

# THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

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**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
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., 108 Wall Street, New York. Sold by W. C. & A. B. Stronach, George T. Stronach and J. H. Ferrall & Co.

**OH! MY BACK**  
Every strain or cold attacks that weak back and nearly prostrate you.

**BROWN'S IRON BITTERS**  
THE BEST TONIC

Dr. J. C. Brown, Fairport, Iowa, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the best medicine I have known in my 30 years' practice. I have found it especially beneficial in nervous debility, indigestion, and in all debilitating ailments. It has no heavy or metallic taste, and is pleasant to the taste. It is a true tonic, and is the best I know of." **MA. W. F. BROWN, 577 Main St., Covington, Ky.** "I was completely broken down in health and I tried with pain in my back. Brown's Iron Bitters entirely restored me to health."

Get this above Trade Mark and signed red line on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by **BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, Md.**

**RACKET STORE.**

We have the pleasure to announce a new departure; the location of an agent in New York, for the purchase and selection of our stock, in order to enable us to quote lower prices than other houses which buy on long time and ask big prices in these days of panic and hard times. Our agents are instructed to watch every failure, to look after every house on the verge of bankruptcy and with cash in hand to buy in the lump, or in lots, every class of merchandise that we can get at less than value, so that we can mark in plain figures on our bargain prices that have not been named or quoted in this market or any other. Thus we are fighting against the old, rotten credit system; for money, for reputation and for the people. This is the music and these are the prices that crowd our store, while other merchants sleep on their counters, mourning the day of disaster and ruin awaiting all who buy on long time; who pay big prices and sell at figures which no people can afford to pay.

Our stock will be replenished this week with some job lots of Umbrellas; Gosiery of all descriptions; great bargains in Paper and Envelopes of all descriptions; ladies' and gentlemen's Shoes; full assortment of Table Oil Cloths.

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At 78 cents, worth \$1; Knit Under-shirts at 33 cents, worth 50c.

We invite an early and repeated visit and inspection. Our stock will be replenished every few days.

Respectfully submitted to the cash trade only.

**J. J. NELSON & CO.,**  
No. 10 East Martin Street.

**NEWS OBSERVATIONS.**

—The Marquis of Salisbury, who is again prime minister, is in poor health, writes Edmund Yates.

—Fred Grant says he has reduced his debts to \$500,000. Few honest young men can manage to owe so much.

—A pistol-carrying, threatening crank has become an adjunct of Gen. Logan's presidential booming scheme. Anything for notoriety, you know.

—Gen. Wolesey, himself of Irish birth with English sympathies, will be sent to Ireland as commander of the British forces in that troubled isle.

—The Del Rio Dot is edited by a young lady. She remarks: "Man proposes; but it sometimes takes a great deal of encouragement to get him to do so."

—They are trying now to persuade the President into a visit to the Adirondacks. "Everything will be laid at his feet if he will only come," say the hotel men.

—According to returned Alaskan tourists the fish are so plentiful up there that the salmon have to get out on the banks of the river to allow the steamboats to pass.

—The eldest daughter of the Prince of Wales was considered the worst dressed girl present at a late London assembly; and this because she was really "dressed."

—Mr. George Gould's friends laugh at the report by cable that he has made Miss Edith Kingdom, of Daly's company, his wife. "My son is not married," says Mr. J. J. Gould. The young man has been falling in love with pretty actresses since he was 15.

—It is a strange coincidence that Lincoln and Jeff Davis should have been born in contiguous Kentucky counties, and that Jeff Davis, when a young lieutenant in the army, administered the oath of allegiance, for the first time, to young Abe Lincoln, bound for the Black Hawk war.

—The New York court of appeals has adjourned till October without rendering any decision in the *Jachne* case. This is to be greatly regretted, as a decision one way or the other was needed for the guidance of the prosecuting officers in their action on similar indictments pending in other cases.

At the session of the councils of Erie, Pa., Monday night the mayor resigned because the councils were about to pass several bills over his veto which gave away rights of immense importance to the city. It was accepted, and balloting for a successor resulted in the choice of Mr. Misener, chairman of the democratic county committee.

—At the final session of the House commerce committee it was agreed, at the suggestion of Mr. Reagan, that the inter-State commerce bill should be withdrawn, on the ground that there would not be time enough during the remainder of the session to give it the amount of discussion its importance demands.

