

# THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

VOL. XXVII.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1886.

NO. 69

## 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 is made by W. C. & A. B. Stronach, George T. Stronach and J. R. Ferris & Co.

## BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

THE BEST TONIC.

Physicians and druggists recommend it.

This medicine, combining iron with pure vegetable bases, quickly and completely cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Headache, Neuralgia, Nervousness, and Rheumatism. It restores the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves heartburn and belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves. For Enlarged Spleen, Leucostasis, Lack of Energy, etc., it has no equal.

## 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.

## GREAT BARGAINS IN GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS.

At 75 cents, worth \$1; Knit Undershirts at 35 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. LANEY PURSELL & CO., No. 10 West Martin Street.

### NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

The Sibley mills at Augusta Ga., have shut down.

Smallpox has made its appearance in Colon, and there have been a few deaths. It was introduced by the steamer Atlas, from Kingston, Jamaica.

Seventy rollers in the Drummond tobacco factory, St. Louis, have struck because the firm has returned to the ten-hour system. It is understood that all the tobacco manufacturers in St. Louis will return to the ten-hour system, and general trouble is not improbable.

It is stated that there will be no opposition to Gen. Gordon's candidacy for governor in Georgia by the independent or republican. The papers in Georgia which opposed Gen. Gordon largely because they were committed against him before the announcement of his candidacy are all coming to his support.

Mr. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, who has served many years in Congress and has been a conspicuously able and useful member, some time ago declined a renomination. Friday the Democrats of his district nominated Mr. Bumgardner to succeed him, and Mr. Tucker telegraphed him: "My hearty congratulations; success to my successor." To which the reply came: "Many thanks. To succeed you successfully would indeed be success."

The reunion of the chaplains of the United States sanitary and Christian commission at Pittsburg has resulted in the formation of a national charitable organization, whose influence, it is expected, will extend all over the United States. The organization will include not only the Christian and sanitary commissions, the Red and White Cross societies, but also all benevolent societies in the United States. Members will be ready at a moment's notice to go to any part of the United States should a pestilence break out.

The huckleberry (whortleberry) crop of Pender county, is immense this year. The berries are large and perfectly sound and the bushes are loaded down. The gathering and exportation of this crop is now one of the moneyed industries of Pender, Sampson, New Hanover, Cumberland, and several other counties in the east. During the past six weeks the huckleberry fields and swamps have been crowded with negroes who have deserted the cotton and corn fields for the increased wages they get for these berries. Great quantities are eaten at home and more still are expressed North for immediate consumption and to be put up as other canned goods. The swamps from whence these berries are obtained are incapable of drainage, and the money from this source is all the revenue obtained by the owners from these swampy lands.

C. F. Holder, writing in the San Francisco Call, gives an interesting account of a new dish which has not yet reached this section yet. The new dish is quite a delicacy and consists of "live honey ants." The ants on a silver silver were served to Mr. Holder and his friend as dessert. The ants looked like very large currants and were of a rich amber hue. The host took one as he would have taken a cherry, and although the thing made a lame effort to get away, the honey bag was bitten off from the leg, and a smile of extreme bliss overspread the face of the ant-eater. Mr. Holder says his friend continued the feast for several minutes, and then leisurely scraping a lot of heads and legs together remarked: "I brought these from away down in southern California, on the edge of Mexico, where they live. They cost me about a cent apiece, and I propose to introduce them among my friends. In Mexico they are considered a great dainty. I first saw them in Old Mexico, where I was stopping, and one day in lunching with a friend he ordered a plate of these, and to tell the truth I would have given a five dollar bill rather than have eaten one, but it would have seriously offended my Mexican friend to have refused, so I shut my eyes and went it blind, literally, and after the first one I was well contented to eat a dozen. If you can overcome the idea of eating a living creature you are all right." The honey ant is a sort of living bottle, and is used by the "workers" as a storage place for the reserve supply of honey. The workers go out in great armies to collect the honey, working at night as a usual thing.

