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Absolutely Pure.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost, short weight, alum or phosphate powders sold only in cans. **ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.**, 109 Wall Street, New York.

RACKET STORE.

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.

Bargain House of Raleigh.

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 "slughters" 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 purchasing, as we will save them money on these goods.

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

WE ARE SELLING PURE LARD

"RED STAR BRAND,"

And recommend it as being the very best to use. Send us your orders.

W. C. & A. B. Stronach, E. J. Hardin, J. B. Ferrall & Co., W. B. Mann & Co., W. H. Newsum & Co., Grauman & Rosenthal, Jno. A. Terrell, W. C. Upchurch, Wyatt & Co., A. T. & Newman, W. H. Killa.

ALSO CASARD'S MILD CUERD HAM AND BREAKFAST BILKES, which are unsurpassed.

Look for Red Label and Blue Seal.

REFRIGERATORS, FREEZERS, DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, FLY FANS, TABLE CUTLERY, PLATED WARE, FINE LAMPS, TOILET SETS, BIRD CAGES.

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

W. H. HUGHES.

NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

The fortune left by the Hon. John Kelly is estimated at \$400,000.

Three of the lords of justice of England have decided that love letters belong to their writers, who, in case of estrangement, may demand them back.

Two long and expensive strikes—one in the coal mines and the other among the carriage makers at New Haven—have just ended in complete failure.

At Folsomdale N. Y., the will of the grandfather of President Cleveland's bride was opened Tuesday. It leaves the bulk of his estate equally to his eight daughters-in-law and grandchildren. The estate is valued at \$400,000.

At Cleveland, Ohio, the suit of *Thankful Tanner against Mrs. James A. Garfield*, to recover \$25,000 damages for slight injuries sustained in a collision with Mrs. Garfield's carriage, resulted in a verdict for the defendant.

The Berlin journals announce the coming marriage of Princess Louise of Wales, eldest daughter of the Prince of Wales, with Prince Oscar of Sweden. The marriage will soon take place and the Princess is hard at work every day learning the Swedish language.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch has a long-legged reporter who gathers suburban news on a bicycle. The other day an important story from Kirkwood was printed under the head of "By Special Bicycle." Special dispatches may be brought in on a carriage wheel as well as by electric wire.

Hon. Henry D. Lescaze, of Charleston, S. C., died in that city Monday, aged 76 years. He was admitted to the bar in 1831 and became an eminent lawyer. For many years he was associated in practice with the Hon. James L. Pettigrew. He was also chancellor of the Charleston district for many years.

At the sale of the library of the late Mr. Samuel Addington, in London, on the 24th of May, the prayer-book of Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI., was bought for America for \$250 guineas, and the illuminated missal which Mary Queen of Scots used when being led out to execution was bought for \$335.

Ex-President Arthur has gained nothing in flesh during the past two weeks, and his nourishment is still of a very delicate nature, but he is brave and patient and gives little trouble to his attendants. It is thought now that he will be taken to New London, Conn., for the heated term, as soon as he is able to stand the journey. Should the trip be made, Mr. Arthur will probably be taken up the sound in a steam yacht and given comfortable accommodations in one of the cottages attached to the Pequot house.

Incomplete return from all parts of Oregon show heavy Democratic gains at Monday's election. According to present figures, Hermann (Rep.) for Congress has less than 300 plurality, and it is possible that this margin will be swept away by other returns; Penoyer (Dem.) for Governor will probably have at least 1,500 over Cornelius (Rep.) and possibly 2,000. Webb (Dem.) for State treasurer is probably elected by 300 majority, and Strahan (Dem.) for supreme court judge. The legislature is probably Democratic.

The police force of East St. Louis, Illinois, has been mustered out on account of the discovery of a conspiracy on the part of two or three professional burglars and the police to plunder the town and divide the proceeds. East St. Louis is located in a swamp and is noted for low morals and malaria. For several years the mayor of the town and the councilmen were at war and an ordinary session of the legislative body was about as lively as the opening of a new dance-house in a frontier town affected by oombies. Now that the police have formed a coalition with the thieves it would seem that the town might be very appropriately turned over to tramps and muskrats.

