

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID

It never fails to relieve pain of Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Swellings of any kind.

It never fails to relieve pain of Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Swellings of any kind.

GREAT BARGAINS AT WOOLCOTT & SON'S

14 East Martin Street.

5 cents a yd, 2,000 yds Shirting Prints.

9 cents a yd, 2,000 yds Percales for shirts and waists, worth 15c.

25 cents a pair, boys' Gloves, cheap at 40c.

25 cents a pair, 300 pairs mens' all wool Gloves, cheap at 45c.

50 cents, 300 ladies' Jerseys.

A full assortment of LADIES' AND 'MISSES' RUBBERS.

5 cents a pair, 1,000 pairs ladies' Hoes.

83 cents a yd, 3,000 yds checked Muslin, a GREAT BARGAIN.

We Make Pants - FROM - \$1.50 A PAIR, and guarantee a fit.

New Line of White Goods, EMBROIDERIES AND EDGINGS.

A new lot of SCRAP BOOKS at half price.

SOMETHING ABOUT SOAP.

We have the largest and best cakes of Toilet Soap for 5c.

ever bought. It weighs 4 lb and will make your skin soft and keep it from chapping.

TRY A CAKE.

FRED A WATSON

Orders for Picture Frames, Bricks, Track Art Novelties, Wall Paper, Cornices, Poles, etc., have prompt attention.

NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

Kentucky will vote on prohibition next fall, and some of the people of the State recklessly offer to wager that the majority for whisky will not be over 150,000.

The parade of carnival clubs took place in St. Paul, Minn., Tuesday. At night a new feature was added to the carnival in the Mardi Gras festivities.

An agent of Governor Wilson, of West Virginia, has made an interesting report in regard to the Hatfield-McCoy vendetta, showing that peace has again been restored, and it is believed parties on both sides have disbanded.

John Wilson, a bachelor farmer, died near Montgomery, Ala., last week, leaving an estate valued at \$75,000. He left the bulk of this to the Orphans' Home at Tuskegee, and the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute at Talladega.

A delegation consisting of Mayor Burbridge, President Kreamer of the sub-tropical exposition, and John Stockton, representing the Board of Trade, left Jacksonville, Fla., Sunday, for Washington to invite Mrs. Cleveland to visit Florida on about February 22.

Hon. W. W. Crapo has authorized the statement that whilst he will not make a personal canvass, he will accept the Republican nomination for Governor of Massachusetts if tendered him. Mr. Crapo is a steadfast friend of the Hon. James G. Blaine, and they will doubtless pool their efforts in fighting up the political state in Massachusetts.

The officials of the Miners' and Mine Laborers' Amalgamated Association have posted notices throughout the Connellville region ordering a convention of coke workers at New Haven, Pa., on February 1. The call has been issued to offset the effect of the circular sent out by the Knights of Labor calling a meeting at Scotts-dale on January 28 to form a trades council. There is a strong rivalry between the two organizations, and a bitter fight will probably be the result.

Bishop Garrett, of Texas, has been telling the Women's Episcopal Missionary Society of Washington that they should cut spending so much money on South Sea Islanders and send a few missionaries to the Lone Star State. "We want pioneers," he says, "men who know how to take care of themselves along the frontiers. Brave, sturdy fellows, not afraid of the open mouth of a revolver nor of the yell of a drunken cowboy. Men with muscles of steel, who can, any of them, throw a yearling steer over a wire fence as easily as he can jerk a lawless coyote out of a religious meeting if he attempts to make a disturbance."

The economical woman of today has ample opportunity, with a modicum of good taste, for displaying her talent in making over costumes of last season's wearing with most satisfactory results. The fancy for combinations renders the matter easy, and the generosity of fashion in permitting mixtures is well appreciated. When the clothes press contains a white serge, albatross or nun's veiling gown that has done faithful service enough may be taken from it and renovated to furnish a straight plain skirt. A deep band of oriental stuff or gold braiding may be placed around the foot of this skirt, which will serve as the foundation for several costumes. For street wear, copper, Gobelin blue or sage may be chosen for the overdress, while the brighter shades of cashmere or Henrietta cloth, with collar, cuffs and vest piece of white moire, will contribute tasteful and inexpensive draperies for house gowns.

