

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

VOL XXVII.

RALEIGH N. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1886.

NO. 96

NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

When Ah Sing, now lying in the New Westminister jail under sentence of death, was informed that he had been granted a reprieve for a month, he was very angry and much disappointed. He is a believer in the transmigration of souls, and after execution he expected his soul to inhabit the body of a bird, and counted on getting even with those who had given evidence against him by picking their eyes out.

There seems to have been another explosion in Petersburg, and Mahone was there, as he was at the other one during the war. His enemies pulled together and crushed the Congressional candidate of the Little Boss by 93 to 23. William E. Gaines is the nominee. The colored cohorts threaten to run some one of their own persuasion, and the Boss will no doubt feel disposed to do something in the running line if he is not allowed to rule. Possibly he might contribute slightly to pulling a democrat through.

In the last number of *London Truth* there is "A Queer Story" which is plainly meant to convey the idea that the steamship *Oregon* was blown up by parties interested in an over-insured cargo. Assumed names are employed and the vessel is referred to as the *Paragon*. It is evident that there is a strong belief in London that the *Oregon* was not run down by an unknown schooner. As a matter of fact the mystery has never been satisfactorily cleared up, although we give credence to the "unknown schooner" theory.

Here is a story by a festive and voracious telegraph operator: A woman went into the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern depot telegraph office the 4th of July afternoon and wanted to send a message to La Porte, Ind. It being a holiday the operator informed her the office hours were only to 10 a. m., and it being then much after that he was afraid he could not raise the La Porte office, and that she must take her own chances. "All right," she said; "send it any way, and if there isn't anyone there to stop it, why let it go by; there is no secret about it, young man."

A prominent public man said the other day, "I think the greatest dread I have of death comes from the thought of the men who will take the floor when I am dead." When a great or a prominent man dies then comes the opportunity of the small fry biographers, who safely tell what they please without fear of contradiction. Col. Ingersoll fears misrepresentation after death and keeps constantly with him a stenographer, who is under instructions to take down, in the case of a serious emergency, Ingersoll's last words, so that there can be no possibility of dispute about them.

The *Charleston News and Courier* says: One of the most singular features of the terrible shaking-up was observed in many parts of the city—the spouting wells. In Beaufrain street the covers were torn from the wells and sent flying in the air. Then came a huge column of water and mud, which was sent up to a height of 15 or 20 feet. Most of the wells were emptied of their contents, but were speedily refilled. After the shock the surface of the streets in the vicinity of these wells was covered invariably by a yellowish clay deposit, which may have come from the bottom of the wells or from a lower stratum of the earth. The water was in these cases forced upward, it is supposed, by the subterranean agencies at work below and sent flying up into the air. After the collapse the theory is that the wells were again filled from the water-bearing strata which underlie Charleston. In some cases, an instance occurring in Gibbs street in the yard of Mr. Hazel Hayward's house, huge volumes of water were ejected, it is supposed, from a dry well in the lot. The well was used for sanitary purposes and had no water in it as far as was known. The entrance was covered by a heavy granite slab. This was thrown up and the entire lot inundated by the vast jets of water and fine yellow sand that were ejected. It is difficult to say where the water came from. In other portions of the city vast jets of water were thrown up from crevices formed by the force of the earth's movement. After the shock most of these closed, soon afterwards leaving exposed a kind of mound of earth of an entirely different character from the surrounding soil.

The Remarkably Constant Arriving of the Earth.
Wilmington Star.
People in Wilmington who have not been in a situation to feel the slightest shocks do not know how long and continuous they have been. The first one was felt Friday, 27th August. The 28th, at about a quarter to 10 o'clock a. m., there was quite a sharp shake up-jump, the great shock of last Tuesday there have been a great many shocks. In fact, they amount to forty or fifty Saturday night there were five well defined, unmistakable shocks. Sunday night there was one violent enough to awaken people in sound sleep. There is one feature of the earth's shakes and tremors that deserves to be specially mentioned. For a full hour for several nights there has been a constant trembling of the earth. Saturday night this lasted for probably an hour or longer. Sunday night two gentlemen were standing at Orrell's livery stable when a shock occurred. Some time after one put his hand on the stable and discovered that it was tremulous. He called his friend's attention to it and putting his hand on it he found that it was so. In several dwellings in that part of the city the long continued vibrations have been noticed for several nights. The tremor is unmistakable. The ocean breakers were very loud Sunday night after the shock. We never heard them so distinctly but once before.