—The discovery of rich mineral deposits of gold, silver, lead and copper in Abington, Mass., has waked up the sleepy old Commonwealth to a high degree of excitement. But how utterly foreign it must be to the refined and cultured sentiment of Boston to have a mining camp, with all its incidents of rough, rude and lawless life, within twenty miles of Beacon street!

—Senator Beck says: "The plain, unlearned people of the country know that the destruction of silver means doubling the value of gold and taking from them half the value of all their labor to produce. They never consented to the passage of any law which produced such results. The law which passed the English parliament in 1824 could no more be passed now, when suffrage is so widely extended, than it could be in the Congress of the United States now when the motives and purposes of its advocates are understood."

—After fifty years of litigation the city of New Orleans has just appointed a committee of its council to see what if any compromise can be made with the heirs of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines. There is now a judgment against the city for \$1,900,000, from which an appeal has been taken to the United States supreme court. The *Pisanyne* says the city has spent in court and attorney's fees in this case far more than it could have been compromised for many years ago, and our contemporary is not sure that even at this late date a compromise will not be better than further litigation. The lawyers will not think so.

—The House greatly improved the river and harbor bill by striking out the Hennepin canal amendment added by the Senate, and, warning to its good work, struck out besides the Portage lake and Sturgeon bay jobs. The friends of the Hennepin canal scheme are very angry over the action of the House. Their conception of the theory on which a river and harbor bill should be constructed is revealed in a remark of one of the angry ones that there are at least forty members who will vote against the bill now who would have voted for it with the Hennepin canal appropriation in.

—The furor for stripes seems to increase rather than diminish, and some of the latest novelties in this style, present as many varied hues as Iris herself. Most of the goods look rather pronounced and dashy by themselves, but combined with self-colored fabrics, produce an effect which is neither vulgar nor conspicuous. Skirts and waistcoats made of fancy striped goods are worn under tunics and open jackets of mono-chrome fabrics, and if well blended, agreeably relieve the monotony which a dress of one color often produces. Nevertheless, the taste of a large class of ladies lies in the direction of the latter style.

**CONGRESSIONAL.**

**THE HOUSE ATTEMPTS TO GET AT THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL.**

The Republicans Filibuster and Nothing to Do.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—SENATE.—Mr. Hoar asked leave to report from the committee on library a preamble and resolution for the appointment of a committee of five Senators (the presiding officer to be one) to consider, formulate and report at the next session of Congress a plan for properly celebrating at the capital of the republic the centennial anniversary (in 1889) of the adoption of the constitution and the four hundredth anniversary (in 1889) of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus—two historical events fraught with great patriotic interest.

Mr. Hale objected, and the resolution went over until tomorrow.

Mr. Beck, from the committee on finance, reported back the House bill for the inspection of tobacco, cigars and snuff. Calendar.

The Senate at 11:30 proceeded to the consideration of the House joint resolution to apply the surplus in the treasury to the payment of the public debt, Mr. Blair giving notice that at the first opportunity he would call up the vetoed pension bills according to their order on the calendar.

