

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining iron with pure vegetable bitters, quickly and completely cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Nervous Prostration, Headache, etc.

RACKET STORE.

Bargain House of Raleigh.

From the Red Flag shops we will offer you a line of Big Leaders for July.

STARTLING ROCK-BOTTOM FACTS that are well calculated to stagger the thoughtless masses who have been struggling along in the toils of credit.

From mills whose hands must be fed; from factories whose regular prices have been cut down to half for coin; from swell-head concerns pressed for "the omnipotent stuff" and overloaded with regular values, we place before our customers sterling, solid leaders, for net spot cash.

Best Wamette's Prints at 5 cents; indigo blues at 11 cents; great bargains in ladies' shoes great bargains in buggy whips, from 12 cents upwards; umbrellas at a bargain.

Just received, a full line of table-cloth. Call at once and get the pick.

VOLNEY PURSELL & CO.

No. 10 East Martin Street.

NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

Paul Hayne once described a cyclone, which he viewed from the windows of his cottage, as "the untranslated blasphemous of hell."

The monument for the grave of Josh Billings, the humorist, which will be placed in the cemetery at Lanesborough, Mass., will bear only the inscription, "Josh Billings."

The New York dry-goods merchants insist on a lower railway tariff on cotton goods—a horizontal reduction, so to speak—and they have assumed a perpendicular attitude in order to make themselves heard.

The Berlin journals publish, with reserve, that the hereditary Prince Frederick of Anhalt is a favorite suitor for the hand of Princess Victoria, the Crown Prince's daughter, whose 20th birthday was reached last April. Prince Frederick was born in 1856.

Prohibition in Atlanta, up to date, has merely banished the fancy drinks. The gin sling is no more, gone is the beguiling mint julep, and the long, cool cobbler have fallen into innocuous decadence, but beer and whisky by the quart are to be had on all sides.

The popular majority against Gladstone in Great Britain thus far is only about 90,000 in a vote of over 2,300,000. The process of education in favor of home-rule is so rapid as to assure a triumph in the near future. It is not a revolution that will go backward.

One peculiarity is noticeable in dress nomenclature this season. Formerly the homely word cotton was disguised by endless varieties of appellation. Print cambrie, chambray, saten, etc., appeared in turn, but this year fashionable modistes have thrown off all disguise, and plainly invite their customers to don cotton gowns.

Isaac Murphy, the noted jockey, has contracted with Lucky Baldwin to be his first rider next season, a salary of \$10,000 a year. This is said to be the highest salary ever paid for a jockey in this country, and is another indication of the growing importance of racing.

Isaac Murphy has the privilege of other mounts when Baldwin's stable is not represented in a race, which will make him average about \$1,000 a month for the year. Besides being one of the best riders in the country, Murphy has the reputation of being unpurchasable.

If there were two or three more States like California such a thing as a serious failure of the wheat crop in this country would scarcely be possible. The latest returns confirm previous estimates that the total yield for the present year will be a fraction over 70,000,000 bushels, the largest crop ever harvested in that State and nearly twice the amount ever produced by any other State in any one year.

In some of the New York wine rooms many costly paintings adorn the walls. One wine room has a collection of paintings valued at a hundred thousand dollars. In addition to this art collection there are many valuable pieces of bric-a-brac.

Among the best farmers the practice is to get the hay into the mow or stack the day it is cut if possible. In good hay weather this can be done with the right management.

Best Wamette's Prints at 5 cents; indigo blues at 11 cents; great bargains in ladies' shoes great bargains in buggy whips, from 12 cents upwards; umbrellas at a bargain. Just received, a full line of table-cloth. Call at once and get the pick.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE MESSAGE HAS QUITE A LONG WRANGLE.

Over the Provisions of the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—SENATE.—Mr. Pugh, from the committee on privileges and elections, presented the report in the election case of Senator Payne. Mr. Hoar, on behalf of himself and Mr. Frye, presented the dissenting views of the minority, and Mr. Everts made a separate report, presenting his views of himself and Messrs. Teller and Logan.