BETTER NEWS.

CHARLESTON'S PEOPLE FEELING MUCH MORE CHEERFUL.

THE HARNEST EFFORTS TO SHELTER THE HOMELESS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The Charleston relief committee of the chamber of commerce organized today by electing Wm. E. Dodge, president; John C. Brown, treasurer; and George Wilson, secretary. John C. Brown, George S. Coe and Constant A. Andrews were appointed a sub-committee to solicit subscriptions from banks, bankers, trust companies, &c., and Gen. E. L. Melleneux, Henry Hents and Walter R. T. Jones were appointed a committee to supply tents and other means of shelter. The committee will meet daily. The following dispatch was sent to Gov. H. S. Thompson, of South Carolina: "Gov. Abbott, of New Jersey, who is at Trenton or Monmouth, New Jersey, will at your request furnish tents for the Charleston sufferers. Make application and the chamber of commerce of New York will see that they are forwarded at once. The law forbids Gov. Hill, of this State, lending tents for any purpose outside the National Guard."

(Signed) W. E. DODGE.
The following dispatch was received from Charleston. "Wm. E. Dodge. Thanks for your sympathy. As mayor Courtenay has returned, all contributions received will be placed under his control. For present relief it is best to send funds. Sheds are being built all over the city. To rebuild the city will require a national loan at low interest. I trust that the next Congress will grant the same." P. Ballman, president of merchants' exchange.

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 7.—This has been a quiet day with us, as there has only been one shake since Sunday night and that shake, today, was not worse than would be caused anywhere by the passing of a heavy-laden wagon. Evidently the subterranean disturbances are working themselves out and hour by hour more thought is given to the needs of the present and the wants of the future. There is a feeling of sturdy self-reliance that is highly encouraging. No one doubts the ability to pull through. The pluck of the people rises beyond the height of the occasion. Mayor Courtenay's return, too, this morning puts everybody in better spirits. Long before the usual office hours he was hard at work systematizing and arranging relief measures and ascertaining on his own account the extent of the calamity. One of the first steps was to constitute as a relief committee a joint committee of the chamber of commerce, the merchants' exchange and the cotton exchange, appointed by the city council. The several exchanges are represented on the committee, and mayor Courtenay will be chairman.

At a meeting of the First Presbyterian church this morning it was unanimously resolved to make a general appeal for aid to the Presbyterian churches of the country. Their beautiful buildings is a total ruin and the congregation is impoverished. Contributions can be forwarded to Rev. W. T. Thompson, D. D., pastor.

The appeal of the colored ministers to the people of the United States for colored people in distress was wholly unnecessary. The relief committee treat the fund for the benefit of the whole community and as it was given without distinction of race, color, or condition, so will it be expended. Up to this time more accommodations have been provided for colored refugees than for whites, and in issuing rations the committee are no respecter of persons. This has been demonstrated and the expectation is that the colored ministers will be willing to co-operate with the general committee, instead of acting on their own account.

Vermont Republicans.
WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., September 7.—Although this is an off year and there are no questions of public policy of very important nature to be decided by today's election, it is evident that both the republican and democratic parties will poll a vote largely in excess of that usually cast in an off year. The relative strength of the two principal parties in the State as exhibited in previous elections remains unchanged. The main issue for the republicans involves the election of a U. S. Senator to succeed Edmunds. The democratic managers are making strenuous efforts to poll a large party vote. There are three tickets in the field. The republican, democratic and prohibition candidates are Governor, members of Congress, treasurer, auditor and secretary of State.

Surrenders Unconditionally.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—The following telegram, confirming the press dispatches announcing the surrender of Geronimo, was received at the war department this morning from Gen. O. O. Howard, dated Fort Mason, San Francisco, Sept. 7, 1886: "To the Adjutant General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.: Gen. Miles has returned to Fort Bowie with Natchez, the son of Cochise, Geronimo and his brother, with three other Apaches, all as prisoners of war. The surrender is unconditional. Capt. Lawton is following with the remainder of the hostiles, thirty-six adults and three children in all."

More Earthquakes in Greece.
ATHENS, Sept. 7.—Fresh shocks of earthquake were felt today in this city and Kalavrita and elsewhere. Seismic rumblings were heard yesterday throughout the Peloponnese.

