

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

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NO. 22



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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 toils 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 "laugh-terms" in Hamburg Oriental Lace, 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 fashions 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 purchasing, as we will save them money on these goods.

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All the above and a general line of staple and fancy goods may be found at bottom prices at

W. H. HUGHES.

NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

—Boutelle, of Maine, is renominated for Congress.

—The great race for the Eclipse stake at St. Louis was won by Woodford.

—Gladstone's cabinet votes unanimously to dissolve parliament. Chamberlain favors an independent party.

—Bishop Joseph S. Key, now in Columbus, Ga., will take his station in Texas and on the Mexican border in response to flattering offers there.

—Attorney general Garland was asked about his absence from the President's marriage. He declared that there was not a dress coat in the whole of Arkansas.

—Bishop McTyeire, in presiding at the recent general conference of the Southern Methodist, handed a gavel made of wood from the tree that grows by "Stone-wall" Jackson's grave at Lexington, Va. The roots of the tree embrace the coffin and no doubt found fertilization in the dust of the dead.

—The Baltimore and Ohio measure pending for a bridge across the Kill von Kull has passed the House and now awaits the signature of the President. This bridge will give the B. and O. its desired entrance to New York by way of Staten Island. It is expected that the New Jersey Legislature will offer some final opposition.

—Miss Rose Cleveland will pass the summer in a continental trip through Europe. She will also remain at the White House to coach the bride in her social duties and will at once resume her literary work at Holland Patent. She will wed a Congressman and spend the summer in the Lake Superior region. Her further movements will be noted with interest.

—Ball players in Pittsburg are talking about the smart young catcher of an amateur club, who is remarkable for catching many batsmen out on foul tips, even when the bat didn't seem to strike within three or four inches of the ball. An investigation revealed that the catcher had a gum band attached to his glove, and when he desired to foul out a man he would raise the band with one finger, and when the ball passed under the bat release it. The band would snap against the glove, and all within hearing would hear a supposed foul tip.

—Aniatic cholera has made its way from Brindisi up the western shore of the Adriatic to Venice and has now appeared in Florence. Several days ago the daily reports from Bari were discontinued, but the record of cases in that city up to the date of discontinuance indicated that the disease must still be at work there, and probably with an advancing death rate. On the 26th ult. there were 33 new cases and 31 deaths in Venice, and the report for the 4th inst. showed 32 new cases and 21 deaths in that city. If the reports are truthful the number of fatal cases as compared with the number of persons attacked is unusually and alarmingly large. Probably the number of each class greatly exceeds the number given in the published statement, for it is the custom of the authorities in southern Europe to deceive the outside world as long as possible as to the presence of the disease, and then persistently to underestimate the number of victims.

—Rogud hats for church and driving in the country have high crowns, square or conical; brims that turn up turbant-like in the back, and widen to a straight flat protruding brim over the eyes. These may be of either boucle, Neapolitan, lace straw Milan, or rough-and-ready braid. The hat is faced with velvet and bands of pivot velvet ribbon let into the straw braids emerge from about the third row on the sides of the crown and cross each other at regular intervals. Velvet ribbon with satin in the reverse side, is clustered in groups of tied bows upon the front of the hat, the loops run through with long gold pins. Pretty and becoming English walking hats have the deep rolling brims faced with black velvet and the crowns encircled with bias bands of the same dotted with yellow straw bows. The hats in front are adorned with loops of the same trimming, intermixed with straw cigarette in black and yellow. Garden-party hats are made of white silk muslin, trimmed with Normandy lace and sprays of blush roses. Point d'esprit nets over wire foundations trimmed with cascades of lace of the same pattern are very chic, the crowns encircled with wreaths of orange flowers mixed with the lace. Other hats are of wide-brimmed Leghorn, trimmed with ruby velvet, cream lace, and pink hedge roses. Fish-wife poke bonnets of handsome lace of more expensive kinds, with lace coat and parasol to match, are costly additions to toilets designed for elegant watering-place wear.

