

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

THE GREAT REGULATOR. No medicine so universally used as this.

WORKING PEOPLE can take Simmonds' Working People's Balm.

THE BEST Family Medicine. If a child has the colic it is a sure cure.

GREAT BARGAINS AT WOOLCOTT & SON'S.

14 East Martin Street. 4 1/2 CTS. 7,000 yds Dress Goods.

15 CTS. 3,000 yds Double Width Cashmere, worth 20 cts.

7 1/2 CTS. 1,000 Linen Towels. 35, 40, 50 AND 60 cts a yard - Linen Table Cloth.

25 CTS. 1,000 yds Oil Cloth for Table. 5 CTS. each. 1,000 Napkins.

25 CTS. 1,000 pr. MEN'S and BOY'S CLOTH GLOVES worth 40 cts.

8 cts. 5,000 yds Century Cloth worth 10 cts. HOODS, TOBOGGANS, Nubias, etc.

50 cts. 1,000 Unlaundered and Negligee Shirts worth 75 cts.

10,000 pairs Ladies' and Gents' Hose, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 12 ct, worth double the money.

75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.45 and \$1.50, White Counterpanes. On Fridays Only

We will sell all our Romants AT A REDUCTION Of 33 1/3 per cent. ONE PRICE And Cash For All.

Stockholders' Meeting. OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEWS OBSERVATIONS. Receipts from the oleomargarine tax are increasing.

—A bust of Gen. Logan is to be presented to his widow. —Utah wool growers have passed resolutions protesting against a reduction of the tariff on wool.

—Sister Margaret Logan, a teacher in St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Norfolk, dropped dead from heart disease. —Owing to the discovery of a plot to assassinate the Czar, the arrangements for the Russia New Year's celebration in St. Petersburg were suddenly altered.

—A syndicate has just purchased 50,000 acres of well-timbered land in Florida. Most of the timber is black cypress. A mill with a capacity of 160,000 feet per day is to be erected on the land.

—Gov. Larrabee, of Iowa, in his message to the legislature, says the enforcement of the prohibition law has been so efficient in reducing crime that he recommends a consolidation of judicial districts, to reduce the number of judges from 44 to 40.

—A young lady of Philadelphia received a special delivery letter. The messenger handed her the book to sign for it. She took the book, and instead of writing her signature she wrote: "Dear John: Glad to hear from you. Come up Sunday night." She had answered the letter!

—An old colored preacher in Louisiana, not very well versed in reading the Scriptures, once read the words: "Vine is a mocker, strong drink is raging," as follows: "A vine is a mocker, strong drink is a rattlesnake, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."

—Says an Indiana paper: "For 'burglar meeting' in the heading of an article in our last issue, relating to the proceedings of the town council, read 'roguey meeting.' We are sorry that the mistake occurred and guess the councilmen are sorry, too."

—The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser says: "The notes from the country are growing decidedly more cheerful. Farm hands are arranging for the year's work. The supply of corn and meat is greater than in many years, and if the seasons are propitious, 1888 will bring prosperity to all industrious tillers of the soil."

—The New York Elevated Railroad is to be added with a new \$15,000,000 loan at the bidding of Jay Gould through the Manhattan company. The majority of the stock, which is owned by the Manhattan, carried the day, notwithstanding a strong protest by Col. Ingersoll for the minority holders.

—The strikers in the Schuylkill Valley have called out the men working in the individual collieries, and the call has been obeyed. One incident of the recently conducted strike in thrashing the man who took his place—has alone marred the general order preserved by the strikers.

—An aged and wealthy gentleman of America G. died not long ago, and his family clad his body in the finest garments that could be bought and buried it in a \$300 coffin. Recently it was discovered that the coffin had been dug up, the body taken out and stripped of its clothes and then buried again by the thieves who stole everything but the corpse.

