

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

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NO. 131

INEXCUSABLE NEGLIGENCE

Many in your midst are suffering from malaria. You may be a sufferer yourself. If so, you are enduring

UNNECESSARY TORTURE, for you can be relieved and malaria can be cured by the use of

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

The existence of malaria proves itself. It is due to various causes—decaying vegetable matter, stagnant pools of water, low marshy land, made land where the natural water courses are obstructed, sewer gas, damp, ill-ventilated cellars and open drains and sinks. A person suffering from general debility in moving to a new location is likely to be attacked by some form of malaria. It takes on different forms which are known by various names, such as ague, dumb ague, fever and ague, swamp fever, intermittent fever, and chills and fever. It is accompanied by alternate cold, heat and sweating, with rigid muscles. In the cold stage the teeth chatter and the body shivers more or less violently. In the hot stage the body seems burning with fever; then comes the time of sweating, when the profuse perspiration causes excessive weakness and debility. Attacks are more or less frequent according to the form of malaria. You don't need to be told of the agonies suffered in

MALARIAL FEVERS.

You want a remedy. This we offer you. It is

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS,

a purely vegetable preparation of alternative medicines combined with the tonic properties of iron. It acts directly upon the blood, removing all impurities, strengthening and vitalizing it, promoting healthy natural action of the stomach, liver and kidneys, neutralizing the malarial poisons engendered in the system from the cause previously mentioned. It drives away the chills, subdues the fever, and produces a healthy, vigorous condition of the body in place of the general debility which accompanies malarial fevers. For years it has been the custom in districts especially afflicted with malaria to employ quinine as a remedy. Quinine is neither a preventive or a cure. The results which follow its continued use, such as constipation and headache, and frequently rheumatism and neuralgia, are as much to be dreaded as malaria. The only sure preventive and cure, positive in its results and speedy in its action in malarial fevers is

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It contains nothing deleterious, will not cause constipation or headache. It cures both, and such diseased conditions of the blood as result in rheumatism and neuralgia. It will not cause nausea in the most delicate stomach; will not injure the teeth or stain them. It is sold everywhere. So you need

SUFFER NO LONGER,

for malaria can be cured, and Brown's Iron Bitters will cure it. The action of this remedy in case of mental depression and nervous prostration, is truly wonderful. Those troubles resulting from over-work, over study, unusual business cares, severe illness, or general debility, are very dangerous disorders, and should receive immediate medical treatment. The nerves of the whole body are closely connected, consequently an irritated condition of the stomach, weakness of the kidneys, or inability of the liver to perform its functions, affect the entire nervous system. When from long continuance the system grows chronic, then result shattered nerves and disordered brains, producing humn wrecks. One sure, safe and perfect remedy, the theory cure on which you can rely, is

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

Get the genuine in large bottles with the trade-mark and crossed red lines on the wrapper. Prepared only by the Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO

FOR LADIES'

Tailor-Made Suits

We offer an attractive line of

54-INCH ENGLISH CLOTHS,

54 inch Hair-line Stripes, 48-inch Scotch Heath or Mixtures, 44-inch Striped Homespun, and Brades and Buttons for trimmings.

BLACK AND MOURNING

Dress Goods

Prestley's Henriettes and Silk-Warp Dress Fabrics, have never shown such complete lines of

Black Dress Goods.

Our sales of "Wear Resisting"

Black Dress Silks

are continued.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

We have sold G. Cascard & Son's last and exclusive goods for nearly seven years and deem it decidedly the best on the market.

G. G. CORNWELL & SON,

The leading fancy goods of Washington, D.C.

We have handled Cascard's "Star Brand" for a considerable while and find it to suit our customers better than any other brand we have handled. They like it so well that we have about abandoned all other brands.

W. B. MANN & O. Raleigh, N. C.

We have been using G. Cascard & Son's "Star Brand" for in our store for the past eight months and find it to be the best we have ever handled in our experience.

CHRISTIAN WHITE & CO.,

The leading fancy grocers of Richmond, Va.

WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S DEPARTURE FOR RICHMOND.