—The farmer who keeps poultry for home use should keep the best to be obtained. It costs really nothing to improve a flock of fowls, as there is something to be gained by infusing new blood and vigor into them. There is no advantage in raising a turkey to the weight of twelve pounds as long as they can be made to reach twenty, which is not at all uncommon, nor is it to the farmer's interest to raise chickens for market that require four months instead of two before they can be used. The poultry on a farm require improvement, or they will soon degenerate and give no eggs at all.

—The campaign Lure Boring from the Boston Transcript.

We have it on the authority of Lucy Hooper that Miss Folsom has "two rows of pearly teeth, white, transparent and even." It is fair to presume that Miss Hooper is right, and that the reports that the bride-elect has three, four and five rows of teeth are purely sensational in their character.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE HOUSE TALKS OF MANY THINGS FROM

The Destructiveness of English Sparrows to Plans to Coerce the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—SENATE.—A resolution offered by Mr. Hoar was referred to the committee on rules, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, expressing it to be the opinion of the Senate that it was not out of order to refer in Senate debates to committee reports of the House of Representatives made during the present session.

After routine morning business Mr. Beck called up his bill to prohibit members of Congress from accepting retainers or employment from railroad companies which have received land grants or pecuniary aid from Congress. Mr. Beck stated that he had no remarks to make upon it and asked for its immediate consideration.

Mr. Edmunds moved its reference to the committee on judiciary.

Mr. Beck said it would be as well to vote the bill down at once as to refer it to that committee.

Mr. Edmunds remarked that he would move its reference to the committee on finance, if that would suit Mr. Beck better. Then Mr. Edmunds repeated his motion to refer it to the committee on judiciary. On this the yeas and nays were called and the motion was rejected by 21 to 24. The bill then came to a vote and was passed without reference to any committee. On the passage of the bill the yeas were 37 and the nays 11, as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Beck, Berry, Blair, Brown, Butler, Chase, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Cullom, Dolph, Eastis, Frye, George, Hale, Harris, Harrison, Hawley, Jones of Kansas, Kenna, McMillan, McPherson, Mahone, Maxey, Miller, Morrill, Palmer, Plumb, Pugh, Ransom, Saulsbury, Sherman, Vest, Whitthorne, Wilson of Iowa, and Wilson, of Maryland.—37.

Nays—Messrs. Bowen, Cameron, Dawes, Edmunds, Everts, Hoar, Mitchell of Oregon, Riddleberger, Sawyer, Sewell and Teller.—11.

The appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. Miller, in the course of some remarks on the bill, referred to the ravages of rice birds, which, he said, caused a loss equal to \$7 per acre of all the rice crop of the United States. The ravages of the English sparrow, he added, were very much worse than those of rice birds, and amounted to many millions of dollars yearly. These sparrows were rapidly on the increase. It was believed by the ornithological association of the United States that steps should be taken to exterminate these sparrows. This association, Mr. Miller said, which was composed of amateur scientists all over the United States, was doing most excellent work in the investigation of the food habits of birds that were injurious to agriculture. Mr. George spoke a good word for the women's silk-culture association of the United States, composed, he said, of ladies of high social position, who were endeavoring to develop a branch of industry well adapted for women.

Mr. Dolph moved an amendment, reported from the committee on public lands, appropriating \$5,000 to aid in the reclamation of an arid region in Washington Territory by the sinking of artesian wells. This was agreed to, after being amended so as to restrict the expenditure of money to wells upon government land, said lands to be withheld from disposal until further action by Congress. A long partisan debate arose over a Senate amendment limiting to American manufacture and material the machinery contemplated by the House appropriation, (\$49,000,) for experiment in the manufacture of sugar, but it was finally agreed to; yeas 32, nays 12. The bill was passed substantially as reported from the Senate committee.

Mr. McPherson introduced a bill to increase the naval establishment (it is identical in terms with the bill introduced by Mr. Herbert in the House of Representatives. It appropriates \$425,000.)