—Mme. Janauschek, the actress, has been given a verdict by a jury in Providence, R. I., of \$12,000 for injuries received by falling down the stairs of the Perry House at Newport, R. I., on May 17, 1887. She brought suit for \$20,000, as the injuries she received compelled her to cancel all her engagements and his bad her company. The corridor of the hotel, it seems, was not lighted, and Mme. Janauschek fell to the bottom of the stairway and broke her right wrist.

CONGRESS. PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

MR. CHANDLER ON THE CHESTNUT OF SUPPRESSING THE COLORED VOTE— OTHER NEWS BY WIRE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—SENATE.—Mr. Platt presented a memorial in regard to printing on third-class mail matter, and remarked that he did not think there was any fault in the law, but that the trouble arose from an incorrect interpretation of the law by the Postmaster General, also a petition for the issuance of fractional currency and the abolition of postal notes.

Mr. Hiseock offered a resolution, which was adopted calling on the President for information as to judgments before the late Spanish-American claims commission.

The resolution offered by Mr. Chandler on the 10th of January, instructing the committee on the judiciary to inquire into the suppression of the votes of the colored citizens of Jackson, Miss., at the recent municipal election in that city and into the alleged participation of such suppression by the U. S. district attorney, deputy collector of internal revenue and deputy U. S. marshal, was taken up and Mr. Chandler addressed the Senate in explanation and support of it.

He had had communications from Jackson asking for such investigation and asserting that the facts stated could be proved by the testimony of the best men of both political parties. He had not, in the resolution, provided for the power to send for persons and papers, because he apprehended that the facts could all be found on file in the department of justice. If that, however, should not prove to be so, he would desire to have the power given to make a complete investigation. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read several letters and telegrams received by himself, a manifesto which first conveyed to the colored people of Jackson the information that they would not be allowed to vote. This manifesto, he said, displayed at its head the engraving of a couple of pistols, a couple of shotguns and a powder flask. In it the young men of Jackson "announced their ultimatum."

It declared that, having seen one of their number heliographically murdered in the dark by a negro bully, set on by a negro policeman of the negro-cursed city that the corrupt radical, negro government should and must be wiped out at any cost; that if negroes ran for office they should do so at their extreme peril and it warned all negroes against attempting to "foist upon us this black and damnable machinery called government."

The colored citizens, under all the circumstances surrounding them, had met in convention, had resolved that it would be unwise for them to attempt to vote and had consequently abstained from voting, so that none but white men voted. The federal officers engaged in that business were Harris, district attorney; Wilson, deputy collector of internal revenue; and Livingston, deputy U. S. marshal. He submitted that the question, although it affected only for the time being a municipal election in the city of Jackson, was one of national importance. The country this year was to enter on a presidential election, an election which was to decide the presidency and also to decide the complexion of the national House of Representatives.

In that election at least twelve million voters, representing sixty millions of American people, would participate. Among those voters were probably one and a half millions of black men, representing six or seven millions of their own race, and it was an important question whether these one and a half millions of black men were or were not to be allowed to vote.

It was a question which concerned those citizens who desired to protect the tariff, whether that matter should be settled by a fair vote of all who are voters under the Constitution, or be settled with one and a half millions of these voters disfranchised in pursuance of that policy which had been deliberately adopted in the capital of the State of Mississippi, which State was seeking today to have an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to aid in passing on the validity of Constitutional amendments.

MR. HERRICK FOR RIDDLEBERGER. Mr. Riddleberger remarked that there was no concealment of the fact that the resolution was intended to affect matters that ought to be considered only in executive session and he gave notice that as to himself, he would vote for the confirmation of Mr. Lamar.

