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From some great dealers 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.

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 "delicacies" in Hamburg Oriental Lace, Pillow-case Lace, Trimmings, etc.

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W. H. HUGHES.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE HOUSE TAKES UP CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. Mr. Cox Champions the Bill—Mr. Randall Attacks the Bill and the President, &c.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—SENATE.—In the Senate Mr. Butler read a telegram from the mayor and a large number of citizens of Spartanburg, S. C., urging the Senators from that State in Congress to use their influence in defeating the oleomargarine bill.

After routine business the Senate proceeded to a consideration of the bills on the calendar under the five-minute rule.

Mr. Hawley moved to postpone indefinitely the bill introduced by Mr. Vance to repeal the civil service law.

Mr. Vance called for the yeas and nays. Mr. Harris objected to this consumption of time and the matter went over.

Among the measures passed were the following: Bill to authorize the employment of law clerks for the justices of the supreme court; bill authorizing the secretary of war to buy the "Hunt" lot in the city of Augustine, Florida, for military purposes.

Bill to legalize the incorporation of national trade-unions.

Bill authorizing the retirement, on their own application, after forty years' service, of vice-admiral Stephen C. Rowan and rear admiral John L. Worden, with the highest pay of the grade to which they belong.

Mr. Hale explained that this bill was not intended as a precedent, but was a special provision in recognition of the very distinguished services rendered to the nation by the gentlemen named.

Mr. Cookrell said he did not believe in the principle of the bill, but regarded it as a special provision in favor of the distinguished officers named, and he would therefore not object to it.

Mr. Logan expressed a similar view.

An act to reimburse the national home for disabled volunteer soldiers for losses incurred through the failure of the Exchange bank, of Norfolk, Va.

The House went into committee of the whole (Mr. Blount, of Georgia, in the chair), on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

After speeches upon the civil service section and other items of the bill by Mr. Comstock, of Maryland; Mr. Hill, of Illinois; Mr. Payne, of Pennsylvania; and Mr. Price, of Wisconsin, an attempt was made to arrive at some determination as to the time when the general debate should close.

Mr. Holman suggested it should end at 4.30 p. m., but the Republicans objected to it, as being too short a time, and Mr. Reagan, of Texas, on the ground that the debate should close at an earlier hour. It was, he said, too late in the session for the House to consume time in listening to political essays.

The discussion of the bill turned principally to civil service appropriation items.

Mr. Cox, of North Carolina, chairman of the committee on civil service reform, had nothing to fear from the discussion which had taken place. He had nothing to say about the violations of the law. No law could be judged by a faithless administration. It was no argument against the civil service law to say that it had been violated.

The first law that had been passed looking in this direction was passed by a democratic Congress in 1853. The reform was then inaugurated and it went up to the time of the war. The first bill that had ever been introduced after that time had been in 1864, but the politicians had been opposed to it because it prevented them from disposing of the offices to pay their political debts.

But the reform had gone on and would go on. Talk about its being aristocratic! It was the very essence of democracy. It gave the people a pure service. If carried out in its purity it would decrease the expenses of the public service, and that was one reason why the reform had gone on. It had been opposed by politicians; but the great power—that voice that made the politicians—had demanded that the reform should go on. In 1871 a law had been passed in regard to civil service, and both parties had found it necessary to incorporate the reform plank in their platform.

If they thought that it was a sham and a fraud why had they held out false hopes to the people? From that time on civil service reform had continued to grow until today the country saw both sides apologizing for not carrying out the law in its integrity. The gentleman from Illinois (Cannon) had said yesterday that he believed the chief executive was the most popular Democrat in the country. He would add to that remark and say that he was the most popular man of either party in the country. Why was it? Because he was known to be a man of the highest integrity and purpose; that when he gave his pledge to the people he would stand by that pledge. (Applause.) The country had an executive who was attempting to carry out the law in its integrity and the question was whether Congress would stand by him. If Congress would not, the people of the United States would. (Applause.) The rider on the bill would deprive the executive of the power of making such rules and regulations as he thought best. He (Cox) had every reason to believe that it was the purpose of the commission to change the rules and amend them.

