

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

VOL. XXVII.

RALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1886.

NO. 95



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 quality, short weight, alum or phosphate powders sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall Street, New York.

OH! MY BACK BROWN'S IRON BITTERS THE BEST TONIC. Every strain or cold attacks that weak back and nearly prostrates you. PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

RACKET STORE.

THE GREAT BARGAIN STORE OF RALEIGH.

I have just returned from New York, where I have purchased the largest and cheapest stock of goods ever brought to the Racket. Just as we have said all the time, goods cheap enough will sell themselves. This and this alone accounts for the tremendous trade at the Racket. Our goods are cheap and it is time that our sledge-hammer bargains may be hard hitters for those who buy and sell on time, but they are real blessings to those who can pay cash for their goods. Gathered up 1 on the slaughter-pens of credit and laid at your doors with but one profit, you get a dollar in real value in every dollar's worth you buy, measure for measure, dollar for dollar, at the Racket Store. The credit system is a system of sleepless nights, of deferred hope, of blasted expectations, of bad debts, of disputed ledger accounts; a system which makes an honest man, who pays and intends to pay, support and pay for those who never pay. The merchant who sells goods on time never knows how much he ought to charge to bring him a reasonable profit on his goods, for the reason he never knows what his losses will be. The Racket is cutting to the right hand and to the left, knowing no law but the greatest value for the least money. Twenty thousand Envelopes, worth 8c, for 3c per pack. Splendid Note Paper for 6c per quire. Best Hamilton Calico at 5c, worth 7c. One thousand suspenders at 15c, worth 30c. Men's Wool Hats at 25c, worth 50c. Big Job in Boots and Shoes, notions of all descriptions, Dry Goods, Carpeting and Oil Cloths and Rugs. Jewelry at one-half its value. It is an endless job to enumerate the special values in the many departments of the Racket. Millinery full. Come and see and save your money.

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

MORE CHEERING.

THE PEOPLE OF CHARLESTON BRIGHTENING UP.

PLANS FOR RELIEF—AT WORD—LEAVING THE CITY—NO FURTHER CATASTROPHES FEARED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 6.—At 9 o'clock this morning the headquarters of the relief committee at the city building were crowded by unfortunate earthquake sufferers. One member of the committee is kept busy writing passes on the railroads to transport sufferers to other points. The committee prefers to give this character of assistance above all others. It gets the unfortunates away; orders for rations are being issued; money is given to no one. During a rush of applicants for assistance a large section of the Meeting street front of the courthouse, opposite city hall, fell out, as workmen were pulling down parts of the building. The noise of the fall was equal to an earthquake shock. Immediately the assembled crowd in and out of the building began to sway and move like the billows of a storm-stricken sea. The cooler heads present mounted chairs and admonished the people to move away quietly and not become excited. The scene was appalling for a short time, but quiet was finally restored. The men at work tearing down the frail portions of the court house were ordered to stop work. Acting mayor Huger says the relief committee is now assisting about one-third of Charleston's entire population. Mayor Courtenay is expected to arrive on the first train on the Coast Line tomorrow and will hold a special meeting of the city council, when decisive steps will be taken to afford protection from falling buildings and clear the streets of debris which now impedes the progress of pedestrians and vehicles everywhere.

Dispatches continue to pour in, offering aid. About \$95,000 has already reached here. From indications at hand it is believed that the contributions will finally aggregate \$500,000, and that \$200,000 will have arrived by tomorrow night. Money sent by registered letter or by express to Mayor Courtenay or the relief committee comes in the most desirable shape, although many contributions arrive in the form of post-office orders, drafts, etc.

The spire of St. Philip's church is being torn down. The steeple of St. Michael's church, the landmark of the city, which was supposed to have been completely wrecked, appears to be about the only structure of masonry which can be permitted to stand.

At sunrise this morning the weather looked threatening, and at 11 a. m. it looked as though steady rain might set in before night. People who slept on board vessels in the harbor last night say they felt the 11 o'clock shock very plainly. The vessels made forward plunges, then there was a rumbling noise and the waves thumped the hulls viciously. The scientists came to the front today with a statement that there will be revisitations of the shocks every day for some time; possibly weeks yet.