HE WILL HOLD A RECEPTION, BUT WILL NOT SPEAK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—Surgeon General Hamilton, of the marine hospital service, in speaking of the alleged existence of yellow fever at Biloxi, Louisiana, today said that there is no danger of the disease spreading so long as efficient marantine regulations are observed by the State authorities, and he added that the lateness of the season also rendered the spread of the disease most unlikely. The government, he said, would take no action in the premises unless called on by the State authorities for aid.

The presidential party, consisting of President and Mrs. Cleveland, Secretary Bayard, Secretary and Miss Endicott, Postmaster-General and Mrs. Vilas and Col. Lamont, will leave Washington for Richmond tomorrow morning about 7.30 o'clock, and will arrive there about 12 o'clock. The President will hold a general reception at the fair grounds during the afternoon. He has notified the committee that he does not desire to make an address of any kind, and his wishes in that respect will be carefully observed. The party will leave Richmond about 7 o'clock p. m. and expect to reach Washington before midnight. They will occupy a special train and will go straight through, with as few stops as possible.

The secretary of war has ordered Gen. Sheridan to send Geronimo and fourteen of his band of Apaches to Fort Pickett, Florida, to be kept in close custody until further orders. The other Apaches captured at the same time are to be taken to Fort Marion, Florida.

It is learned at the pension office that at Chattanooga, Tenn., yesterday, Frank Surson pleaded guilty of forgery in connection with a pension claim of William Sharp and was sentenced to a year's imprisonment in Albany, N. Y. penitentiary.

The Knights of Labor.

THE FINAL ADJOURNING OF THEIR ASSEMBLY—ADDRESSING MEETINGS FOR ANARCHOISTS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 20.—The general assembly of the Knights of Labor began its last session of the convention of 1886 this morning. The first business taken up was the report of the standing committee on co-operation. After that came the reports of half a dozen special committees. One of these was that from the committee on woman's work. Among the recommendations it presented to the assembly was one in favor of the appointment of a woman who should investigate and report on all subjects connected with female wage workers and aid in the organization of local assemblies of women employed in various industries throughout the country. The executive board will hold a meeting after the final adjournment today and remain in session all the afternoon. A great number of the delegates expect to leave here for their homes this evening. Powderly and the members of the executive board will remain here until tomorrow, and then go to Philadelphia.

The report of the committee on woman's work was adopted, together with its recommendation that Leonora Barry be elected general investigator and corresponding secretary. The following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That this general assembly appeals for mercy for the seven men of Chicago who are condemned to be executed.

Resolved, That while asking for mercy for the condemned men, we are not in sympathy with the actions of the anarchists, or with any attempts of individuals or associated bodies that teach or practice violent infractions of law, believing that peaceful methods are the surest and best means of securing reforms.

The following reply was received from Governor Oglesby to a dispatch from the assembly sent him yesterday, to Quincy, Ill.: "The welcome and patriotic dispatch from the general assembly, Knights of Labor, on the dedication of the soldiers' and sailors' home, received here today, will be read tomorrow before the assembled masses of Illinois, who will be present to do honor to the dedication. Responding for the soldiers of Illinois, accept our warmest thanks for your cordial greetings and our expression of the hope that the assembly will prove instrumental in lightening the burden of labor and pointing the way to recognition as an institution deserving now and hereafter the patriotic and earnest consideration of all well-wishers of equal rights and republican institutions."

The committee on co-operation recommended that action be taken to put into effect practical co-operation, and a resolution was adopted that \$10,000 be set apart each three months for that purpose. The recommendations of the general master workman on co-operation were referred to the general co-operative board. A resolution was adopted recommending that measures be taken to assist farmers in retaining their lands. The special committee on financial and industrial depression submitted a long essay on the causes that have led to this depression and on the proper principles of production and distribution.

At the afternoon session the general assembly renewed the demands made for legislation at previous sessions on the subjects of land, money, railroads, telegraphs, etc., instructed the incoming legislative committee to press the same,

and empowered the executive board to

appoint a legislative committee to attend a session of Congress or any State legislature to further the objects of the order. Various special committees made reports, opposing convict labor, the importation of Chinese labor and insurance schemes for the alleged benefit of the employees of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio railroad companies. The committee on education was continued until next session. The general executive board was authorized to purchase a home in Philadelphia for the late U. S. Stevens, the founder of the order of the Knights of Labor. A resolution was adopted donating to the little sisters of the poor of Richmond the tables, trusses and muslin used in army hall during the sessions of the general assembly. All business having been disposed of Mr. Powderly made a brief speech, congratulating the members of the assembly upon their good work and urging them to depart with the determination to push forward and inculcate the principles of the order. T. O'Reilly, of the telegraphers' district of New York, then sang the ode of the "French Proletariat," the Proletariat delegates present joining in the chorus, and the general assembly was declared adjourned sine die, at 5:40 o'clock.