"In three years," says a practical fruit grower, "I improved the production of my fruit trees from 15 to 200 bushels by treating them in the following manner: I first reduced the top one-fourth; then in the fall I plowed the soil as well as I could, it being quite rocky, and turned a short furrow towards the trees. As I worked from them I let the plow fall a little lower, and then between the trees I allowed the plow to run deep, so that the water would settle away from them in the spring. I hauled a fair quantity of coarse manure, pulverized it well and marked out hills, manuring each hill. I planted corn and beans and pumpkins. The following spring I repeated the same cultivation. My trees began to grow very fast and that fall I harvested 70 bushels of very good apples. The following spring I manured for the third time, planted it to potatoes, which were very large but rotted badly. I made up the loss however, by harvesting 200 bushels of large fruit. I changed the production of a yellow Bellflower tree from three-fourths of a bushel, and sold them for \$1 25 per bushel, which I think a very good return for my labor. From my experience I am of the opinion that most trees have too much top for the amount of roots and a deficiency of nourishment for producing a developed fruit. I like fall or winter pruning."

### CONGRESSIONAL.

#### ANOTHER REPUBLICAN STUMP-SPEAKER COMES TO GRIEF.

He Attempts an Arrangement of the South and is Severely Rebuked.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—SENATE.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock Mr. Hale, from the conference committee on the deficiency bill, submitted a report and proceeded to explain it in regard to certain claims (for income tax paid by non-resident aliens) which has been regularly estimated for and which the House had partially and the Senate entirely put in the bill. It had turned out in conference that there were objections to some of those put in by the Senate, and the conferees recommended that these items be referred back to the secretary of the treasury with instructions to report the facts to Congress at its next session.

Mr. Manderson inquired as to the item for fifteen days' leave of absence to the employees of the government printing office. Mr. Hale said that the item was retained. As to the item for the Brazil steamship company, the appropriation is struck out and a clause substituted directing the postmaster general to report at the next session the amount of services rendered and the sum justly and equitably due. The item to pay the Central Pacific railroad company for services rendered on its non-subsidized lines is also struck out. The item as to the Washington aqueduct and tunnel is retained, with a provision that the board of engineers for the fortifications and river and harbor improvements shall report whether any changes are necessary in the method of lining the tunnel and the method of lining and perfecting a reservoir.

Mr. Hoar asked how the appropriation-bills of this session compared with those of the preceding sessions with regard to the omission by the House of Representatives of items of appropriation absolutely necessary for the operations of the government, depending upon a republican Senate to put them on.

Mr. Hale replied that, in his opinion, this practice of the House was becoming worse from year to year. The Senate found the bills sent over from the House fractional and incomplete. It would find, for example, a page of irregular estimates, one-third of the items on which had been left out, while there was no difference in point of merit between those omitted and those included. This did give rise to statements more or less declamatory in another branch of the government as to the extravagance of the Senate, while the fact was that the Senate was very careful to put in nothing that was not necessary to the running of the government. There were important utterances at being charged with these increased appropriations, and he was bound to say for the committee on appropriations, that in dealing with this subject it had not been treated as a party matter, the democratic members having manifested some impatience as well as the republicans.

Mr. Edmunds read from the book of estimates items of deficiency estimated for by the heads of the departments aggregating more than \$3,000,000, and said it was just as well known when the regular appropriation bills were passed last year that the sums appropriated were inadequate to the necessities of the government as it is today, but they were not increased because an opportunity was wanted to tell the dear people—the working-men—how economical Congress had been. Report agreed to.

Mr. Allison, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the joint resolution appropriating \$35,000 additional for the purchase of land for a site for a congressional library.

Mr. Plumb objected to its present consideration, and it was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Allison also reported back the House joint resolution to continue the appropriations temporarily, (until the 15th inst.). Messrs. Plumb and Edmunds objected to present consideration.

Mr. Allison asked that the objection be withdrawn, and stated that if the resolutions were not passed, those employees whose compensation is provided for in the sundry civil bill could not be paid for the time intervening between the last day of July and the day when that bill would receive the President's signature.

the white man the aggressor. He quoted largely from a pamphlet containing the public addresses of Fred. Douglass, whom he characterized as the most conspicuous and distinguished colored man in the country, and as a man of affectionate and gentle nature, who was famous for the pacific character of his counsels to his people. If any of the outrages, so eloquently described by Douglass, had been perpetrated on an American citizen in Mexico or Canada, Congress would not adjourn until it had made provisions to put the national defenses in condition for war.