At Stoneham, Mass., Tuesday, company H, Sixth regiment State militia, was ordered to start for the State muster-ground at South Framingham. The captain had arranged to have his company transported from the town to the railroad station, two miles distant, on the only line of horse cars which the town boasts. During the recent labor troubles the Knights of Labor placed a boycott on the railroad company and established an independent line of coaches. When the company reached the cars more than half the members refused to take their seats. The captain ordered them to board the cars. The men stubbornly remained standing in the line. They explained that they belonged to the Knights of Labor and they could not enter the cars unless the boycott placed on the company by the executive committee was removed. A court-martial will result.

The richest mourning dresses are made of dull lustrous silk, with wide crape bands stitched on before the skirts are killed. Others again have box-pleated tabliers with perpendicular rows of crape reaching the length of the box-pleats, and more elaborate mourning dresses are made of dull faille Francis, the skirt formed of narrow lengths of the silk lapping each other, these edged with luteless jet beads, and bordered with rich crape passementeries. The plain silk bodice is trimmed to correspond, the passementerie covering a narrow vest, the small seal beads edging the sides of the corsage, which opens over waistcoat. For wearing over mourning dresses are imported long sombre-looking Carmelite cloaks made of black silk-warp Henrietta cloth, with monk's hood in the back and deep flowing sleeves turned back with revers of crape.

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THE HOUSE CONVERTED INTO A BEER-GARDEN.

Friday, of Maryland, the Leading States-up of Strife.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—SENATE.—In the Senate today Mr. Whitthorne gave notice that on the next legislative day he would call up, for the purpose of making some remarks on it, the bill "To promote the political progress and commercial prosperity of the American nations." (This is Mr. Frye's bill providing for a congress of the American nations.)

On motion of Mr. Dolph the Senate took up the Northern Pacific railroad forfeiture bill. Mr. George addressed the Senate on the bill.

Commenting generally on the enormous quantity of land—179,060,000 acres—given by Congress to various railroad corporations from 1860 to 1875, Mr. George said it was a larger area of land than that constituting the republic of France or the empire of Germany. The present value of the railroad land grants, at the average price already realized by the companies, was \$773,790,893.

Mr. Logan, from the committee on appropriations, reported the army appropriation bill, and it was placed on the calendar. The bill was further discussed by Messrs. Teller, Sherman, Saulsbury, Hoar, Van Wyck, Eustis and Call. At 4.30 the bill went over till tomorrow. Mr. Spooner then took the floor, and in offering a resolution of condolence on the death of Joseph Rankin, late Representative in Congress from Wisconsin, delivered an eloquent and touching tribute to the memory of the deceased. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, the Senate bill, (similar to the one introduced in the House by Mr. O'Neill), was passed, to legalize the incorporation of national trade unions. The private business having been dispensed with a session was ordered for tonight, for the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill. The session for tomorrow night is for the consideration of pension bills.

Mr. Cobb, of Indiana, from the committee on public lands, reported back the Atlantic and Pacific land-forfeiture bill with the Senate amendments and moved concurrence in the amendments. No action was taken and the motion was laid over until Monday.

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

In the discussion of the paragraph relating to committee clerks, Mr. Morrison, ironically referring to a reduction of salaries claimed by Mr. Holman to be made in the bill, called attention to the fact that \$16,000 was appropriated for the assistant clerks to the committee on appropriations when there was no law which prevented a reduction being made. Mr. Holman said that that sum had been the appropriation in former years, but expressed a willingness to vote for a reduction if Mr. Morrison made the motion. The two gentlemen then engaged in a colloquy which amused the members, and, upon Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, attempting to answer a question propounded by Mr. Morrison, that gentlemen exclaimed: "I was not asking you; you are not an economist up to the standard of the gentlemen from Indiana."