Mr. Allison, who had reported back the resolution from the committee on finance, opened the debate. He spoke of the importance of the subject and how it opened the whole financial question of the government, but hoped that at this late stage of the session the discussion would be closely confined to the distinct points involved. These were two; first, relating to the currency, and next relating to the management of the current business of the government. It had been a mooted question, whether or not up to this time there had been a distinct setting apart of a specific sum for the purpose of maintaining the redemption of United States notes. He did not himself believe that there was any specific legislation on the statute book requiring any specific sum of money, although he thought it could be fairly stated that there was in the treasury a reserve, which without further legislation was the point to be maintained under the statutes of 1875 and 1882. He asserted his own belief that there had been by those two acts a devotion or dictation of \$100,000,000 to be held in the treasury for the purpose of maintaining at par in coin all paper money issued by the government. The House joint resolution (known as the Morrison resolution) proposed in absolute terms to set apart the dictate and donate \$100,000,000 for the specific purpose of redeeming United States notes and for no other purpose whatever. If that joint resolution should pass, with out the dotting of an *i* or the recessing of a *t*, it would stand in the pathway of the secretary of the treasury in managing the current business. If the secretary should undertake to use any portion of that \$100,000,000 for current obligations, he would violate a distinct and clear provision of the law. Therefore it was that the committee on finance had thought it wise to reserve a further working fund of \$20,000,000. If the joint resolution had been in force a few years ago when the arrears of pensions act was passed, that act could not have been executed by the secretary of the treasury. Congress might again (and he believed that justice and fairness required it to do so) provide additional legislation respecting pensions. The Senate had at the present session passed a bill which would confessedly increase the annual pension expenditures by \$12,000,000 or \$15,000,000. That bill was now pending in the House, and would (he hoped) become a law before the close of the session. If it did, and if the House resolutions were in full play, the pension law could not be carried out. Therefore it was that the committee on finance believed it wise to have this twenty millions as a pliable, flexible fund, that could be drawn upon at times when the treasury was depleted. In the course of his speech he referred to Senator Beck's speech, delivered last December, and said that the democratic administration had come into power by criticizing adversely the financial policy of its predecessor and saying that more money was held in the treasury than was necessary to carry on the ordinary operations of the government and to maintain paper money at par; that from the 4th of March till the 29th of December the democratic administration (instead of paying the surplus on the public debt) had accumulated more than \$89,000,000 in the treasury over and above the proper reserve, and that it was only the speech of the Senator from Kentucky that put a stop to that policy and caused the first call for \$10,000,000 in bonds to be issued. The House, he said, utterly and absolutely condemned the financial policy of the administration. The Senate committee on finance had modified and sugar-coated in some respects this condemnation; still it also proposed to condemn that policy and it would stand condemned before the country whether the resolution should be amended or not.

Mr. Beck said that the Senators on either side and the administration might as well dismiss all apprehensions relative to the motives and purposes of the House of Representatives in the passage of the joint resolution, and might as well assume that the House of Representatives (constituted as it was, in friendly accord with the executive branch of the government) had not undertaken by the resolution either to ensure, condemn or embarrass the executive branch of the government. It was fair to say

that the House believed that it was conducting to the public welfare and not bringing any embarrassment on the administration. He did not see any purpose in the Senate amendment (which did not make any practical change in the resolution,) except the purpose to say to the country that the democratic House of Representatives was not to be trusted and that the republicans in the Senate had to amend and change it in order to take away what is vicious in the resolution. Not believing that there was any vice in it, but believing that under the existing circumstances the resolution was fair and just to the administration, he should vote for it just as it came from the House. He admitted that the secretary of the treasury had held money in the treasury beyond what was needed, but he attributed that to a combination of men in New York and elsewhere who did not desire to have bonds called in and endeavored to make the secretary believe that there would be a financial panic unless money was held in the treasury. He believed these men had alarmed the President and the secretary of the treasury and much of the "leaking up" was because of that apprehension. After a colloquy with Mr. McPherson, on the subject of the sinking fund (which Mr. Beck thought should be stopped and which the Senator from New Jersey contended should be continued,) Mr. Beck declared that the joint resolution, so far from being a reflection on the administration or an embarrassment to the treasury department, was everything which a wise administration would want, because it turned the responsibility upon Congress, whose agent the secretary of the treasury was.

Mr. McPherson (member of the finance committee) said he had intended to address the Senate at length on the subject, but owing to the shortness of the session and the fullness and clearness of Mr. Allison's statement, he would forego that intention. He declared, however, that if there was any thing for which the republican party was entitled to all commendation, it was for its faithful guardianship of the public and the maintenance of the public credit. It seemed, however, as if the democratic majority in Congress had begun to fear that the small remnant of the public debt furnished them the only chance left to show that they too had a financial policy, and in their eager haste they wanted to demonstrate it. They proposed to deal with the surplus in the treasury in such a manner as must needs trench on the reserve, or to pay the 3 per cent bonds in silver dollars. To both these propositions the democratic President and the democratic secretary of the treasury were unalterably opposed. The democratic majority in Congress proposed to rob the treasury of its gold reserve by continuing to coin silver dollars (worth seventy-three cents) at the rate of two and a half millions a month. If the House resolutions were passed, then the country would be at once on a silver basis. It would be a notice to the treasury that it could no longer maintain a parity between the two coins and the public would have to take care of itself. He was astonished that any Senator favoring the continued coinage of the silver dollar tolerated such a scheme as this joint resolution. Their safety as bimetallics was found in other directions. For these reasons he should oppose the House resolution, and it was only with many misgivings that he would vote for the Senate amendment. Mr. Plumb (also a member of the finance committee) advocated the resolution as it came from the House. The discussion was interrupted and a conference was ordered on the deficiency bill. Messrs. Allison, Hale and Beck were appointed conferees. The discussion of the "surplus" resolution was resumed, and Mr. Vest addressed the Senate in favor of the joint resolution as it came from the House. There was nothing political in the question, he said. The Senator from Kansas (Mr. Plumb) was a most emphatic republican and he (Vest) was quite as pronounced a democrat, but yet their views were entirely in unison on this subject. There had been a glamour thrown over it under the idea that business principles which applied to the government differed from those applied to ordinary business. That was simply a monstrous absurdity, a relic of barbarism. The same principles applied to the government as to individuals. But what, he asked, would be thought of a business man who would keep \$100,000 idle in his vault while he had \$100,000 of 8 per cent notes outstanding. Every mercantile exchange in the country would denounce him as a lunatic. He quoted from the *London Economist* to show how small proportionately were the government revenues abroad, giving them as \$31,000,000 in England, \$29,000,000 in France and \$11,000,000 in Germany. In conclusion he said that the fight was one between gold and silver, between gold and greenbacks, between men who wanted to make money dear and scarce and high and between men who borrowed money, and unless this trouble was terminated on equitable and fair grounds it would result in a sectional struggle between the East and the West. That was the plain meaning of the whole thing.

