for the patent is filed in this country before a patent is granted in a foreign country. The present law provides that if an invention is first patented in a foreign country the American patent subsequently issued for the same invention shall expire with the foreign patent.)

An informal conversational discussion then arose as to the procedure of business today, Mr. Holman expressing a desire to call up appropriation bills, but being willing to test the sense of the House upon the question; Messrs. Throckmorton and Crisp advocating claims of the committee on the Pacific railroads to the floor and Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, contending that the day should be assigned to the consideration of bills relating to labor questions.

The House having refused, 61 to 99, to go into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill, the contest for precedence narrowed down to the committee on Pacific railroads and the committee on labor, the former coming out victorious.

Mr. Crisp thereupon called up the Pacific railroad extension bill and by a vote of 123 to 41 the House determined to consider it.

It was agreed that the previous question should be considered as ordered at 4 o'clock, unless the debate should exhaust itself at an earlier hour. The debate consumed the entire session of the day. On motion of Mr. Holman an amendment was adopted increasing from 40 to 50 per cent the amount of the net earnings required to be paid into the sinking fund in case of the company's refusal to accept the provisions of this act. The previous question was ordered on the engrossing and third reading of the bill, but the opponents of the measure showing a disposition to filibuster until 5 o'clock and thus prevent a vote upon the bill, Mr. Crisp yielded to the inevitable and stated that he would endeavor to secure a vote Tuesday next. The House at 4:35 adjourned.

Another great tie-up of streets was more trouble.

New York, June 5.—At a meeting of the executive board of the Empire protective association it was decided to order a tie-up of all the surface railroads in this city, Brooklyn and Jersey City. The order was issued and all the lines except the Third Avenue stopped running at an early hour this morning.

For the third time in the first half of the year 1886, all of the surface roads in the city have been tied up. This time the tie-up includes not only Brooklyn, but all the Jersey City roads as well. It was remarked yesterday by one of the executive board of the Empire association that the proceedings of the board had been made too public. He promised the reporters that hereafter they would not be able to publish them ahead of the action of the board. He said the next district meeting would be held in some place where it would not be found out by the reporters.

At the last meeting of the district assembly it was decided when a new board was appointed to give them two weeks to effect a peaceable settlement. Failing in that, the last resource was a general tie-up. This has been indicated before. The members of the car associations have felt the weekly assessment burdensome and have become exasperated by the delays and inaction of the previous executive boards. They demanded a general tie-up as a remedy for the ending of the Third Avenue strike and refused to listen to the conservative members of the board. With difficulty the members have been induced to postpone the tie-up until now.

The action of the board is said to be approved by the men. They say they have done this to force the Third Avenue road through the intervention of other companies to come to terms and declare that the fight will be forced all along the line. A feature of the tie-up is that no proclamation or explanation accompanied the order to tie-up. The blow struck was a sudden and crushing one. The policemen along the streets this morning hailed it as a short settling of the long strike which had worn on their strength for nearly two months. Although the order to tie-up was not sent out to the roads until after 3 o'clock this morning, by 4:30 a. m. it was known universally throughout the city. The police department was posted on the fact early and by 6 a. m. every depot was guarded by details of police. The police received information of the tie-up half an hour after the order was issued. Superintendent Murray hurried to police headquarters and within an hour the reserves of the entire force, 1,400 men, were concentrated at stations along the lines of the most important roads and at points whence they could most easily be dispatched to threatened quarters in the event of trouble.

It was stated at noon today that sixty extra cars were being run by the Third Avenue railroad company. The Bleeker street and 23d street cross-town lines are running twenty-eight cars on their roads. The Central cross-town line announced its intention of starting some cars over its road this afternoon. Everything was reported quiet at noon by the police. The Seventeenth and Eighteenth street cross-town line cars are running regularly. The first car on the Fourth Avenue line reached the postoffice at 2:45 p. m. and started at once on the return trip. The Brooklyn lines are in the same predicament as the New York lines.

LLEWXAM.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE COUNTRY'S CAPITAL.

A Sunday Scroll of Sentimental Sketches—Madmagundi Sauerkraut.

Special Cor. News and Observer. WASHINGTON, June 5.

Well, the agony is over. As the wires have told you, the President is a married man and everybody is glad of it. Grover is in clover, and comparative solitude, out at Deer Park, and no one begrudges him his happiness and the well-earned vacation, except "society."