A long discussion arose upon a point of order against the designation "by name of the various House employees, and it was finally sustained by the chair."

Mr. Cobb, of Indiana, offered an amendment making an appropriation for the first assistant doorkeeper of the House. [The bill fails to make any provision for the office, which is now filled by Luther F. Warden.]

Mr. Howard, of Indiana, in supporting the amendment, protested against the legislating of Warden out of office, and hoped that the committee would not attempt to do indirectly what the House had refused to do directly a few days ago. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, offered an amendment providing that none of the money appropriated for contingent funds shall be used in paying the expenses of the funeral of any member of Congress. At home, he said, when a pauper died the municipal corporation appropriated the exorbitant sum of \$10 to bury him, but when a millionaire died here the House appropriated from \$3,000 to \$10,000 to bury him. The gentleman who went away upon these funeral excursions did not recover their spirits for the balance of the session. He had heard such remarks as this: "Do you know so and so?" "Oh, yes; he's a jolly good fellow, I went on a funeral excursion with him. Here he looks to be very quiet, but you would be surprised to find how jolly he is when he gets away and what a good game of cards he plays and the number of drinks he takes."

Mr. Gibson, of West Virginia, said he hoped that the amendment would be rejected. It was rejected.

Mr. Allen suggested that from the members expected to die during their term of service. [Laughter.] He criticized the action of the Democratic side in the matter of the appropriation.

The clause making the appropriation for the salary of the President having been reached, Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment providing that none of this money shall be paid until the civil service rules shall have been changed as recommended by the committee on appropriations in the latter portion of the bill. A point of

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ORDER HAVING BEEN RAISED AGAINST THE AMENDMENT.

Mr. Bayne, while not contending that it was in order, stated that if it was germane to the bill at all it was germane at this point.

Mr. Findlay, of Maryland, said that the provision, whether in the form presented by the gentleman from Pennsylvania or in its original form, was a proposition conceived in a spirit of the purest benevolence for the boldest purposes of the most transparent demagoguery. There was no man here who doubted that it was subject to a point of order and therefore would be thrust out of the bill as an irrelevant and impertinent intruder. There was no man who doubted that, if by any miscarriage such should not be its fate when it got to the Senate, that body would trample it under foot, with the scorn and contempt it deserved. If, contrary to reason and precedent, it should pass that body, it would confront a hostile executive who would give it his approval only under the compulsion of the forced position to which he had been driven by his own political friends. This House (and by this he meant the Democratic majority) had already rudely turned its back on one of the principal reforms in the currency of the country, recommended by the President, and as if that had not been enough, it now proposed to knock from under him the very foundation-stone of his political creed and public success. And this was politics, and these were leaders!

If it were not so serious a subject a man might sit down and laugh at this old party, preserving its succession and name, if not its policy and principles, through half a century of conflict and varying fortune, fighting battles for twenty-five years only to lose them; without one break in a long chain of reverses, and then at last, after all this long postponement, disappointment, mortification and defeat, when party victory had brushed aside the black cloud of disaster and revealed the silver lining to its inspired gaze, whether intoxicated by the spectacle or mad from excess of joy, the "grand old party," unequal to the task of deliberate contemplations of its own splendid achievement, asked to be dismissed in the very moment of its triumph and on the very spot where it had achieved it. It had voted down the honest dollar and it now proposed to tear away the safeguard to the most valuable law on the statute-book. Let no gentleman deceive himself. The gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. Holman), in response to a question a few days ago, had said that the object of the amendment was to deal out even-handed justice, and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Springer) had still more plainly let the House know that it was intended to give a partisan instead of a non-partisan services that the effect of the amendment requiring certification of a full list of eligibles to be a partisan instead of a non-partisan service. It was not a mere matter of conjectural speculation; it was a matter of experience, demonstrated, boasted of, gloated over by the Baltimore postmaster. This ingenious young man had a whole list of eligibles in his hands.

A VOICE: "WHAT IS HE?"

