

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and is sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 100 Wall Street, New York.

Sold by W. C. & A. B. STRONACH, George T. Stronach and J. R. Ferrall & Co.

Is Friday an Unlucky Day?

Do you believe it? Many do! Most people are affected in some degree by the common superstition. Few like to commence a long journey by land or water on that day. Some refuse to enter upon a new undertaking on Friday. Shopping and local traffic on railroads in large cities is less on Friday than any other day of the week. If there were anything beyond superstition in this what an unlucky year 1886 would be. Have you read about it? It came in on Friday. Will it go out on Friday, and there are fifty-three Fridays in 1886. April ends and October begins on Friday. Five months, January, April, July, October and December each have five Fridays; and as a forerunner of this singular series Christmas of 1885 occurred on Friday. Make a note of this, and in order to be prepared for trouble get a bottle of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, the best blood purifying and strengthening medicine made. It is skillfully prepared from the best ingredients. Is so combined with iron without the use of whiskey that it is a pure temperance medicine. It will neither injure or discolor the teeth, or cause headache or constipation. All other iron medicines will. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS relieves headache and cures constipation. Do you know the tortures of dyspepsia? Are you suffering from indigestion? Is your appetite gone? Do you feel tired, weak, restless? Are your nerves prostrated? Do you suffer from general debility? BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is the remedy you need. It removes heartburn, belching and dyspepsia. It promotes digestion. It stimulates the appetite. Aids in the assimilation of food. Strengthens the nerves and muscles. Removes the tired feeling, that feeling of languor and lassitude. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS purifies and enriches the blood, clears the complexion and makes the skin smooth. It cures biliousness, and relieves the tortures of rheumatism and neuralgia. It acts directly on the stomach, liver and kidneys through the blood. It is so effective that it frequently requires but a single bottle to cure disorders of these organs. All these troubles are cured by BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. Sold everywhere and every day. There are imitations. Don't be deceived. Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on the wrapper. Price only one dollar per bottle. Made only by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

Register, democrats, register. But little time remains to you now for this important duty. Register at once, and see that all your democratic neighbors are registered also. Register! Register!

NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

The German war office has decided that all sub-officers must learn telegraphy.

Mrs. Stewart's fortune at the time of her death was estimated at \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000.

There is still dissatisfaction in the Chicago packing-houses, and another strike is not improbable.

Charles Dickens' son has re-edited "Pickwick," adding three addresses published with the original number.

Neither Hewitt, Roosevelt nor George is more than five feet six in height. For small men they are making a great deal of noise in the world at present.

A tunnel is contemplated between Detroit and the Dominion of Ontario. When it is completed, the smallest thief can walk over in safety in the dark. The big thieves are already safe in Canada.

It is reported that Michael Dayitt is soon to be married to Miss Yore, of Oakland, Cal. She is young, pretty and highly accomplished. She has, it is said, \$69,000 in her own right.

LIBERTY.

THE SPLENDID PAGEANT AT NEW YORK.

A GRAND PARADE—BARTHOLOMEO BOND.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The rain storm, which prevailed all day yesterday, ceased during the night, but the weather this morning is very unpromising for the festivities which are to attend the inauguration of the Bartholdi statue. A slight fog hangs over the city and obscures in a measure the elaborate decorations of the buildings, with which the city has been beautified. The French and American flags are flying from the house-tops and windows in every direction and a general holiday appearance is presented by the moving bodies of the soldiers, the militia, civic organizations and by the collection on the sidewalks of great crowds of people. The decorations of the city hall are very elaborate. Long streamers and flags have been hung from the Federal buildings opposite along the main streets, through which the procession will march, in order to pass under the magnificent arch of evergreens, flags and mottoes erected in front of the World building, which is tastefully decorated with French flags and bunting. The French flag flies from the flagstaff of the Tribune building, and the Sun, Times and Mail and Express newspaper offices are all similarly decorated. In lower Broadway and Wall streets many of the fronts of large buildings are almost hidden by flags. Business is almost entirely suspended; the public schools are closed, and all New York is taking part in the celebration. Visitors from all sections of the country have been coming into the city for two days past, and this morning thousands more were added to the great throng. The prospects of unpleasant weather is in no way deterring them.