Mr. Wallhall said he had not risen to offer any opposition to the proposed investigation. On the contrary he was anxious that the resolution should be adopted by the votes of those Senators whose views on the Constitutional power of the Senate differed from his own. If the proposition were to investigate a town election in New Hampshire he should be vigorously opposed to it. He started the fullest investigation of the occurrences at Jackson, but he protested against any prejudgment of the case. Instead of mere anonymous communications, he desired that the motives, provocations, grievances and surroundings of the people of that city, together with their actions, should be laid bare before the country, and that the verdict of the country should be had upon them.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, sent to the clerk's desk and had read a telegram sent on the third of January by Attorney General Garland to District Attorney Harris of Jackson, in these words: "I notice in the papers that you mentioned personally as participating in political meetings recently at Jackson to suppress the colored vote of that city; and to prevent the colored people from running for office by violence and intimidation. Report fully to me at once the whole proceeding and your connection with it."

Mr. George said that his first im-

pulse had been to let the resolution be adopted without any debate or objection on his part. He would vote for it, except for one insuperable objection, and that was that it embraced matters entirely outside of the jurisdiction of the Senate. If it had been confined to any investigation of the conduct of the Federal officials concerned he would have voted for it. For fourteen years a Republican municipal administration had existed in Jackson without difficulty, without protest, without any violent efforts to overturn it. Up to Christmas Eve there was no opposition to the Republican majority ticket, the election being for the first Monday in January, but on Christmas Eve an occurrence happened (the murder of a quiet, respectable white man by a colored man), which excited the passions and apprehensions of the white population. He did not mean to say that even such a brutal murder justified a violation of the law, but only that it was well calculated to excite passion and to produce irregular and illegal action. The resolution was adopted; yeas 29, nays 24—a party vote, except that Riddleberger voted with the Democrats, while two Mississippi Senators were excused.

Mr. Mitchell called up the bill introduced by him on the 12th of December abrogating all treaties heretofore made and now operative between the United States government and the Chinese empire in so far as they permit the admission of Chinese to this country, and spoke in its favor. Mr. Stewart followed Mr. Mitchell upon the same side of the question, but the method he proposed was somewhat different. He had offered a resolution requesting the President to negotiate a treaty with the Chinese empire excluding Chinese altogether, except diplomatic agents and those engaged in foreign trade, but it would be necessary also to have treaties with Great Britain and Mexico to prevent those powers from opening their doors and allowing Chinese to come into the United States through their territory. If such treaties could be negotiated he would be in favor of Mr. Mitchell's bill. He moved a reference of the bill and of his resolution to the committee on foreign relations. They were so referred. The Senate proceeded to executive business, and half an hour afterwards, at 4.55 adjourned.

MR. CASWELL, of Wisconsin, from the committee on the judiciary, reported adversely a bill limiting the time for the presentation and payment of claims against the United States. Laid on the table.

Mr. Wilkins, of Ohio, under instructions from the committee on banking and currency, called up for present consideration the bill providing for the issue of circulating notes to national banking associations.

Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, made the point of order that the bill was not accompanied by a report, such as was required by the committee to submit written reports with every measure. The report upon this bill was merely "recommending its passage," and yet upon such report the House was asked to act upon a measure whose certain effect was to increase national bank circulation to the extent of \$20,000,000, and whose possible effect was to increase it to the extent of more than \$400,000,000.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, made a further point of order that the bill must receive its first consideration in the committee of the whole. The Speaker overruled both points of order.—Mr. Weaver's on the ground that it was not within the province of the chair to decide upon the sufficiency of a report, and Mr. Bland's on the ground that the bill made no appropriation of money.

Mr. Wilkins stated that under this measure the national banks, if they saw fit, might increase circulation to the extent of ten per cent. There was in the treasury as security for a circulation of \$167,000,000 United States bonds to the amount of \$189,000,000. If this bill should become a law the circulation of the national banks would be increased in round numbers \$21,000,000. Mr. Wilkins offered to yield the floor to any gentleman who desired to discuss the measure but its antagonists—noticeably, Messrs. Anderson, Kean, Brannin, of Pennsylvania; Bland, of Missouri; and Weaver, of Iowa, demand recognition in their own right. Mr. Wilkins then attempted to effect a compromise, offering to allow the debate to continue throughout the day, provided that the previous question might be ordered tomorrow. This being objected to, Mr. Wilkins then demanded the previous question on the third reading of the bill. On a division the vote was 119 to 59 in favor of sustaining the demand, and the yeas and nays were ordered, pending which, the opponents of the bill resorted to filibustering tactics. Motion to adjourn, and to adjourn to a certain day consumed the remainder of the morning hour in which the bill was being considered and the matter went over. It will probably be further considered tomorrow.