Mr. Findlay: "He is a Democrat. He was a Democrat in office. He was appointed by the President to office. That fixes his democracy, I suppose, though that is a question of some doubt. (Laughter and applause.) He got a list of eligibles in his own hands and what use did he make of it. According to his statement, before an examiner of the civil service commission, who was in Baltimore, he made such good use of it that in less space than a year he had turned out every republican in that office and had a democrat in his place, without missing fire once."

While Mr. Findlay was delivering his speech members from both sides of the House crowded around him and his last sentence was received with a burst of hisses and applause, the applause being partly intended for the sentiments expressed by Mr. Findlay and partly in approbation of the action of the Baltimore postmaster. Turning defiantly towards the Democratic side, Mr. Findlay exclaimed: "When you applaud the effect of this amendment then you mean to say that certification of all eligibles will result in what you have applauded. Then you mean to say that the object of this amendment is to give a partisan and not a non-partisan service. Applaud just as long as you please. Neither hisses nor applause will deter me from the discharge of what I consider my duty." (Applause.)

Mr. Findlay continued to review the action of the Baltimore postmaster. This ingenious young man, he said, with the aid of more expert manipulators still, had violated the law and the rules of the civil service commission and still boasted that if he had only been spared a little longer in his place he would have turned over the Democratic office; service reform possible to his successor. (Laughter and applause.) There was not a man in the House who did not know what the effect of the provision would be. Mr. Compton, of Maryland, said the assault his colleague had made on the late postmaster at Baltimore was as undeserved as any one man had made on another. Who was that postmaster? He was the peer of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Findlay) or any other gentleman on this floor or anywhere, as a man of character and intelligence and a Democrat. The civil service had sought, by every effort and by every means it could employ, to show that he had violated the law of that service because he had removed from office a lot of political scalawags and a lot of unprincipled soundrels, associates of his colleague in last fall's campaign, when he (Mr. Findlay) had sought to defeat the Dem-

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ocratic ticket.

[Applause on the Democratic side.]

Immediately the House was in an uproar, but above the noise Mr. Findlay was heard to inquire angrily whether his colleague meant to say that he associated with scalawags and soundrels. Either the confusion prevented Mr. Compton from hearing Mr. Findlay's question or drowned his reply thereto, but the gentlemen stood within a few feet of one another, angrily gesticulating, while other members of the House gathered around and took much interest in the scene. Speaker Carlisle, who was in the chamber, approached the speaker's desk and was apparently ready to seize the gavel and exert his authority in case the demonstration became more threatening, but chairman Blount was equal to the emergency and soon succeeded in securing comparative quiet.

An angry colloquy between these two Maryland members continued for some time. Mr. Findlay secured the last word, saying: "We have a real democracy in Maryland and a spurious democracy that has corrupted and debauched the franchise of our State, and has made, through the agency of the President here, a recommendation of men who owe their offices to such influences as have made the name of civil service reform stink by the character of the appointments made. I am in favor of civil service reform, not 'snivel service reform,' but genuine civil service reform, and I say that whenever the day comes that it shall be recognized as the policy of the country that every four years a hundred thousand offices are to be put up for sale and knocked down to the highest bidder, though this country has stood every strain and trial, that strain will be too great, for the Union will be confronted with the most dangerous enemy that has ever attacked its peace or threatened its integrity. (Applause.)"

Mr. Bayne's amendment was ruled out of order and some little discussion arose as to the proper mode of appropriating for the salary of the presiding officer of the Senate.

It was finally agreed to strike out the clause appropriating \$3,000 for the salary of Vice-President and to appropriate \$3,000 to pay such Senator as might be selected to preside over the Senate.

The civil service section having been reached, Mr. Morrison made a point of order against a provision changing the rules of the commission and pending a decision the committee rose. Mr. Morrison gave notice that Thursday next he would call up the tariff bill, and Mr. McKinley, on behalf of the opponents of the measure, stated that he would resist its consideration. The House took a recess till 8.30, the evening session to be for the further consideration of the appropriation bill.