New York, Oct. 28.—It is estimated that fully a million people took part in the festivities today. The multitude was simply enormous. Along streets taken by the procession the crush was terrible and every window was filled with people. Wet pavements, mud, chilly air and general discomfort were no appreciable bar to public enthusiasm over the event of liberty's unveiling. The streams of workmen and women, who usually tread the streets at early morning hours, carrying dinner pails and lunch baskets were today as early as six, but the difference was they wore their holiday attire and their faces had expectancy in every feature. As early as eight o'clock the tenement districts began their movement toward the streets and avenues where they might see the pagant. From the boundary line east and west at the river fronts the drift of people moved, until when nearing the line of march there grew to be a tide of human beings that length dammed up against the police lines and set back its constantly flowing stream to the rear by avenues. The fifth U. S. artillery, commanded by Col. John Hamilton, and the engineer corps took their position in front of Secretary Whitney's house, at 58th St. and 5th avenue, a few minutes after 9.

Next came the Old Guard who stood near the carriage, waiting for the President's cabinet to leave Secretary Whitney's residence, where he had spent the night. Promptly at 10 o'clock President Cleveland, accompanied by Secretary Bayard, descended the steps and entered an open carriage. They were followed by Secretary Whitney, Postmaster General Vilas, Secretary Lamar, Private Secretary Lamont, Rear Admiral Luce and staff and Mr. Whipple. The Old Guard preceded the carriage and at 10:15 o'clock commenced the march down Fifth avenue. Both sides of that street were crowded with people, who waved their hats and applauded loudly as the President's carriage passed. On all the side streets, from Central park down to the reviewing stand on 24th street, the different military companies and civic organizations were formed. It was just 10:40 o'clock when the President reached the reviewing stand. He was greeted with hearty cheers as he drove down the avenue and drew up in front of the stand. After the President had taken his place on the reviewing stand the members of the French delegation were presented to him. The party included Count de Loozepp and M. Bartholdi. Count de Loozepp was asked if the splendor of the military pageant impressed him as being worthy of the event it commemorated. He said: "It is grand, sir! truly grand!" That M. Bartholdi was deeply impressed by the spectacle it was easy to see. That great artist appeared at times to be deeply moved.

When Bartholdi appeared on the stand he was easily recognized by the mass of people, who had seen his portraits, and a great shout went up. The crowds on the avenue, up and down, heard the name and passed it to people in the park and side streets, until the air was shaken with a roar of cheering that must have gladdened the heart of Bartholdi, who bowed his acknowledgments.

In carriages driven to the rear of the stand went President Cleveland and his party. Instantly he was recognized and again the crowds shook the air with their shouts and from the house-tops and windows of near-by hotels came shouts and sounds of clapping hands. On the reviewing stand the President was presented with three handsome baskets of flowers, the gifts of young ladies in the city. Nearly every band in passing played the Marseillaise, the French national hymn.

After the procession had passed and

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the party were driven to the North river, where the Dispatch was waiting to convey them to Bedloe's island. The formation of the marine part of the parade began on the Hudson river, at an early hour, but owing to the foggy weather, it was nearly 1 o'clock before the signal gun was fired. At this time there were probably 100 vessels drawn up, in two divisions, the first composed of large steamers and the second of tugs and smaller vessels. Some of these were beautifully decorated with flags and bunting. At Bedloe's island, where the great statue stands, all the elaborate programme of unveiling was carried out. There was afterwards an enormous parade of vessels.

New York Cotton Futures.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Green & Co.'s report on cotton futures says: It was a sort of half-holiday in the market, with no positive advantage for either side, though on the whole the range of cost was a trifle higher. Frost reports from the South, with higher silver and a small advance on Liverpool futures, were strengthening influences, but the absence of buying orders and the seemingly small "short" interest to cover left the position without that support. Gaining 3 or 4 points, prices set back again and closed at the noon call about steady, at a small improvement over last evening.

LIBERTY.

SECRETARY MANNING AGAIN AT HIS POST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—Secretary Manning will resume actual control of the treasury department tomorrow and Mr. Fairchild will be relieved of his duties as acting secretary, which office he has held from the time Mr. Manning was taken sick up to date. Orders have been issued to have the treasury mail tomorrow prepared for the signature of Mr. Manning.