More Shocks.
AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 7.—Two slight shocks were felt here today; one at 11.30 a. m., the other at 4.20 p. m.

HELPING HANDS.

AMERICAN KINDNESS MOST BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The first bale of cotton from Georgia was sold in front of the cotton exchange today by auction, for the relief of the Charleston sufferers. It weighed about 480 pounds and was bought by Dayton & Waldo, at 15c per pound, which is about 5c above the market value. The total amount collected by the stock exchange is about \$9,037.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—The contributions to the aid of the Charleston sufferers up to noon today amounted to \$13,004. At a meeting of the citizens' relief committee a sub-committee was appointed to consider the advisability of holding an entertainment in the academy of music for a benefit for Charleston.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 7.—Twenty-three hundred dollars has been sent from this city for the relief of Charleston, with the promise of more when needed.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 7.—A mass meeting was held here this evening and adopted resolutions asking the councils to appropriate \$1,000 for the relief of Charleston, and appointing committees to solicit individual aid for the afflicted city.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—Four boxes for the performance at Olympic theatre for the benefit of Charleston sufferers were sold on "change" today at auction by a lady member of the opera company for \$650.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—Drexel & Co., treasurers of the Charleston relief fund, this afternoon sent the following telegram addressed to mayor Courtenay or acting mayor Huger, Charleston, S. C.: "It gives us great satisfaction to advise you that of Philadelphia's subscriptions we hold subject to your draft, for the relief of your afflicted people, an amount at the close of business today of nearly \$15,000. This money has come to us as treasurers with spontaneous good will, in sums ranging from \$1 to \$1,000, from many contributors, representing all stations of society."

King Cotton.
A FAVORABLE REPORT FROM THE MEMPHIS DISTRICT.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 7.—The regular monthly cotton crop report of the Memphis district, which embraces west Tennessee, north Missouri, north Arkansas and north Alabama, to be published tomorrow by Messrs. Hill, Fontaine & Co., will say: The weather during August has no doubt been most favorable to cotton, although the large majority of our correspondents report it much more favorable than last year. The wet weather which prevailed in June left the plant in poor condition to withstand the drought, and the warm, dry weather which extended from early in July to almost the middle of August caused a material shedding. There is a general complaint of injury to the plant throughout the entire district from this cause, together with rust, which is also generally complained of except in Mississippi, where the outcome of the crop is noted most favorably. Seasonable showers fell during the last two weeks of August and there has been a marked improvement in the crop since that period. The plant is reported as being unusually heavy fruited and in the majority of cases is retaining its squares and bolls. Of three hundred and ten responses two hundred and twenty-six report the crop in a better condition than last year, which is a fair and bright prospect for a full average yield within the district. Picking has begun in some few localities, but will not become general throughout the district until about September 18. Notwithstanding the damage reported, the indications are that with a fair season and a late frost the yield of this district will exceed those of the past three years.

National Banks in Trouble.
WASHINGTON, September 7.—As the result of an order made today by controller of the currency Trenchum it is probable that a considerable number of national banks will find themselves in trouble and be mulcted in heavy fines. It seems that there has been an entire failure of late years to enforce the law requiring national banks to submit reports of their condition to the treasury. As a consequence controller Trenchum says that banks in different parts of the country have grown careless and indifferent in making their reports. Close scrutiny has been made and those banks that have been most persistent and prompt in complying with the law have been selected and will be fined so as to establish a better order of things.

Presidential Appointments.
WASHINGTON, September 7.—The following appointments were made today: Thomas F. Tobin, of Tennessee, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Memphis, Tenn.; Thomas C. Manning, of Louisiana, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the U. S. to Mexico; John Dryden, of S. C., consul at Tuxpan; Charles H. Simonton, of Charleston, S. C. to be U. S. district judge for the district of South Carolina.

Terrible Tragedy.
LYONBURG, Va., Sept. 7.—A terrible tragedy occurred at Liberty, last night, between two young men named Wilson and Fizer, at a bawdy house, over a mulatto woman. Wilson shot Fizer fatally and it is supposed shot the woman also, her body being found in an orchard near the house, with bullet wounds in her head. The young men are highly connected and great excitement exists.

Another Shock.
CHARLESTON, S. C., September 7.—A very slight earthquake shock, lasting five seconds, was felt at 11:42 o'clock this morning.