Total Net Receipts of Cotton.

New York, June 11.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1885: Galveston, 694,330; New Orleans, 1,701,152; Mobile, 245,380; Savannah, 789,665; Charleston, 490,359; Wilmington, 180,839; Norfolk, 552,257; Baltimore, 80,447; New York, 64,013; Boston, 145,950; Newport News, 37,329; Philadelphia, 46,732; West Point, 221,135; Brunswick, 16,252; Port Royal, 12,281; Pensacola, 19,175; Indianapolis, 781; total, 5,218,175.

The Failure of a Butter King.

CHICAGO, June 11.—A special from Elgin, Ill., says: The latest developments show the failure of Boies, the "Butter King," to be even worse than was thought. It is estimated now that his liabilities are over \$250,000 and may reach \$300,000. His assets aggregate only about sixty-five thousand dollars.

A Disastrous Fire at Litchfield, Conn.

WATERBURY, Conn., June 11.—A fire at Litchfield, Conn., which began at 1.30 this morning, destroyed the court house, the Enquirer printing office, the Mansion hotel, Cooley's hotel and fifteen business houses. The loss is estimated at \$200,000; well insured.

The Week's Business Failures.

New York, June 11.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during last week, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co.: For the United States, 180; Canada, 29; total, 209; as against 187 last week, and 181 the week previous.

Taylorville Talk.

COR. OF THE NEWS AND OBSERVER. TAYLORVILLE, June 8, 1886.

Below I hand you the election of the board of county commissioners, superintendent of education, &c., by magistrate yesterday: County commissioners, E. M. Stevenson, W. R. Sloan and K. Watts. Messrs. Stevenson and Sloan were re-elected; Mr. R. Watts was elected in Mr. V. W. Teague's place. Mr. Watts has been sheriff of the county, was a member of the constitutional convention of 1875 and for several terms was a member of the board of county commissioners. Good selection. Prof. John J. Hendren, of Cedar Run high school, was elected county superintendent of education, in place of Prof. H. T. Burke. Mr. Hendren is a young man and deserves promotion. He recently graduated at Wake Forest college with the highest honors. The office of county treasurer was re-established, after being abolished for several years with the effect of getting the county finances in a bad shape. The law levied for county purposes was the same as for State; poll tax, two dollars.

The superior court is now in session; his honor, Judge Avery, presiding. The docket is light, so that the court will adjourn tomorrow or Thursday.

Railroad prospects are brightening. We are now almost confident of our road being completed by September 1, next.

WASHINGTON.

A FINE IMPOSED ON A SPANISH VESSEL.

A New Railing Under the Civil Service Regulations.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The statement of yesterday that the Senate had reconsidered the vote by which the bill prohibiting members of Congress from acting as attorneys for land grant or subsidized railroads was erroneous.

The treasury department is informed that a fine of \$400 was imposed on the master of the Spanish fishing vessel *Clotilde* by the collector of customs at Cedar Keys, Fla., for having failed to enter according to section 2772, Revised Statutes. The fine was paid and the vessel released.

The first comptroller of the treasury has decided that the word "office" in the first class of rule 19 of the civil service commission applies to the head of a bureau as well as to the head of a department; that a head of bureau is "the head of an office," also that when the head of a department believes that the public service will be promoted there by he can appoint a confidential clerk for the head of a bureau in his department without requiring him to undergo a civil service examination and the appointee can receive the pay of any clerk in the classified service, provided there is a vacancy in any grade for which an appropriation has been made. The question arose on an application by the third auditor for a confidential clerk.

Nominations for Governor.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 11.—In the Democratic State convention today, on the 31st ballot, Thomas Seay, for Governor, received a large majority over both competitors. Other names were withdrawn, and he was nominated by acclamation.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing President Cleveland's administration and the State administration.