Mr. Sherman addressed the Senate in favor of the joint resolution as amended by the committee on finance. He considered it not as a political, but as a business proposition. Mr. Sherman was surprised at Mr. Vest's statement in regard to the reserves of England, France and Germany, and from the latest number of the *London Economist* he showed that the reserve in the bank of England was equal to 39 per cent in coin, and in the bank of France 40 per cent, being a larger percentage than was proposed here. Mr. Sherman said the effect of the resolution as it passed the House

would be (though not so intended) to contract the national bank circulation to the amount of \$100,000,000.

Mr. Teller advocated the resolution as it came from the House. In the course of his remarks Mr. Teller referred to the conspiracy of capital against labor all over the world to make money dearer to the borrower.

Mr. George asked Mr. Teller if he had any feasible plan by which he could make those who have money put it into circulation.

Mr. Teller replied that he had not.

Mr. Jones, of Nevada, interposed the remark that he had such a plan and he spoke for two hours, laying down his theories upon political economy but giving no answer to Mr. George's question. He did, however, assert his belief that the shrinking volume of money had inflicted more evil, more suffering, more penalties, on the American people than they had ever suffered from war, pestilence and famine. What people wanted was money; not gold, or silver, but dollars that would liquidate debt and keep red flag of the sheriff away from the window. If the secretary of the treasury would exercise the discretion given him by the silver bill of 1878, and coin up to the maximum of four millions a month, no evidences of contraction would be felt.

Mr. Jones yielded for a motion to go into secret session, which the Senate did at 5:45 o'clock, after agreeing to a conference on the Northern Pacific land bill. At 6:05 the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

**HOUSE.**

The House went into committee of the whole (Mr. Hatch in the chair) upon the Senate amendments to the general deficiency bill.

There was no opposition made to the recommendations of the committee on appropriations as to concurrence or non-concurrence in the amendments, and their consideration consisted chiefly in their reading. The House subsequently ratified the action of the committee of the whole and a conference was ordered; Messrs. Burns, Lefevre and McComas being appointed as the conferees.

Mr. Thomas, of Wisconsin, called up the veto message on the bill granting a pension to Mary Anderson. Mr. Reagan, with the intention of calling up the inter-State commerce bill made it a question of consideration and the House by a vote of 112, nays 117, refused to consider the veto message.

Mr. Sawyer, of New York, then called the vetoed pension case of Andrew J. Wilson, but the House also refused—yays 99, nays 121, to consider it. But the track was not clear for the inter-State commerce bill, Mr. Burrows placing obstructions in the way in the shape of two other vetoed pension bills which were upon the calendar. To brush these aside required two roll-calls, and then all the available timber on the calendar having been exhausted, Mr. Burrows had recourse to the vetoed bills still remaining in the committee, and by motions to discharge the committee from their further consideration again completely blocked the way. As there are at least fifty of these bills in the committee, there is enough material on hand to effectually prevent the further progress of the inter-State commerce bill if the opponents of that measure desire to follow that line of policy. The democrats were profuse in their charges of filibustering—charges which were denied by the republicans, who asserted that they were honest in their desire to secure action on pension cases.