Mr. Kenna protested against the speech made by the Senator from Massachusetts in the closing hours of the session. That speech would go into the campaign as a bloody shirt campaign document (with fraud on it) carried free through the mails for the purpose of agitating sectional sentiments and feelings which (so far as he was concerned) were dead, and would remain so forever.

Mr. Salisbury expressed his surprise that a Senator with the experience of the Senator from Massachusetts should have so far departed from all legislative propriety as to inject into a discussion of an adjournment resolution the virulence of such a speech. From the exhibitions made by republican Senators while the speech was being made, (many Senators having left their seats) he knew that it had not the approval of those with whom the Senator was politically affiliated. He execrated the Senator's party from all complicity with the grave impropriety manifested by the Senator from Massachusetts, but emphasized his condemnation and reprobation of the Senator's attempt to make political capital for his party when there was no opportunity to reply to it.

Mr. Eustis denied that a single outrage had taken place in the State of Louisiana for many years past which had not been the subject of investigation, discussion and decision. He would not stop now to discuss such a state subject. At the proper time he would be found prepared to defend the white people of the State of Louisiana against any such accusation as had been quoted by the Senator. He could not recall a single occurrence since 1876 in that State that required the enactment of such a bill.

On the contrary, peace and quiet and contentment had prevailed among all the people of the State of Louisiana, irrespective of race, classes or condition.

Mr. Berry also protested against Mr. Hoar's speech, and stated that so far as the State of Arkansas was concerned, order and quiet had prevailed there since the democratic party came into power in 1874.

Mr. George (member of the judiciary committee) recognized the bill as presenting a question of the very gravest importance, which deserved a careful, calm and dispassionate consideration, and he declared himself ready to go into a discussion of the bill, but on condition that no day shall be fixed for adjournment until the discussion is over. He asked that the Senate should determine now whether it would consider the bill at this session or not.

Mr. Dawson endorsed his colleague as representing truly in this matter the sentiment of the people of Massachusetts. Troubles had occurred in some of the Southern States, and so far as the people of Massachusetts knew there had been manifested such indifference to them in the States themselves and Congress that the people of Massachusetts regarded them as matters of serious consequence. He was in entire sympathy with an earnest and calm effort to make the life and liberty and political rights of every citizen of the United States more secure than they were now.

Mr. Gibson expressed his surprise and regret that the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) should have brought into the Senate at this hour of the session a subject calculated to create sectional debate. The speech was like an iceberg coming from an arctic region into an atmosphere of genial warmth cheered by a sunny and generous patriotism. It was an indictment against the entire population, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. It was an apple of discord thrown into the Senate in the closing hours of the session. As to his own State, he bore testimony to the peace and quiet that prevailed there; while, on the contrary, the country had seen the peace of society stirred to its lowest depths in the city of Chicago and in the territory adjacent to it. There they had heard murmurings of deep discontent, threatening the entire framework of society itself—the very origin on which the title to property rests; and yet, in the presence of such disorders, threatening all the elements of society, the Senator from Massachusetts turned aside and directed attention to the southern section, where peace and quiet prevailed; where there was not a ripple on the surface; where God was blessing the people with abundant crops; where the relations between capital and labor were undisturbed; where there was not a strike, no tumult, no disorder, and where life and property were protected under the laws.

Mr. Kenna said that so far as the Senator's (Hoar's) declaration of his purpose to have the bill considered was concerned, he had no issue with him, but he could not see any cause or pretext for the Senator's speech when he knew that his bill could not be and would not be considered.

Congress, and had himself usurped legislative powers. He gave statistics to show that President Cleveland had vetoed more bills than all the other Presidents together. The discussion was interrupted to allow Mr. Dawes to move that the Senate insist on its amendments to the fortifications bill and asks a conference. The motion was agreed to and Messrs. Dawes, Plumb and Gorman were appointed.

Mr. Jones, of Nevada, from the committee on contingent expenses, reported a joint resolution allowing one month's extra pay to all committee clerks, pages, laborers and other employees of the Senate and House who do not receive annual salaries. Calendar.

The discussion of the vote was resumed but was interrupted when Mr. McMillan, from the conference committee on the river and harbor bill, submitted a report, being in shape of a substitute for the whole bill, which Mr. Edmunds insisted should be read in full.