Mr. Townsend, from the military committee, reported back the Boutelle "battle flag" resolution as amended by the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Boutelle had no objection to the amendment, though he did not think that the broadening of the scope of inquiry so as to obtain information as to the return of the flags to the Northern States had any bearing upon the purpose of the original resolution. No numbers belonging to the loyal States had been captured by the United States, though he had seen it stated that certain flags captured by rebels and recaptured by Union troops had been returned to the survivors of the regiments which had borne them into battle.

Mr. Cox, of New York, rejoiced at the unanimity with which the committee on military affairs had reported the resolution. The country was to be congratulated upon the fact that this resolution, which had touched the public sensibility so greatly, could be reported unanimously and even receive the approbation of the gentle-

man from Maine (Mr. Boutelle). The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Blount, of Ga. from the committee on post-offices and post-roads, reported the bill relating to permissible marks, printing, or writing upon second, third and fourth class matter. House calendar.

He spoke last before the House a message from the President transmitting an invitation of the French government to the government of the United States to participate in an exposition to be held in Paris in 1889, to commemorate the taking of the Bastille. The House then at 2.30 adjourned.

EARTHQUAKES. A Smart Shaking up in Charlotte—Citizens Excited.—Shakelot at Shelby. CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jan. 12, 1888. Special to the News and Observer.

Two slight shocks of earthquake were felt here this a. m. The first was at 9.45; the second, eight seconds later. Signal officer Barry says the vibrations were from north to south. The shocks were greater in the western part of the city. A mirror was shaken off the mantelpiece at P. E. Limell's. No other damage reported. The people are excited, fearing another '86 disaster.

A Shakelot at Shelby. SHELBY, N. C., Jan. 12. A slight shock of earthquake was felt here at 10 a. m. Columbia is Waked Up. COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 12.—A sharp earthquake shock, the first in many months, startled the citizens of Columbia at 9.55 this morning. Buildings were severely shaken and doors, windows, crockery and glassware rattled in a lively manner. People sleeping were rudely awakened and many rushed into the streets. The direction of the wave seemed to be from north to south. The vibrations continued about ten seconds and were accompanied by loud detonations.

Charleston Gets a Shice. CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 12.—An earthquake shock this morning was generally felt throughout the coast country and as far west as Augusta. No damage has been reported at any place. Charleston, S. C., Jan. 12.—Dispatches tonight show that the earthquake shock this morning was felt at Georgetown, Conway, Beaufort and Newberry.

Savannah is Shaken Up. SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 12.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt here at 9.32 this morning. Houses were shaken and many people were frightened, but no damage was done. The duration of the shock was about five seconds. It seemingly passed from west to east.

Another Shock at Summerville. CHARLESTON, Jan. 12.—There was an earthquake shock at Summerville at 9.55 this morning. The disturbance was also noticed by some persons here, though it was so slight as not to be felt by the majority of people. No damage and no alarm.

One at Wilmington. WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 12.—A sharp earthquake shock was felt here this morning about 10 o'clock. No damage done.

Foreign News. LONDON, Jan. 12.—A section of unionist members of Parliament will oppose the appointment of the minister of agriculture by Lord Salisbury.

WRECK ON THE C. & L. N. G. R. R. Hickory Press and Carolinian. The mail and passenger train on the N. G. Railroad after passing Hickory Tuesday night for Lenoir was entirely wrecked and burned at a trestle about a mile and a half west of here. A second-class passenger car, having his engine and boiler, was left here by officer Manley and now occupies a cell in the county jail. It was a very cold-blooded, heartless affair.

