



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.

A QUESTION ABOUT Brown's Iron Bitters ANSWERED.

The question has probably been asked thousands of times. "How can Brown's Iron Bitters cure every ailment?" Well, it does cure every ailment for which a reputable physician would prescribe it.

RACKET STORE.

From the Red Flag shops we will offer you a line of Big Leaders for July. To these Unapproached Figures the attention of all is politely invited, not alone of the independent few who buy and sell on time principles.

Bargain House of Raleigh.

From the Red Flag shops we will offer you a line of Big Leaders for July. To these Unapproached Figures the attention of all is politely invited, not alone of the independent few who buy and sell on time principles.

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 stud" and overloaded with regular values, we place before our customers sterling, solid leaders, for net spot cash.

Best Wamutta Prints at 6 cents; indigo blues at 6 cents, worth 8 cents; big job in towels 5 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-cloths. Call at once and get the pick.

VOLNEY PURSELL & CO., No 10 West Main Street.

NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

Gen. W. H. F. Lee, it is thought, will be nominated for Congress in the eighth Virginia district.

Nine months at hard labor is not a very severe sentence for the St. Louis anarchists convicted of conspiring to burn and murder. The labor will be most severely felt by them.

Rev. Dr. Tamalg, with his wife and family reached Asheville Tuesday, for the summer. He will deliver an open-air sermon Sunday evening, on the Battery Park grounds.

Albany, N. Y. continues her bi-centennial celebration. Among those who rode at the head of the procession Wednesday was the Indian chieftain Joseph. Among the visitors were the delegates who have come from Holland to take part in the celebration.

Grand master workman Powderly is being pushed into political prominence with great vigor. A short while ago it was proposed to elect him to Congress; now he is spoken of as a probable candidate for the Governorship of Pennsylvania. Powderly himself seems to be willing. His health is the plea advanced for his possible resignation of the master workmanship.

An adjournment will hardly be had on the 28th inst., notwithstanding the adoption of Mr. Morrison's resolution naming that as the date. It was supposed the Senate would be willing to join with the House, but instead they will ask for continuance until about the 2nd or 4th prox. There are abundant reasons for believing that either of the two last named dates will be agreed upon.

The telegram announcing the birth of a son and heir to the Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovitch of Russia recalls to one's mind the fate of his elder brother, Nicolas, whose former sweetheart and bad angel, Fanny Lear, otherwise known as Mrs. Blackford, of Philadelphia, died about a couple of months ago. The insatiable greed of money of this depraved woman induced her imperial lover not only to steal his mother's jewels, but even to rob the chapel of the Imperial Palace. It was solely in consequence of her being in possession of several state secrets which the Grand Duke had betrayed to her that she was punished with mere expulsion from the empire. The young man was banished to the Caucasus and ordered to do duty with an ordinary line battalion, instead of acting as colonel of one of the brilliant Guard regiments at St. Petersburg. About two years ago he made matters worse by marrying the daughter of the postmaster of the village, his father-in-law being at the time under police supervision as a suspected nihilist. As soon as the Czar heard of this new escapade he dismissed him in disgrace from the army, deprived him of his income and decorations, and under pretense that the young man is insane keeps him imprisoned in a fortress not far from Tiflis.

Unlike other articles of feminine attire, ladies' riding-habits have undergone but little alteration either in style or color, for many reasons. The most fashionable habits are made either of very dark green, black or golden-brown cloth. They are still made elegantly short, and this proves far less graceful than the sweeping folds of the habit skirts formerly worn. In many instances, however, there is a change for the better in the matter of head-gear for lady equestrians, the high silk hat being changed for a low-crowned medium-brimmed Sir Joshua Reynolds hat, or an English derby with a moderately wide edge and square crown, this made graceful in its outlines by long plumes which encircle the brim that rolls slightly on either side. Some of the more expensive habits have a short jacket that fits like a glove in the back, ending in very small postillions just below the waist line. In front the jacket is open, rounding over a narrow vest of pale yellow pique. Collar and cuffs of the same fabric are added, fastened with dark enamel stud and buttons.