On most long tilled farms the yearly crop is largely dependent on the yearly application of manure. It is therefore important that the manure be evenly distributed; if not, the crop will be not only deficient, but unevenness of ripening, if of grain, will make what there is of it harder to harvest. This is especially true of commercial manures, which, owing to the small amounts used per acre cannot easily be distributed uniformly so as to cover the entire surface even with the drill. On small fields with short bouts it is generally better done, for at each turn the driller puts in a fresh supply and sees that the tubes are working all right. If the bouts are long the farmer puts in a larger quantity, which is more apt to clog the tubes and cause them to distribute unevenly. The result is seen in a streaked appearance of the field after the grain is up, and this continues until harvest. More than half the value of commercial fertilizers is lost by imperfect distribution through the drill. Sown broadcast they are still more unevenly distributed and have the further disadvantage of not being in contact with the seed. It is this last circumstance that makes the drilling of commercial manures so widely popular. If the work is well done it gives the grain a quick, even start, and soon puts it into position to make its own way to a successful crop.

Clinton Causar. Our Duplin correspondent sends us the following: The body of Moses Parsall, col., was fished out of North East River, just above Hallsville on January 29th, ult. He was last seen alive on the 16th of January, making his way toward the river with the intention, he said, of crossing in a boat and going to his family. Deceased was a negro of good character and steady habits. He was probably accidentally drowned.

A Thrilling Adventure. Wilmington Messenger. A colored brakeman on the Atlantic Coast Line, had a thrilling experience yesterday in putting on the brake near the depot. The chain which locks the wheels broke and the brakeman was precipitated between the cars. The entire train of fifteen cars passed over his prostrate body, but secured within an inch of his life, he lay flat between the tracks and escaped unhurt.

Drowned. A colored boy named George, of the Wilmington Messenger, was drowned in the Cape Fear river near the mouth of the river, on Monday last. The child was about ten years of age, and was playing in the water with some other children. He was seen to struggle, and was supposed to have been taken by a crocodile.

Collapsing of Newspaper. Augusta Gazette, which started here eight months ago, failed to appear this morning. It is understood that the paper is dead.

Storekeeper and Gangster. John T. Berry, of Franklin, N. C., has been appointed a storekeeper and gauger by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Cotton Fire. CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 2.—The estimate is that 1,800 bales of cotton were burned or damaged yesterday. The total loss is over \$30,000.

A Big Suit. Kingston Free Press. Messrs. Rountree & Co., of New York, we are informed, have brought suit in the United States Circuit Court against Messrs. W. H. Dal and Bro., of Snow Hill, and have attached the property conveyed in the assignment on the ground of fraud.

CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

RIDDLEBERGER RISES AGAIN—THE CASE OF LOWRY VS. WHITE—OTHER NEWS BY WIRE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Senate.—Among the petitions and memorials presented and referred was one (unanimously signed) from Pennsylvania, asking such a change of the laws as to prevent the landing of immigrants under contract, to let bar from citizenship all foreigners who owe allegiance to other powers or governments and to require 21 years residence before an immigrant can hold any public office of trust or emolument.

A bill was reported from the committee, and placed on the calendar, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Natchez.

The resolution offered by Mr. Plumb some days since as to the inefficiency of the postal service in the West and South was taken up for discussion, and Mr. Plumb addressed the Senate upon it.

At the close of Mr. Plumb's remarks, Mr. Riddleberger complained that the time had been purposely consumed until the close of the morning business, so as to keep him from getting up the resolution to consider the British treaty in open session, and he declared that he had overheard the Senator from Kansas say, in a low tone, that he would fill up the half hour till 2 o'clock. In that connection Mr. Riddleberger made use of the expression "D—fool." As something which he had also overheard, he displayed a copy of the New York Tribune of July 21, 1866, which, he said, contained the treaty with Great Britain and ridiculed the idea of its being secret. He remarked that some Senators, whose private secretaries were connected with the press, always managed to get their speeches, made in secret session, published very much in the order in which they were delivered.

At 2 o'clock the Blair educational bill came up as unfinished business, but with Mr. Blair's consent it was informally laid aside, and the Senate took up and passed the bill increasing the pension for total disability to \$72 per month.

The presiding officer announced that he had appointed as a select committee to which had been referred the President's message on the Pacific railroads, Messrs. Frye, Dawes, Hiseock, Davis, Morgan, Butler and Hearst.