Correction.
By a mistake of the proof-reader, the *News and Observer* yesterday held a different opinion from Prof. McGee in regard to the earthquake. It was the *News and Observer*, not the *News and Observer*.
A compensation: Commercial Traveler (who has just made an unsuccessful offer of marriage to a young lady)—"Madam, since you are determined not to favor me with your hand, would you perhaps favor me with a small order?"—*Fligende Blister.*

THREE CHEERS

FOR THE DARING AND DASHING MAYFLOWER.

WHICH AGAIN KEEPS THE AMERICA'S CUP AT HOME.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—10 a. m.—The yachts are now getting in position for the start. The weather is hazy on the bay and seems to be getting thick out. The wind is east, south-east, about eight miles.

10.58 a. m.—The yachts have started. The *Mayflower* is slightly in the lead. The wind is light.

11.15 a. m.—The *Mayflower* is now on the port tack, having the lead, passing the quarantine station.

11.30 a. m.—The *Mayflower* is now passing Fort Wadsworth over a quarter of a mile ahead.

11.48 a. m.—The *Mayflower* about three lengths ahead of the *Galatea* near Hoffman island.

12 m.—The *Mayflower* on the port tack crossed the *Galatea's* bow and is about five lengths in the lead to windward. They are splitting tacks off Hoffman island; wind six miles southeast, weather fair.

1.46 p. m.—The yachts are now outside the bar. The *Mayflower* is about three-quarters of a mile ahead.

The *Galatea* passed the Scotland light at 2.11 p. m.
The *Mayflower* was a mile, ahead having passed the same at 1 minute and 35 seconds past 2.

At 3.34 p. m. the *Mayflower* turned Sandy Hook light ship and entered on the home stretch.

At 4.43 p. m. the *Galatea* turned the light ship. Wind twelve miles, south south east, and the weather clear.

At 2.15 p. m. the wind was from the southwest at 14 miles, and the yachts about three miles from Sandy Hook light ship.

The American boat was well handled and had increased her lead to a mile and had forged one-quarter of a mile to the windward.

Steamers were dashing about the turning-point.

At 2.55 the *Mayflower* passed the Scotland light ship going in. She was two miles ahead of the *Galatea*. At 3.10 the wind was blowing sixteen miles, from south to southeast. At 3.07-25 the *Galatea* passed the Scotland light ship, going in. She was a little over two miles behind the *Mayflower*. The *Mayflower* rounded buoy 8 1/2 on the west spit. At 3.33-20 the *Galatea* was near the point of the hook. The *Galatea* passed buoy five at 3.37-40. At 3.40 the *Mayflower* had passed buoy ten and was going in the ship's channel. She was then getting her spinnaker ready. The *Galatea* rounded buoy 8 1/2 on the southwest spit at 3.46-30. The *Mayflower* passed the hospital ship Illinois at 3.45. The *Galatea* was hopelessly astern. The *Mayflower* crossed the line winner at 4.22, and the *Galatea* crossed at 4.34.

A Negro Brute's Crime.
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 7.—A special to the Advertiser from Gadsden, Fla., gives an account of a horrible murder by a negro named Gabe Watts. He lived ten miles in the country, in a cabin with his three children, the eldest ten years of age. Recently he expressed a wish to get rid of them and a few nights since, just before day, he knocked all in the head with a stick, piled quilts and bedding on the floor, set fire to the house, fastened it and left. The fire was discovered, but when taken out the eldest child was dead. The other two were barely alive, the skulls of both being fractured. Gabe has been arrested. He confessed the crime and said he did not wish to see the children fall in the hands of white folks.

Baseball Yesterday.
At Philadelphia, Athletic 5, Brooklyn 3; at Chicago, Chicago 13, New York 11; at Detroit, Detroit 4, Washington 1; at Cincinnati, Cincinnati 4, Louisville 5; at Baltimore, Baltimore 5, Metropolitan 0; at Pittsburg, Pittsburg 1, St. Louis 2; at St. Louis, St. Louis 0, Philadelphia 1; at Kansas City, Kansas City 13, Boston 3.

Aid for Charleston Sufferers.
NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Vice president James W. Alexander, of the Equitable life assurance society, has issued a circular instructing agents of the association in all parts of the world to solicit subscriptions for the Charleston sufferers.

Ashville's Sunday Shocks.
CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEWS AND OBSERVER. ASHVILLE, Sept. 6.