The time is near at hand, says the Country Gentleman, when mildew and rot will make their appearance, and have to be fought on the fruit and foliage of the vine, and on the tubers and vines of the potato. It is therefore timely and appropriate to call the attention of fruit growers and farmers to recent discussions of the value of the salts of copper in these diseases. It is claimed, and the claim is supported by convincing testimony, that one per cent solution of bluestone (sulphate of copper) in water, if applied as soon as the vegetation of the grape starts to foliage and fruit, and thereafter the spraying of both is continued at intervals of two weeks during the growing season, neither mildew nor rot will make their appearance. Further, it is also said with confidence by those who have tried it that a 10 per cent solution of bluestone in water and lime enough added to make a whitewash, if applied after mildew has appeared on the foliage and upon the grape, the progress of both will be stayed, and the spores of fungi destroyed for the time. Now in these times of cheap and efficient means and machinery for spraying fruit trees and fruit and foliage of all kinds, if so simple and cheap a way of getting rid of mildew and rot is really effective, every fruit grower should know it.

A Divorce Granted. LONDON, July 23.—The case of Crawford against Crawford and Sir Charles Dike was given to the jury this afternoon. They returned a verdict finding Mrs. Crawford guilty of adultery with Sir Charles Dike, and granting Mr. Crawford a divorce.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE HOUSE AGREES TO THE SENATE'S AMENDMENTS.

To the Oleomargarine Bill.—The Senate Will not Investigate the Payne Case.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—SENATE.—Senator Blair made a long personal explanation in regard to the newspaper charges that some Senator had charged a widow \$200 for getting a pension claim through the department.

Mr. Blair said he had no reason to suppose these newspaper reports referred to him any more than to any other Senator, until he had been told by Senator Camden that they did refer to him (Blair) and were to the effect that while a member of the House he had made such a charge for obtaining a pension for a widow. Mr. Blair explained the transaction; that he had before coming to Congress obtained the award of the pension in question and that the transaction was concluded by his law partner and the money collected by the partner after Mr. Blair came to Congress; that a charge of \$100 had been made, but the woman refused to pay and has never paid anything. Mr. Blair moved that the matter and all the papers presented by him be referred to the committee on privileges and elections. Mr. Kenna remarked that as far as he knew, no one had supposed or intimated that there was any criminality in the Senator's action. To be equally frank, however, he would state that it struck him and those who had taken any interest in the matter, that the case presented a question of much interest, in view of the wholesale and indiscriminate attacks of the Senator from New Hampshire upon the President, in connection with his pension votes. It was perhaps somewhat remarkable that a widow who had lost her only son in the army and whose husband was demented should have an attachment upon her little farm for such services rendered to her. That was regarded as a matter of some interest. Mr. Blair's motion to refer was agreed to.

Mr. West, in presenting a batch of petitions gotten up by Knights of Labor, remarked that the signatures all appeared to be in the same handwriting and that he presumed (from the explanation of Mr. VanWyck a few days ago) that these were copies. Mr. Hoar remarked that the rules of the Senate prevented the presentation of any petitions except originals. The chair sustained the point made by Mr. Hoar, but said he did not feel at liberty to reproach Senators for presenting such petitions, although in doing so they were violating the rules. Mr. Vest said he did not propose to violate any rule of the Senate, but he did not wish to be put in the attitude of opposing the rule of petition. He now presented these petitions, with a statement that in his opinion (without any personal knowledge) they were copies. The petitions were presented.

The Senate at 12.30 took up the Payne case and was addressed by Mr. Call, in opposition to further investigation. Mr. Hawley argued in favor of investigation. Mr. Evans closed the debate in a long argument against further investigation. The Senate at 4 o'clock proceeded to take a vote. The first vote was on a resolution of Messrs. Hoar and Frye (for further investigation) and it was rejected; yeas 17, nays 44. The resolutions of the majority (that there should be no further investigation) were adopted; yeas 44, nays 17. There was slight applause when the result was announced.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the sundry civil bill, beginning on page 78, and had only got through three pages when at 6 p. m. it took a recess until 8 o'clock.

HOUSE.—Mr. Morrison, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution ordering the session for tomorrow night for the consideration of the public building bills. Messrs. McMillan and Warner, of Ohio, opposed the resolution, thinking it of doubtful propriety for the House to order a session for the passage of public building bills when the land grant forfeiture bills could not obtain a consideration.