Mr. Kenna then proceeded to address the Senate on the subject of the President's message on the surplus revenue and tariff matters, and of Mr. Sherman's speech in reply thereto. He said that he had read the President's message more than once, and with more than ordinary care and had given more than a casual examination to Mr. Sherman's speech; that the Senator was conspicuous in the councils of his party, and had much to do with the shaping of its policy, so that his assault on the President's position in favor of revenue reform and reduction of taxation was to be regarded as significant. Time and thought had been devoted to the preparation of that speech; the assault had been deliberate; if might, therefore, be fairly assumed that the Senator's "reply" was exhaustive of his own and his party's resolution on that important subject. In the light of the fact the speech might justly be regarded as a challenge. It presented a square issue as to whether the Senator's party should stand in that assault or fall in the defence. The speech, taken in connection with the Senator's former utterances on the same and similar subjects, presented, he said, a contrast as astounding as it was unnecessary; a conflict as irreconcilable as it was positive and absolute; an enigma which he would proceed briefly to analyze. In conclusion Mr. Kenna said, the question before us at this time is a bare reference of the President's message. The debate upon that question has been precipitated and calculated to alarm and to terrify the country. But the country has been long preparing for this conflict. It is now ready for the fray, and it is my candid judgment that the great masses of the people will support this brave struggle for their rights and for the relief of their bondage. Our people are becoming more and more intelligent day by day, and information is being disseminated, and our action here is subjected to daily scrutiny which would not have been dreamed of twenty years ago. A generation of young men is rising up about us who are to control the destiny of the Republic. They are its pride and its hope. While the places of power and position are open to their aspirations they are to be taught that the past is "equality before the law." They are to realize their obligations to the country, but they are to realize and cherish as well the obligations of the country to them. The child of labor and the child of fortune, linked in common destiny, bound by the ties which should know no breaking, are to go on together, guided by the spirit of our institutions, and inspired by the genius of our country's freedom. These are to constitute the men of the Republic.

After a brief speech from Mr. Sherman in reply to Mr. Kenna, and a still briefer one from Mr. Reagan in reply to Mr. Sherman, Mr. Stewart addressed the Senate briefly in support of the education bill.

Senator Call obtained the floor for a speech on the same measure, but gave way to a motion to go into executive session.

The Senate proceeded to executive business, and at 4:20 adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Blount of Georgia, chairman of the committee on postoffices and post-roads, called up for consideration the bill amending the statutes so as to

provide that no publications that are but books or reprints of books, whether they be issued complete or in parts, bound or unbound or in series, or whether sold by subscription or otherwise, shall be admitted to the mails as second class matter. The object of the bill, explained Mr. Blount, was to prevent evasion of the law which designates what shall constitute second and third class matter. Under the law, books must pass through the mails as third class matter, but an abuse had sprung up and the law had been evaded by publishers issuing books at stated intervals and passing them through the mails as second class matter on the ground that they were periodicals. While the Bible and educational books had to pay eight cents a pound, a yellow covered novel could go through the mails for one cent per pound.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, opposed the measure and stated his recollection to be that prior to 1879 legislation was had allowing this cheap class of literature to go through the mails at two cents per pound, on the ground that the dissemination of sound and desirable literature should be encouraged.

Mr. Farquhar, of New York, thought that trashy novels, dirty reprints and dirtier medical treatises should not be allowed to pass through the mails for one cent pound while the Bible—God's word—was charged 8 cents.

Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, stated that the only class of mail matter which the government carried at a loss was second class, and he did not think that these should be carried in that class of matter which was never contemplated at the time Congress reduced the rate from two cents to one cent a pound.

Mr. Cannon moved to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee on postoffice and post roads to report back a provision for the transmission through the mails of all books, bound or unbound, up to the limit of weight allowed by law at the rate of one cent a pound. Lost; yeas 119, nays 149. The bill was then passed, yeas 145, nays 116.

Mr. Crisp, chairman of the committee on elections, called up the contested election case of Lowry against White, from the 12th district of Indiana. An arrangement was made that discussion should continue for eight hours, but the Republicans declined to accede to the proposition, that, at the end of that time, the previous question should be considered as ordered upon the majority and minority resolutions of the committee.