A message having been received from the House for the return of the bill increasing the pensions of pensioners who had lost a leg or an arm in the service, (in order to have a correction made in it), the chair asked instructions of the Senate as to his duty, the bill being enrolled and having the signatures of the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House, and no correction of it being now possible. A message was sent to the House informing it of the condition of the bill. The reading of the bill was concluded. After some discussion the conference report was agreed to without a division. The Senate at 6 o'clock took a recess till 8 o'clock.

### HOUSE.

The speaker laid before the House the President's message announcing his approval of the oleomargarine bill, which was read and referred to the committee on ways and means. Also a message from the President transmitting the papers in the Cutting case. Referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. Willis presented the conference report on the river and harbor appropriation bill, and it was read at length. The statement accompanying the report states that the bill, as reported from the conference, appropriates \$11,473,900. The Sandy bay, New York harbor and Potomac flats items remain in the bill unchanged. No appropriation is made for the Hennepin canal, but a board of three engineers is required to consider the value of the proposed canal to the commerce of the country. The proviso is attached that nothing in this clause shall be construed as committing the government to the improvement. No appropriation is made for Sturgeon bay or Portage lake canals, but the board of engineers is required to report to the next Congress as to the facts connected with their construction. The report and statement having been made, Mr. Burnes, of Missouri, raised the question of consideration with the conference report on the deficiency appropriation bill, but the House determined by a vote of 143 to 21 to consider the river and harbor report.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, made a point of order that the conference report must be considered by the committee of the whole, but the point was promptly overruled by the speaker. Then Mr. Springer raised the question of no quorum upon the motion ordering the previous question on the adoption of the report, and there being a bare quorum in the House it was some time before sufficient members passed between the tellers and ordered the previous question. Filibustering motions were then resorted to by Messrs. Springer and Hepburn, but as they did not have a large enough following to order the yeas and nays, after the consumption of an hour's time they had exhausted all parliamentary motions at their disposal and the conference report was debated for half an hour.

Mr. Willis closed the debate in a three-minute speech in favor of the report. The report was agreed to—yeas 121, nays 98.

Mr. Burnes, of Missouri, submitted a conference report upon the deficiency appropriation bill. After a short discussion as to the propriety of the action of the conference committee in striking out a clause which had previously received the approval of both houses, the report was agreed to.

Mr. Morrison submitted a conference report upon the surplus joint resolution and it was ordered printed in the Record.

### WASHINGTON.

#### THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ADOPTS A RESOLUTION IN THE CUTTING CASE.

The President's Action Endorsed and a Renewal of the Demand Requested.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—The statement telegraphed yesterday that the Senate had confirmed the nomination of marshal Freeman, of Tennessee, is incorrect. His nomination has been rejected. The injunction of secrecy has not been removed from this action, and the President has not yet been notified.

The conferees upon the Northern Pacific forfeiture bill and the bill to repeal the pre-emption and timber culture laws met this noon, and after a short conference adjourned, having failed to agree with regard to the points at issue in either bill. It is not now expected that another conference will be held.

As agreed upon in conference, the deficiency appropriation bill appropriates \$5,850,000. The Senate added nearly \$2,000,000 to the House bill, which was reduced \$930,000 in conference. Among the items stricken out in conference was the Senate amendment directing a readjustment of certain accounts disallowed by the first comptroller, the Senate provision for the payment of government transportation on the Pacific railroads, and the House provision limiting to \$500 the annual fees of the United States commissioners. The sundry civil bill, which has been regarded as the main obstacle in the way of a speedy adjournment of Congress, was agreed upon by the conferees today.

The coast survey item, insisted upon by the Senate, remains substantially as it passed the Senate, while the provision for the protection and improvement of Yellowstone park is the same as that made in the original House bill. The clause in relation to the occupancy by a government bureau of the pension office building is modified so as to place the building under control of the secretary of the interior, and no outside bureaus are to be placed in the building until it is completed. The Bartholdi statue item, insisted on by the Senate, remains in the bill. For the protection of the public lands \$90,000 is allowed. For the survey of swamp lands the Senate amendment increasing the appropriation from \$15,000 to \$30,000 is adopted, and of the \$50,000 appropriated for general surveys \$20,000 is made applicable to defray the expenses of field work.