LIBERTY.

A Postoffice Clerk's Crime.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 28.—Joseph R. Rapp, chief distributing clerk in the Atlanta postoffice, was arrested and taken by inspector Booth, upon a charge of stealing a valuable letter. He was taken before commissioner Haight, waived examination and in default of \$1,000 bail was committed to jail. The money taken out of the letter was found in his possession.

LIBERTY.

English News.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A British steamer collided with another in the Thames, sank and seven persons were drowned. Lord Lytton will succeed Lord Lyons as British ambassador to Paris.

Lord Londsdale's collection in Cumberland, who have been on strike, has resumed work, pending arbitration.

Another Man Goes Wrong.

DETROIT, Oct. 28.—On the arrest of F. J. F. Bradley in Chicago, for defalcation, by the Pullman car company, an expert accountant was brought to Detroit and an investigation of the books revealed a shortage of \$75,000.

One Independent Retires.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 28.—C. Tyson Butler, independent candidate for Congress in this district, has withdrawn in favor of Gen. John E. Bollor, the other independent candidate.

Mrs. Stewart's Funeral.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The funeral of Mrs. Cornelia Stewart, the widow of the late dry goods millionaire, A. T. Stewart, took place today from her mansion on Fifth avenue.

LIBERTY.

A Bank's Failure.

LINCOLN, Ill., Oct. 28.—The greatest failure in the history of Logan county occurred today. The banking house of Wm. M. Dustin closed, with liabilities of \$200,000. The bank is preparing to make an assignment.

Be sure to vote the judicial ticket.

The Charlotte Phenomenon.

EXPLANATION FROM A SCIENTIFIC SOURCE.

COR. OF THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

UNIVERSITY OF N. C., Oct. 27.

In two issues of your paper I have noticed the account of the "curious phenomenon" at Charlotte, a rain-shower between two trees on cloudless days. There is a well-known condition of plant-life, which, in the absence of direct evidence to the contrary, may be accepted as a solution of the mystery. This is what is called "transpiration of plants." It may be generally known that the roots of a plant absorb water from the soil, and that this water, or the greater portion of it, is given off into the air through the leaves, in the form of water vapor, which, of course, is invisible. But very few may have an adequate idea of the enormous amount of water which is thus transpired by plants. Numerous observations have been made to determine this. In one case a tree thirty feet in height transpired during the summer (five and one-half months) 125 tons of water; equal to a depth of seventeen feet for the surface of ground covered by the spread of the branches. The amount of the rainfall during the same time was only two feet and one inch. It is estimated that a common sized fruit tree transpires fifty barrels of water per day.

Sometimes absorption is in excess of transpiration, when the water will spurt in drops from the leaf of certain plants.

From the accounts given in the paper, it would be reasonable to conclude that, by the transpiration of water from these trees, the atmosphere becomes very humid, and with the lowering of the temperature of the air in the afternoon this matter is precipitated in the form of the rain seen.

Similar phenomena to that observed at Charlotte, caused by transpiration, are not uncommon. G. F. ATKINSON.

The supreme court took a holiday yesterday.

HORRIBLE.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS ROASTED ALIVE.

AN APPALLING ACCIDENT IN WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 28.—The limited passenger train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, which left here last evening at 10 o'clock, was derailed at Rio, when about three hours out, and thrown into an old stone quarry. The particulars are hard to get, but it is admitted at the general office of the company in this city that one coach and three sleepers were wrecked and five or six persons killed. Physicians left this city on the early train for the scene of the disaster. It is now reported that out of the ten persons who occupied the passenger coach seven were killed. A gentleman from Chicago and two children from Winona, Minn., were the only ones saved from the passenger coach. None of the occupants of the sleepers were injured. Nothing yet has been learned in regard to the number wounded. B. Lowenbach, a job printer of this city, was on the wrecked train. He says the scenes after the accident were harrowing. The passenger coach, which he says contained between fifteen and twenty persons, was telescoped at both ends, and the fire and smoke that enveloped the wreck prevented the imprisoned and injured passengers from escaping. The passengers from the sleepers gathered around the blazing cars, but were powerless to render assistance. Men and women could be seen tearing their hair in the agony of the moment, and frightful screams issued from the death-trap. One heavy woman in particular, he says, tore up one of the seats with almost superhuman strength and endeavored to break her way out of the flaming pyre, but her strength failed and she fell to the floor and met a horrible death. Only three persons escaped from the passenger car, Mr. Lowenbach, says, a man and two children. The man was observed as he forced his way through the ventilator on the top of the car, with all the clothing on his body from his waist downward burned off and his flesh roasted and bleeding from the cuts inflicted by the broken glass. Every one of the wrecked cars was consumed, with the exception of the last sleeper, which was cut away from the burning wreck. All the bodies of the victims were burned in the wreck.

