

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

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

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Combining IRON with PURE FRUITABLE TONICS, quickly and completely CURE...

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 greed.

Best Wamsutta Prints at 5 cents; indigo blues at 6 cents, worth 8 cents; big job in towels at 11 cents; great bargains in ladies' shoes...

NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

—Mr. R. B. Hayes has climbed down out of his hen roost and cackled indignantly about the President's vetoes.

—A Chicago genius has invented a self-winding watch. That is good, as far as it goes, but what is really needed is a self-winding latch key.

—An Indiana man's wife presented him with four sons at a birth and he named them all Hoiman. He says that the reason of the name is that he objects.

—A fierce circus riot occurred in Pennsylvania the other day. It won't do for a circus company to spring a new joke upon an unprepared and unsuspecting audience.

—Malocope is the new name of a musical bicycle so fashioned that the rider can kick out melodies, waltzes and reels as he travels along the road.

—Treasurer Jordan does not like the Morrison resolution providing for the distribution of the treasury surplus over \$100,000,000, and will go before the Senate committee on finance to make an argument against it.

—A charming bonnet from over the sea is made of milk-white crepe with a lining of sea-shell pink gleaming underneath it, like a ray of early dawn behind a misty cloud of vapor.

—Next in attractiveness are the shirred tulle and silk gingham princess bonnets, decorated with gauze ribbons, honeysuckle sprays, wreaths of Scotch heather, dew-covered mosses and wild roses.

—Some peas now, says Bill Arrp in the Atlanta Constitution. It is not too late for a forage crop.

—Let the farmers sow an acre, if no more. Sow on the stubble land and it will keep the land rich and mellow.

—Some folks think they must be turned under to enrich the land, but that is a mistake. It is the shade they give to the land that enriches it.

—From mills whose heads must be fed; from lawless whose regular wages have been cut down to half for coal; from swell-head concerns pressed for "the omnipotent man" and overloaded with regular values, we please before our customers sterling, solid leaders, for net spot cash.

Best Wamsutta Prints at 5 cents; indigo blues at 6 cents, worth 8 cents; big job in towels at 11 cents; great bargains in ladies' shoes...

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE SENATE TAKEN UP THE PAYNE MATTER.

Some Senators Become Angry at Alleged Deflections.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Senate at noon proceeded to the consideration of the report in the matter of the election of Senator Payne, and was addressed by Mr. Pugh in advocacy of the position taken by himself, Messrs. Saulsbury, Vance and Eustis, to the effect that there had been no expression of belief or suspicion on the part of any member of the committee to the effect that Senator Payne was connected in the remotest degree, by any act or knowledge with anything wrong, criminal or immoral in his election, and that no further investigation of the charges should be made.

Mr. Pugh criticised the views of the minority (Messrs. Hoar and Frye) and argued that they were in conflict with precedents of the Senate in former cases of similar character.

Mr. Hoar addressed the Senate in support of the views of himself and Mr. Frye, recommending an investigation of the charges. Mr. Logan took the floor to reply to the argument of Mr. Hoar to sustain the views expressed in the report signed by himself, Messrs. Teller and Everts, to the effect that an investigation should not be instituted by the Senate, and that the committee should be discharged from its further consideration.

The committee then rose, and the Senate amendment having been non-carried in the bill was sent to a conference. A struggle arose for priority of consideration between the inter-State commerce and the Northern Pacific forfeiture bills, which was resolved, yeas 142, nays 99, in favor of the former.

The Senate bill was read at length, together with the amendment reported by the committee on commerce, which is to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the House bill. Then amid much confusion an effort was made to limit the time for general debate.

Mr. Turner, of Georgia, gave notice that Friday next he would move to discharge the committee on elections from the further consideration of the Rhode Island contested election case of Page vs. Pierce, and ask the House to consider the same at 5 o'clock.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The eight anarchists moved silently into Judge Gary's court this morning. There was a thoughtful look in Spies' face, as he took his seat, and indeed a sombre melancholy seemed to brood over the entire gang, with the exception of Lingg.

Mr. Morrison called up, as a question of privilege, the concurrent resolution providing for a final adjournment on the 28th inst.

Mr. Beagan, while he expressed his anxiety for final adjournment, thought the date fixed too early, and should the resolution be agreed to the House would fail to perform a very important part of its duty.

adjournment until Congress had passed upon such measures as the inter-State commerce, bankruptcy, polygamy and the copyright bills.

Mr. Willis thought that it would be unwise to agree to a resolution which would put it into the power of a small minority to prevent any action upon important measures. The Senate was not in a condition to adjourn.

There were three appropriation bills pending in that body and the surplus resolution remained unacted upon.

In advocating the resolution, which he said was nothing more than information to the Senate that the House was ready to adjourn, Mr. Morrison referred to the surplus resolution, and remarked that he did not think that it would even be heard of in the Senate.