Mr. Len Vaughn, the bachelor member of the firm of Lockett, Vaughn & Co., gave a reception to his friends, male and female, last night. There was a large attendance and good things in abundance, substantial and sweet, were enjoyed by the delighted party.

A FUSILADE IN THE ARMOY OF A MASSACHUSETTS TOWN.

TWO THOUSAND ROUNDS OF CARTRIDGES— AND SEVERAL KEGS OF POWDER EXPLODED IN A BURNING BUILDING— OTHER NEWS BY WIRE.

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 12.—Two large four-story brick houses were totally destroyed by fire this morning—the building occupied by the fire department and by companies "C" and "G." Sixth Regiment, as an armory. In the building were 2,000 rounds of cartridges, which kept up a constant fusillade, and several kegs of gunpowder, which exploded with such force as to be heard all over the city. Both buildings were completely gutted. The fire alarm telegraph system was rendered useless and every electric light was extinguished. The electric light station was in close proximity to the fire and the wires were destroyed. The buildings, owned by the city, were valued at \$35,000. The uniforms of companies C and G, with their arms, were totally destroyed. At 3 a. m. the fire was under control. The roof of the adjoining building was broken in by the falling walls of the adjoining building and the building and its contents are a total loss. It was occupied by grain and hay dealers. It is now thought that \$75,000 worth of the total loss. The brick buildings are not insured. All the fire apparatus was saved, but the firemen lost nearly all their personal effects.

Serious Railway Accident. ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 12.—A serious accident occurred on the Atlantic & Pacific railroad about three miles from Coolidge, N. Y., yesterday, in which eight persons were slightly injured and three probably fatally. It appears that the first-class coach attached to the regular passenger train jumped the track and turned over, making a complete wreck of the car. Miss Florence Wilson, from Woodstock, Ill., had her skull fractured and received injuries from which she will die. The other two persons who have sustained probably fatal injuries are women whose names are unknown. Owing to the secrecy which prevails amongst the officials of the road it is difficult to learn the exact facts.

Nominations Confirmed. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: To be postmasters, Louisa T. Long, Greenville, Ala.; Mary L. Clay, Huntsville, Ala.; Maurice B. Throckmorton, Birmingham, Ala.; Wm. N. Conoly, Tampa, Fla.

The Senate in secret session with regard to the "order of business" a number of Senators wishing to adjourn over till Monday. It was concluded not to adjourn over, but an understanding was reached that the nominations of Messrs. Lamar, Vilas and Dickinson shall not be taken up till Monday.

Winston News. Our warehouses are crowded with tobacco this week, and prices are higher than they have been for several years. I notice today that farmers are generally more than satisfied. It is a good thing for them, too, for last year's farming transactions were quite disastrous, and it was with a heavy heart and a light pocket that they started into the other year. They have learned one thing by experience and profited by it, too, and that is it will not do to plant large crops of tobacco to the neglect of other crops, but on the contrary plant less tobacco, make it good and make all necessary home supplies, and above all go slow on commercial fertilizers. I think Col. Polk will endorse my opinion on this question at least.

The negro woman, Adeline Allen, who is accused of throwing her one-year-old child into Belo's Pond, was captured in Kernersville and brought back here by officer Manley and now occupies a cell in the county jail. It was a very cold-blooded, heartless affair.

Mr. Len Vaughn, the bachelor member of the firm of Lockett, Vaughn & Co., gave a reception to his friends, male and female, last night. There was a large attendance and good things in abundance, substantial and sweet, were enjoyed by the delighted party.

It is rumored today that Mr. Sam Small, who is billed to lecture here Friday night, will not be able to appear here on account of the illness of Sam Jones. He will have a crowded house if he comes. He is, or was to lecture here under the auspices of the Reform Club. This organization is doing great good here and its membership is large. They have a large, comfortable hall, reading room, &c. W. J. Q. A. Barham succeeds Dr. Montague as its president for the ensuing year.