The advocates of the bill finally attempted to reach an agreement, and on motion suggested that the vetoed pension cases on the calendar be taken up, considered and voted upon, and that then the inter-State commerce bill should be considered.

Mr. Reagan assented to the suggestion, but called attention to the course pursued by the republicans yesterday and today for the purpose of preventing action on the inter-State commerce bill. Everytime that he called up the bill, which the country had been demanding for fourteen years, the gentlemen on the other side called up privileged pension cases, solely for the purpose of preventing its consideration.

Mr. Reed: I deny that statement in toto. It has no foundation in actual fact.

Mr. Reagan remarked that Mr. Reed could not succeed in deceiving the country.

Mr. Hisecock, of New York, asserted that the republicans wanted to get a vote on the pension cases; after that he was willing to stay here a month in order to consider the inter-State commerce bill. (Incredulous laughter on the democratic side.)

Mr. Dunn, of Arkansas, objected to the arrangement suggested by Mr. Matson, on failing to secure an assurance that after the votes had been taken on pension bills nobody on the other side would in any manner oppose the inter-State commerce bill. After another roll call, however, Mr. Dunn withdrew his objection, and in accordance with the terms of the agreement the House took up for consideration the veto message on the bill granting a pension to Andrew J. Wilson and refused (yays 105, nays 85) to pass the bill over the veto; the constitutional two-thirds not voting in the affirmative. The House at 5:10 took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of private bills.

**Durham's Room.**

There is more evidence of a building boom for Durham than we have seen for some time. There will be six brick stores, two prize houses, besides quite a number of dwellings, to be erected during the summer, that we know of; besides there are doubtless a large number more.—Durham Recorder.

**WASHINGTON.**

**A LOT OF NEWS ON NATIONAL MATTERS.**

The New Solicitor General—Congressional Items.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The President today nominated Geo. A. Jenks, of Pennsylvania, to be solicitor general.

Should the President decide neither to sign nor to veto the oleomargarine bill, the friends of the measure will seek to postpone the adjournment until Tuesday, on which day it will become a law without presidential approval.

The conferees on the river and harbor bill talk less hopefully today of their prospects for agreement, but the issues are well defined and the differences may be reconciled any moment, whenever one side or the other decides to recede. It is not probable that a failure to agree upon the measure will postpone adjournment.

The worst of the remaining problems to be solved are embodied in the sundry civil bill and the difficulty with these consists rather in their number than their character. There was a call for a conference upon the measure this morning, but a quorum did not appear at the appointed time and nothing was done.

The unwillingness of the President to sign any bill until he has had time to study its provisions has given rise to an apprehension that Congress will be kept in session to afford this opportunity some days after the appropriation bills are passed. There is, however, believed to be little ground for this apprehension, for although official copies of the acts of Congress are not sent to the President until all differences have been reconciled in conference and the results ratified by the two houses, yet all but controverted points are open to inspection, and may be examined in the printed bills before the conferees are appointed, while the progress made upon controverted points is daily set forth in the Congressional Record. The President may, therefore, as his predecessors have done, keep up with the current proceedings, and be ready with his approval or veto almost as soon as completed measures can be examined and enrolled.

The indications continue favorable for an adjournment of Congress without day by next Monday.

**Hanged at Charlotte.**

**GEORGE MOORE PAYS THE PENALTY OF A GREAT CRIME.**

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 29.—George Moore, colored, was hanged in jail in this city this morning, in expiation of the crime of outraging repeatedly the person of his own daughter. On the scaffold he made a brief speech, protesting that he was innocent of the crime. The drop fell at 10:55 and twenty minutes later he was pronounced dead. His neck was not broken by the fall.

**The New British Cabinet.**

LONDON, July 29.—The following appointments are officially announced: Secretary for foreign affairs, Earl of Idlesleigh; chief secretary for Ireland, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; chancellor of the exchequer, Lord Randolph Churchill, who, by virtue of his appointment, becomes the recognized leader of the conservative party in the house of commons; secretary of war, Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith; first lord of the admiralty, George Hamilton; lord high chancellor, Baron Hatsburg; secretary for India, Right Hon. Frederick Arthur Stanley; prime minister and first lord of the treasury, Marquis of Salisbury; lord lieutenant of Ireland, Marquis of Londonderry; lord president of council, Viscount Cranbrook; president of the board of trade, the Rt. Hon. Edward Stanhope; first commissioner of works, Rt. Hon. David Plunkett; postmaster general, Lord John Manners; lord chancellor of Ireland, Lord Ashbourne.