Mr. Dolph moved that the Senate resume the consideration of the Northern Pacific forfeiture bill and that bill was laid before the Senate. Pending the consideration of this bill, Mr. Riddleberger called attention to his resolution providing for open executive sessions. It was five months, he said, since there had begun the consideration of the question whether this body is a house of lords or a United States Senate. No decision had been arrived at yet. Mr. Morrill said there was a mutual understanding that the subject would be brought up and voted on after railroad bills were disposed of. Mr. Riddleberger insisted on a vote on the question of taking up his resolution. The Senate refused to take it up; yeas 8, nays 82. Mr. Plumb wished to call up the bill repealing the pre-emption, timber-culture and desert land acts but the Senate preferred to go on with the forfeiture bill. Mr. Cockrell submitted an amendment, the effect of which would be to forfeit all lands which had not been earned within the time required by the granting acts. The bill and amendments were then ordered reprinted and went over till tomorrow. Mr. Hawley entered a motion to reconsider a bill passed earlier in the day, prohibiting members of Congress from acting as attorneys or employees of railroad companies that had received land grants or pecuniary aid from the United States. Mr. Hawley said that, with a number of other members, he had voted for the passage of the bill, but since voting for it had given the bill some consideration.

Hence his motion to reconsider. The motion was agreed to. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Caine, of Utah, withdrew his objection to the reporting of the Edmunds anti-polygamy bill from the committee on judiciary, and the measure was placed upon the House calendar.

The House went in committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill. The pending question was on a point of order made by Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, against the words "in full compensation," where they occur in the general appropriation clause of the bill. Mr. Holman argued against the point and called attention to the fact that for the past ten years these words had been incorporated in every legislative appropriation bill. The question presented was whether the House could under its rules impose a limitation on the expenditure of public money. If it would not, it had almost abandoned the power to control expenditures of public money.

Mr. Morrison said that the gentleman's argument was based on an old rule of the House. A different rule had been made and a rule to which the gentleman from Indiana was under obligations to pay some respect. The House had declared in that rule that when in any branch of the public service the compensation of officers is fixed by law, the law could not be changed on an appropriation bill.

Mr. Morrison's view was sustained by Messrs. Hammond, Randall and Cannon, while Messrs. Reagan, Ryan, Townshend and Lowry argued against the point of order. In rendering his decision the chairman reviewed the provisions of the rule adopted by the 44th Congress, and of a rule adopted by the 46th Congress and known as the Holman amendment. He compared them with existing rules to show that the present House had stripped the rule of any verbiage which could possibly be construed as permitting legislation on appropriation bills. He also called attention to the fact that when the House was discussing the rules it had voted down, (yeas 69, nays 205,) a proposition to allow reductions of salaries to be provided for on appropriation bills. The chair had therefore no difficulty in coming to the conclusion in the light of preceding rules and in the light of the action of the present House, that it was not in order to provide for a reduction of salary when it had been fixed by law. It had been claimed by some gentlemen that the words against which the point of order was made were a limitation on appropriation. If reduction of salary furnished an illustration of what the word "limitation" meant, it was quite easy to see what the present House had intended to do—exclude what was deemed "limitation" from the appropriation bills. It was argued that this did not repeal the law. The language of the rule was to "change the existing law," without the words "in full compensation" in the bill. If the general law fixed the salary the officer would be entitled to the full amount of that salary. An officer would be entitled to the salary by force of the statute, but this provision changed the law and was therefore out of order.

When the clause appropriating for the pay of Senators had been read, Mr. E. B. Taylor, of Ohio, offered an amendment providing that none of the money should be paid until the Senate had confirmed the appointment offered Matthews for register of deeds of the District of Columbia. He wished, he said, to bring out the latent power of the House to supervise all branches of the government as it proposed to supervise the conduct of the civil service commission. The amendment having been ruled out on a point of order, Mr. Taylor thanked the chair for its decision.