This morning's News and Courier gives prominence to an editorial on how to help without giving, in which it says: "The generosity of the people of the United States has never been more fully or opportunely demonstrated. There is, however, a loss which is not provided for in the donations that have been made and there is a way of helping Charleston which has not been generally adopted. With the assistance of our fellow-countrymen Charleston will be able, no doubt, to provide food and shelter for those who have been rendered homeless by the earthquake, and will be able, perhaps, to assist in a proper way those whose houses need repairs which are beyond the means of the owners or occupants. But, besides this, there is the necessity of continuous help; help that will go on from day to day and from month to month and from year to year. Only such help as this will be a permanent advantage and will enable Charleston to make good the frightful losses that have been sustained. By giving business to Charleston, when there is no loss by so doing; by giving preference to Charleston, when commercial conditions are about equal, the public can soon put the city in a condition to pluck the flower safety out of the nettle danger. With especial emphasis can we say this to the people of South Carolina. They have shown, and still show, their sympathy with us and the warmth of their affection by the substantial help already given to Charleston. But they can help us still more and still better by trading with us, by sending their cotton and naval stores to this market; and by buying here in return."

The headquarters of the police force have been removed from a stable in Broad street to the high school gymnasium. This building is uninjured, and being large and roomy is admirably adapted to the purposes of the force. Owing to the disturbed condition of the city and the necessity for increased vigilance, it has been deemed expedient to increase the police force, and chief Frost has issued a call for recruits. Seventy men were enrolled yesterday and a great many more are wanted.

A slight shock of earthquake at 11 1/2 last night caused little or no alarm, but a light rain which set in at 4 o'clock this morning made the thousands of persons snomped on the streets painfully anxious. Fathers began to look around for means of sheltering their wives and children. Very little could be done in this direction, however. The colored people at daybreak began to hunt through the streets and speedily took possession of all pieces of old tin they

could find. In some of the vacant lots there were sections of tin blown from roofs by the cyclone in August, 1885, and which been left lying on the ground. In other places there were pieces of tin from houses which had been unroofed by the earthquake. These were speedily taken possession of and utilized for covering the frail tents that had been erected. Old boards from the debris around the streets were also used for the same purpose. The occupants of Washington square made a raid upon the ruins of Hibernian hall and were carrying off all the old tin planks etc., when a police sergeant came up. He explained to them that he could not allow them to remove the things without first obtaining permission to do so, and the crowd very readily acquiesced in his orders and replaced the material which they had started to carry off. It was a well behaved orderly crowd and showed no disposition to violate the law.

As soon as they were told to desist, they left everything untouched. At day-light the rain ceased and the sun appeared. Later in the morning there were several slight showers, but not enough to cause any inconvenience. Many colored women and children were seen wandering about the streets, picking up stray pieces of planks and beams from wrecked houses, to be used as fire wood, and by sunrise fires were lighted and preparations were under way for breakfast. The usual weekly bill of mortality shows a total of ninety-eight deaths in the city for the week ending September 4. Of these twenty-five were white and sixty-eight colored. The deaths caused by the earthquake were thirty-eight up to the 4th instant, eleven of these being white people and twenty-seven colored. Since then there have been several additional deaths caused by the earthquake.

Bishop Howe furnishes the following statement of the needs of the Episcopal church in this diocese: "St. Philip's church and church home are both much injured. St. Philip's is the mother church of the diocese, a parish, since 1075. St. Michael's church, a colonial church, built in 1757, is damaged very seriously. St. Paul's church, the largest in the city, built in 1816, is very badly damaged. Grace church is badly damaged. St. Luke's is not seriously injured, but is needing repair. Calvary church, a free church for colored people, is seriously hurt. St. Timothy's chapel needs rebuilding. Yesterday worship was held in the open air. With their own houses not habitable, how can these people repair churches?" Bishop Howe adds that any money sent to him for the above purposes will be distributed according to his best judgment, unless otherwise directed. He thinks that at least \$100,000 is needed.

The relief committee are hard at work. Additional tents have been placed in the public squares and for the colored people comparable wooden shelters have been erected on Marion square. There is accommodation already for 1,500 colored refugees and 625 slept in shelters last night. The sustenance committee will meet regularly and supply provisions to all who are needy and unable to support themselves. There is still a strong disposition to remove women and children from the city to spare them further danger and anxiety. The South Carolina, Savannah & Charleston and Richmond & Danville railroad companies are giving free transportation. About 500 passes were issued to white and colored people yesterday. Many passes were for families of four or five. The main objective points are in upper and middle South Carolina. In Columbia ample quarters have been provided for all refugees and offers of shelter are coming in from many points. The city is perfectly quiet and the work of cleaning up and repairing has begun. The first thought, however, is to prop up walls which are deemed insecure.