Mr. Barry, of Mississippi, took the floor with an argument in advocacy of the majority resolution declaring the seat vacant. It was conceded, he said, that the contestee received a large majority of the votes cast at the Congressional election, and the only question which the House was called upon to decide was as to the eligibility of the sitting member. He argued that the only final proof of naturalization was the production of the court records and that it could not be proven by the oral testimony of witnesses.

Mr. Cooper, of Ohio, sustained the claims of the contestee. The records of Allen county had been proven to be wholly unreliable, while the contestee had thoroughly established the truth of his assertions that he had been naturalized twenty years previous to the election of 1866. The honor of American citizenship could not be taken from a man by negligence of a clerk who failed to perform his duty. The matter then went over till tomorrow.

Mr. Cain, from the committee on presidential elections, etc., reported a joint resolution, proposing a constitutional amendment, providing that Congress shall hold its annual meetings on the first Monday in January. House calendar.

The House, at 4:45, adjourned.

A Woman's Sentence Commuted. ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 2.—Gov. Gordon today commuted the sentence of Eliza Randall, who was to have been hanged in Clay county Friday to imprisonment for life. Eliza Randall murdered her father, killing him with an axe. All the details of the crime were of the bloodiest description and not one word of extenuation was urged in her behalf. The public sentiment against the infliction of capital punishment was what saved her from the gallows.

A Mill Strike. CORNWALL, Ont., Feb. 2.—Fifteen hundred cotton operatives are on strike here. The mill managers express the determination to stand firm until the employees agree to work for reduced wages. It is possible that the mills will close down for some time with a view of curtailing production.

Tobacco Sales in Danville. DANVILLE, Va., Feb. 2.—The amount of leaf tobacco sold from the warehouses in January was 2,700,000 pounds. For the four months (the tobacco year) the sales were 10,700,000 pounds, as against 5,600,000 for the same time last year.

College of Newspaper. AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 2.—The Augusta Gazette, which started here eight months ago, failed to appear this morning. It is understood that the paper is dead.

Storekeeper and Gangster. JOHN T. BERRY, of Franklin, N. C., has been appointed a storekeeper and gauger by the Secretary of the Treasury.

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DOUBLE DEATH.

A MAN DROPS DEAD WHEN LEAVING HIS HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, N. C., Feb. 2.—About five miles from Makenlyville, in Hyde county, a man named Lupton kept a bar-room and grocery. This morning his store was found in ashes with his charred remains in the middle. He is supposed to have been murdered, robbed and his store set on fire. No particulars.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Mrs. Alvah W. Briggs, postmistress at Cottage Grove Avenue, of the Chicago postoffice, died this morning under peculiar circumstances. Yesterday her husband dropped dead shortly after leaving the house in perfect health, and when Mrs. Briggs was made aware of her bereavement, she went into a series of fainting fits which ended in her death. The remains of both will be taken to Ogdenburg, N. Y., for burial.

San Diego, Feb. 2.—Prof. Virechow has established a fragment taken from the very centre of the trouble in the Crown Prince Frederick William's throat and declares that it shows no evidence of cancer.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A sharp shock of earthquake has been felt in Scotland. It caused no damage.

Shocks were also felt in different parts of England. Reports from Birmingham, Coventry and Edgbaston, a suburb of Birmingham, show that disturbances occurred in those places. In Scotland shocks were especially marked at Singwall, county Ross, and at Inverness.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Senate has confirmed the nominations of Ellis Hunter, for postmaster at Brunswick, Ga.; Jacob W. Little, for postmaster at West Point, Ga.; Buena Vista Wood, for postmaster at Rock Hill, S. C.; Wm. M. Nixon, for United States marshal for the eastern district of Tennessee; P. F. Coghill, for collector of customs, at Petersburg, Va.

LYONHURST, Va., Feb. 2.—A Roanoke special to the Advance says that the entire property belonging to the Rover Iron Works company was sold today at public auction to Clarence M. Coates of Philadelphia, for \$36,000. This includes a narrow gauge railroad of some length and very valuable iron ore banks.