After completing the consideration of nine out of 106 pages of the bill, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

LA Surprise for the Knights of Labor. LYNN, Mass., June 10.—The shoe and leather association met last evening and voted to appoint sub-committees to prepare a new list of wages in each department, covering all prices in making shoes. This step is a surprise to the Knights of Labor. It shows a disposition on the part of the manufacturers to take control of their affairs without regard to previous relations.

Parliament to be Dissolved at Once. LONDON, June 10.—In the house of commons this afternoon Mr. Gladstone, who was loudly cheered on rising, said that in consequence of rejection by the house of the Home rule bill he had advised the Queen to dissolve parliament without delay. She had graciously assented to this and he would therefore ask the house to wind up its business at the earliest practicable moment. The premier's statement was received with cheers.

Unfavorable for the Solicitor-General. WASHINGTON, June 10.—It is said the judiciary committee of the Senate has reported adversely the nomination of solicitor-general Goode.

Brown was speaking of the extravagance of Mme. X.

"She is ruining herself," he said. "She's one of those women who'd sell the very hair off her head to buy a new chignon!"—French Joke.

We do not believe that a hen scrupulous for exercise. If you don't believe it, watch a well fed hen in her humble cage at the market. She will scratch on the sheet iron floor with all the vigor of a gold digger, and affect to find things to eat with all the innocent assumption of a man who slips on the ice, breaks both legs and his back, and tries to look as though he hadn't fallen down—Burdette.

BLOODY RIOTS.

THE ORANGEMEN CAUSE TERRIBLE SCENES AT BELFAST.

Great Numbers of Them Killed by the Police—Troops at the Scene.

BELFAST, Ireland, June 10.—The people here have been wrought to a state of great excitement by the riotous demonstrations of Orangemen during the past two days. All work is stopped, the stores are closed and many residences are closely barricaded. Mobs are in every street, prepared for other deeds of violence. The Orangemen are greatly incensed at the constabulary for firing upon them and threaten to sack their barracks. Detachments of soldiers and police from Dublin and other cities are being forwarded to Belfast to assist the authorities in keeping order. At midnight a mob of Orangemen raided a public house kept by O'Hara, and after sacking it set it on fire. The police charged the rioters a dozen times with bayonets, but each time were forced back by volleys of stones. The police were finally forced to take refuge in the barracks, where they fired upon the mob from the second story windows. The mob, however, held their ground twenty minutes longer, although the firing of the police was heavy and incessant. Scores of rioters were wounded and it is known positively that six men and two women were killed. A great many wounded persons were carried away by friends and whether their injuries are fatal is not known. Twenty of the rioters who received bullet wounds are lying in one infirmary. A large number of Orangemen who took part in the riot were arrested today. The inquest over the bodies of those killed will be opened this afternoon.

Four of the rioters who were wounded by the police yesterday's riots died today. Four others are dying. The Orangemen are making large purchases of arms, and are declaring that they will have revenge upon the police for firing into their ranks. At a meeting of Protestants resolutions were adopted denouncing the action of the police from "outlying districts coming to Belfast and attacking peaceful citizens," and demanding their withdrawal.

The number of policemen on duty in Belfast this afternoon at 3 o'clock was 1,300. A number of troops from Newry have also arrived, to assist the police in maintaining order. The magistrates have ordered all taverns in the city to be closed tonight. No mobs are to be allowed to congregate in the streets.