Considerable feeling was aroused in the city today by a statement of Prof. Simon Newcomb, that a tidal wave might be looked for or was within the probabilities. This opinion is scouted by professors Meigs and Mendall, who are now here, and who say that if Prof. Newcomb had been familiar with the facts he would not have hesitated to express any such an opinion. The scientists in question say that there cannot be a tidal wave in consequence or as an accompaniment of the recent earthquakes and that there is no reason to expect a tidal wave under any circumstances at Charleston. On account of the peculiar formation of the sea coast a tidal wave, even if it approached Charleston, would expend and dissipate itself in shallow water long before it reached our shores. Professors Meigs and Mendall are confident that the earthquakes are substantially over, although there may be occasional tremblings or detonations. One of the reasons for saying this is that all the spouting wells which have been formed in the neighborhood of Charleston by the earthquake ceased to flow yesterday, which fact is taken as proof that the abnormal stress and pressure which induced the spouting have passed away and that normal conditions have been resumed.

The high opinions placed upon the ability, energy and sagacity of Mayor Courtenay was never better exemplified than in the outspoken satisfaction with which all classes look forward to his return tomorrow. There is everywhere a feeling of relief and almost of confidence on this account and certainly that all that is within range of executive ability and large intelligence will speedily be accomplished. The News and Courier said today that the return of Mayor Courtenay was worth a thousand men to the city, and this is the feeling everywhere. Unquestionably he is a man of men for such emergency as this.

The Knights of Labor made their appearance on the scene this evening and presented a communication to the relief

committee in which it was advised that the Knights of Labor ascertain by personal inquiry what distress there was in the city and be empowered to draw upon the relief committee for funds necessary to meet it. The committee in reply informed the Knights of Labor that they would be glad to receive from them, as from any body of citizens, any information that would enable them to ascertain existing distress and to provide for it, and that in any cases of distress reported to them and found to be deserving would be promptly and cheerfully provided for to the extent of their ability. The committee, however, felt that they had no authority to transfer to any body of citizens the custody of funds for which they are responsible to the mayor of the city and to the generous donors.

It is now hoped that the steeple of St. Philip's can be saved, but the portico of the church must be pulled down. The damage to the Confederate home is much greater than was at first supposed.

How the kindly country pours in its gifts. Philadelphia yesterday sent a relief committee with \$5,000, and has raised that to \$8,500. New York's chamber of commerce yesterday began collecting and passed resolutions requesting Gen. Hill to send state tents to Charleston. Mayor Hodges, of Baltimore, yesterday sent \$5,000. Money and provisions are being freely donated.

The New York stock exchange sent \$5,000 to Charleston and \$1,000 to Summerville. The produce exchange has raised \$3,500 and the petroleum exchange \$2,500. The cotton exchange asks that all camp-meeting tents be sent to Charleston at once and appeals to private parties for gifts of tents. Memphis yesterday sent \$500 and is at work collecting more. Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, publisher of the New York World, has sent another \$1,000 to Charleston. Mayor Francis, of St. Louis, sent \$1,000. Augusta's aldermen voted \$1,000 for the Charleston sufferers.

The Baptist pastors of New York held a meeting to take steps to extend aid for the rebuilding and repair of damages to Charleston's Baptist churches. Danville's aldermen appropriated \$1,000 for Charleston and \$550 was raised by a union prayer meeting there. The Richmond, Va., State has collected \$200 in two days. The Tredgeur iron works give \$500, and Mr. Daniel Stewart, of Henrico county, Va., gives \$500. The city will appropriate \$200,000 for the relief of the sufferers. It has ordered that a collection be taken next Sunday in all the Roman Catholic churches in his diocese.

Seventh Senatorial District. Special Dispatch to the News and Observer. ROCKY MOUNT, Sept. 6. The democratic convention of the seventh senatorial district met at Nashville today and nominated Capt. John H. Thorpe, of Nash, and L. C. Colde, Esq., of Franklin, to represent the district in the next senate of North Carolina.