The Paramount Issue. Our article in the issue of last Tuesday, headed "The Question of Paramount Importance" has the true ring about it—the question as to whether white supremacy shall be maintained in North Carolina is the paramount one in the campaign this year—and it ought to be kept prominently forward by those who speak to the people. It is useless for us to go into a campaign laying great stress upon the Democratic party's position on the tariff and internal revenue, when we know very well that the only voters who can be divided upon these questions are the white people of the State. The Democrats might present arguments upon these economic questions as clear as sunbeams and as unanswerable as facts could make them, and they would never change a single colored vote. There may be those among us who are tired of raising the color line, but it is not the negro voter. He always votes along the color line. The white people of the State have got as much as they can pry at the colored vote, and their attention is called to the matter. Let the white people see that they are fighting for good government and Anglo-Saxon civilization and the contest will not be doubtful. Those who have noticed the colored vote for twenty cannot fail to see that it is as dangerous to good government in 1888 as it was in 1868. The men who will lead the negroes in 1888 are the same men who led them in 1868, with but few exceptions, and these exceptions have not improved as all the rank and file of the Republicans may put up a man this year who is confessedly unfit to be Governor of North Carolina, or for any other office, and yet the negroes will vote almost to a man for him. What is the use of discussing economic questions with such voters as these? It is all folly to do so. The Democrats cannot afford to conduct such a campaign, when the calamities of 1860-'69 threaten the people of the State. It has been a long time since 1868, and there are some people who seem to have forgotten those intemperate times, but if our leaders are wise they will keep them before our people, and I therefore desire to commend your article in that direction. Keep the idea prominent that we are fighting this year for Anglo-Saxon civilization. I should like to see the internal revenue abolished and the tariff reformed, but these are small matters beside white supremacy.

Democrat. Electrical appliances of every conceivable variety surrounded and mystified the guests at the formal opening of the Electric Club's new club house at No. 17 East Twenty-second street, New York, Tuesday night. At the very threshold the visitor was dazzled with a brilliant display of electric light, and as his foot pressed a concealed lever in one of the steps the door flew open. Inside, of course, every room was lit by electricity. Electric designs are used in the frescoes, and a maze of wires concealed in floors and ceilings permits a member at any moment to produce wonderful displays for visiting friends. Electricity runs a stove in the house on which steak may be cooked. Electricity locks up the big clock. Electricity winds up the cashier's safe, and electricity is the invisible musician which operates the piano. A feature of the entertainment was the presence of an improved long-distance telephone, over which the guests conversed with friends in Boston, Philadelphia, Albany and other comparatively adjacent cities.

HORRIBLE.

A MAN ROBBED, MURDERED, AND HIS HOUSE BURNED ON HIS DEAD BODY.

Special to the News and Observer. WASHINGTON, N. C., Feb. 2.—About five miles from Makenlyville, in Hyde county, a man named Lupton kept a bar-room and grocery. This morning his store was found in ashes with his charred remains in the middle. He is supposed to have been murdered, robbed and his store set on fire. No particulars.

Burned to Death. HAMPTON, N. C., Feb. 2.—Last night about half past twelve o'clock Miss Alice Savage of this place, was so horribly burned that her attending physician considers her recovery hopeless. Her dress is supposed to have caught before retiring, thereby setting fire to herself and bed. Her father, mother and brother-in-law were painfully burned in putting out the flames.

FROM WASHINGTON. COR. OF THE NEWS AND OBSERVER. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1. By a little good management Mr. Johnston got his public building bill through the House yesterday. He thinks the President will not veto it again. Mrs. Cleveland is a strong friend of the bill and the Buncombe Representative is very hopeful.

Certain legislative days have been set apart for the consideration of the public building committee bills. The Charlotte and Wilmington bills will be favorably reported by the committee, which makes certain their passage both in the House and Senate.

NOTHING IN IT. There is absolutely nothing in the recent attempt to bring Gov. Hill to the front as a Presidential candidate. A New York man said to me today that it had never entered his mind to be a candidate for the nomination against Mr. Cleveland. His friends on the Democratic State committee acted without his knowledge or consent. What they attempted was the boldest imposition. Had they succeeded, their action would certainly have been repudiated, both by Gov. Hill and the Democratic party in the State. The attempt was to fill a vacancy on the national committee, which could be done only by a district committee. There is not a shadow of doubt, said the New Yorker, but that the New York delegation will be a unit for Mr. Cleveland, and that he will be re-nominated by acclamation. Governor Hill will be chairman of the New York delegation in the convention, and will take the place of the lamented Manning. Politicians here laugh at the suggestion that anybody but Cleveland is even thought of in connection with the Presidential nomination. And they are just as sanguine about his election.