"Society" has the pouts, poor thing. "Society" had determined to make the first marriage of a President in the White House (President Tyler was married in New York) the grandest affair in history, and the Madames Busybody of "fashionable society" have got the dumps because they were not allowed to have their way about it. But I reckon the country will manage to survive this "society" kick—at least, at this writing the government at Washington still lives, and we common folks, of the earth, earthy, hope that "society" will be kind enough to permit it to continue to exist. It was a quiet wedding—a typical wedding of Democratic Jacksonian simplicity. The President of the American republic was married to a representative American girl, and the ceremony was not "English, you know."

"Society" is sorry that it wasn't, but other people are not. May you, Mr. President, and your lovely bride, live to celebrate your golden wedding by the light of an undiminished honeymoon.

THEY ARE TO TAKE A TOUR.

It is stated, how truthfully I know not, that President and Mrs. Cleveland will embark for Europe soon after the adjournment of Congress, and that they will spend several months on the continent. The report meets with general credence here and I should not be surprised to hear it confirmed at the White House soon. During Mr. Cleveland's absence that sterling Democrat and incorruptible statesman, Thomas F. Bayard, would be acting President, and there is not a man in America who would fill more ably or acceptably the executive chair. Inasmuch as you will leave so worthy a successor behind you, Mr. President, the public will grant you the necessary leave of absence.

TAKING CIVIL SERVICE CONTINUOUSLY.

There will be music (obey music) in the air that pervades the hall of the House of Representatives for some days to come. The consideration of the legislative, judicial, &c., appropriation bills will probably consume the greater portion of the coming week, and when that section which, in effect, makes the appropriation for the support of the civil service commission dependent upon the abrogation of the limitation clause as to age of applicants, and the submission of the entire list of those who have passed the examinations when a head of department calls for a clerk, is reached there will be a hot fight. There is a diversity of opinion as to what the result will be.

CONGRESSIONAL CAPERS.

General Cox was the most prominent figure in the House yesterday. As chairman of the civil service reform committee he called up the Warden case. Warden is an employee of the House and was charged with improperly using money to influence legislation. The report of Gen. Cox's committee recommended his dismissal. Mr. Ward, of Indiana, offered a substitute censuring Warden but declaring that the evidence did not justify his discharge. Nearly the whole day was consumed in debate on the subject. Gen. Cox handled himself and his subject well, but the House was against him and the substitute was adopted by the vote of 140 to 67. Messrs. Reid, Bennett and Henderson voted for the substitute and Messrs. Cox, Cowles and Skinner against. The other North Carolina members were not present. Gen. Cox made an able speech of fifty minutes duration.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE TARIFF TANGLE.

It is now very apparent that it is the intention of the Democrats to go before the country this fall with the tariff bill pending in the House. Mr. Morrison expects to call up the bill next week. There will be a fight then for precedence and over a consideration of the measure which will probably result in a victory for the tariff bill. Debate will then begin in the committee of the whole House, but before the discussion is concluded it will be set aside for the naval and other pending appropriation bills. The adjournment until December will be taken with the bill still in the House, pending a vote.

MILLER'S MEASURE MUST MISCARRY.

The substitute for the Blair bill prepared by the Texas member of the House committee on education may be reported during the coming week. The purpose of Mr. Miller's substitute is to defeat the whole scheme, but it will probably fail in its object. Through the timely intervention of Hon. J. W. Reid the Blair bill is on the House calendar and he and the other friends of the bill hope and expect to yet see it pass that bill and become a law.

REPRESENTATIVE REID

has had his time and eloquence drawn out pretty heavily of late by the colleges throughout the State. Last week it was Greensboro female college and this week he delivered the address at the commencement exercises of Prof. Hubbard's Oxford female seminary. Well, the young ladies seem to like it, and I verily believe our junior Congressman likes it, too. If he delivers many more "addresses" before young lady graduates he may get to paying "addresses" of another kind ere long, and no one would be surprised to see so good-looking and popular a gentleman following Mr. Cleveland's lead to the altar.

CONGRESSMAN COWLES

has been distinguishing himself of late.

He is an earnest advocate of the educational measure and is working "tooth and toe nail" to get through the class of internal revenue bills which he has in charge. Mr. Henderson and Mr. Reid, in whose custody are the other revenue bills, are also bending every energy to bring about beneficial legislation on the subject. These gentlemen, all new members, deserve great credit for the zeal and energy displayed by them in the premises, and their constituents doubtless appreciate their untiring efforts in their behalf. The people of North Carolina may rest assured that whatever legislation, looking to a modification of the present internal revenue laws and a reduction of that class of taxation, is within the range of possibility, will be effected by our delegation before the end of the present Congress.

BILLS THAT ARE BURNED.