A TRAIN WRECKED.

A Strange and Appalling Accident on Special Dis. of the News and Observer.

ASHVILLE, Oct. 20.

On the Asheville & Spartanburg railroad a wreck occurred this morning at 8 o'clock, four miles out from this city. Just fifteen minutes after the departure of the train, while it was ascending a grade at Roberts' fall, eighty-five feet high, the highest on this mountain railway, the track spread, the express and smoking cars being derailed, and the latter, toppling from the track, fell top downwards over the embankment and striking a large rock, burst off the car roof, which carried with it the conductor and one passenger, while the remainder of the car bounded down the declivity and lodged on the verge of an immense excavation which had been made for the fill. The first-class coach and the engine did not leave the track. A number of ladies and children were in the rear coach. The unfortunate passengers in the smoking car in a number of cases suffered many injuries and some of them serious and perhaps fatal ones. Physicians were summoned and all the relief possible was given the wounded. "he car was totally demolished and the wonder is that any of its passengers escaped with their lives."

Texas Cotton Prospects.

GARYTOWN, Texas, Oct. 20.—Cotton farmers report the receipt of enquiries regarding the probable top-crop yield of cotton in Texas this season. New York and New Orleans cotton circles have especially evinced interest in this question. The house of Kaufman & Bunge, which has over 800 correspondents in the State, authorizes the statement that they estimate the Texas top-crop not to exceed 75,000 bales under the most favorable circumstances. They also estimate that over one-half of this late yield will come from twenty-five counties, comprising central Texas districts; west and southwest Texas will supply the balance of their estimated yield. In north and east Texas the top-crop will be a failure. On the coast storms were very destructive to the crop.

A Great Financial Scheme.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—A syndicate has been formed for the purpose of paying off the \$3,000,000 floating debt of the Richmond & West Point terminal company and carrying the debt so as to allow the company to take its property from the Richmond & Danville system. It is stated that some of the directors are in favor of paying the debt off altogether, by means of assessing the stock or requesting contributions from stockholders, but they disagree on this point.

New York Cotton Futures.

NEW YORK, October 20.—Green & Co's report on cotton futures says: "The market was somewhat firmer and a gain of 45 points held very well up to the close. Really the new demand did not appear to be very plentiful, but considerable covering took place among the smaller shorts." The receipts were full and the offerings at the South pretty free, but the execution of English orders was retarded by the high cost of freight room. Continental buyers remain indifferent.

Business Failure.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—A special to the Times from Nashville, Tennessee, says Hirsch Bros. & Co. and Hirsch & Lowenstein, the former one of the largest dry goods houses in the South, were closed yesterday by attachments aggregating \$115,000.

A Clergyman's Death.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 20.—Rev. Dr. Charles W. Rankin, rector emeritus of St. Luke's P. E. church, died last night, of intermittent fever, aged 67.

A Village Burned.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The business portion of the suburban town of La Grange was burned last evening. The loss was \$30,000.

A New York astrologer has cast the horoscope of Hon. Abram S. Hewitt. According to him Mr. Hewitt has not an easy road to pass over for election, but he will pull through all difficulties. Jupiter is his guardian planet, and the stars are most favorable for election day. Thus he "read the answer in the stars."

Fowle and Graham.

THEIR SPEECHES AT DURHAM TUESDAY.

Tuesday of court week is always a great day the State over. Durham is no exception to the rule. So many people were "on the ground" to hear the sturdy Graham and the silver-tongued Fowle speak there Tuesday. The speeches were made in Stokes hall, and the audience which assembled certainly well represented the democracy of the good county of Durham. There were also people of other "parties" and of a variegated variety of "isms" present, of course, but all were attentive, and it was evident that the arguments of the speakers had not been in vain. The colored people were present in considerable numbers and gave both speeches their undivided attention.

MAJ. GRAHAM SPEAKS.