It appearing on a count that there was no quorum present, the roll was called and forty-six Senators (more than a quorum) answered to their names. Mr. Allison submitted a conference report on the legislative appropriation bill, the committee agreeing upon all points in dispute between the two houses except as to the four following points: Clerks for Senators (not chairmen of committees) at \$6 a day for the session; the salary of the assistant treasurer at Baltimore (increased by the Senate to \$4,500); appropriation for three clerks for the civil service commission, and relating to the compensation of internal revenue agents, surveyors, etc.

The report was accepted (closing all matters in dispute except as to these four points) and the Senate still further insisted on its disagreement with the House on these points. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill, the amendments adopted as in committee of the whole being the first to be disposed of. The first point on which there was a division was on the amendment (offered originally by Mr. Ingalls) to the items for the Mississippi river, providing that the position of the appropriation for Plum Point and Lake Providence reaches shall be confined to the complete repair and maintenance of the levees throughout such reaches to a height of two feet above the flood of 1882.

The amendment was adopted; yeas 32, nays 19. The next question was on the amendment (originally offered by Mr. Harrison) to the same item. It was to add to the proviso authorizing the commission to repair and build the levees if necessary to the navigation and commerce of the river the words, "but not below the reaches which are being improved by them unless it shall be necessary in order to prevent or close an injurious gressivo or outlet."

Mr. Harrison's amendment was struck out. An amendment (offered by Mr. Hale) striking out section 2, which legislated against dumping refuse matter in harbors, rivers or tributary waters; was the next question that came up. Instead of the section stricken out had been inserted a provision authorizing the secretary of war to establish harbor lines (where not already established) and also to establish lines where debris of mines or stamp works can be put without injury to navigation.

The question was on striking out and inserting, and it was agreed to; yeas 36, nays 11. Amendments striking out sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 11 were all agreed to. All the amendments agreed to by the Senate in committee of the whole having been disposed of, the whole bill was open to amendment.

On motion of Mr. Logan the appropriation for Illinois river was increased from \$100,000 to \$150,000. Mr. McMillan, chairman of the committee on commerce, moved to strike out all after the enacting clause in the river and harbor appropriation bill and insert all the items now in the bill, except that in each case the amendment is reduced 25 per cent. He explained that the amount of the House bill was (in round numbers) \$15,000,000; the amount as reported by the committee on commerce, \$18,000,000; the amount as agreed to by the Senate in committee of the whole, \$600,000 more, and that the amount under the proposed 25 per cent. reduction would be \$14,000,000. Then again began a debate on the merits of the river and harbor bill, in the course of which Mr. McMillan said the committee believed that in order to save any river and harbor bill at this session it was necessary to reduce the amount. Mr. Eustis said that the Senator from Minnesota had vaguely referred to some danger to the bill if the proposed reduction was not made. He asked whether the danger existed in the Senate or elsewhere.

Mr. McMillan: "It does not exist in this body, I believe."

Mr. Eustis: "Have you any more specific information as to the danger elsewhere (whatever that may mean), than other members of the committee have?"

Mr. McMillan: "I have no more specific information." The debate was for some time directed to an effort to ascertain where the committee on commerce had been influenced to offer this proposition by knowledge, fear or suspicion that it might save the bill from danger "elsewhere." The committee came in for a good deal of criticism from out-and-out supporters of the bill, led by Mr. Eustis. The latter in reply to a direct question from Mr. Butler, said he was "a thick and thin friend of the bill, in season and out of season." Mr. Eustis accused the committee of being afraid to confront the enemy (who he may be) and afraid to face the

Mr. Miller appealed to the friends of the bill to rally to the support of the committee. He ascribed Mr. Eustis' position on the bill and his desire to swell it to his well known hostility to the administration and to his wish to force a Presidential veto. It was an open secret, he said, in another body to bury the bill, provided certain things were done or provided amounts were increased beyond a certain point.