Mr. Morrison suggested that when a member wanted to get away from any particular measure he ran behind the forfeiture bills. The committee on public lands at the beginning of the session had desired to have the rules fixed in a certain manner, in order that it might have the right of way. This was done, but not satisfied, the committee had in season and out of season demanded another change in the rules. This change had been made and the committee had been out of session ever since. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hendly, of California, moved to recommit the resolution with instructions to the committee on rules to report it back so amended as to provide that the evening session shall be for the consideration of the forfeiture bills. The motion was agreed to—yeas 138, nays 93.

The House went into committee of the whole on revenue measures, with a view of reaching the oleomargarine bill. In order to clear the track of the unfinished business, being the bill to regulate the manufacture of vinegar from grain, Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, moved that it be reported to the House with a recommendation that its enactment be stricken out. Mr. Randall's tariff bill was next upon the calendar, but Mr. Randall's request it was passed over. The committee, by the assistance of frequent reports to the House, proceeded slowly to set aside all revenue measures in advance of the oleomargarine bill and when finally that bill was reached, the reading

of its title was greeted with applause. In answer to a question asked by Mr. Brown, of Indiana, Mr. Hatch stated that though the bill had been reported back with a recommendation that the Senate amendments be non-concurred in, in view of telegrams and letters which had been received by the committee during the past twenty-four hours he had been instructed to concur in all the amendments.

Mr. Dunham, of Illinois, was accorded ten minutes in which to oppose the bill and he intimated that the votes in favor of the measure would be cast in order that the members might secure votes at the coming election.

Mr. Millikin, of Maine, rose to contradict this statement, but Mr. Dunham declined to yield.

Mr. Millikin: "Then you should not talk untruthfully." Mr. Gallagher, of New Hampshire: "And you should not make false charges. I say that the object of this bill is to gain votes in the election, because it has been stated to me, over and over, that members dare not vote against it." "What are your motives?" asked a member.

Mr. Dunham: "I fought the bill for two reasons; first because the bill is wrong in principle, and second because it engages the government in striking down an industry which is more represented in my district than any other, and I am here to defend the interests of my district."

Mr. Gibson, of West Virginia, opposed the bill, as being opposed to every democratic principle. The committee rose and reported the vinegar and oleomargarine bills to the House. The House refused to strike out the enactment of the vinegar bill and it resumed its place on the calendar. The Senate amendments to the oleomargarine bill were concurred in; yeas 174, nays 78. The bill now goes to the President for his action.

Mr. Turner, of Georgia, as a question of privilege, moved to discharge the committee on elections from further consideration of the Rhode Island contested election case of Page vs. Pierce, compelling the motion with a resolution declaring that neither the contestant nor the contestant was duly elected, and further declaring vacant the seat now occupied by Mr. Pierce. Immediately replying, Mr. Turner moved to discharge the committee on elections from further consideration of the Rhode Island contested election case of Page vs. Pierce, compelling the motion with a resolution declaring that neither the contestant nor the contestant was duly elected, and further declaring vacant the seat now occupied by Mr. Pierce. Immediately replying, Mr. Turner moved to discharge the committee on elections from further consideration of the Rhode Island contested election case of Page vs. Pierce, compelling the motion with a resolution declaring that neither the contestant nor the contestant was duly elected, and further declaring vacant the seat now occupied by Mr. Pierce.

Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, from the conference committee on the river and harbor bill, reported disagreement. Mr. Willis desired to test the sense of the House upon the essentially new features of the bill inserted by the Senate bill. Pending a resolution to this effect, a further conference was ordered. Mr. Herbert submitted a conference report on the naval appropriation bill and it was agreed to. The House at 5 o'clock took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

The Mexican Authorities Refuse to Release Cutting. CHICAGO, July 23.—A special from El Paso, Texas, says: Editor Cutting of El Paso, is still in jail at Pasa del Norte, Mexico, just across the river. He was taken out of jail Wednesday night and led before a judge, who stated that an order had been received from the supreme court of Chihuahua to admit Cutting to bail. Cutting sent for consul Brigham, who told the judge that he was in the hands of his government, which had demanded his unconditional release, and that he would ignore the Chihuahua court. He was then remanded to jail, but was again brought out yesterday and questioned. Consul Brigham advised him not to answer. Considerable excitement exists in Paso del Norte. Quite a large body of Mexican troops has been quartered there within the last forty-eight hours.