Mr. Randall said he had hoped that

the proposition of the committee on appropriations would be discussed entirely from a public stand-point. It had been alleged that these amendments were for the purpose of destroying the civil service law. He maintained that the two propositions had no such object in view; that they would operate on both parties alike and without any partisan bias whatever.

First as to the provision in regard to age; that was not a part of the law which the gentlemen had boasted they had voted for. He ventured the assertion that if there had been a clause in the act of 1853 to proscribe an American citizen after he had reached the age of 45 from being eligible to public station there was not a man today who would say that he would have voted for any such act. How had it gone on? It had gone on at the will of a single individual and there was not a man today who had the courage to utter a sentiment in favor of that part of the regulations. The conclusion could be safely drawn that the language was inserted in the regulations to exclude members of one political party from examination. Not a man who had been removed from office in 1861 could make an application now, notwithstanding that he might have capacity for being an efficient officer. The very effect of the law was to prevent more than half of the people who voted for members of Congress from securing any position in the classified service. Should not that law be assailed? Now, here, everywhere with propriety, he would directly and indirectly agitate the repeal of such a monstrous, such an unjust, such an indefensible proposition as this. (Applause.)

Mr. McComas: "Cannot the President be struck by his pen strike out the age clause?"

Mr. Randall: "I say that this law was made by Congress; that the power of legislation rests here; that this one man has legislated and deprived Congress of power which should be lodged here. I say with deliberation that I want the chief executive to hear what I have to say on the subject. It is not an assault on the President, but I say here today that the representatives of the people by the enactment of these regulations have been deceived and cheated and deprived of rights which they ought to have stood here and defended in behalf of the people who sent them here. (Applause.) Mr. Cleveland is not responsible for these regulations. Nay, more, it has been but a brief time since Mr. Cleveland could possibly have had any influence over the commission, and like the gentleman from North Carolina, though I have no warrant to say so, I hope a change will come over the spirit of his dreams and that he will give us a just administration of the civil service act."

Continuing, Mr. Randall said that the committee had not interfered in any degree with the law; it had only sought to say that the commission must not attempt to exclude from participation in holding office any considerable number of American citizens who were mentally and physically capable of discharging with credit the duties of official station. In regard to the other proposed change the committee did not desire any abridgement of the right of the executive to appoint, yet it did not wish that three men should have the power of sending four names to the appointing power from which to select. It wished that the appointing power should have a right to select from all those who had passed examination the man in whom it should discover the proposed qualifications for a particular office. He wished, before he forgot it, to correct the gentleman from North Carolina as to Andrew Johnson. Andrew Johnson had never possessed the power of being a spoilsman, for no sooner had he become President than the Republican party held him by legislation from the power of appointment on removal. That had been an act of the Republican party and he compared it with the self-righteousness of the Republican orators within the last twenty-four hours, to show where the cloven foot was. He (Randall) had never designed to interfere with the civil service act. That act had been the result of universal condemnation of the methods of the Republican party. He would not for a moment go back to that condition of things which at every election turned out the adherents of one party, indiscriminately, and put in those of another, but he wanted to remind the House that a law to be permanent must be fair, must be just, and that those who advocated this amendment were trying to strip it of its injustice to the one party dominant in this country. (Applause.) This closed the general debate, and the reading of the bill was commenced.

Mr. Morrison raised a point of order against the words "in full compensation" where they occur in the general appropriation section of the bill. He intended, he said, to have the bill conform to the rules of the House, whether it took in civil service or put it out. When the committee on appropriations wished to appropriate more or less money for salaries than was provided by law, let it bring in a bill to increase or reduce them. (Applause.)

Pending a decision of the point of order the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Decorations Day at Staunton, Va. STAUNTON, June 9.—Confederate memorial day was observed here today. A large concourse of people turned out and together with the military decorated the graves.

Ill-timed Disturbances. CHATTANOOGA, June 9.—A posse of revenue officers made a raid in Cumberland county last night, capturing three large illicit distilleries in full operation and a crowd of moonshiners.

Mr. Randall said he had hoped that

WHAT TO DO.