**New York Cotton Futures.**

New York, July 29.—Green & Co.'s report on cotton futures says: It was an ambiguous sort of market, and no clear conception of tendencies could be reached. Evidently very little, if any, really new business came in and the operations were almost wholly confined to getting out of August and putting the deals forward into later months. The demand appeared to be falling rather than the desire to sell, and this raised prices a few points, but the close was dull. Liverpool was without much change but silver on private advices was broken down to 42½.

**He Doesn't Take Kindly to the German.**

BERLIN, July 29.—The sultan of Somaliland has expelled the members of the German east African society from his dominions.

**The Bills Ignored.**

THE ACTION OF THE GRAND JURY IN THE ASHEVILLE DUEL CASE.

Special Dispatch to the News and Observer. ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 29.

The grand jury has ignored the bills against Richmond Pearson, for sending, and J. R. Hamilton, for bearing a challenge to a duel last April.

**Bumgardner Nominated.**

LEXINGTON, Va., July 29.—The democratic convention of the tenth district met here today. After ten ballots James Bumgardner, Jr., of Augusta, was nominated for Congress. Randolph Tucker now represents the district.

If you are anticipating buying a piano do not fail to call on a write J. L. Stone, at once, as he has a large and handsome stock on which he is offering special figures.

**A Decided Resonance.**

A CONTEMPT CASE AT ASHEVILLE, AGAINST THE CITIZEN.

Special Dispatch to the News and Observer. ASHEVILLE, July 29.

The editor of the *Citizen* answered the rule for contempt today. The hearing commenced at 4 o'clock and is now proceeding. The respondent is represented by Messrs. McLoud & Moore, M. E. Carter, J. M. Gudger, F. A. Sondley and Johnstone Jones. The rule is represented by the solicitor and Messrs. H. B. Carter, A. T. Davidson, J. H. Merrimon, W. W. Jones, V. S. Lusk, W. H. Malone and J. S. Adams. Several arguments have been delivered. The respondents deny the jurisdiction of the court and claim that the obnoxious remarks were made in the exercise of the liberty of the press, protected by the constitution and the law. The matter assumes considerable proportions and excites much public interest.

**Avery and Bower**

BOTH RENOMINATED IN THE TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to the News and Observer. MORGANTON, July 29.

The democratic convention of the tenth judicial district was held here today. A. C. Avery was renominated for judge, by acclamation. W. H. Bower, Esq., was renominated for solicitor, on the first ballot.

The convention unanimously endorsed judge Avery as an associate justice of the supreme court.

**The Seventh Judicial District.**

MCNILL NOMINATED FOR SOLICITOR.

Special to the News and Observer. FAIRFETTEVILLE, July 29.

The democratic convention of the seventh judicial district was held here today. There was considerable wrangling, and after many speeches and much discussion Frank McNeill was nominated for solicitor. Bonisco.

Mrs. A.—went into the kitchen one morning and informed Ellen that Mr. Thompson, a neighbor and prominent resident, had committed suicide. Ellen looked at her with an expression of mingled astonishment and disgust, and said, "Oh-h-h, mum, has he? Wid who?"—Harper's Monthly.

**CAPTAIN'S FORTUNATE DISCOVERY.**

(Capt. Coleman,achr. Weymouth, plying between Atlantic City and N. Y., had been troubled with a cough so that he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief, but allayed the extreme soreness in his breast. His children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the schooner Free Trial Bottles of this Standard Remedy at all Drug Stores.)

**WALL PAPER.** Now is the time to apply wall paper to your walls. Decidedly the best wall decoration in the world. Properly applied it is both attractive and lasting. A well selected stock can be seen at Fred A. Watson's, manufacturer of picture frames and window shades. All orders have prompt attention. Specialty of mosquito-canopies; prices lower than ever.

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Jeweler and Optician  
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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.

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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.

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Is desirable in all things but demanded in articles of food. Don't imp 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., Grauman & R. A. Thal, Jno. R. Torrell, J. R. Ferrall & Co., W. B. Mann & Co., Norris & Newman, N. Y. Denton, W. C. Upchurch.

2145 CASSARD'S MILK CURED HAMS and BREAKFAST STRIPS, which are unsurpassed.

Note—This list will be corrected weekly.