HORRIBLE.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS ROASTED ALIVE.

This section are lands rich in agricultural development, growing wheat, corn, tobacco, barley, oats, buckwheat, &c., besides various grasses. This section was uninjured by the ravages of war, though the doing away with slavery rendered it necessary to rent out the lands, that the owner might derive some revenue from the immense tracts he was unable to cultivate for want of labor. As a result of this, men with lost fortunes, by dint of energy, hard labor and thrift, have found the means to repair losses, make homes for themselves, and begin and carry through improvements all over the length and breadth of the section. The timber resources here differ materially from those of other parts of the State. Here are the elm, maple, tulip, persimmon, black walnut, yellow pine, mulberry, and other varieties of growth. That these timbers may be more fully utilized, more establishments are being devoted for turning them into wagons, carriages, agricultural implements, &c.

The eastern section comprises the great level plain of the old State, extending about one hundred and twenty-five miles from the sea coast to the interior. The soil is for the most part a sandy loam, and being easily cultivated, large crops of cereals, as well as cotton are the results of the labor of the husbandman. The land is richly fertilized by natural deposits of lime and marl, as well as decomposed shells and other agencies, which go to enhance its fertility. Nearly all kinds of fruits grow also in great perfection. Of the timber of this section the first mention belongs to the long-leaf pine. This is par excellence the tree of trees. It covers an immense area of land, and apart from its products, its general adaptation to building of all kinds, including ships, makes it one of the chief articles of export. The products of this tree are almost innumerable and well-nigh incredible. From it we get turpentine, rosin, spirits of turpentine or alcohol, pineoil, creosote, tar and heavy oil or oil; from the long leaf we get stuffing for upholstery, carpets, matting, and dressings for wounds; and lastly, we have the wood itself for fuel and charcoal. Of other trees are theypress, white cedar and live oak, the last of which is found all along the coast, and is invaluable for shipbuilding. Apart from her iron deposits, North Carolina can boast of others equally important. Within a very small radius around the city of Charlotte, some forty or more gold mines are more or less successfully operated. In other parts of the State recent discoveries mark the existence of other rich deposits of the precious metal, in quantities which may probably bring about a recurrence of the scenes of '49 in California. The United States mint in Charlotte is now used in part as an assay office, doing work of the kind amounting to about \$21,000 per month. Take her altogether, her industrial and mineral wealth, her climate, her great timber resources, her rich and fertile lands, her mineral springs and other attractions, we can point to North Carolina as a State whose grand future can hardly be imagined or prognosticated. \* \* \*

HORRIBLE.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS ROASTED ALIVE.

Be sure to vote the judicial ticket.

The November Century.

The November Century marks a new era in the history of that magazine, in beginning the publication of "The Life of Lincoln," by its private secretaries, John G. Nicolay and Colonel John Hay. Its authors were, in a sense, the chosen biographers of Lincoln, by whose aid they were reinforced in the collection of material during the war. From an historical point of view the value of the work—largely resting on documentary evidence not attainable by other writers—must be ranked high. In fact, the inner history of the war waits upon this work.

An illustrated paper on and her far-reaching question to which The Century has lately given much attention, is "The Need of Trade Schools," by Col. R. T. Aechmuty, founder of the New York trade schools, who discusses his subject with reference to what is being done in this line of progress in different parts of the world.