Tremors at Asheville Last Night. Special to the News and Observer. ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 6. Several earthquake tremors were felt here last night. (A tremor was felt here at midnight.) Winston's Noble Charity. Special to the News and Observer. WINSTON, N. C., Sept. 6. Winston sent \$750 to Charleston. The President's Reply of Thanks to a Generous Sympathizer. WASHINGTON, September 6.—The President has sent the following reply to Queen Victoria's telegram of sympathy for the Charleston sufferers: EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1886. VICTORIA, QUEEN AND EMPRESS, BALMORAL, SCOTLAND: YOUR majesty's expression of sympathy for the sufferers by the earthquake is warmly appreciated and awakes a grateful response in the American hearts. (Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND, President.

A Petition in a Lady's Favor. WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Acting postmaster general Stevenson today received a large number of telegrams from prominent citizens of Nashville, Tenn., requesting that the widow of Gen. B. F. Cheatham be appointed to succeed her husband as postmaster at Nashville. They represent that she is thoroughly competent, worthy, and the choice of the people. No action can be taken until the return of the President and postmaster general. Another Shock at Columbia. COLUMBIA, S. C., September 6.—Another distinct shock was felt in this city last night at 11:07 o'clock, accompanied by the roaring sound. At intervals of five minutes thereafter two remarkably brilliant and unusually large meteors shot across the skies from the north to the south. This is a season of the year for meteors, however.

Baseball Yesterday. At Chicago, Chicago 7, New York 4; at Detroit, Detroit 3, Washington 2; at St. Louis, St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 1; at Kansas City, Kansas City 2, Boston 1; at Staten Island, Metropolitan 11, Baltimore 7; at Pittsburg, Pittsburg 13, Cincinnati 4; at Philadelphia, Brooklyn 3, Athletic 6. Prince Alexander Abdicates. SOFIA, Sept. 6.—Before Prince Alexander announced his intention to quit the throne he received a telegram from Prince Bismarck, recommending that he abdicate in order to save Bulgaria.

A Ride Though the Shaken Land.

HENRY GRADY'S NOTES OF THE JOURNEY. Special to the N. Y. World.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 3.—During the ride from Augusta to Charleston we passed a well-to-do family of perhaps fifteen living under an immense tree. They had chairs, beds, tables, books and work. Near by was a fire, where the cook had evidently prepared dinner. A hundred yards further we found a fallen house. A man reported an immense hole, vomiting sand and water. We found the people living out of town for this entire distance. Usually the family grouped under a tree and often made a very interesting picture. They all rose and gazed at the flying engine, as if it was a new earthquake, and returned the salutes of the passengers with undesigning melancholy. At Ridgeville there was not a chimney left standing. The entire population was living outdoors and in box cars. Flowing streams were reported, and repeated shocks had been felt during the day. Two people were killed in the neighborhood by falling houses. Cautions were issued to the conductors to run very slow, and gangs of track hands were busy straightening the twisted track that we might pass over it.

Looking down a long stretch of track the rails were frequently seen out of line several feet. A very intelligent trackman said: "The earth has contracted. I have cut off as much as five feet in one place. I cut two feet out here. The earth contracts and that bends the rails, so we have to shorten them." He further told of a stream of water that came gushing from the midst of a gang of workmen and rose several feet in the air. At Jeddug we saw a pitiful scene. Hundreds of negroes and whites were gathered in the depot on the platform, singing and praying. They took no notice of our arrival, but their weird, strange singing went on. Such terror I never saw on so many faces. Women were crying, children's features were tense with fear; some had fainted, others were prostrated. It was rapidly growing dark, and as night gathered the terror seemed to grow. At the word of prayer every soul went down in abasement. The prayers, intoned so that they were almost gone and interrupted by shouts and screams, were pathetic and exciting beyond description. The prayers were directed squarely against the earthquake. Whites and blacks joined in; even the travelers lifted their hats and bowed their heads. It was a scene never to be forgotten—these wretched and pitiful people turned out of their homes, huddled under quilts or on the ground, in a state of nervous prostration, superstitious and weeping. The women and children would ask us questions with tears streaming down their cheeks and beg us to take them with us, although we were going into the seat of danger. It was nearly dark when we left. The little ones were crawling under the quilts stretched on poles. There was no sign of food or supper getting. The praying and shouting had increased when we left; the songs, the shouting and the wails of the children followed us down the track. At this place the World correspondent drank his first earthquake water. It came from a fissure which had thrown up a conical load of bluish mud, very sticky and cohesive. The water tasted of sulphur and iron, but not disagreeably so. At this place we saw the first house that had been levelled by the shock. It was a country double house and killed a woman and child when it fell. It was tumbled in a heap, just as a pile of chips shaken flat.