AN ATTEMPT TO ARRANGE AN ORDER OF BUSINESS. The Senate Trying to do Some Work at Last.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Senator Wilson, of Iowa, from the committee on postoffices and post-roads, reported favorably today his bill to prohibit transmission through the mails of lottery and other like circulars.

The Democratic Senators held an order of business caucus this morning. An order of business comprising twelve or fifteen measures agreed upon by the Republicans was laid before the caucus.

It was decided to get up a counter-list of measures for submission to the Republicans, but the work was not finished this morning. Among the measures which the Democrats will ask to have included in the order are the Mexican pension and Hot Springs bills.

The Democrats will seek to have excluded from the list the bill introduced by Senator Hear, known as the national inquest bill. The bill is designed to give authority to the United States courts to investigate political outrages.

The caucus appointed a committee, consisting of Senators Beck, Harris and Cookrell, to complete the order on their part and confer with the Republican committee, which consists of Senators Edmunds, Allison and Conger, in order that differences, if any, between the two sides may be harmonized.

The following order is agreed on by both sides: The railroad forfeiture bill, the bankruptcy bill, the repeal of the pre-emption, timber culture and desert land acts, the Des Moines veto and the open session resolution. The additional measures proposed by the Republicans has not yet decided upon by the Democrats are the following: Bill to provide for the adjustment of land grants to Kansas and to forfeit unearned lands; the national inquest bill, the bills to prohibit the mailing of newspapers containing lottery advertisements and to prevent publication of lottery advertisements; Union Pacific funding bill, bill to increase efficiency of army, merchant marine bill, arbitration bill, New York harbor obstruction bill, agricultural experiment stations bill, bill providing for a Congress of American nations, private land claims bill and two bills providing for the manufacture of modern steel ordinance.

Monday, 10 a. m., after an introductory duet the exercises in elocution were opened under the superintendence of Misses Kate and Minnie Stallings. Where all were worthy of praise, it would be invidious to discriminate among so large a number. I trust, however, I shall be pardoned for saying that "Beautiful Dudes" was beautifully done, the sweet little girls and the one little boy seemingly in his element, so perfectly, picturesquely personating this modern phase of society, and that "Mother Goose," with her brood, a second time saved Rome. All fell in full sympathy with the closing duet, "Happy Hearts."

Monday, 8 p. m., the exercises were opened with calisthenics by the primary class under the direction of Miss Kate Stallings. The accuracy and precision with which these stars of lesser magnitude wheeled through the varied complicated foldings and unfoldings of involutions and evolutions, now of analysis then of synthesis, their white, airy robes contrasting with the bright eyes and healthful, rosy cheeks of these lithe and fairy forms, reminded one who had read Virgil of the skillful manuevers and mock skirmishes of the young band of warriors so adroitly directed by the youthful Aeneas in the mimio engagements.

Afterwards the elocutionary exercises were continued, nicely adjusted by appropriate selections of music, instrumental and vocal, convincing illustrations of what was accomplished by patient, persevering practice where a wise head directs and willing hearts respond. The only comment I have time or inclination to make is all did well; some better, others best. The allegory was a decided success.

Tuesday, the first summer morn, opened beautiful and bright, and I hailed it as an auspicious omen of the last day of the exercises, usually called commencement.

With many others I threaded my way through the tastefully arranged grounds to the spacious, yet crowded chapel, handsomely decorated with the appliances of taste and art profusely arranged by the deft touch and facile fingers of its fair inmates and pretentiously supplemented by the graceful forms and elaborate display of fashion's fairest furberlows. The rear end of the rostrum shone beautiful in the full light of the cloudless morn, irradiated with pictures of various styles and sizes, portraits, crayons, paintings, sketches, etc., while around were blooming in rich, though scentless beauty flowers that fairly mocked those from nature's studio, of rickett, rarer ray. And the girls! Ah! my pen or mind is incompetent to paint their fairy forms and faultless features. Hope is expectant in every eye, and joy revels on each radiant face. Hark, the last tolls of the old bell that had so often hurried reluctant feet, die away. Piano solo by Miss Taylor, of Wilmington, stills every tongue by its sweet accents.