The fourth illustrated paper—the first of two—is contributed by Dr. B. E. Martin, on "Old Chelsea," and contains of chat about the literary and other localities and celebrities of that fast-changing quarter of London. It is illustrated after drawings by Pennell and an etching by Dr. Seymour Haden.

The climax of the war is reached in the military series at the battle of Gettysburg, which is to be described by General Hunt, Longstreet, Doubleday, Lee and Alexander.

In fiction, besides "The Minister's Charge," there is a short story of the East and West, by Mrs. Mary Hallcock Fiske—"The Fate of a Voice," and the first part of a new novel by Frank R. Stockton, entitled "The Hundredth Man."

As usual, "Topics of the Time" and "Open Letters" are interesting.

HORRIBLE.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS ROASTED ALIVE.

Patronize the Shotwell memorial bazaar in the grand stand at the fair ground.

Democratic Appointments.

Hon. John S. Henderson, B. J. J. Long and others will speak in Lexington on Saturday, Oct. 30, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Gov. Vance will speak at the court house in Lexington on Monday night, Nov. 1st, 1886. M. H. PRIMM, Chm'r Dem. Co. Ek. Com.

"I wonder how it is that Lawrence Barrett always keeps his voice so clear and so manly?" "Why, I suppose, like every other sane man, he keeps a supply of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup."

Rheumatism had held me for two or three years. I tried Salvation Oil; it quickly gave me relief, and I have not had it since.

HORRIBLE.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS ROASTED ALIVE.

AN END TO BONE SCRAPING.

Edward Shephard, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. I have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucken's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well."

Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle and Bucken's Arnica Salve at 25c per box by all druggists.

A Stomachic Fire.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 28.—The residence of William Poe, near Flat Lick, Ky., caught fire Tuesday night, and the occupants, eight in number, were burned to death.

HORRIBLE.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS ROASTED ALIVE.

Dr. 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, Lumbago, Sores, Frosted Feet, Backache, Windcolic, 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 Frames. Lenses, white and tinted, in endless varieties.

Beak for Lodges, Corporations, &c. 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.

RACKET STORE.

THE GREAT BARGAIN STORE OF RALEIGH.

If people knew how much credit cost them they would not be seeking it, for it is common sense that the merchant who buys goods on credit and sell them on credit must sell his goods higher to cover his losses. In regular lines of merchandise there are three distinct profits: large up and on each one there is an extra per cent laid, to cover the losses by credit. You count ten per cent on each of them and you have at the least estimate 30 per cent which you must pay to cover the losses by men who never pay. This the consumer has to pay. It all comes out of the hard-earned dollars of the laboring people. If you borrow money from the bank at 6 per cent you think it very high, yet you will buy your goods on credit and pay 60 per cent more for them than you ought to pay and you will never wish your eye at it. This credit takes from the producers of this country one-half they make. Now how do you like the system? Come to the Racket Store and buy your goods. The Racket Store has all the advantages from having buyers always in the New York market, with cash in hand, who buy from houses which are compelled to take their offers for these goods. It is the power of the mighty dollar cutting its way through the centre of time which enables us to offer goods at less than they can be made for in hundreds of cases. The Racket Store is so filled with small goods and we shall make our bargains make our business. Now come to the Racket Store and buy your goods and save your money.

This week we shall open some great bargains in Overcoats, Men's Cashmere suits at \$15, worth \$30. Also Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks, very low. Great bargains in Carpeting and Rug. New line of Ladies' Jerseys. We are also carrying a big line of shoes and boots, which we will sell at a bargain. A big drive in counterpanes at cost. A big job in suspenders, ladies' and gent's underwear. Call and examine my stock before purchasing. Made respectfully, Volney Puseell & Co.

VOLNEY PUSELL & CO., No. E 10 Martin St.

HORRIBLE.

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Register, democrats, register. But little time remains to you now for this important duty. Register at once, and see that all your democratic neighbors are registered also. Register! Register!

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The council of the condemned anarchists in Chicago have, for the present at least, abandoned their project to move for a retrial before Judge Gary. They announced that they would reserve their point for the supreme court.

I see a good deal in the papers lately about "Palindromes." Why don't they get one some length, say like this: "Saw and raw was I ere I saw raw and guns."—Detroit Free Press.