STUCK ON SUGAR. Four of the six Louisiana Congressmen oppose the 20 per cent reduction on sugar, and the Democratic tariff bill lacks just that much of uniting the party in the House in its favor. It is believed that in time the ultra sugar protectionists will yield to the inevitable, preferring a revenue protection to free trade sugar. With this difference reconciled, there appears to be no serious obstacle in the way of a speedy report of the bill and its immediate consideration in the House.

CHANGE OF INAUGURATION DAY. The Senate resolution fixing October 15th as the day on which Congress shall hereafter assemble, and April 30th as the day on which the President shall hereafter be inaugurated, passed the Senate yesterday. There is no earthly reason why the present dates should not be changed. The change involves an amendment to the Constitution, which must be ratified by the States. There is a strong sentiment in the House in favor of a change.

The House may amend the Senate resolution changing the date of the meeting of Congress from October 15th to November 15th. Mr. Orain of Texas has introduced a resolution to that effect, which is now being considered by the House committee on the election of President and Vice-President. The House expects to take speedy action in the matter so that Mr. Cleveland can be inaugurated April 30th, 1889.

Spirit of the State Press. Judge Walter Clark, is spoken of, we think, more prominently than any other person in the State for Governor. He has made an excellent upright Judge, and we know of no one who would fill the Governor's chair with greater honor.—Beaufort Record.

The people of North Carolina believe so much in "rotation in office" that they carry it to an excess in the election of their Representatives in Congress, and thereby do themselves and their State a great wrong. It takes an average member of Congress two or three terms before he is assigned to important committees, or can wield much influence, and just as he is beginning to be of benefit to his constituents they remove him and select a new and inexperienced man. At least that is the way they do in North Carolina; but not so in other States where Representatives are re-elected term after term for several years, and consequently those States wield a greater influence than they really are entitled to.—Chatham Record.

A tramp, identified as George Peppers, who is said to have made a fortune in the early days of the Pennsylvania oil discoveries, and who then squandered upward of \$500,000 in Wall street speculations, died Wednesday, at Sarcosis, Mo., from the effects of exposure. Since 1887 he has tramped all over the Southwest, visiting Mexico, Texas, Nevada and the slope.

Courtesy is one of the cheapest of virtues; it costs even less than kindness. Few realize this, but thousands know the benefit derived from the use of Warner's Log Cabin Plasters for pain in the back or local soreness of any kind. All drug-grocers keep them.

SMALLPOX.

ON BOARD A STEAMSHIP FROM CHINA.

ARRIVAL OF THE FOURTH STEAMER FROM THAT COUNTRY—INFECTED WITH THE DREAD DISEASE—THE VESSELS QUARANTINED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 2.—The steamship Baltic arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama this morning with four cases of smallpox on board and was placed in quarantine. This is the fourth successive steamer from China which has arrived with smallpox on board. The City of New York, which arrived last week, is still in quarantine.

A Letter from Jefferson Davis. A Jackson, Miss., dispatch says: Jefferson Davis has written the following letter: "Beauvoir, Miss., Jan. 24.—To the Senate and House of Representatives of Mississippi: Gentlemen—I am sincerely thankful for the honor conferred by your concurrent resolution of the 12th instant inviting me to visit you during your present session, and would give me great pleasure to meet the representatives of the people I have served so long and loved so much. It is reasonable to suppose that the time is near at hand when I shall go hence forever, and I would be glad personally to know the men of the present generation to whom the destiny of Mississippi is to be confided. Mississippians, from the time of her territorial existence, have borne an honorable part in the affairs of the country, and have shrunk from no sacrifices which patriotism has demanded. Mying testimony as one who comes down to you from a past age, I can applaud the chivalry and integrity of old Mississippi, and my highest wish is that her future record may be worthy of her past. When your very complimentary resolution was received my health did not permit me, as I desired, at once to accept and indicate a time at which I would visit you. My anxiety to confer with and learn the views of my younger brethren caused me to hope that at a later period I might be able to send to you an acceptance, but this has not been realized, and unless the session should be protracted I am compelled to announce my inability to attend. With grateful acknowledgment of your kind consideration, I am, with cordial wishes for your welfare and happiness, individually and collectively, your fellow-citizen, JEFFERSON DAVIS."