At 2 o'clock Maj. Graham took the rostrum and was cheered when so doing. He said he needed no introduction to the people of Durham. They had always supported him. He was anxious to get a large vote in that end of the district, for the people there had in a sense demanded his nomination. He spoke of the character of the men who were opposing him, and returned thanks in a graceful way for the aid given him in the campaign by Messrs. W. R. Cox, B. H. Bunn, C. M. Cooke and J. W. Abell. These gentlemen had acted nobly and done their full duty as men and citizens. He spoke of the necessity of the people standing together, for it was upon the humble voter that, after all, the real duties fell. Each man can put in one ballot; surely each man can persuade another to put in a vote. He asked if the democrats were willing to turn over this government to the republicans and thus waste all the work of years in securing the control of the government. He spoke of Nichols' claim to be the candidate of the workingmen, and assured his hearers that Nichols had nominated himself and that a republican convention of seventy-five negroes and nineteen white men had given him a sort of endorsement. He was endorsed "without recourse," just as a piece of bank paper in doubtful cases is sometimes endorsed (laughter). He passed on to speak of national politics and of Cleveland's work. Southern people are again a part and parcel of the government. Southern men are in the cabinet. It is a return to the old days, when North and South shared, and shared alike, in the management of this great nation. He spoke of the admirable administration of national finances under Cleveland's administration. The receipts are larger and there is honesty, accuracy, better management. The democratic party had already effected a clear saving of over \$18,000. Southern men are in posts of honor as ministers to foreign nations. He referred to Cleveland's firm, honest administration of affairs, and as one instance cited his action in looking into and vetoing pension bills where they were fraudulent. Up to Cleveland's inauguration (with the exception of President Arthur) every President in his message had made long and insulting tirades of abuse of the Southern people. He spoke of the republican choice of the blatant and bitter Blaine as its candidate to carry on the campaign under the policy of hate, and his fortunate defeat by Cleveland, whose administration was NATIONAL IN ITS BROADEST, TRUSTY SENSE. No man had lost a right, a vote or a privilege. The republicans had sought to make it appear that the democrats were hostile to the colored voters, but this is absurd and false on its face. It had been stated to the colored people in some parts of this district that if Nichols were elected there would be only eight hours a day's work, and that wages would be increased. Yet in Nichols' own address he acknowledges that there can be no change from the present customs as to hours of labor. Maj. Graham said the good government of the State and the resultant prosperity brought about such a state of affairs that people from the north settled here. These northern capitalists wished the State under democratic rule, which made property safe and lowered taxes. He spoke of his earnest work as a representative from Orange in the convention of 1868, when he and one more democrat really represented all the white people in this district. He spoke in a pleasant way of the vote of the colored men in that convention in refusing to proscribe the white people of the State, by voting against such measures. He gave a forcible presentation of republican extravagance in 1868-70, of the enormous taxes levied, of the vast sums stolen under the guise of railway schemes; all the disgraceful story, in fact, of the special tax bonds and the ring steals. He said that he and Jarvis had introduced bills to repeal all of those special taxes, and one of those had fortunately passed, and the people had been saved a tax of 42 cents on the \$100. He said that some people were making an attempt to force the payment of these alleged obligations, and had brought suits, but that no judge would so rule as to say payment was just of those bonds, born in sin and conceived in iniquity. He said

THE BEST CIVIL SERVICE RULE

was, "Thou hast been faithful in a few things; I will make the ruler over many things." He spoke of the choice of a congressman and said that the people had to pay well for a man in congress and did not want to pay a "first-class price for a second class man." (Applause) He spoke of Nichols and said he took with him a man named Doyle, of Raleigh, on his campaign as a henchman. He said that Doyle spoke at Ferrell's and that his remarks disgusted the people. He said that Nichols had publicly stated that a democrat was the same, "whether he was the Irishman of New York, the plug ugly of Baltimore, or the ballot-box stuffer in the

South." Maj. Graham said he told Nichols that this was

AN INSULT TO THE PEOPLE

of the South. While he did not wish the democrats to relax their efforts, he was sure of a good majority in this district. He spoke of the charge made by the republicans that democrats had issued a pledge to abolish the internal revenue taxes. This charge was false; the national platform contained no such plank. He said the tax on brandy ought to be taken off. As to the continual agitation of the question of the removal of the tax on tobacco he thought it hurtful to the interests of the tobacco-growing section. A definite plan should be arranged in advance, so as not to disturb a vast and important business. It was of course best, if possible, to have no internal revenue taxes at all. He spoke of the