The Crop Report.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The department of agriculture makes the area of spring wheat nearly the same as last year—about 12,000,000 acres. There is an increase of one-sixth in the breadth in Dakota, a decrease in Nebraska and a small reduction in Minnesota and Wisconsin. The minor spring wheat districts show a small advance. The extension of area in Dakota is due mainly to the settlement and the necessity of ready money for improvements, and somewhat to last year's unsatisfactory flax product in southern Dakota. The effect of the low prices of wheat has been counteracted by the superior rate of yield of recent years. The condition of spring wheat averages 92, against 97 in June last year; Wisconsin 97, Minnesota 99, Iowa 100, Nebraska 97, Dakota 99, Washington Territory 100. Winter wheat is not quite so promising as on the first of May. A slight decline in the condition is reported in the West, and in the low country the Southern crop is still more reduced, yet the average is only reduced two points, from 94.9 to 92.7. It is still from average to high in the great wheat-producing States. In New York it is not tillering as in the years of strong root growth. It is very promising in Maryland and Virginia, except in wet lands. In the South it has been affected with rust, shrivelling the grain harvested. There has been injury from drought in Texas; rains and floods in Ohio, and hailstorms in Missouri. The prospect is good for a small fraction above 12 bushels per acre. Rye has also declined from a general average of 95.7 to 94.4 during the last month. The barley acreage has been increased 3 per cent, and the condition averages 100; last year in June 89. The large acreage of oats in 1885 has not been extensively increased. It has been slightly reduced in Kentucky and Ohio, where the area was abnormal last year. The increase will approach half a million acres. The condition averages nearly 96, against 94 in 1885 and 98 in 1884. It is the highest in the Alleghanies and a little below the full condition in the South and West.

The tendency to increase in the area of cotton has been checked in the eastern States of the cotton belt. The returns show a slight reduction in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. The more western States, in which settlement and farm extension have been active, exhibit some increase, mainly in Texas. The net increase is about 250,000 acres, an advance of 1 1/2 per cent. The record stands: Virginia, 99; N. C., 100; S. C., 99; Georgia, 98; Florida, 103; Alabama, 98; Mississippi, 102; Louisiana, 102; Texas, 107; Arkansas, 102; Tennessee, 101. The condition of the crop is lower than in 1885; averaging 88.7, against 92 last year. It is lower in seven States and higher in North Carolina, Florida, Texas and Tennessee. The State averages are: Virginia, 96; North Carolina, 97; South Carolina, 88; Georgia, 82; Florida, 97; Alabama, 87; Mississippi, 88; Louisiana, 85; Texas, 96; Arkansas, 98; Tennessee 89. Heavy rains have caused damage in Georgia and drought was threatening in Texas, broken since by refreshing rains. The stand has been irregular, but has been practically remedied by replanting.

The Battle of Gettysburg.

HYDE PARK, Mass., May 20, '86

MY DEAR SIR:—When I was commissioned by Congress to survey the field of Gregg's and Stuart's cavalry operations, at Gettysburg, the official reports were found to be so incomplete and the movements of cavalry are naturally so erratic that I did not think it possible to determine the successive positions of the cavalry as I had previously established those of the infantry, unless the same plan was adopted.

Before attempting to add the positions of the infantry I called reunions of veterans engaged on every part of the field, and, after an extended correspondence with prominent officers of both armies, I have called a cavalry reunion at Gettysburg, July 7th next.

Many have already signified their intention to be present, among whom are Maj. Gen. D. McM. Gregg, of Pennsylvania; Gen. J. B. McIntosh, of New Jersey; Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Gen. Thos. T. Mumford, of Virginia; Senator Wade Hampton, of South Carolina; Gov. R. A. Alger and Gen. George G. Briggs, of Michigan, and many others. I have the honor to be, very truly yours,
JOHN B. BACHILLER,
Government Historian of the Battle.

(COMMUNICATED)

Judge Dick's Speech.