There had also been floating about the corridors of the capitol, in the cloak rooms, and on the floor of the Senate, statements made and repeated day after day by men who represented the executive, by men who stood close to it. They had not hesitated to say (not in whispers, but in outspoken words) that if this bill exceeded a certain point it would undoubtedly meet an executive veto.

Mr. Edmunds objected that it was out of order and unseemly and improper to refer to any possible or impossible action of the President or of the House of Representatives in relation to the bill.

The chair (Mr. Sherman) said that the point of order was well taken, but he had observed that Senators frequently violated the rule, in an indirect manner, by reference to what done "elsewhere." He regarded this indirect violation of the rules as a violation of decency and propriety.

Mr. Conger (a member of the committee on commerce) resented the references to his committee and characterized them as "an invidious attack upon the committee." All through the speeches (he said) had run an attack on the motives, sincerity, honesty and honor of the committee. The Senator from Kansas had spoken of some "sewerage system." "Ah, sir," said Mr. Conger, "this kind of attack smells of the cloaca. The Senator's suggestion of the word 'system' indicates a seeking for the motives of men in some filthy place. I leave it there, with that expression. How much better is the Senator from Kansas than are the members of the committee on commerce?"

What have the members of the committee on commerce done that they should be held up to the scorn of their fellows and of the people? I admit his great eloquence; his superiority in rising high; and, in sinking low, but I do not admit his superior honesty, integrity or industry."

At the close of Mr. Conger's speech, which was extremely bitter throughout and which seemed to be thoroughly enjoyed by his audience, the Senate, without coming to a vote, adjourned.

(The House joint resolution extending the temporary provision for the expenses of the government to July 31 was presented to the Senate and passed.)

Mr. Randall, from the committee on appropriations, reported a joint resolution continuing in force until 31st July the provisions of a joint resolution providing temporarily (until today) for the expenditures of the government.

Mr. Dunham, of Illinois, wished it to be understood that so far as the House was concerned the appropriation bill necessary to carry on the government had been passed.

Mr. Milliken, of Maine, inquired how many more of these joint resolutions would be brought in. Mr. Randall replied that as many as were needed would be brought in. Mr. Dunham remarked that they would be brought in as long as the Senate delayed the appropriation bills.

Mr. Milliken said that the bills were delayed in the Senate because they had been delayed in the House. The joint resolution was passed. The District of Columbia business was next in order and the remainder of the day was spent in the consideration of an act incorporating a street cable railway company for Washington.

Every conceivable style of amendment was offered, most of them only to be rejected. On every amendment the question of no quorum was raised, necessitating a vote by tellers or a call of the House. Pending further action, Mr. Morrison, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution ordering night sessions for to-day and Saturday, tonight's session being for the consideration of labor business, and Saturday's for the consideration of business reported from the committee on printing. This was agreed to. Mr. Holman submitted a conference report on the legislative appropriation bill.

Pending action the House at 6 o'clock took a recess until 8 o'clock.

A JURY SECURED

IN THE CASES OF THE CHICAGO ARCHBISHOP.

And Now the Secularists Will have Their Trial.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The twelfth man in the anarchist trial has just been obtained and accepted by both sides.

Unity, Progress, Prosperity. From Advance Sheets of "The Land of the Sky."

In an admirable address to the North Carolina Press Association, assembled at Boston in the autumn of 1883, Hon. Montford McGehee, our State's commissioner of agriculture, said: "The God of nature has lavished her gifts upon North Carolina to such an extent that should she by some tremendous convulsion be torn from her place in the Union and anchored in mid-ocean in the same latitude, her people would have all the raw materials for conversion into food, clothing, medicine, utensils, and everything else that human beings require for their comfort, or use for their adornment; and in addition would have a surplus of commodities that the world needs which would constitute her basis of commercial intercourse with all nations."