CONTRAST BETWEEN THE REVENUE SERVICE

now and under radical rule. Then the revenue officers were the chief men, the rulers, the ringleaders, in all conventions; now they take no part in such assemblies or in other places. This is the state of things now. Does even a republican wish to go back to the times when the office-holder did not know who was his boss, the revenue officer or the people whom he asked to vote for him. He spoke of the

PERFECT ECONOMY IN STATE MATTERS.

There are no longer expensive legislatures, heavy taxes, for the democrats have reduced taxes from 80 to 25 cents on the \$100 and will reduce them still further. He referred to the fence and no-fence matter and the prohibition question as side issues, having naught to do with the democratic party. There are in all parties many men of many minds. Men should not be proscribed because of their views on such minor matters. He made a brief address to the colored people, and urged them to have independence and vote as they thought right. He made some pleasant remarks to the Knights of Labor, saying the organization was a meritorious one, for social and other elevation, but it should have nothing to do with politics. He showed how the democrats had always been

THEIR FRIENDS OF LABOR

and the laboring man. In conclusion he spoke of some silly attempts by the republicans to put upon the democratic party the blame for short crops and all sorts of other things. He touched upon the questions of tariff and internal revenue and said that one or the other was of course necessary to raise funds to carry on the government. He said that Nichols favored protection, and went on to show by citing the matter of quinine, how heavily protection pressed upon the people. He said there were 4,000 articles on the tariff list, and many were actually virtually prohibited from entering the country. He said this was NO TIME TO LEAVE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

CLEVELAND WILL BE RE-ELECTED, THE HOUSE

of Representatives will continue in power and the democrats are certain to secure the Senate after a while. In conclusion he said he would not have an opportunity to speak in Durham again, but felt sure it would give him a handsome majority and show its endorsement of the principles of justice and truth. His speech was well delivered and produced a decided impression.

JUDGE FOWLE'S SPEECH.

Judge Fowle was loudly called for and his appearance was greeted with cheers. He spoke of Maj. Graham and asked if he could not pledge Durham county to give Graham the greatest majority ever given an congressional candidate. (Great cheers.) He went on to give the reasons why every man, white or black, who loved his country, should support the democratic party. He spoke of the American as the representative of all the Caucasian races of the world; of his love of liberty, and beautifully described American valor and patriotism. It is incumbent on this people, as guardians of the millions yet unborn, to act in the interests of good government and liberty, for the two go hand-in-hand. The republican party is the one which has done more than all the others to wreck and ruin this country. He said "by their fruits you must judge them." He would draw no distinctions.

NICHOLS IS A REPUBLICAN.

He had always been one, ever since the day when Holden telegraphed "Nichols and Gorman are with us." Let no man vote for him, thinking he is a democrat. (Applause.) He said the principles of government were few and simple, and spoke of the threefold object of civil government, the protection of life, liberty and property. He said he need not speak of the protection of the two former given by each party, for the republican record was written in letters so dark that it was before the eyes of all the world. That party,

TRAMPING UPON ALL LAW AND RIGHT,

had even slain a woman, had violated the constitution, and in slaying Mrs. Surratt had stained the nation's escutcheon. The democratic party has since the very foundation of the government protected the liberty and the life of the people. Even in the past twenty years, in that very county and in Alamance, the republican party had trampled upon civil liberty. He passed on to speak of the matter of the PROTECTION OF PROPERTY, and said that what made a country rich and powerful and prosperous was its men, its workmen, not its lands only, and he went on to show how the democratic party had always been the true friend, and the republican party the enemy, of the workmen. The republicans had made war upon the manhood of the people, the republican legislature had violated a great law of God, in legalizing marriage between black and white, and he cited the case where it had legalized a marriage between a white man named Thornton, of Fayetteville,

and a black woman. He alluded to the later occurrence at Richmond, in which the white people of the South had been insulted in defiance of the social rules which were observed there by both races. He went on to speak of the scarcity of money, of the need of a modification of the tariff system. He said that

THE CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY

was, under the present plan, felt as A PRESENT EVIL. The government is now taking annually from the pockets of the people \$94,000,000 more than is needed for its legitimate expenses. The only way to keep this currency from contraction is to stop THE EXCESSIVE TAXATION, and to collect only so much as is needed; to take in with one hand and pay out with the other. Unless something is done to stop this contraction of the currency it will stifle all industry. Something must be done. There are people for whom no protective laws are passed. These people are the farmers. The plan he suggested for benefiting the farmers, for benefiting all the people in fact, is by putting upon the free list two items which ought to be put thereon.