LIVELY RIDING ON THE RAIL. It was now dark; the engine that should have had us in Charleston at 2 o'clock was picking its way slowly along. Camp-fires blazed in the woods, homes were deserted and their inhabitants, flitting about the fires, people the woods, and remind one of war times. Suddenly our engine was thrown sharply to the right and then to the left, and a telegraph lineman who was sitting on the tender was thrown to the ground and severely injured. On stopping we learned that a sharp shock had passed. The track was three feet out of gear to the right and left in S shape. A track-hand reported a shock half an hour before, accompanied with an explosion which opened the ground for a space of six feet and threw a stream of water fifteen feet high. The engine crawled along and the outbound passenger train had just passed us at a snail's pace. We felt constant inequalities in the track rising and sinking and swaying as we passed by fissures of flowing water which almost line the track. We detected them by the smell of sulphur even before we saw the water-glistening. Truly we were in the midst of earthquakes. A feeling of depression and awe seized upon the party of travellers that began the trip so gaily and would not be thrown off. Often for a hundred feet the engine reeled as if it were a boat, and so we went into Charleston.

THE FIRST VIEW OF CHARLESTON. The first sight that struck us entering was a long line of cars, crowded to suffocation with people who were in for the night, the sound of religious singing proceeding from each of the cars. The first impression made on us by Charleston was that it was a disorderly city, the sidewalks and streets being piled with debris; the second impression that it was a slightly tipsy city, a house here and there being out of plumb and leaning affectionately against its neighbor, or propped on a stick; the third impression that it was a camp Citadel Green and every park and breathing-place was covered with tents, under which could be seen people packed like sardines. The streets were full of people hurrying to and fro with baggage and bedclothes, always walking in the

middle of the street. At every hand we met mothers carrying babies, fathers carrying bedclothes and children carrying themselves and seeking the tents, the parks, or the walls. A sinister effect was produced by the fact that there was not a light in the second story of any building. On the first floor it was usually dark; above the first floor invariably so. The final impression after a two-hours' ride was that a mortal blow had been struck the brave old city and that she was staggering on towards a very desperate future. The pile of debris in front of brick buildings was unbroken, indicating that none had crumbled and fallen, such as the store of W. M. Bird, which is a total wreck. Mr. Brenner, the veteran superintendent of the Western Union, who has for forty years been in such scenes, said to me: "The Lord did Charleston fifty times more harm in fifteen seconds' shake than was done in five years of war. I walked through this town by the light of the fire of '61, and the damage is twenty times greater than then. I have spent the day examining, and I have seen but one brick house, George W. Williams' new house, that is now uninjured. The city is so unsettled and cracked that it will be necessary to tear the houses down and rebuild them. You can find no words fitly to describe the situation."

Let us take the case Mr. O'Driscoll, manager of the Western Union of this city. He had not had his clothes off since Monday night when he left us for a little rest last night. Mr. Dillon, the manager of the Savannah office, having relieved him. I asked him where he was going. "To my wife and children, who are now sleeping on the grass in the church lot." He added: "When we tumbled out of our house my wife was in her night clothes, without even her shoes. She and my children slept thus unprotected on the grass. They have slept there ever since. I shall go now and lie down on the grass by their side and sleep."

"Where will you sleep tomorrow night?" "On the grass." "And where the night after?" "God pleasing, on the grass." "You have no plans for the future?" "None, except never to take my family back into one of those brick houses. The walls of my house are very thick, but I have barely dared to steal in and get a few blankets. The full horrors of this thing will be disclosed when we have a storm. The unsettled walls will then come tumbling down, and they shall not catch my family."

DEMAND FOR THE GOVERNMENT TENTS. The News and Courier is an overwhelming as if they were new houses of approved strength. The Charlestonians are committed to the grass and tents, and nothing but repairs and winter will drive them indoors again.

EFFECTS OF TERROR AND WATCHING. There was an undercurrent of despair Thursday night in all that was said or done. The people were dazed and full of incoherence. No one estimates the damage or discusses the future. The main question was, "Where is it safest to sleep tonight?" I think the investigations of two days have deepened the sense of damage to buildings. It is doubtful if there is a store or residence in the city that its owner feels safe in, omitting any fear of future shocks. There are pallid faces on all sides, the exhaustion and tension of the past two days and nights intensifying the pallor, while it quiets the tumult. Charleston is a worn and weary city. As we drove towards the telegraph office a policeman stopped our carriage. "That street is full of beds and people. You can't go out now," he said. At the Charleston hotel, the most massive-looking hotel in the city, only fourteen rooms out of 175 are considered tenable. The Mills house is abandoned and the Pavilion hotel is empty. At 2 o'clock this morning I have finished a tour of the city. Everything was quiet and steady. The singing had abated and the prayers have died on the lips of the people. An occasional brick or cornice tumbling to the sidewalk broke the stillness of the morning. A cool breeze swept through the tents and chilled the uneasy sleepers on the grass.