The temperance address delivered by his honor judge Robert P. Dick at Metropolitan hall last Sunday afternoon, is worthy of more than a passing notice. To say that it was chaste, ornate and wonderfully eloquent and convincing, would but feebly express the sentiment of the large and intelligent audience that gave eager and rapt attention to its invincible logic and heart-thrilling pathos. His masterly presentation of the evils attendant upon and growing out of the licensed liquor traffic has rarely been equalled, yet it was characterized by no exaggeration—no tinsel—no straining after rhetorical effect. Though glowing in diction and abounding in vivid illustration and fervid appeal, it was temperate, cogent and coherent throughout. He had no words of scorn or abuse for those who were engaged in the sale of spirituous liquors. He recognized their business as licensed and protected by law, and he deemed denunciation of men however blinded or misguided by the lust of gain, as both unwise and unkind—calculated to harden and repel those who might be convinced by argument and softened by appeal. We had no right to license the saloon keeper, tax the business, receive his money, and then to abuse and denounce him for doing what he is licensed to do. The speaker showed most effectively the futility of the high license system, which so many temperance reformers have advocated. It tended to create odious monopolies in the business. Men of means would erect palatial saloons, and the more attractive and luxurious their establishments, the more destructive would they be to the young and unwary. He repelled with abhorrence the thought that the State should receive revenue from a business so subversive of the best interests of the community—so fraught with ruin to the moral and material welfare of its citizens. It was blood-money—the coinage of broken hearts—blistered by the bitter burning tears of widows and orphans. God's curse was upon it.

He appealed to our people to vote for prohibition, and if success should crown our efforts, to see to it that the law is enforced, alleging that when towns which had once prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors, had receded from that position, the failure was not in the plan itself, but for the lack of a firm and persistent determination to insure its enforcement.

This is but a hurried and meager review, (without notes) of perhaps the greatest temperance speech we have ever had the pleasure of hearing, and we can only regret that it was not fully reported for the press.

A Lover Should be a Gentle Fool.

The Memphis Avalanche excuses the White House wedding in this way: "It is hardly fair to hold a man responsible for what he does in the soft days just preceding, concurrent with, and just after his marriage. He may be a president, but he will be a fool all the same. At such times a fool's a fool, and the man who isn't a fool is not a wise man. Moreover, he is a fool the world admires, and the bigger fool he is the more tenderly it loves him and the more it admires him."

"As a matter of good taste it is our opinion that, at any other time than just at the time of his marriage," the Avalanche goes on, "waxing somewhat Irish in its warmth," Grover would have gone quietly to the house of his sweetheart's mother, where he would have been quietly married. After that he would have brought her to the White House. Unfortunately Mr. Cleveland cannot be the genial fool every lover ought to be, and exercise the calm sense of a man who is not in the trammels."

"The White House wedding is hardly Grover's taste. The sister and the sweetheart and the ma-in-law have done this thing. And we condemn in the men we rather admire in the ladies, so that it is all right. Still the regret will be general that the President was not able to have his own way, although the excuse is ample."

A Kingston family moved from their house a month ago, and recently the little girl of the family and her mother went to call on the lady who occupied the house they had vacated. While there the child saw a very small baby that had arrived but a few days before. She looked at it carefully, and then said: "Mamma, we moved too soon; we'd have got that baby if we had staid here."—Kingston Freeman.

Trinity College.

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—THE ATTENDANCE VERY LARGE.

Special to the News and Observer.

TRINITY COLLEGE, June 10.

The commencement exercises were very largely attended and all the visitors were gratified to see what remarkable progress the college has made in the past two years.

The audience Wednesday was so large as to entirely fill the assembly hall. The annual sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. J. L. Bagwell. The annual address was delivered by Mr. W. L. Tillet, of Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn. It was a fine effort and a very hearty reception was given it by the audience.

The seniors acquitted themselves with great credit. The Wiley Gray medal was won by Mr. L. F. Skeen, of Mt. Gilead. It was presented by Paul B. Means, Esq.

The weather was fine. Among the throng of people were many distinguished visitors.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Green & Co.'s

report on cotton futures says: Business was again very dull and the position appears to show simply a stand-off, waiting the introduction of a new speculative element. The close was somewhat lower, the limited amount of trading done, the favorable character of official and semi-official reports on the condition of the crop leading to that result, but in the absence of offerings the break was not severe. The bulls were claiming steady advances from abroad, but presented nothing tangible to work upon.

MOST EXCELLENT.