A NEW IDEA.

These are sugar and molasses and woolen goods. These two items together amount to \$77,000,000. He referred to the saving this would effect to the farmers, to the laboring men of the country. Why are they required to pay extra for articles of daily use, of daily necessity. The tariff, upon which the republicans pride themselves so much, is a nuisance to the workmen of this country. It is an injustice to them. It is the great contractor of the currency. He passed on to speak of education, painted a beautiful picture of that supreme need to make the people good and useful citizens, and told of what the great democratic party had done towards securing

EDUCATION FOR ALL THE PEOPLE.

Today the hills of North Carolina are dotted with school houses, over \$650,000 is yearly expended for the education of the children, black and white, the prop and stay of the State. He would say with all his heart, "God bless a party which educates the children." (Great applause) He compared this

BRIGHT RECORD OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

with the dark pages of the republican record when millions were squandered, not a school house was built, and all the school funds were pillaged by those corruptors. Then the taxes were 80 cents on the \$100; now under a democratic government the taxes are only 25 cents. (Applause.) The public debt is reduced, the bonds far above par, the State blossoming with schools, the government honest.

THE PROGRESS OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS

grand and steady. What a glorious record! What an honor to the democratic party! From his heart he said he was proud of a party which could produce such results in North Carolina and in so brief a space of time. He passed on to speak of the national democratic party.

WHAT HAD CLEVELAND DONE?

The curse of the country had been sectional jealousy, sectional oppression of the South by the North. Cleveland had by a blow killed the hydra-headed, monster, sectionalism, and the South was today equal in honor and influence with the North. Even Blaine CANNOT FLANT THE BLOODY SHIRT with the least success. Here in the State a thousand Northern settlers have issued an address to their friends in the North and invited them to come and meet them at the State fair. He referred to the former constant ostracism of the South and cited as an instance that save with two exceptions no cabinet offices had been filled by the republican administration with Southern men. He compared this with Cleveland's choice of three typical Southern men for his cabinet. He again spoke of Cleveland's honest administration of public affairs, of

THE ABSENCE OF FRAUD

or of malfeasance, or of corruption in office, such as stains the annals of the republican party. The people had seen all these things. They had seen Dewese kicked out of Congress. He compared them with such pure men as Joseph J. Davis and Sion H. Rogers and William E. Cox, and the mention of their names elicited loud applause. He paid

A BEAUTIFUL AND FORGIBLE TRIBUTE

to Maj. Graham, which evoked a burst of applause. He closed with an appeal to the people to be actuated by the highest motives and to support and vote for that party which has passed unscathed and unspotted through all perils. The man who went home after having voted the democratic ticket would do so with the full assurance that he had done that which could be applauded by his conscience.

The home rule movement is spreading

in Scotland. The convention of representatives of Scotch burghs has declared in favor of an extension of representative local government in Scotland, including power to deal with all local measures. The radical papers of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee and Aberdeen are pronounced in their advocacy of local government. The radical members are preparing a resolution on the subject for presentation at the next session of parliament.

One of the peculiarities of a 250-

pound pumpkin, grown at Newburg, is that it was fed on milk. A root was sent out from the vine to a basin of milk, and it consumed a pint of the fluid each day.

The last few days have seen the

outbreak of another duelling epidemic in Paris. Numbers of usually amiable journalists and men of fashion have been seized with a sudden desire to run each other through the lungs.

Bucklin's American Salve. The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or so no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists.

Mrs. Graham's appointments. Kolvin Grove, Wake county, October 20.

D. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

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

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 o

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 dol-

lar, at the Racket Store. The credit system is

a system of sleepless nights of deferred hope,

of blasted expectations, of bad debts, of dis-

gusted 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