This language is quoted from memory and may not be literally correct, but it covers the truth stated by the commissioner. It was a broad and complete epitome of our natural resources, and supported by the splendid illustrative exhibits that all his audience had examined, it produced a profound effect.

We recall that speech at this time as a text upon which to base a few suggestions. "In union there is strength." The old man's twigs, bound together in a bundle, could not be broken. The strength of each was part and portion of the strength of all until the bonds that held them together were severed, and then his boy easily broke them in pieces, one by one.

Both before and for a long period after the civil war, the several district geographical subdivisions of this State were like so many separate twigs. Nature had erected barriers that kept the people apart and prevented them from realizing how many interests they had in common.

The people of the coast and of the mountain counties, although sprung from the same ancestry, had as little intercourse with each other as with the citizens of Minnesota. Their needs, pursuits and ambitions were entirely unlike. Each said of the other, "We have no need of thee."

The same was true, but in lesser measure, of the relations of the people of the centre bore to those of the mountains and the coast. The sufferings and losses occasioned by the civil war cannot be numbered, but out of them all came to North Carolina great compensation. Her men shared together the same dangers and privations under her flag and in her name.

The touch of the elbow on many a battle-field, beds side by side in the hospital, the thousand and one acts of comradeship in those four years of bloody agony, made all North Carolina's sons who were the grey feel that they were brethren forever.

The abolition of slavery was a greater boon to the Anglo-Saxon than to the negro. After the first shock of the tremendous change was over, the white men of North Carolina were able to look at their surroundings with clear vision, and to see something of the immense possibilities of the State they loved.

From the ashes of great sacrifices and terrible disappointments, new hopes and new purposes grew, flourished and began to bear fruit. One of the first products of this new growth was the acceptance of the oneness of the State. Edenton, Beaufort, Wilmington, Asheville, Franklin, and Murphy, and all the communities, great and small, north and south, east and west, within her borders, were essential parts of one common whole, and that whole was North Carolina.

They were the hands, the feet, the eyes, the various members of the body politic, none of which could suffer without all feeling of which could suffer without all feeling of the pain.

All things destined to live long are of slow growth, and it took this idea of homogeneity and fraternity in the State fifteen years to attain its fair proportions. But since 1880 what change it has wrought in our beloved State! It forced the completion of the railroad that has made Asheville the intermediary city of this State between the coast and the Mississippi river. It has helped to complete the Asheville & Spartanburg road, that will be part of the national highway from the Ohio river to Charleston harbor. It has opened the country from the Cape Fear to the foothills of the Blue Ridge.

It is pushing on through the intermontane valleys from Asheville to Murphy, and will soon give all the "land of the Sky" railway communication with the rich markets of the Gulf States. It has established the department of agriculture, with its experiment station, its bureau of immigration, its museum of natural resources, and its numerous valuable publications. It has made it the duty of that department to display on all occasions such illustrations of the resources and industries of the State as will attract capital and intelligent settlers, and through its agency it has made North Carolina more fully and favorably known to the people of the North, of Canada and of England, than is any other State of the South.

The same valuable department, working under the powers given it by the legislature, has protected the farmers from fraudulent fertilizers, has taught them how to make cheap and excellent composts, has given them without cost analyses of their soils, that they might know what elements were wanting that

could be supplied by fertilizers, has explored the phosphate and marl deposits of the State and determined their values, has examined the coal fields and ascertained which could be worked to advantage, and it is now engaged in an extensive survey of the sounds and their tributaries, to ascertain in how large an area of the waters along the coast the propagation of oysters can be profitably prosecuted.