A Present from the Sultan of Turkey.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—The secretary of state recently received a cable message from minister Cox at Constantinople, saying that the Sultan of Turkey desired to send a wedding present to Mrs. Cleveland and asking that it be received. The President, while appreciating the motives of the Sultan, felt that its acceptance would be in violation of the spirit if not the title of the constitution, and accordingly telegraphed his declination of the proposed compliment.

New York Cotton Futures.

New York, June 11.—Green & Co.'s report on cotton futures says: "The demand from all sources and for all deliveries is still quite limited and offerings placed only as fractional shortings may from time to time reach limits on which covering appears best. Rates continue easy but decline slowly in the absence of any direct pressure, though some indications of a desire to sell the market short were noticeable today, especially on the new crop. The decline was about three points, closing tamely."

Special to THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

Oxford, N. C., June 11.

Oxford and Oxford towns up yesterday voted almost unanimously a donation of \$30,000 to the Oxford & Clarksville railroad company.

J. F. Rogers, Secretary.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

New York, June 11.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending June 10:

	1886.	1885.
Net receipts at U. S. ports,	31,386	4,722
Total exports to date,	6,218,175	4,671,562
Exports for the week,	79,900	37,771
Total receipts to date,	3,951,782	3,844,728
Stock at all U. S. ports,	4,85,019	58,746
Stock at all interior towns,	64,873	25,867
Stock at Liverpool,	643,000	638,000
For Great Britain,	104,000	37,000

What Was the Rose of Sharon?

From the Edinburgh Review.

The "Rose of Sharon" has long been a disputed point. The Hebrew word *khabataleth* occurs only in Canticles ii. 1, and Isaiah xxxv. 1; the revised version reads "rose" in the text and "autumn crocus" in the margin. We are of opinion that the narcissus (*N. Tazetta*) is intended. The scene of the Canticles is in the spring, when the narcissus would be in blossom; it is very sweet, has long been and still is a plant of which the Orientals are passionately fond; Hasselquist noticed it on the plain of Sharon; Tristram in cultivated land and lower hills from Gaza to Lebanon; Mr. H. Chichester Hart in the districts between Yebda and Jalis (Plain of Sharon). "Some low-lying patches," he says, "were quite white with it." The October quarterly statement (Palestine exploration fund) contains a valuable paper by Mr. Hart, entitled "A Naturalist's Journey to Sinai, Petra and South Palestine, made in the autumn of 1883." The autumn crocus has no perfume, and would not be in bloom till late in the year. The narcissus is a bulbous plant, which is apparently implied in part of its Hebrew name—i. e., *bateel*, a "bulb," an "onion." But quite a different plant has very recently appeared as the true claimant to the honor of being the "Rose of Sharon;" an Assyrian plant name is introduced to us by Dr. F. Delitsoch. Among the names of the different kinds of *kannu*, "reed," and of objects made of it, occurring on a tablet in the British museum and published in *"The Cuneiform Inscription of Western Asia"*, mention is made of one called *khabatallatu*, which in sound is identical with the Hebrew name in Canticles and Isaiah, so that Dr. F. Delitsoch, without a moment's hesitation, upsets all other floral aspirants with one decided blow and reads "reed of the Sharon, the desert shall rejoice and sprout like the reed."

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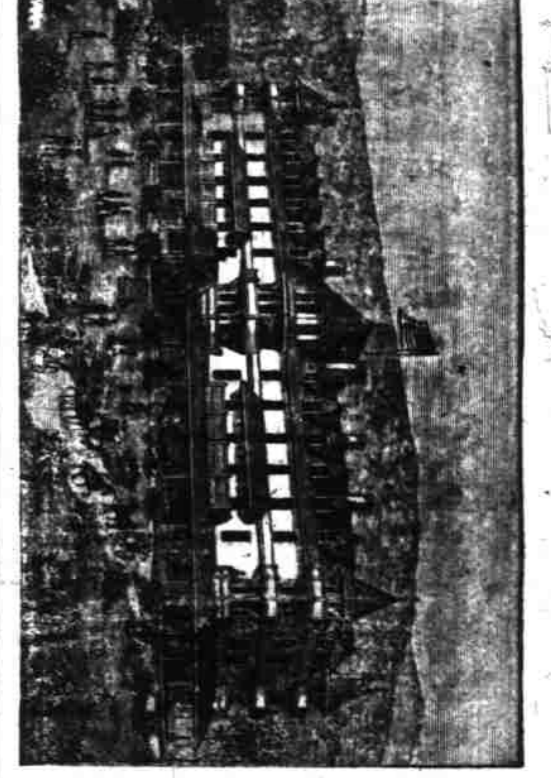
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What Was the Rose of Sharon?