J. J. Atkins, (Chief of Police, Knoxville, Tenn.), writes: "My family and I are beneficiaries of your most excellent medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; having found it to be all that you claim for it, desire to testify to its virtues. My friends to whom I have recommended it, praise it at every opportunity."

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Chest and Lung Trouble. Trial Bottles Free at all Drug Stores. Large Size \$1.

—The interesting fact goes on record that when the infant King of Spain was being christened Alfonso Leon Fernando Maria Santiago Isidoro Pasqual Marciano; he protested several times in a loud voice.

LOST.

The utterances of no other word in the English language carries with it such terror as the word Loss. Not even Death is a word so potent for fear and excitement. No word of such disturbing nature is so often repeated as the word Loss. Lost Ambitions! Lost Wealth! Lost Hope! Lost Happiness! Lost Health! Lost Opportunities! Lost Ample means to provide for the future! Lost Hope may leave a substitute. Lost Happiness may be only imaginary. Lost Wealth may be recovered. Lost Opportunities never. Lost Health carries with it many other losses. Health is the foundation of hope, possibly wealth. It is criminal to neglect the opportunities for recovery of Lost Health. Ladies, we call your particular attention to the close relation between mind and matter. Being more delicate in your organization than men, you suffer mental prostration more quickly from physical disturbances. Health lost, control of the nerves lost, fresh, rosy complexions gone, a thick yellow hue to the skin, pains in the back and limbs, and other ailments arising from infirmities and suffering peculiar to the female sex, for these we have a cure. It is Brown's Iron Bitters. Your physical and mental exhaustion demands a strong, pure and active remedy. How frequently ladies complain, "I feel low," "My head aches," "I am so weary," "I feel nervous," "I frequently suffer from Constipation. Brown's Iron Bitters, a blood purifying tonic, cures Headache and Constipation. All other Iron preparations cause the one and produce the other. The greatest objection to the Iron Bitters is that it injures and discolors the teeth. Skillfully combined with the aid of Alkalies, and without the use of whisky or other deleterious articles, this Iron medicine will not discolor or destroy the teeth, and being a purely temperance remedy, will not produce nausea in the most delicate person. Ladies endorse this remedy and recommend it to their friends, as it will neither encourage nor create an appetite for liquors. We have many testimonials from grateful women, who have been relieved from agony and torture by Brown's Iron Bitters when suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex. Copies of this correspondence will send to any of the leading druggists, and who refer you to the Brown Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md. Beware of imitations. Your troubles are delicate, your organization is easily disturbed; be careful to use only a skillfully compounded and carefully selected remedy. This is Brown's Iron Bitters. Do not be misled by the title Bitters. This is not a beverage, is not an alcoholic stimulant, but a true restorer for weak and diseased persons. From Baltimore, the home of Brown's Iron Bitters, Mrs. Thompson, a lady residing in the eastern section of the city, tells of her wonderful rescue from suffering and expected death. In a few words the story she tells in detail is: "A sufferer for seventeen years from the most awful misery of mind and body. Fifteen years ago her illness became alarming. Pronounced by attending physicians an aggravated case of Nervous Dyspepsia and Indigestion. She was told if a cure could be made it would be a matter of long time and difficult. From the attending troubles this lady frequently believed she was dying and summoned her friends to her bedside. Growing emaciated, unable to sleep, appetite lost, at times almost paralyzed, with no power of action, whose nervous system shattered, at last she gave up the physicians and took Brown's Iron Bitters. This treatment proved of immediate benefit and a final cure. Now, with flesh regained, general appearance improved and recovery complete, Mrs. Thompson is a hale, hearty, vigorous lady of about sixty years of age. She delights in telling those who meet her of the curative properties of Brown's Iron Bitters."

Ladies, read this statement carefully and relieve your sufferings, and secure health and happiness by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

Ladies, read this statement carefully and relieve your sufferings, and secure health and happiness by using Brown's Iron Bitters.