Mr. J. B. Mosely has returned from the South, where he has been to visit his brother.

The Best Medium. The best advertising medium is undoubtedly printed ink; for local purposes, in a daily newspaper. Printers ink, it has been said, can out-talk any salesman or out-argue any obstinate buyer. It can't be talked back to, and when its opponent has expended every argument against the subject, comes up smiling every time with the same old statement, and finally convinces and leads him in.—National Journal.

DISEASE IS THE CENTER OF WEAKNESS. Use Warner's Kid, Cabin Hops and Buchu, the best Hop remedy known. Drive disease out of the stomach, the center of weakness.

FOR SALE.—A pair of fine Mules. Apply to Jno. Robinson, Com'r of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C. Old newspapers and a lot of heavy stuff paper for sale at the News and Observer's office.

GEN. BRAGG NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

TO BE ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY TO MEXICO— OTHER NEWS BY WIRE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The President has sent the following nomination to the Senate: State Department, Edward S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico.

On a Mill Destroyed. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—The extensive cotton mill of Rump Bro's at Hancock and Huntington streets was completely destroyed by fire at seven o'clock this morning. The loss on contents, machinery and building will reach \$75,000, almost entirely covered by insurance. Over one hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

Intensely Cold Weather. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—The weather was intensely cold last night. The thermometer registered four above zero this morning, the coldest this winter. It is moderating now.

CURRENCY. When you make my little grave, dig it very, very deep. And tuck me in with caution for my last For I would be free from troubling by the man who wants to know If I think I will soon be warmer, or if colder it will grow.

The consequences of temerity; Uncle Bilked (who has unwisely sampled the side dish of Roquefort cheese) "By gum! That butter ain't in no trance. Visitor—"Don't you miss your little nephew, Freddie?" "Freddie (whose nephew died the week before) —"Yes, I miss him very much, but I like to be the uncle of an angel."—Life.

Country Minister to deacon—"Deacon you have the reputation of knowing something about horses. I've got an animal that's balky. What do you do in such a case?" Deacon—"I sell him."

Countryman (in a Bowery picture gallery)—"The cows are all right, and the trees look kinder natural, but the river there behind 'em is painted mighty poor." Dealer—"If you are up in art at all, my friend, you will know it impossible to make water and oil mix well."

First Citizen—"I see that there is a red flag out just around the corner from your house." Second Citizen (alarmed)—"What a red flag? First Citizen—"Yes, a case of smallpox, I hear." Second Citizen (relieved)—"Oh, smallpox. My wife has just got back from the country, and I was afraid it might be an auction."—The Epoch.

"Truth has a quiet breast," says Avon's balm, but when the breast is racked with a cough it cannot be quiet. Try a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It will ally inflammation, aid respiration, and strengthen the vocal organs. Ayer's Almanac are free to all. Ask for one.

—Pope Leo received the British pilgrims in the Vatican and expressed the hope that Great Britain's internal political difficulties would soon be settled.

FULL WEIGHT PURE DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE

RED AWATSON ARTIST'S MATERIALS FAIRBANKS, N. D. Orders for Picture Frames, Bric-a-Brack, Art Notions, Artist Materials, Window-shades, Wall Paper, Cornice Poles, Etc. have prompt attention.

ASHVILLE, N. C., Jan. 11. A serious and lamentable cutting affair took place here yesterday, the criminal and his victim being 13-year old lads. A difficulty occurred between Charlie Fletcher and Charlie Nowell, in which the latter received a severe stab through the right arm, injuring a main artery, and causing a painful, if not dangerous wound. The Fletcher boy was arrested and committed to jail to await trial.

Upwards of four hundred children were enrolled in the white graded school yesterday. The number, it is thought, will reach seven hundred. Another cold wave struck us yesterday. The ground this morning is hard frozen.