The president announces and confers distinctions. Very many of the young ladies and not a few of the sweet misses are kept busy for some time in answering the calls to receive testimonials of their proficiency in the several departments. A piano solo by Miss Bettie Stallings, of Trinity female college, "What are the Wild Waves Saying?" was appropriately answered by the rippling echoes on many a happy face.

We were next charmed by the well prepared and well read essays of the senior class. From what little Latin I could call up from my school-boy days I was much pleased with the salutatory by Miss Mattie Furbes, of Davis county. Though the language was of some long dead, the habiliments of the sunny were changed to protean forms under the talismanic touch of the rhythmic spell of Miss Furbes' live voice.

"Pivotal Moments," by Miss Nona Jones, of Thomasville, presented us in strong and pleasing contrast the anti-

Thomasville Female College.

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES. COR. OF THE NEWS AND OBSERVER. THOMASVILLE, N. C., June 8.

It was my good fortune to witness and to enjoy the closing exercises of Thomasville female college. Perhaps I can best express my enjoyment and appreciation of the rich social and literary treat furnished us by repeating what I heard from the lips of many who have for years attended the commencement at Thomasville, that in many respects it was the most satisfactory ever held with this institution.

During the week the Liberty union meeting held its session with the Baptist church in the village, and Sunday the body repaired to the college chapel to listen to the annual sermon before the graduating class by Rev. Dr. Hume, of Chapel Hill. The sermon was in every respect admirably adapted to the literary and religious occasion. After the close a collection was taken for the W. M., to be devoted to State missions. All were agreed in expressing their appreciation of the sermon by the use of many of the emphatic positive and ordinarily extravagant superlatives of modern use and coinage, all of which the sermon richly merited. Time and space will not allow me even a synopsis of the admirable discourse, so earnest, apposite and instructive.

At 3.30 p. m. a Sunday school mass-meeting was held in the Baptist church, where stirring and encouraging speeches, interspersed with sweet music, gave fresh impetus, we trust, to this department of Christian labor.

At 8.30, by request, Dr. Hume preached to a large and attentive audience in the M. E. church, increasing the already favorable estimate from his sermon of the morning, of the Christian zeal and literary ability of Virginia's sea, of recent and efficient addition to our beloved University.

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Local Opinion Elections.

COR. NEWS AND OBSERVER. GRAHAM, N. C., June 9.

Prohibition 30, license 105; wet majority 75.

COMPANY STORES. COMPANY STORES, June 9. The vote here was license 68, prohibition 58; majority for license 10.

DURHAM, June 9. The vote here was 438 for license, 407 for prohibition; wet majority 81.

LUMBERTON, June 9. Out of a total vote of 108, the majority for prohibition is 67.

Asheville to Get a Public Building. WASHINGTON, June 9.—Bills were favorably reported to the Senate today from the committee on public buildings and grounds, appropriating \$80,000 for a public building at Asheville, N. C., and \$200,000 for a public building at Savannah, Ga.

For weak lungs, splitting 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.

A home ruler—the stick broom.

Buckley's Arnica Balm. The Best Balm in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Swellings, Rheumatism, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chinsins, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists.

A see change—Putting on green goggles.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate. DR. V. DORSEY, Piqua, Ohio, says: "I have used it in dyspepsia with very marked benefit. If there is deficiency of acid in the stomach nothing affords more relief, while the action on the nervous system is decidedly beneficial."

Look Here! We will trade a good pair of mules for lumber or a good hog.

THE TRACK-LAYERS ON THE Mt. AIRY extension of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley railway are passing through the battle field of Guilford County House, five miles from Greensboro. It is completed to the exact spot where the first shock of battle occurred, the Greensboro Workman states.