Besides all this it has furnished carp for many ponds, has stocked numerous rivers with food fishes, and it is now engaged, under the judicious and intelligent supervision of Dr. C. W. Dabney, in the creation of an experiment farm that will furnish valuable information to every agriculturist. There is not an industry that depends upon nature for its materials, whether it relates to ores, building stones or clays, to the produce of farms or of orchards, to the use and marketing of the forest growths, or to the increase of cheap food from both fresh and salt water, that is not largely indebted to the good work done by the department of agriculture. And yet how absolutely impossible it would have been to have undertaken these grand endeavors had the people of the State not become united and homogeneous.

But there are other phases of the subject that illustrate the benefit of this unity. One, and not the least important, is the diffusion of education among the masses, the increased interest in more advanced studies, and the new movement in favor of industrial education.

Slowly, steadily, surely, the State has made headway until it stands in the foremost rank of the Southern States in its efforts to give to all its children and youth the elements of knowledge, that the next generation may be better fitted than that now on the stage for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

Another indication of the united and progressive spirit of the people is the hearty co-operation with which they have seconded all efforts and all expenditures for the care of the insane, the blind, and deaf mutes, and for the care of the afflicted of all classes and races. But a final and most conclusive proof of the breadth of thought and of the unity of the people of this commonwealth is, that whatever may be their differences of opinion on political, social or religious questions, they concede to all the right to think, speak and act as their conscience may dictate, and they let none of these differences interfere with their personal and social relations.

An old proverb says, "In unity is strength." North Carolina can add to it the result of her experience by saying, "and progress and prosperity also."

"The Southern Braggard."

Republican organs and Congressmen are again ringing the changes on their stupid old talk about the "Southern brigadiers" in Congress—evidently getting in practice for the fall elections. Considering that Republican Presidents appointed to office some of the most prominent, as well as some of the worst, of the ex-Confederates, and that the party formed an alliance with Virginians who supplemented rebellion with repudiation, they ought to consider themselves estopped from carping about it.

But, when it is remembered that the North fought for four years to force the Confederates back into the Union, removed their political disabilities, and invited them to resume all their rights and duties as citizens, to the end that the Union might be restored in fact as well as in name, this taunt-throwing is both illogical and contemptible.

A Terrible Storm.

CHICAGO, July 15.—A special from Newark, Ohio, says: This city was visited by one of the most severe storms ever known yesterday. Over \$50,000 damage was done; the greatest loss being to the fruits and growing crops. Several business blocks had their roofs carried away. Men, women and children were terribly frightened. The storm was of about an hour's duration, the wind high, the lightning fierce, the hail terrific, and the rain falling heavily.

Harnett County Convention.

The Democrats of Harnett met in convention last week. M. V. Prince was chairman; B. F. Shaw, T. J. Gregory and T. A. Harrington secretaries. The delegates were instructed to vote for Walter Clark and Swift Gallows for judge and solicitor and for D. H. McLean for Congress. The delegates were chosen to the State, judicial and congressional conventions. August 4 was the date fixed for the county convention. Special compliments were paid Hon. T. Wharton J. Green and Hon. W. T. Dortch.

Blistering Heat in Montana.

FORT KNOX, Montana, July 15.—The mercury yesterday reached a maximum of 120 degrees in the shade. There has been no rain for a month.

Useful Nights, Says Free from Toronto.

Wait! the rheumatic sufferer who resorts to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This pleasant cordial and depurative is a far more reliable remedy than colicium and other poisons used to expel the rheumatic virus from the blood, is a fact that experience has satisfactorily demonstrated. It also enjoys the advantages of being—unlike them—perfectly safe. With many persons a certain predisposition to rheumatism exists, which renders them liable to attacks after exposure to wet weather, to currents of air, changes of temperature, or to sudden exertion. Such persons should take a wine glass or two of the Bitters as soon as possible after incurring risk from the above causes, as this superior protective effectually nullifies the harmful influence. For the functional derangements which accompany rheumatism, such as colic, spasms in the stomach, palpitation of the heart, imperfect digestion, etc., the Bitters is also a most useful remedy. It is only necessary in obstinate cases to use it with persistency.