It is announced that Mr. William C. Egan is out as an independent republican candidate for Congress in the eighth district of Virginia. Gen. W. H. F. Lee is the democratic candidate in that district.

An Egyptian papyrus, forty-two feet long, containing all the chapters of the "Book of the Dead," has just been received and enrolled at the Sage library, in New Brunswick, N. J. Experts pronounce it to have been written 3,000 years ago.

A man near Janesville, Wis. was out hunting and a shower came up. He put his hand over the muzzle of the gun to keep the powder dry, when a heavy clap of thunder coming, he involuntarily jumped, his knee struck the hammer of the gun, and his hand was blown to pieces by the discharge which followed.

The society for the erection and endowment of a National Catholic University has funds on hand, including Miss Caldwell's gift of \$300,000, amounting to more than a half-million dollars. The plans for the building, which will be located in Washington, have been adopted, but work will be deferred until next spring.

The resemblance between the faces of Senator Butler, of South Carolina, and Commodore Perry has often been noticed. The face of Perry, as depicted in the painting at the capitol of the "Victory on Lake Champlain," resembles Butler's greatly. It is now explained that Commodore Perry was Senator Butler's uncle on his mother's side.

Seven thousand people witnessed the unveiling of the Schiller statue in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, on Monday. The statue consists of three main features—a base of gray polished granite, five feet high, approached by two steps; a pedestal six feet high of bronze; and lastly, the statue, nine feet high, making the entire structure twenty feet in height. Henry Mangor, of Philadelphia, was the sculptor.

Most of the draperies for autumn costumes for the promenade are arranged very long, both front and back, leaving both sides of the skirt open to view from the hips down. The front drapery is caught up by means of extra-deep pleats, some of which are fastened to the belt, so high are they raised. The drapery over the tournure is pleated to the belt, and is carried well to the back and drawn into a narrow space as the width of the goods will admit. This drapery is arranged to fall straight, or is looped in many odd and intricate ways and adjusted to entirely cover the back of the underskirt, or is slashed up the centre of the back and draped to form the eagle's wing tunic, which discloses portions of the trimmings on the lower skirt.

The Rural and Workmen gives what it calls "the Georgia plan for keeping sweet potatoes," and many of our Southern papers are copying it, as follows: "I have tried several methods of keeping sweet potatoes in the winter. The best of all is putting in old-fashioned banks or hills, filling the interstices between the potatoes with perfectly dry sand. Dig, if possible, in dry weather; if warm do not cover too deeply at first, but as cold weather advances, put dry dirt on freely; a thickness of one foot of dirt is not too much for this latitude." The above is all right, says the Mobile Register, so far as "old-fashioned banks" are concerned, save the dry sand part of it. The dry sand put into an old-fashioned bank would not remain dry—the sweating of the potatoes would dampen it. Potatoes, to keep well, need dampness to some extent, otherwise they would spoil with what we call dry rot. Then, they also need a circulation of air through the bank, something the sand would prevent.

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LIBERTY.

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NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The rain storm, which prevailed all day yesterday, ceased during the night, but the weather this morning is very unpromising for the festivities which are to attend the inauguration of the Bartholdi statue. A slight fog hangs over the city and obscures in a measure the elaborate decorations of the buildings, with which the city has been beautified. The French and American flags are flying from the house-tops and windows in every direction and a general holiday appearance is presented by the moving bodies of the soldiers, the militia, civic organizations and by the collection on the sidewalks of great crowds of people. The decorations of the city hall are very elaborate. Long streamers and flags have been hung from the Federal buildings opposite along the main streets, through which the procession will march, in order to pass under the magnificent arch of evergreens, flags and mottoes erected in front of the World building, which is tastefully decorated with French flags and bunting. The French flag flies from the flagstaff of the Tribune building, and the Sun, Times and Mail and Express newspaper offices are all similarly decorated. In lower Broadway and Wall streets many of the fronts of large buildings are almost hidden by flags. Business is almost entirely suspended; the public schools are closed, and all New York is taking part in the celebration. Visitors from all sections of the country have been coming into the city for two days past, and this morning thousands more were added to the great throng. The prospects of unpleasant weather is in no way deterring them.