The Hatfield-McCoy Vendetta. A dispatch from Charleston, W. Va., says: Col. W. L. Mahon, the emissary whom Gov. Wilson sent to Logan county a week ago to inquire into and report upon the now famous Hatfield-McCoy vendetta, has made his report to Gov. Wilson, and it is as follows: "I visited all the Hatfields and found them to be good, law-abiding citizens, who have the respect and confidence of every one in the neighborhood; that while many deprecations have been committed, and that the whole surrounding country had been in a state of excitement and tumult bordering on a genuine young war, peace has again been restored, and the belligerent parties on both sides have disbanded, and no further trouble is anticipated. The strangest part of the whole affair is the fact that the Hatfields and McCoy's are related. The recent outbreak seems to have been caused by parties in Pike county, Ky., resurrecting old indictments against the Hatfields which were found against them five years ago. The Pike county parties went to Frankfort, Ky., and had rewards offered for the Hatfields, and came into West Virginia under the guise of officers of the law, when in reality they had no requisition, and arrested (or rather kidnapped) Thomas Chambers, Andrew Varney, Selkirk McCoy, D. D. McCoy, Moses Christian Samuel, D. D. and Pliant Mahon and Valentine Hatfield, took them over to Kentucky and placed them in the Pike county jail, where they are still confined. This party, headed by Frank Phillips, fired on and killed old man Vance without as much as calling on him to surrender, and are the same parties who came over into this State and fired upon Constable Thompson and posse, at which time Dolphy and another man were killed. The citizens of Logan state that had any parties other than those sent been called upon to make the arrest no blood would have been shed, but the McCoy's, who came with Phillips to make the arrest, had sworn to kill the Hatfields, and would have done so after they were taken to their place of confinement. The vendetta has been temporarily declared, but it is feared by the law-abiding people of the two counties that hostilities will be renewed before a great while. The trouble began during the war. The Hatfields were in the Confederate army and the McCoy's in the Union army."

Who is Your Best Friend? Your stomach of course. Why? Because it is out of order you are one of the most miserable creatures living. Give it a fair, honorable chance and see how it feels by relieving it with Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. It is not a very pleasant taste, but it is the end. Don't smoke in the morning. If you must smoke and drink wait till your stomach is through with breakfast. You can drink more and smoke more in the evening and it will tell on you less. If your food ferments and does not digest right—if you are troubled with heartburn, dizziness of the head, coming up from the food after eating, biliousness, indigestion, or any other trouble of the stomach, you had best use Green's August Flower, as no person can use it without immediate relief.

Mr. Flagler, the Standard Oil millionaire, who has been spending a fortune in building magnificent hotels in Florida, says he did so to amuse himself. He has had lots of fun.

ADVICE TO FATHERS. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the pain of teething, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It is very pleasant to taste, soothes the child, softens the bowels and kills the pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for all the ailments of infants, children of all ages, and of the aged.

CURRENCY.

How sweet it is in foreign lands To meet a friend who knows you, Who rushes up with outstretched hands, And almost overthrows you.

But oh, how sad, when that same friend, Whose joyous greetings thrill you, Exclaims, as you both hands extend, "Lend me ten dollars, will you?"

—Journal of Education. A Sad Affliction: Gilhooly—"Sad affair over at Jones." Gus De Smith—"What's the matter?" "One of the twins has died." "That is an affliction." "Yes, and the worst of it is the people don't know which one of them is dead, they look so much alike."—Texas Siftings.

Clerk who belongs to a Shakespearean leycum, and whose dramatic bias has rather the better of him, reaches the office at 10 a. m. greeting his employer—"Good morning, sir." Employer (something of a business man)—"It is nearly, indeed, hereafter, sir. I would like to have you get around in time to bid me good morning."—Judge.

He Hit Back First: A child was playing with some other children when it began to cry on account of having received a small slap in the face from one of its companions. "You must hit the nasty thing back," says nurse, who had never read the sermon on the mount. "But I hit it back first!" sobbed the enterprising infant.—Judge.

He Knew the Rules: Lady visitor, in penitentiary—"What would become of you, poor man, if you should die in this wicked place?" Hardened long term—"The warden ud stop me lobaccod an' sell me to the doctor, num."—Burdette.

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