Gorden's Pure Fruit Syrup, Raspberry vinegar, at W. C. & A. B. Stronach's.

EXCITEMENT IN TEXAS. Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris, Tex., by the remarkable recovery of J. R. Coates, who was so helpless he could not turn in bed, or raise his head; every body said he was dying of Consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills; by the time he had taken two boxes of Pills and two bottles of the Discovery, he was well and had gained 15 lbs. thirty-six pounds. Trial bottles of this Great Discovery for Consumption free at all drug stores.

Edward Fasnach, Jeweler and Optician

RALEIGH, N. C. Gold and Silver Watches, American and Imported. Real and imitation Diamond Jewelry. 18 Karat Wedding and Engagement Rings, any size and weight. Sterling Silver Ware for Bridal Presents.

Optical Goods

A SPECIALTY. Spectacles and Eye-glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber and Shell Frames. Lenses, white and tinted, in endless varieties. Seals for Lodges, Corporations, etc. Also Badges and Medals for Schools and Societies made to order. Mail orders promptly attended to. Goods sent on selection to any part of the State.

Old Gold and Silver in small and large quantities taken as cash.

PURITY! PURITY!!

Is desirable in all things but demanded in articles of food. Don't impure your health by using adulterated lard, even if it does cost a little less.

PURE LARD

Is for sale by the following leading grocers and recommended by them to be the best. Try it. W. H. Ellis, E. J. Hardin, W. B. Newsum & Co., Wyatt & Co., Grauman & Rosenthal, Jno. R. Terrell, J. R. Ferrall & Co., W. B. Mann & Co., Norris & Newman, W. C. Upchurch, N. Y. Denton. Also CASSARD'S MILD CURED HAMS and BREAKFAST STRIPS, which are Unsurpassed. Note—This list will be corrected weekly.

THE PEOPLE

MUST HAVE SOMETHING TO DRINK

HE-NO TEA

is the Cheapest, Purest, Best and HEALTHIEST OF DRINKS.

He-No Tea is the result of study and life-long experience both in China and America. [Extract from letter of June 29th, 1886, from Martin Gillet & Co. to W. C. & A. B. Stronach. "We tell you in all sincerity without any disposition to exaggeration that the He-No of today, owing in part to the decline of tea in China, is quite as fine a drinking tea as it is possible to get in China, for with the decline in price in China, we have advanced the standard of quality instead of lowering the price till we have reached a point that cannot be exceeded. We know of nothing finer than He-No today, but people must make it according to directions."

W. C. & A. B. STRONACH,

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

GROCCER'S. Fayetteville, Market and Hargett Sts.

Importers' agents for He-No Tea. Trade supplied at importers' prices. Prices and circulars on application. Agents wanted in every town in the State.

Messrs. Smith Bros who never sold a pound of He-No until after Martin Gillet & Co. made their exhibit at the New Orleans Exposition now buy in two thousand pound lots. We have sold He-No tea for ten years and have had no complaint. Our sales have doubled in the last month.

ELEGANT TEA SIGN, Japanese Lids five feet high, given to agents. Economical recipe for making cold tea.

FINEST

Gunpowder, young Hyson, English Breakfast, Oolong and Japan Tea. Choice Gunpowder and Oolong Tea in 5 lb caddies, 25 to 30c a pound. Uncolored Japan Tea in Handsome Boxes and Baskets.

ONE POUND. Our Extra Choice Blended Tea and China Cup and saucer for 60c.

Half pound and Russian Glass Tumbler 30c For 57 total bargains see local column.

T. B. YANCEY,

—MANUFACTURERS—

Agent and Dealer

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS

BUGGIES, ETC., ETC.

The Largest Assortment in the State.

BEST GOODS

—AT—

THE LOWEST PRICES.

120 East Morgan Street, Raleigh, N. C.