Fairview township was one of the two townships to avail itself of the amendatory act of 1887 to vote on the stock law question. An election was held and the stock law was repealed by a small majority of the votes cast. Last week the stock law men, availing themselves of the provisions of the general law, laid off a territory, taking in more than half of the township, its best part, and voted back into stock law territory by a majority of about three to one. A similar state of things exists in Swannanoa township, the only remaining township that has taken advantage of the repeal law.

It is reported that Mr. A. Garrett, of this city, has given Rev. R. C. Pearson, the evangelist, a residence lot, in the vicinity of Mr. Garrett's new hotel in South Asheville, or Victoria, town. Mr. P. will at once build a home for himself and family, and make Asheville his headquarters in the future; and that he will spend part of the coming summer here.

Proceedings of the State Convention. GREENSBORO, N. C., Jan. 12. The Farmers' Convention assembled this morning with a much larger attendance than on yesterday, the entire delegation numbering about 200. All parts of the State are represented. The morning session was devoted to discussions and the reading and adoption of the reports of committees. Several ringing speeches were made. The committee on a report recommending a modification of the law, of which Mr. H. E. Norris, of Wake, offered a substitute favoring the entire abolition of the law, which was unanimously adopted.

Capt. S. B. Alexander, of Charlotte, chairman of the committee on public roads read an able report and an interesting debate followed on that subject. The convention also took up and discussed foreign immigration and other questions. Opinions were expressed as to favoring discrimination rather than absolute prohibition of immigration. The election of permanent officers, of which Mr. H. E. Norris, of Wake, offered a substitute favoring the entire abolition of the law, which was unanimously adopted.

At the afternoon session Agent Elliott of the National Farmers' Alliance addressed the Convention. He was followed by Col. L. L. Polk, who stated that there were at present 272 Alliances in the State. John Robinson, Esq., Commissioner of Agriculture delivered a brief address. Rev. J. F. Crowell, president of Trinity College, will address the convention tonight. The discussions and deliberations throughout have been most intelligent, able and decorous and the convention promises to be very beneficial in its results to the farmers. The Greensboro Tobacco Association had several carriages placed at the disposal of the visiting farmers, all day, free of charge. The convention will probably adjourn tomorrow.

A Young Lady Kills a Deer. One day this week Miss Laura Wood, a young lady living in the Bucklesberry section of Lenoir county, shot and killed a deer in the yard of her home. There was a chase going on, and Miss Wood saw that the deer was making to pass through the yard, whereupon she got her brother's gun out of the house and shot the animal as it passed, the accuracy of her aim resulting as above stated. Miss Wood is a splendid type of physical womanhood, and has a wide circle of friends, who will read this item with great enjoyment.

Wilmington Star: Yesterday morning at a colored school at Long Creek in Pender county, James Williams, one of the scholars, drew a pistol and fired a shot at Andrew McIntire, a colored youth about sixteen years of age. The ball struck McIntire in the face, traversing the right eye and lodging near the upper part of the nose. The wounded boy was taken home and a doctor summoned to attend him. Williams, after firing the shot, jumped out of a window of the school house and took to the woods. It is announced that a committee of the board of directors of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley railroad company will have a conference in this city today with the commissioners appointed by the board of aldermen to arrange terms for the extension of the road to Wilmington.

New Bernes Journal: William Green Bryan died at his residence in New Bernes, N. C., on Wednesday morning, 11th of January, 1888, after a short illness. Mr. Bryan was born in New Bernes on the 12th of January, 1807, and would have been this day 81 years old. He has for many decades of years occupied prominent positions in this community, and he has filled his various offices and trusts with ability and popularity.

Extra choice sausages, cold red or tender—about ten days in salt and in fine condition. Baltimore sausages twice a week. E. J. HARDY.

—In Lynchburg \$150,000 has been subscribed for a new cotton factory, in addition to which a land improvement company was formed.