Several shocks of the earth were distinctly felt yesterday at noon by people on their knees in the churches. Last night three distinct tremors thrilled through Asheville, waking light sleepers and renewing in greatly diminished degree the terrors of the preceding night.

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A Review of the Facts.

Henry W. Grady in the *New York World*.

Let us discard the false stories, to begin with. There was no cross of fire seen above the doomed city. That item was answered in Capt. Dawson's boat that it was a devout Irishman who first saw it. There was no vivid streak of fire that flashed like a stroke of lightning down the length of Meeting street. There was no atmospheric disturbance whatever. The water that issued from the fissures opened by the shock was not hot as well as sulphurous. It was about the usual temperature of artesian water. The fissures did not throw water to the height of twenty or thirty feet. With these exceptions I have heard no rumor concerning the earthquake that was not true in substance, if not in detail. Now, let us review what actually did happen.

First—The original shock, taking Charleston as the centre, lasted from 17 to 20 seconds, certainly not longer than 25 seconds. The motion was a succession of sharp plunges towards the earth, with sharp and immediate recovery, the oscillations being about equal.

In changing the motion from east to west there was, perhaps, a twisting, as chimneys and lamps were wrenched half-way round after the 15 seconds of oscillation. There were subsiding tremors circulating for perhaps three minutes, nothing like the first oscillation, however, and no new impulses.

Second—The shocks have been renewed at intervals for three days longer, with none of the fierce energy of the first shock. Perhaps there is no more disturbance in the later shocks than would result from an enormous mass readjusting itself after sudden dislocation.

Prof. McGee held that such was the case with the later shocks reported to him at Charleston. He said, however, if the new shocks at Summerville were as violent as reported they would be inexplicable by the theory of settling or readjustment of the earth, and would indicate new disturbances. Mr. McGee has just wired that he considers the later shocks at Summerville simply the dying-out tremors of the first displacement.

Third—The earthquake was accompanied by a dull, roaring noise which outlasted the first shock by a half-hour and returned with every subsequent tremor. The roaring is under ground and best described as long rolls of thunder, deadened. In the cities it is mingled with the rattle of glass and the rumb of rocking houses. In the country it is heard as plainly as a cannon or thunder. It has never been so loud as with the first shock, but has been heard with every tremor. Listeners declare that it has none of the sharp, grinding sound of rough friction, but rather the dull, mellow sound of air or steam thundering in cavities.

Fourth—The fissures in the ground are of irregular shape. Usually they discharge a brackish water and fine sand, or water and blue mud, but not always. The discharging fissures are usually rounded or oblong, varying in size from a cup to a well, and always swollen for several feet around as if the earth had been pushed up from below. A gentle swell of white sand, perhaps a foot high, in the centre, glistening with moisture and crowned just above the crater with a pile of blue mud shaped like a bee-hive—that is the usual appearance of the mound fissure. The water flows regularly from the base of the blue mud and jets of mud are pushed up at intervals.

Wells have filled to the very tops and are overflowing freely. Everywhere there appears to have been a bulging from beneath the ground that lifted it up and forced the water and mud to the surface. The water did not follow the shock instantly, but came perhaps a half hour later. In an area of ten minutes in every direction from Summerville holes and fissures are as burrows in a prairie-dog village. New ones are opening continually. The bottom has been reached in none of them. In Charleston there are many flowing fissures, though they show less plainly in the paved streets.

Fifth—Prof. McGee's theory of the earthquake is generally accepted. Plainly stated it is that the Appalachian mountains are two great formations, the granite and the fragmental. The first extends from the mountains to about Columbia, and the latter from Columbia to the sea. The first is the piedmont escarpment and the other the coastal plain. The escarpment is granite, the plain is made up of composite rocks and fragments resting on a granite bed about 3,000 feet below. The granite bed that holds this mass of earth is inclined towards the sea, and about 100 miles from shore it deepens suddenly. The tendency of the fragmental plain is to slide down the granite plain on which it rests. This tendency is increased by the deposits of sand and gravel constantly brought into the fragmental mass by the rivers that flow down from the mountain. Prof. McGee holds that a seaward slip of this coastal plain has taken place, and that the disturbance results from sudden dislocation of an area 30,000 miles broad and 3,000 feet thick. His reasons for believing this are that such a seaward movement has been taking place steadily in the Middle Atlantic States and its progress has been accurately noted; that no volcanic action ever disturbed anything like so great an area or could possibly do so; that the so-called volcanic mud and sulphurous water are simply marls and salts or sulphates released from the layers of the earth by the tearing motion and forced upward through suddenly made rifts; that all the phenomena of this earthquake are explicable by the theory of the landslide, but not by the volcanic theory, and that no volcanic force having operated on this continent in thousands of years, and none being apparent now, volcanic force cannot be taken as the cause.