It is a great truth to be remembered that of the thousands of bills introduced at every session of Congress fully nine-tenths never become laws, and from five-eighths to seven-eighths of them never leave the committee rooms, or, if they do, never get to a vote in the House. The man who thinks it is an easy matter to get an ordinary bill through Congress is sadly in need of education on the ways and means of legislative engineering, and if he will take the trouble to enumerate the bills that have been introduced and those which have been passed or are likely to pass during the present Congress, he will find that his mortuary report will show that the death rate is largely in excess of that of any previous Congress. Many a budding statesman has introduced the "little bill" that was to make him famous, only to find at the end of the session that it was still in a committee room and likely to remain there, for he was not returned to resurrect it.

THAT JOURNALISTIC JAUNT.

The suggestion of the secretary that the North Carolina Press convention accept the invitation of the Richmond and Danville system and visit the national capital during the latter part of this month, is one so forcibly sensible that it should catch every one of you by the back hair, lift you out of your velvet-cushioned, gold-mounted, diamond-bedstudded easy chairs and start you on your way at once. Brethren, do come! Our Democratic President will introduce you to his brand new and beautiful Democratic wife, and she will give each of you a button-hole bouquet from the White House conservatories. [A "conservatory," gentlemen, is what we call a hot-house in Tarheel vernacular, but you mustn't use the word when you get here or you will shock "society" as Mrs. Potter and "Ostler Joe" did.] The cabinet ministers will press you all, jointly and severally, to their bosoms and insist that you spend at least a month under their several vines and fig trees. But you couldn't do that, of course; North Carolina would grow up in ignorance in the meantime if you did, but you can tear yourselves away for a couple of days or so and you ought to do it. Gentlemen, a brilliant future awaits your appearance in Congress [you will have to sit in the galleries, it is true, but you will not mind a little thing like that] and Dr. Mary Walker will introduce you to all the great men, from herself down. This is the place for you, gentlemen—for a few days. Then, come! And don't forget to bring the "devils" along with you.

PENCIL PARINGS.

The fact that the 6th district congressional convention has been called to meet at Wadesboro, Judge Bennett's home, is regarded by N. C. politicians as a favorable sign for the renomination of the present incumbent.

President and Mrs. Cleveland will remain at Deer Park, Md., until Monday and possibly several days longer.

The following postmasters were appointed yesterday, Friday: F. Jackson, Pullitt, Pitt, Co.; T. S. Downing, Bay, N. C.; J. W. Williams, Deep Run; B. F. Duncan, Shiloh. The Pullitt postoffice has just been established.

Fire at Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., June 5.—A fire this morning in the wholesale fancy grocery establishment of Goddin & Taylor, 11 South street, destroyed and damaged the entire stock. The loss is covered by insurance. L. C. Younger, wholesale grocer, adjoining Goddin & Taylor, had his stock considerably damaged by sparks and water. His loss is covered by insurance.

Funeral of John Kelly.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The funeral of John Kelly took place this morning from St. Patrick's cathedral. There were no services at the house. At an early hour the people began to arrive at the house to take a final view of the remains, which lay in a casket between the heavily draped windows in rear of the parlor. There were no flowers on the casket. All was black save the silver plate and the handles at the sides. The plate bore the words, "John Kelly, born April 20, 1821, died June 1, 1886." Many candles burned at the head of the casket.

Bunions often interfere with the pilgrim's progress, and are not conducive to a contented state of mind. But St. Jacob's Oil cures them.

Another revolt in Madagascar is reported.

AN OLD CITIZEN SPEAKS.

Mr. J. M. Norris, an old resident of Rome Ga., says that he had been badly troubled with Kidney Complaint for a great many years; at times could scarcely walk and had tried many remedies without benefit, until he began taking Electric Bitters and applying his hands with Bucklen's Arnica Salve. This treatment afforded him great relief and he strongly recommends Electric Bitters to all who suffer with Kidney Complaints, or need a Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists.

Murdered for His Money.

A TERRIBLE CRIME IN DAVIDSON COUNTY. CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 5.—Near Tryon, Davidson county, last evening while A. J. McBryde, colored, was eating supper he was murdered in his seat and the house robbed and burned, together with his body. McBryde gave in his taxes yesterday and stated that he had \$200 on hand, which is supposed to have been the cause of the murder. Alfred Long and Walter Womack, his brothers-in-law, both colored, have been arrested on suspicion. Much excitement and indignation prevail over the affair.

Total Visible Supply of Cotton.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,150,713 bales, of which 1,566,813 are American; against 2,165,854 and 1,566,254 respectively last year; receipts at all interior towns 11,185; receipts from the plantations 2,586; crop in sight 6,406,218 bales.