The House committee on foreign affairs at a called meeting today took up and considered resolutions introduced by Representatives Belmont, Craig and Lanham, in relation to the Cutting case and also the correspondence on that subject furnished by the secretary of state.

Representative Lanham appeared in person before the committee in support of his resolution and finally the following preamble and resolutions, drawn up by Representative Craig, were adopted: Whereas A. K. Cutting, an American citizen, is wrongfully deprived of his liberty by the Mexican officials at Paso del Norte, in the republic of Mexico, and whereas the Mexican government refuses to release said Cutting upon the demand of the President of the United States; and whereas, the government of Mexico alleges as a reason for its refusal to comply with such demand that the said Cutting is guilty of violating the Mexican law upon American soil; and whereas, the House of Representatives, while appreciating the disposition shown by the government of Mexico to carry out international obligations, can never assent to the doctrine that citizens of the United States may be prosecuted in a foreign country for acts done wholly upon American soil; therefore be it

Resolved 1st, That the House of Representatives approves of the action of the President of the United States in demanding the release of said A. K. Cutting;

Resolved 2nd, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby requested to renew the demand for the release of the said A. K. Cutting.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and laid before the House by chairman Belmont to-day, and immediate action requested.

A commissioner of patents Montgomery today, referring to the dismissal last Saturday of Miss Alice E. Meikleham, a descendant of President Thomas Jefferson, from her position in the patent office, said that at the time of the dismissal he had no knowledge of Miss Meikleham's antecedents and would immediately correct the error by reinstating her.

referred to shall be available surplus, ascertained according to the form of statement of the United States treasury of the assets and liabilities of the treasury of the United States employed June 30, 1886; provided that no call shall be made under the provisions of this resolution until a sum equal to the call is in the treasury, over and above the reserve herein mentioned; and provided, further, that the secretary of the treasury, in his discretion, may have in the treasury, over and above the foregoing sums, a working balance not exceeding \$20,000,000, and whenever in case of any extraordinary emergency not now existing and when, because thereof, in the opinion of the secretary of the treasury, the public interests shall require it, he may by written order postpone a further call for the payment of such indebtedness, for such a period of time as shall be necessary to maintain the public credit unimpaired. Provided that such postponement and the reasons therefor shall be reported to Congress within ten days after its next meeting or immediately, if Congress shall be in session.

Onslow County Democratic Convention. Kinston, N. C., August 3. Onslow county democratic convention yesterday instructed for Geo. V. Storing for the supreme court. W. J. Green was first choice for Congress; W. T. Dortch second.

California's New Senator. SACRAMENTO, Cal., August 3.—At a republican caucus of both houses of the legislature last evening A. P. Williams, a prominent merchant of San Francisco, and chairman of the republican State central committee, was nominated for United States Senator. Both houses of the legislature met at 1 o'clock today and put the caucus action into effect by electing Williams to the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Miller. George Hearst was the democratic nominee. The vote stood, Williams 70, Hearst 24.

A Fight Among the Animals. NEW YORK, August 3.—While Robinson's circus was on its way this morning from Manor to Sag Harbor, Long Island, via Long Island railroad, a large elephant in a car with two camels attacked the latter and killed them both. The keeper, who attempted to quiet the elephant, was driven from the car, narrowly escaping with his life. The noise made by the elephant excited the lions and tigers to such an extent that they attempted to break out of their cages, and a terrible uproar prevailed for some time.

Ferocious Wind and Snow Storm. MR. WASHINGTON, N. H., August 3.—A northwest wind is blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour. It set in at nightfall yesterday. Snow began to fall at 2:30 this morning, and at 5:30 the ground was covered to a depth of 1 1/2 inches. The wind is blowing eighty miles an hour, and the windows are thickly covered with frost. The thermometer yesterday registered 85 degrees in the valley, but it now marks 28 degrees here.

The Cotton Crop in India. LONDON, August 3.—The cotton crop in western India is expected to be the largest ever recorded.

## 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.

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

## PURITY! PURITY!!

In desirable in all things but demanded in articles of food.

Don't impurify your health by using adulterated food, even if it costs 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 & Rosenthal, Jno. R. Terrell, J. E. Ferrall & Co., W. B. Mann & Co., Norris & Newman, W. C. Upchurch, N. Y. Denton.

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

Note—This list will be corrected weekly.