The Stonewall Brigade.

Correspondence OF THE NEWS AND OBSERVER. WYTHEVILLE, Va., August 31, 1886.

Only a few days since a friend showed me a copy of your paper of May 11, containing the memorial address of Capt. London, in which he says that a brigade, at the battle of Chancellorsville, behaved in a most orderly manner. In his address he did not name the brigade, but I am informed that he says he referred to the "Stonewall Brigade." I will not repeat here the language of the address, but I do, in the most emphatic terms, say that the greatest injustice has been done that brigade.

In the fourteenth volume of the "Southern Historical Society," published at Richmond, Va., and which will be issued about November 1, I propose to give a true statement of the part that the "Stonewall Brigade" took in that fight, and I will make good what I say.

As you published the address of Capt. London, please do me the kindness to publish this.
WM. TERRY.

CAPTAIN'S FORTUNE DISCOVERY.
Capt. Coleman, of Westmoreland, plying between Atlantic City and N. Y., had been troubled with a cough so 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 frequent attacks of headache, watery and inflamed eyes. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Columbia household and on board the schooner Free Trial Bottles of this Standard Remedy at all Drug Stores.

The big bills of Barnum's circus go up tomorrow.

Hay Fever is a type of catarrh having peculiar symptoms. It is attended by an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, tear-ducts and throat, affecting the lungs. An acid mucus is secreted, the discharge is accompanied with a burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, watery and inflamed eyes. Ely's Cream Balsam is a remedy that can be depended upon. 50 cts. at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. Ely Brothers, Druggists, Oswego, N. Y.

On or For Fall in Danger.
From the Fort Worth Gazette.

Wanted a schoolmaster and a missionary. The following "notis" (applicable to Bandera as to hogs) is posted on a fence in Morris county: "If any man's or woman's cows or oxen gets in these here oats, his or her tail will be off, as the case may be. I am a Christian man and pay my taxes, but d—n a man who lets his critters loose, say I."

Why Mr. Clem came to Town Today.
There was yesterday, received from New Orleans a draft for \$15,000, the sum drawn by William Clem, of Monroeville, in the last drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery. Mr. Clem will be in the city today to receipt for his newly won and easy acquired fortune. Many persons were skeptical and did not believe that the money would be forthcoming. The Louisiana State Lottery is so solid a National Bank and prizes are invariably paid in full.—Fort Worth (Ind.) Journal, July 21.

25¢ BOTTLES SALVATION OIL

KILLS PAIN!

The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pains! Will relieve you quickly than any other known remedy. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Backache, Stomachache, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Spasms, Convulsions, St. Vitus's Dance, Hysteria, etc., etc. Beware of cheap imitations. Be sure and get the genuine. Prepared and Bottled by F. J. SEVER, Proprietor, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Infantile Consumption, and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists. Price, 25 cents.

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.

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

PURE LARD

Is for sale by the following leading grocers and recommended by them to be the best. Try it.

W. H. Ellis, J. B. Fernald & Co., J. R. Fernald & Co., W. B. Mann & Co., N. V. Denton, E. J. Hardin, Wyatt & Co., Jno. R. Terrill, W. B. Mann & Co., N. V. Denton, Also CASSARD'S MILD CURED HAMS and BREAKFAST STRIPS, which are unsurpassed. Note—This list will be corrected weekly.

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 West Street, New York.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

FOR THE BLOOD.

Combining IRON with PURE VEGETABLE TONIC, gently and completely CLEANSER and EXERCISES THE BLOOD. Quickens the action of the Liver and Kidneys. Clears the complexion, makes the skin smooth. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—ALL OTHER IRON PREPARATIONS DO. "Brown's Iron Bitters" relieved me in a case of blood poisoning, and I heartily commend it to physicians and Druggists everywhere.

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 from 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 great system is a system of sleepless nights of deferred hope, of blated 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 one quarter. Best Hamilton Calico at 5c, worth 7. One thousand suspenders at 10c, worth 30.

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