Yellow Fever at New York. NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The health officers found last night Frank Golden, a fireman on the Atlas steamer Alou, suffering from yellow fever in St. Vincent's hospital. The steamer came in last week from a voyage to the West Indies and South American ports, and Golden, a Scotchman, took board at No. 321 West street. Saturday he was taken ill and by Sunday night characteristic symptoms of yellow fever had developed. The health officers removed him to St. Vincent's hospital, where he is now dying. The steamer, hospital and boarding house have been disinfected. New York has scattered cases of yellow fever every summer. This is the first this year. The health officers do not fear that the contagion will spread, professing to believe that it can never again obtain a foothold in New York.

New York Cotton Futures. NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Green & Co's report today says: Upon the further improvement in cable advices our market opened strong and gained some 8 and 9 points. The demand was in part from local shorts and to some extent on new buying orders, but not large, and the close found a rather plain effort to unload among some of the principal operators. Mrs. Jones, how is your health this morning? Thank you, madam, much improved. I bought a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup last night, and after the first dose my cough was checked, I slept well and have not coughed once this morning.

A BIG STORY.

WHICH IS NOW PROVED TO BE UNFOUNDED.

THE YELLOW FEVER SENSATION AND THE PHYSICIANS' STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Surgeon-general Hamilton, of the marine hospital service, has received the following telegraphic report from Dr. Godfrey, dated Biloxi, Miss., Sept. 5: "Have visited and critically examined for three days all cases of sickness in the infected part of Biloxi. Have not seen a case of yellow fever. Only one case of sickness has developed since my arrival. All the patients convalesced but one. The rest of the town is healthy." Upon receipt of this dispatch the surgeon-general sent the following reply: "Advise the mayor, simply as a precautionary measure, in avoidance of possible errors, that the sick be kept under surveillance for six days. Inform me what he intends to do, and rejoin your station."

Tarboro's Helping Hand. Special Dispatch to the News and Observer. TARBORO, Sept. 6. Mayor Morris will send \$300 to the Charleston sufferers tomorrow.

Asheville's Very Handsome Contribution. Special Dispatch to the News and Observer. ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 6. The people of Asheville today sent \$1,375 to the Charleston sufferers. The money was raised in five hours today.

Prince Alexander's Appointments. SOFIA, Sept. 6.—Prince Alexander Saturday presided at a meeting representing all parties in Bulgaria. It was decided to appoint M. Stambuloff, M. Radslavoff and M. Stoiloff to negotiate with Russia and other powers for a settlement of the Bulgarian crisis. An extraordinary session of the Bulgarian chamber of deputies has been summoned to discuss the abdication. It is believed that the departure of Prince Alexander from Bulgaria is likely to result in a civil war.

CAPTAIN'S FORTUNATE DISCOVERY. Capt. Coleman, schr. 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 throat. 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.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP. The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain. Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Sores, Frost-bites, Backache, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, &c. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 Cents a Bottle.

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. Lenses, white and tinted, in endless varieties. Seals for Lodges, Corporations, etc. Also Badges and Medals for Schools and Societies made to order. Mail orders promptly attended to. Goods sent on selection to any part of the State. Old Gold and Silver in small and large quantities taken as cash.

PURITY! PURITY!! In desirable in all things but demanded in articles of food. Do not impair your health by using adulterated food, even if it does cost a little less. CASSARD'S PURE LARD is pure for sale by the following leading grocers and recommended by them to be the best. Try it. W. H. Ellis, E. J. Hardin, W. B. Newsum & Co., Wray & Co., Grossman & Rosenthal, Jno. H. Terrell, J. B. Fernald & Co., W. E. Mann & Co., Norris & Newman, W. C. Upchurch, N. V. Denton. Also CASSARD'S MILD CURED HAMS and BEEF-PAST STRIPS, which are unsurpassed. Note—This lard will be corrected weekly.