New York, Oct. 28.—It is estimated that fully a million people took part in the festivities today. The multitude was simply enormous. Along streets taken by the procession the crush was terrible and every window was filled with people. Wet pavements, mud, chilly air and general discomfort were no appreciable bar to public enthusiasm over the event of liberty's unveiling. The streams of workmen and women, who usually tread the streets at early morning hours, carrying dinner pails and lunch baskets were today as early as six, but the difference was they wore their holiday attire and their faces had expectancy in every feature. As early as eight o'clock the tenement districts began their movement toward the streets and avenues where they might see the pagant. From the boundary line east and west at the river fronts the drift of people moved, until when nearing the line of march there grew to be a tide of human beings that length dammed up against the police lines and set back its constantly flowing stream to the rear by avenues. The fifth U. S. artillery, commanded by Col. John Hamilton, and the engineer corps took their position in front of Secretary Whitney's house, at 58th St. and 5th avenue, a few minutes after 9.

Next came the Old Guard who stood near the carriage, waiting for the President's cabinet to leave Secretary Whitney's residence, where he had spent the night. Promptly at 10 o'clock President Cleveland, accompanied by Secretary Bayard, descended the steps and entered an open carriage. They were followed by Secretary Whitney, Postmaster General Vilas, Secretary Lamar, Private Secretary Lamont, Rear Admiral Luce and staff and Mr. Whipple. The Old Guard preceded the carriage and at 10:15 o'clock commenced the march down Fifth avenue. Both sides of that street were crowded with people, who waved their hats and applauded loudly as the President's carriage passed. On all the side streets, from Central park down to the reviewing stand on 24th street, the different military companies and civic organizations were formed. It was just 10:40 o'clock when the President reached the reviewing stand. He was greeted with hearty cheers as he drove down the avenue and drew up in front of the stand. After the President had taken his place on the reviewing stand the members of the French delegation were presented to him. The party included Count de Loozepp and M. Bartholdi. Count de Loozepp was asked if the splendor of the military pageant impressed him as being worthy of the event it commemorated. He said: "It is grand, sir! truly grand!" That M. Bartholdi was deeply impressed by the spectacle it was easy to see. That great artist appeared at times to be deeply moved.

When Bartholdi appeared on the stand he was easily recognized by the mass of people, who had seen his portraits, and a great shout went up. The crowds on the avenue, up and down, heard the name and passed it to people in the park and side streets, until the air was shaken with a roar of cheering that must have gladdened the heart of Bartholdi, who bowed his acknowledgments.

In carriages driven to the rear of the stand went President Cleveland and his party. Instantly he was recognized and again the crowds shook the air with their shouts and from the house-tops and windows of near-by hotels came shouts and sounds of clapping hands. On the reviewing stand the President was presented with three handsome baskets of flowers, the gifts of young ladies in the city. Nearly every band in passing played the Marseillaise, the French national hymn.

After the procession had passed and

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RAILWAY PASSENGERS ROASTED ALIVE.

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AN APPALLING ACCIDENT IN WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 28.—The limited passenger train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, which left here last evening at 10 o'clock, was derailed at Rio, when about three hours out, and thrown into an old stone quarry. The particulars are hard to get, but it is admitted at the general office of the company in this city that one coach and three sleepers were wrecked and five or six persons killed. Physicians left this city on the early train for the scene of the disaster. It is now reported that out of the ten persons who occupied the passenger coach seven were killed. A gentleman from Chicago and two children from Winona, Minn., were the only ones saved from the passenger coach. None of the occupants of the sleepers were injured. Nothing yet has been learned in regard to the number wounded. B. Lowenbach, a job printer of this city, was on the wrecked train. He says the scenes after the accident were harrowing. The passenger coach, which he says contained between fifteen and twenty persons, was telescoped at both ends, and the fire and smoke that enveloped the wreck prevented the imprisoned and injured passengers from escaping. The passengers from the sleepers gathered around the blazing cars, but were powerless to render assistance. Men and women could be seen tearing their hair in the agony of the moment, and frightful screams issued from the death-trap. One heavy woman in particular, he says, tore up one of the seats with almost superhuman strength and endeavored to break her way out of the flaming pyre, but her strength failed and she fell to the floor and met a horrible death. Only three persons escaped from the passenger car, Mr. Lowenbach, says, a man and two children. The man was observed as he forced his way through the ventilator on the top of the car, with all the clothing on his body from his waist downward burned off and his flesh roasted and bleeding from the cuts inflicted by the broken glass. Every one of the wrecked cars was consumed, with the exception of the last sleeper, which was cut away from the burning wreck. All the bodies of the victims were burned in the wreck.