Mr. Reed said the country was satisfied that Congress had had a full trial, and that it could do nothing better than make an attempt at final adjournment.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to—yeas 145, nays 36.

Mr. Morrison then called up the resolution setting apart Thursday and Saturday of this week for the consideration of the bill for the increase of the navy.

Adopted—yeas 192, nays 47.

The House then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Hatch in the chair) on the Senate amendment to the river and harbor bill, the pending question being on a motion made by Mr. Hewitt, striking out the clause for the improvement of New York harbor.

He withdrew the amendment, being assured, he said, that the object he desired to accomplish would be accomplished through the medium of a conference committee.

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Then amid much confusion an effort was made to limit the time for general debate. Finally Mr. Reagan moved that it close at 5 o'clock and an amendment was offered by Mr. Townsend fixing 4 o'clock as the time for closing the debate.

Some disposition to filibuster against Mr. Townsend's amendment having been shown, the amendment was withdrawn and Mr. Reagan's agreed to; yeas 204, nays 24.

Mr. Reagan then took the floor and delivered an argument in support of the House bill and in portrayal of the necessities which existed for stringent legislation for the regulation of inter-State commerce.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania; Davis, of Massachusetts; Hepburn, of Iowa, and Hill, of Illinois. It was agreed that the general debate should be extended and a night session was ordered.

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GIVE HIM UP.

SECRETARY BAYARD'S VERY PLAIN DEMAND ON MEXICO

For the Person of an American Editor Illegally Held.

CHICAGO, July 21.—A special from El Paso, Tex., says: Judge Brightham, the American consul at Paso del Norte, has received a dispatch from secretary Bayard demanding an immediate, unconditional release of A. K. Cutting, the American editor who has been confined in prison for the publication of an article in the El Paso paper reflecting on a Mexican citizen. The consul had already demanded his release and was ridiculed by the court officers.

Washington, July 21.—Inquiry at the department of State confirms the press dispatch that secretary Bayard has demanded the release of Mr. Cutting, the American editor confined in a Mexican prison, except that the instructions were sent to minister Jackson, instead of to consul Brigham, as stated in the dispatch.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The President, accompanied by secretaries Bayard and Whitney and private secretary Lamont, left Washington this afternoon, to participate in the bi-centennial celebration at Albany, N. Y.

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Hon. E. G. Bradley's Address Before the N. C. Bar Association.

The law of this association makes it the duty of the president, at the close of his term of office, to deliver an address in performance of that duty. I now rise before you.

The object of any association like this is to give to every member, including the weakest, the aid of the collective wisdom of all, including the strongest, and its assemblies are the occasions where this object is best accomplished. There the experience and the wisdom of the best are given for the benefit of all; and there too the best influence is exerted on erring members; and there the character of the association is best exemplified before the public.

After the gospel ministry—God's lawyers, that deservedly stand first before the world—the legal profession stands next in influence. How needful is it, therefore, that this profession should organize for its own health and strength, and for the best influence on the public. Just as the strength of a chain is that of the weakest link, so a whole class is affected by the worst member.

There ought to be some way by which the profession can show to the world what is the standard of excellence which it recognizes, and by which it is willing to be judged, and to which it requires its members to conform.

So, too, it ought to be, that the profession whose occupation it is to aid in the government of the world, and without which it seems the world cannot be governed, ought not to confine itself to the separate and individual exertions of its members for private ends; but it should give its collective wisdom in devising and commending the best plans and measures for the public good.

The latter are manifestly and avowedly the objects of this association, in which I pray God it may have abundant success. Of the lawyers come the judges. It was not so at first. Originally governments were patriarchal, and then tribal; and then they changed and grew from one form to another according to circumstances. The Bible, which, aside from its divinity is the wisest and most wonderful book in the world, informs us that of Israel, after it was rescued from Egyptian bondage and became a nation, Moses was the only judge. And he sat to judge the people "from morning until evening."

But the labor was found to be too heavy for him. And he was advised to provide—not out of the lawyers, for there were none, but out of "all the people, able men, such as feared God, men of truth, hating covetousness." After their selection, Moses charged them, saying: "Hear the causes between your brethren, and judge righteously between every man and his brother and the stranger that is with him. Ye shall not respect persons in judgment, but ye shall hear the small as well as the great; ye shall not be afraid of the face of man; for the judgment is God's; and the cause that is too hard for you bring it to me, and I will hear it."

That is a graphic description of the character of a judge, his office and duties.