THE HAUNTED HOUSE. Intelligent people have strange superstitions. Love of the marvelous is part of the organization of most people. An instance of this came to our notice a short time since. Briefly the story is this: Occupying a modern three-story house in a thickly settled portion of a New England city, two families of more than average intelligence and culture have led lives of torture and distrust caused by mysterious noises occurring during the night for the past few weeks. Commencing about 11 P. M. at intervals frequently thrown until 1 o'clock, thumps were heard sounding like the strokes of a sledge hammer against the sides of the house. Sometimes the sounds resembled a low rumble, then were louder, like the beating of a bass drum. Flusters were frequently thrown down from the walls and once the house was shaken to its foundation. Unable longer to endure the disturbance for which no natural cause could be discovered, mental excitement prostrated some of the members of the families and caused them to leave their homes. Public attention being called to the matter, the City Officials made examinations of the premises to discover a cause for these noises in defective water, gas or sewer pipes, but without avail. They still continued and the householders, becoming more and more the object of public curiosity and enjoying the distinction of the "Haunted House of Somerville, Mass." We think that the mystery which so disturbed these good people of Somerville might be ascribed to the exhausted and unaccustomed condition resulting from physical exhaustion and prostrated nerves. Leaving this mystery untraced, we have all those who have investigated it, we turn your attention to another matter not mysterious, but wonderful. We refer to the success of Dr. Brown's Iron Bitters, in its reputation for cures performed and its large sales. We make a special application in this case of its effects in strengthening the prostrated nervous system and giving renewed vitality to the exhausted body. It does this by its direct action upon the blood, which is the source of life, health and strength. All physicians unite in the assertion that weak, watery, vitiated blood needs Iron to furnish the necessary amount of energy and strength. The trouble has always been to properly combine this with other Alteratives in such a manner as to gain Purity and Strength without the use of whisky or other deleterious articles. This the Brown's Iron Bitters accomplishes. It is the best strengthening and purifying medicine known. It is the only Iron preparation which will not cause Headache and Constipation. Diseases which result from impurities of the blood, the twinges of which are increased by every unwholesome change in the weather, is the result of the improper action of the blood. The acids and bile which are deposited in the slow, clogged passage of the blood, through the filters of the Liver, cause the twinges of the Kidneys, cause this torture. Brown's Iron Bitters regulates this and relieves the patient. It cures the sufferer from Neuritis. You need experiment no more. Brown's Iron Bitters is a sure and trustworthy cure. We desire particularly to call the attention of those who are subject to Chills and Fevers, or any Malarial Fevers, to the benefit to be obtained by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters. It is a specific in malaria, leaving none of the unpleasant after effects of Quinine. It cures a speedy and sure and the system is strengthened, and enabled to resist future attacks. Use it in Spring Fever, it will drive away the feeling of lassitude—the tired feeling—and promote health. The success which Brown's Iron Bitters has attained has caused some people unable to originate a good thing to attempt to imitate this. Such imitations have been put upon the market with the hope of deceiving the sufferers who want this remedy, and thereby gain a larger profit. See that the trademark and crossed red lines are on the wrapper of the bottle you buy.

DRAMATIC PERSONS. Count di Luna, Miss Alma Richardson; Feranda, Miss Mattie Furbes; Leonora, Miss Gedic Taylor; Inez, Miss Mary Bell Lambeth; Auconia, Miss Annie Stallings; Manrico, Miss May Muffly; Ruis, Miss Susie Foushee.

These all acted well their parts. The close of the first act, the tower scene, and the last part of the closing scene were rendered excellently. The remainder of the music pupils appeared as soldiers, nuns, &c., singing the choruses admirably well. The "Anvil Chorus," the chant of the nuns, and the "Miserere" were equally well received. The large chapel was packed, yet though three hours were consumed in the recital, complimentary good order prevailed to the close. Occasional glimpses of pleasure compensated for bodily fatigue in the ten minutes' relaxation afforded at the close of each scene, during which interregnum other scenes were enacted not put down in the programme. "UNUS ULTRORUM."

Bloody Hots.

THE DESPERATE WORK OF BELFAST DRANGEMEN.

BELFAST, June 9.—The Orangemen are again rioting here today. They have wrecked one hundred houses in the city, two of which they burned. The rioters have broken into several whisky stores and possessed themselves of their contents. Numbers of men are lying about in the gutters, drunk; others, made desperate or mauling by drink, are prowling about the streets, crying out "To hell with the Pope!" In various assaults made by the police upon the rioters twenty-five of the latter have already been severely wounded by buckshot fired at them. The police have been ordered to fire ball tonight in the event of any general renewal of the rioting.