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This section are lands rich in agricultural development, growing wheat, corn, tobacco, barley, oats, buckwheat, &c., besides various grasses. This section was uninjured by the ravages of war, though the doing away with slavery rendered it necessary to rent out the lands, that the owner might derive some revenue from the immense tracts he was unable to cultivate for want of labor. As a result of this, men with lost fortunes, by dint of energy, hard labor and thrift, have found the means to repair losses, make homes for themselves, and begin and carry through improvements all over the length and breadth of the section. The timber resources here differ materially from those of other parts of the State. Here are the elm, maple, tulip, persimmon, black walnut, yellow pine, mulberry, and other varieties of growth. That these timbers may be more fully utilized, more establishments are being devoted for turning them into wagons, carriages, agricultural implements, &c.

The eastern section comprises the great level plain of the old State, extending about one hundred and twenty-five miles from the sea coast to the interior. The soil is for the most part a sandy loam, and being easily cultivated, large crops of cereals, as well as cotton are the results of the labor of the husbandman. The land is richly fertilized by natural deposits of lime and marl, as well as decomposed shells and other agencies, which go to enhance its fertility. Nearly all kinds of fruits grow also in great perfection. Of the timber of this section the first mention belongs to the long-leaf pine. This is par excellence the tree of trees. It covers an immense area of land, and apart from its products, its general adaptation to building of all kinds, including ships, makes it one of the chief articles of export. The products of this tree are almost innumerable and well-nigh incredible. From it we get turpentine, rosin, spirits of turpentine or alcohol, pineoil, creosote, tar and heavy oil or oil; from the long leaf we get stuffing for upholstery, carpets, matting, and dressings for wounds; and lastly, we have the wood itself for fuel and charcoal. Of other trees are theypress, white cedar and live oak, the last of which is found all along the coast, and is invaluable for shipbuilding. Apart from her iron deposits, North Carolina can boast of others equally important. Within a very small radius around the city of Charlotte, some forty or more gold mines are more or less successfully operated. In other parts of the State recent discoveries mark the existence of other rich deposits of the precious metal, in quantities which may probably bring about a recurrence of the scenes of '49 in California. The United States mint in Charlotte is now used in part as an assay office, doing work of the kind amounting to about \$21,000 per month. Take her altogether, her industrial and mineral wealth, her climate, her great timber resources, her rich and fertile lands, her mineral springs and other attractions, we can point to North Carolina as a State whose grand future can hardly be imagined or prognosticated. \* \* \*

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Be sure to vote the judicial ticket.

The November Century.

The November Century marks a new era in the history of that magazine, in beginning the publication of "The Life of Lincoln," by its private secretaries, John G. Nicolay and Colonel John Hay. Its authors were, in a sense, the chosen biographers of Lincoln, by whose aid they were reinforced in the collection of material during the war. From an historical point of view the value of the work—largely resting on documentary evidence not attainable by other writers—must be ranked high. In fact, the inner history of the war waits upon this work.

An illustrated paper on and her far-reaching question to which The Century has lately given much attention, is "The Need of Trade Schools," by Col. R. T. Aechmuty, founder of the New York trade schools, who discusses his subject with reference to what is being done in this line of progress in different parts of the world.

The fourth illustrated paper—the first of two—is contributed by Dr. B. E. Martin, on "Old Chelsea," and contains of chat about the literary and other localities and celebrities of that fast-changing quarter of London. It is illustrated after drawings by Pennell and an etching by Dr. Seymour Haden.

The climax of the war is reached in the military series at the battle of Gettysburg, which is to be described by General Hunt, Longstreet, Doubleday, Lee and Alexander.

In fiction, besides