At that time the administration of justice was prompt and summary; and probably none the worse for that. It was made convenient to the people. The judge sat in the gate, or in the street; and was treated with the greatest respect and veneration. He is graphically described by Job, who was himself a judge. He said: "When I went through the city to the gate; when I prepared my seat in the street; the young men saw me and hid themselves; the aged arose and stood up, the princes refrained from talking and laid their hand on their mouth, the nobles held their peace and their tongues cleaved the roof of their mouth; when the ear heard me then it blessed me, and when the eye saw me then it gave witness to me. I was eyes to the blind, and feet was I to the lame. I was a father to the poor, and the cause which I knew not I searched out. And I broke the jaws of the wicked, and plucked the spoil out of his teeth."

With some allowance for the difference between a semi-barbarous people, as the Jews of that day were, and this highly civilized age, that is still a good delineation of the dignity, bearing and office of a judge, and the veneration in which he is held. To judge well requires the exercise of the highest qualities of the human intellect and the best impulses of the human heart, and commands the highest reverence.

We are authorized to say that the administration of justice is the highest human office. It includes the whole science of government—the making, the interpretation and the execution of laws; and the highest of these is the interpretation of laws. Anybody can make laws which may be good or bad and anybody can execute them that has a sword; but to obey the charge that Moses gave to his judges—to hear the causes between your brethren, and judge righteously between every man and his brother and the stranger that is with him; to hear the small as well as the great; and to fear the face of man requires the highest attributes of human nature. So Solomon thought, and so God himself declared. For when Solomon succeeded his father David to the throne, God, desirous of bestowing on him the best gift, asked him what he should give him? Solomon recounted the great things that God had done for David, and the great things He had done for him in preserving the kingdom for him and making him king of so great a people; and then, as a greater and as the greatest blessing, he asked God to give him an understanding heart to judge the people, that he might discern between good and bad. And God said: "Because thou hast asked this thing, and hast not asked for thyself long life, nor riches, nor honor, nor the lives of thy

children, I have given thee a wise and understanding heart, so that there was none like thee before thee, neither after thee shall any arise to compare with thee." And then immediately following is the account of the celebrated case, in which he delivered the judgment which made him famous the world over, until this day.

A judge's wisdom consists not alone in his learning. This, without the power to discern between good and bad, is of little worth. Solomon had no precedent, and quoted no authorities for his wonderful decision; but he was guided by his good sense, by his knowledge of human nature, and by his wise and understanding heart.

I would not be understood as saying that much learning is not necessary for a judge; or that a reasonable display of it is unbecoming; but it may be that in some cases there is too much straining after what somebody else has said in slightly similar cases. I make this suggestion in this regard; but as a laziness to take the easy and prevalent thoughts of others to fill up a long opinion; very learned and very silly, instead of following the example of Solomon, to follow the thoughts of a wise and understanding heart on the very case in hand.

We have now seen the character of a judge, his dignity and office, and the reverence due and paid him by the young, by the aged and by the noble as described by Moses, by Job, by Solomon, and by God himself.

But it is the judge of the superior court, that holds his court in the gate, as Job did among the people, that has the opportunity to exercise the greatest influence. It is still true that the young make way for him, the aged arise and stand up, and the noble keep silence before him; and this out of reverence for his office, without regard to the man. No judge can hold his court without exercising a decided influence on the bar, on the suitors and witnesses, and on the crowd. They listen to him, hang on his words, and if he has a wise and understanding heart they lean on him and trust him. It is a high duty of the bar to cultivate and to encourage this reverence for the courts and judges. Any failure in this is grossly unprofessional, and ought to exclude from membership in this association.

There is, however, a danger which a judge should guard himself against. The respect and deference which is justly paid him may generate self-esteem, arrogance, pride, haughtiness, oppression. And these or anyone of them, unfit him for a judge. Moses, although the chief judge and leader of his people, was the meekest of men. Job, although the greatest of his time, was the humblest and most patient of men. And Solomon, although the wisest of any age, was the simplest of men; and said: "I am a little child; and know not how to go out, or how to come in." Meekness, humility, simplicity and wisdom, are qualities of a good judge; and they are as requisite at this day as at any age of the world.

THE CHOLERA IN ITALY. LONDON, July 20.—Reports from the cities in which cholera prevails show fifty-four new cases and twenty deaths during the past twenty-four hours.

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 virtue. 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, Croup and every affection of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Trial Bottles Free of all Drug Stores. Large Size \$1.

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.

PURE LARD. It 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.

CASSARD'S PURE LARD. For sale by the following leading grocers and recommended by them to be the best. Try it.

W. H. Ellis, E. J. Hardin, W. R. Newsom & Co., Wyatt & Co., Grauman & Rosenthal, Jno. R. Terrell, J. R. Ferrall & Co., W. B. Mann & Co., Norris & Newman, W. C. Upchurch, N. V. Denton.

Also CASSARD'S MILD CURED HAMS and BREAKFAST STRIPS, which are unsurpassed.

Note—This list will be corrected weekly.