From the Edinburgh Review.

The "Rose of Sharon" has long been a disputed point. The Hebrew word *khabataleth* occurs only in Canticles ii. 1, and Isaiah xxxv. 1; the revised version reads "rose" in the text and "autumn crocus" in the margin. We are of opinion that the narcissus (*N. Tazetta*) is intended. The scene of the Canticles is in the spring, when the narcissus would be in blossom; it is very sweet, has long been and still is a plant of which the Orientals are passionately fond; Hasselquist noticed it on the plain of Sharon; Tristram in cultivated land and lower hills from Gaza to Lebanon; Mr. H. Chichester Hart in the districts between Yebda and Jalis (Plain of Sharon). "Some low-lying patches," he says, "were quite white with it." The October quarterly statement (Palestine exploration fund) contains a valuable paper by Mr. Hart, entitled "A Naturalist's Journey to Sinai, Petra and South Palestine, made in the autumn of 1883." The autumn crocus has no perfume, and would not be in bloom till late in the year. The narcissus is a bulbous plant, which is apparently implied in part of its Hebrew name—i. e., *bateel*, a "bulb," an "onion." But quite a different plant has very recently appeared as the true claimant to the honor of being the "Rose of Sharon;" an Assyrian plant name is introduced to us by Dr. F. Delitsoch. Among the names of the different kinds of *kannu*, "reed," and of objects made of it, occurring on a tablet in the British museum and published in *"The Cuneiform Inscription of Western Asia"*, mention is made of one called *khabatallatu*, which in sound is identical with the Hebrew name in Canticles and Isaiah, so that Dr. F. Delitsoch, without a moment's hesitation, upsets all other floral aspirants with one decided blow and reads "reed of the Sharon, the desert shall rejoice and sprout like the reed."

The Mountain Park Hotel.



The above is an illustration of the new hotel which has just been completed at Warm Springs and will be regularly open for the season July 1. It is another evidence of what enterprise and money are doing in the lovely country beyond the Blue Ridge. People from all parts of the State have for years been familiar with Warm Springs. The hotel was built by wealthy men from New York city. It is an immense structure, of elaborate design and gracefully proportioned. It is truly Southern in generous piazza space, for there are 1,900 feet of piazzas and promenades on the ground floor alone. The famous baths, a great feature of the place, have been developed astonishingly. The great warm water swimming pool is 100x30 feet, in which both sexes can bathe as at the seaside. There are sixteen individual pools. All are lined with white marble. North Carolina is certainly coming to the front in the matter of summer resorts.

The plaid looms for Roberdel mill, of which the company recently purchased about 100, are arriving and being transported to the mill, the Rocket says.

AN OLD STORY.

Some years ago a Western town had finished a small wooden bridge across a little stream, which ran through its borders. The Chairman of the Selectmen was appointed to deliver a speech at its dedication, the occasion being made a holiday. Arrayed in his Sunday best, with the citizens gathered around, he commenced as follows: "Ladies and gentlemen, 40 years ago"—and here he halted at loss for words, and he commenced, "Ladies and gentlemen, 40 years ago, the bridge on which we now stand"—and stopped again. Feeling in no pocket after another for the manuscript of his carefully prepared oration, and being unsuccessful in his search, with perspiration starting from every pore at the knowledge of his position, he commenced again. "Ladies and gentlemen—40 years ago the bridge on which we now stand was part