Total Net Receipts. NEW YORK, July 23.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1885: Galveston, 696,656; New Orleans, 1,724,880; Mobile, 246,735; Savannah, 796,965; Charleston, 489,672; Wilmington, 100,903; Norfolk, 561,896; Baltimore, 85,206; New York, 64,289; Boston, 182,476; Newport News, 40,071; Philadelphia, 50,952; West Point, 225,168; Brunswick, 10,252; Port Royal, 12,304; Pensacola, 19,213; Indianapolis, 781; total, 5,324,481.

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The Italian Cholera Report. VIENNA, July 23.—In Trieste during the past twenty-four hours six new cases of cholera and four deaths from that disease were reported, and in Fiume three new cases and one death.

A Virginia Municipal Election. HARRISONBURG, Va., July 23.—In the municipal election yesterday D. L. Lewis, republican, was elected mayor, defeating Pendleton, democrat, by a majority of seventy-nine.

Hog Cholera Raging in Virginia. LYNCHBURG, Va., July 23.—Hog cholera is raging to an alarming extent in Botetourt and several other counties. Some cases have been reported of farmers losing one hundred head in a week.

Lord Salisbury's Warm Welcome. LONDON, July 23.—The Marquis of Salisbury arrived in London from France today. He was met by a great crowd, which welcomed him with hearty cheers.

Back in Washington. WASHINGTON, July 23.—The President arrived here this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The journey after leaving Albany was devoid of incident.

Pardons Granted. Yesterday Governor Seales pardoned John Symons, of Davidson county, who was convicted of larceny and sentenced to three years imprisonment in the penitentiary, and Thomas Jennings, of Montgomery county, sentenced to five years imprisonment for the same offense. Both these men were serving out short terms. Special applications and proof led to this action on the Governor's part.

The Steamship Gate City Saved. WOOD'S HOLE, Mass., July 23.—The steamer Gate City, which has been ashore in the "Graveyard," Nauset island, was gotten off at 1 p. m. and is passing up the sound in tow. The efforts to save her were successful after five days.

FAMINE FEARED

A DREADFUL STATE OF AFFAIRS IN EASTERN S. C.

The Waters Over the Country and the Farmers in Despair.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 23.—Benjamin Alston, a prominent planter of Georgetown county, writes to the Georgetown Enquirer, giving a doleful account of the condition of things there. He says: "I look over the prospect and behold only one dull, dirty yellow mass of water. No sign of life presents itself, except the fast-running current and the birds of prey that soar overhead. Men have been to me, asking for work and saying they had eaten the last food in their houses." Thousands are in the same condition where he is and elsewhere in the country. The disastrous result of last year's cropping caused many to begin this year in debt and they are stopped from what they might otherwise do. Mr. Alston thinks his people are on the brink of a famine and suggests convening the legislature for relief.

The River and Harbor Bill.

NO AGREEMENT YET REACHED. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—The conference on the river and harbor appropriation bill had another long session last night, without arriving at any agreement. Five of the amendments made by the Senate form the main obstacle in the conference. These are items for the improvement of the Potomac flats, New York harbor, Sandy bay, purchases of the Portage ship canal and the construction of the Hennepin canal. Although but \$2,000,000 are appropriated for these improvements, yet the undertaking of the work would involve an ultimate total appropriation of \$20,000,000 and as the House has not had an opportunity of passing on the items, the conference on the part of the House have determined to report back that disagreement in order to test the sense of that body on the amendments in question.

What is in Ohio?

THE WESTERN PEOPLE CAN'T STAND MIXED SCHOOLS. SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, July 23.—Under sanction of the few "black laws" yet remaining on the Ohio statute-books, the Springfield school board has decided that colored children shall not attend the public schools with white children any longer, but shall go to a school of their own. The colored people are indignant and excited.

A Fatal Boiler Explosion at Columbia.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 23.—A boiler in the water works exploded this afternoon, killing a colored freeman, fatally wounding another colored man and seriously injuring five others, among them the superintendent of the works and alderman W. B. Lawrence, who was struck in the back by a piece of timber. The engine and boiler went to the bottom of the river during the night and had been re-erected, this afternoon being the first time it was used since then.