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, consumption, night-sweats and all lingering coughs, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sovereign remedy. Superior to cod liver oil. By druggists.

Perhaps the Fayetteville and Winston R. R. will be built.

J. L. Norton, residing at Far Rockaway, Queens, N. Y., was so afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism, of ten years' standing, that he had to use crutches. He was completely cured by taking two Brandreth Pills every night for thirty nights, and will answer any written or personal inquiries.

KEEP COOL.—Read the new advertisement of J. C. Brewster & Co., and give them a call. Everything new in the way of Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, &c. The Binghamton Cotton Hoe, the Farmers' Choice.

If you are anticipating buying a piano do not fail to call on or write J. L. Stone, at once, as he has a large and handsome stock, on which he is offering special figures.

BRANDY FRIGES—Brandreth Peaches, put up by Gordon & Dilworth, choicest quality, full quart jars; Gordon & Dilworth's Preserved White Cherries, Preserved White Heath Peaches of superlative quality, put up by a lady of the city. E. J. HARRIS.

Look Here!

We will trade a good pair of mules for lumber or a good buggy horses. J. C. BREWSTER & CO.

North Carolina's oyster beds will yet yield \$5,000,000 a year.

LOCAL OPTION.

The traffic in whisky and malt liquors is receiving more attention than at any time in the history of the country. Public sentiment declares it an evil. Claimed by some as a necessary evil, laws and opinion both hedge it around with barriers. Evil as it is, the manufacture and sale of liquors, as many apologists for its existence. Dating their arguments from Noah's day they reach the present time with the old worn-out statements of capital invested and labor employed which otherwise must remain idle. The fallacy of this argument is evident to the least thoughtful. In a country as large as ours, with only a fraction of its territory developed, capital and labor will not wait for employment in useful channels, for many generations. We need not speak of the evils which follow the use of alcohol, in any form. This community acknowledges them, and in most communities the tendency is to control and narrow its influence. Reform has made a great stride in the past few years, and the sentiment of the community, aided by legislation, has reduced the temptations of intemperance greatly. Weak, worn and weary in body and mind, the sufferer to whom is given a medicine containing whisky, is in just the condition to receive the greatest present ill effects and to encourage an appetite that may prove his ruin. The prescription by medical men and the use by their patients, of remedies containing tonic properties and stimulating ingredients prepared without whisky, aid reform. The one iron preparation accepted and used by the most eminent physicians as filling their prescription, is Brown's Iron Bitters. It is not a beverage, is not sold in bar-rooms or by the glass. It contains no whisky, but is a pure temperance medicine. It purifies and enriches the blood, gives strength and tone to the overworked or worn-out system, calms the debilitated nerves, rests the weary brain and gives health to the sufferer, without the after effects which result from the use of whisky or malt liquors used for medicinal purposes. It is a worthy note that the most delicate person can take Brown's Iron Bitters without producing nausea or other evil effects, and it is the only iron medicine that will not injure or discolor the teeth, causing the use of constant. One of the fallacies of our people, is that malaria can only be cured by the use of quinine and whisky. In chills and fevers, spring fevers, bilious fever, in fact in all malarial fevers, better and more permanent results are obtained by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters. It leaves no unwholesome effects to plague the patient, and creates and encourages no abnormal appetite.

We claim that Brown's Iron Bitters is a factor in the temperance movement. It aids by its beneficial action, and will assist the intemperate in their desire to reform, by giving tone and strength to the disturbed and poisoned stomach. When the blood, which is the source of life and health, becomes weak, watery and impure, it causes many diseases bearing many names. Chief among these are the stomach, liver and kidney troubles. However they are called they belong to the same family. The action of Brown's Iron Bitters in removing the impurities and enriching the blood will cure these diseases. It promotes digestion and cures the dyspeptic, drives away the bile, and starts into healthy action all the channels of the liver through which the body must flow to be purified. Rheumatism which tortures the body and neuralgia which afflicts both body and mind are directly traced to impoverished condition of the blood. Brown's Iron Bitters calms the nerves and strengthens the body while its prompt action in changing the condition of the blood relieves torture and cures the disease. It is left to your option whether you will suffer or procure a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters (which costs but a dollar) and be cured. At word here to the purchasers: There are people base enough to trifle with suffering. Some have attempted to imitate this medicine. Don't be deceived. They urge you to buy a bottle that appears like Brown's Iron Bitters. The contents are not the same. The skill of its combination and the quality of its ingredients prevent its imitation. The genuine has the trade mark and crossed red lines printed on the wrapper. Sold every where. Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.