New York Cotton Futures.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Green & Co.'s report on cotton futures says: Liverpool failed to follow up the promises of yesterday, and the disappointment induced considerable unloading, sellers pushing matters a little under reports of a failure at Manchester. There was, however, not much in the way of new selling on the short side, and towards the close somewhat more steadiness developed, at three points under last evening.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending July 23:

Net receipts at U. S. ports,	1886,	1885
Total receipts to date,	10,548	2,194
Exports for the week,	5,324,481	6,927,788
Total exports to date,	3,853	98.3
Stock at all U. S. ports,	4,187,577	3,825,175
Stock at all interior towns,	385,59	225,178
Stock at Liverpool,	25,829	12,458
For Great Britain,	601,100	781,000
	43,900	16,000

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The Sixth District Convention.

The first ballot was as follows:

COUNTIES.	Stedman.	Covington.	Rowland.	LeGrand.	Alexander.	Pemberton.
Anson,	2	24	2	6	4	—
Brunswick,	18	—	—	—	—	—
Cabarrus,	—	—	—	—	38	—
Columbus,	36	—	—	—	—	—
Mecklenburg,	23	11	30	10	—	—
N. Hanover,	35	—	—	—	—	—
Richmond,	—	—	—	40	—	—
Robeson,	—	—	—	51	—	—
Stany,	—	—	—	—	—	22
Union,	—	—	—	37	—	—
Total,	114	72	84	56	42	22

At 7.30 o'clock, the convention having taken 19 ballots without effecting an election, adjourned for an hour and a half.

The convention reassembled at 9 o'clock when the balloting continued, ballot after ballot being taken without any material change being made from the first ballot. About the thirtieth ballot Mr. LeGrand's name was withdrawn and his county thereafter voted almost solidly for Col. Rowland. After the 32d ballot the vote of Cabarrus and Stany was cast solidly for Covington, with two or three exceptions. The main strength of the Anson delegation held to Covington to the last. Twenty was the largest number of votes he received from Mecklenburg's delegation until the last ballot. Rowland carried the main strength of the Mecklenburg vote to the last. One hundred and forty-five was the largest vote polled by Maj. Stedman on any ballot. New Hanover, Columbus and Brunswick, voted for him solidly to the 56th ballot when his name was withdrawn. Maj. Stedman's vote ranged from 102 to 118. After the 32d ballot Mr. Covington was in the lead oftener than any of his competitors. He received over 150 votes on a number of ballots. After the 56th ballot Maj. Stedman's name was withdrawn and the contest narrowed down to Mr. Covington and Maj. Rowland. After the withdrawal of Maj. Stedman's name as was naturally to have been expected his strength went to Maj. Rowland as the son of their neighboring county, thus securing his nomination. This ballot resulted as follows:

	Covington.	Rowland.
New Hanover,	7	28
Richmond,	—	40
Robeson,	—	51
Stany,	22	—
Union,	37	—
Anson,	28	10
Brunswick,	—	18
Cabarrus,	38	—
Columbus,	25	37
Mecklenburg,	25	49
Total,	157	233

An executive committee of the district was then elected, as follows: Anson, James A. Lockhart; Brunswick, G. M. McKethan; Cabarrus, Dr. R. S. Young; Columbus, S. F. McDaniel; Mecklenburg, E. K. P. Osborne; New Hanover, J. I. Maeks; Richmond, W. H. Neil; Robeson, N. A. McLean; Stany, S. J. Pemberton; Union, H. B. Adams.

INTERESTING EXPERIENCES.

Hiram Cameron, Furniture dealer of Columbus, Ga., tells his experience thus: "For three years have tried every remedy on the market for Stomach and Kidney Disorders, but got no relief until I used Electric Bitters, the Best Blood Purifier in the world."—Major A. B. Reed, of West Liberty, Ky., used Electric Bitters for an old standing Kidney affection and says: "Nothing has ever done me so much good as Electric Bitters."—Sold at fifty cents a bottle by all druggists.

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.

PURIFY! PURIFY!

It is desirable in all things but demanded in articles of food. Don't imperil your health by using adulterated lard, even if it does cost a little less. CASSARD'S 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. R. Newsum & Co., Wyatt & Co., Graustman & Rosenthal, Jno. H. Terrell, J. H. Fernal & Co., W. B. Mann & Co., Norris & Newman, W. C. Upchurch, N. Y. Panton.

Also CASSARD'S MILD CURED HAMS and BREAKFAST STRIPS, which are unsurpassed. Note: This list will be corrected weekly.