

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 of wounds of any kind.

GARGLE FOR PROUD FLESH. Never Appear Where the Fluid is Used. CLEANS AND HEALS.

GREAT BARGAINS AT WOOLLCOTT & SON'S. 14 East Martin Street. 100 ladies handkerchiefs at 80c a dozen.

10 pieces 8-inch black cashmere at 25c a yard. 10 doz. gents' all linen handkerchiefs, 12c; cheap at 25c. 75 doz. gents' cotton, seamless hose (heavy) at 14c a pair.

100 pair gents' kid gloves, \$1.45; worth \$2.00. Ladies', Misses' and children's shoes in endless variety.

—A NEW LINE OF— Tin, Glass and Crockery Ware. We are opening new lines of

WHITE GOODS, laces, prints and seersuckers. Orders for Picture Frames, Bricks, Crack, Art Novelties, Artist Materials, Window-shades, Wall Paper, Cornice Foles, Etc., have prompt attention.

NEWS OBSERVATIONS

—Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone have arrived at Calcutta. —Lord Randolph Churchill has returned to London. —The Pope's jubilee was celebrated Sunday at the American College in Rome.

—At Petersburg T. A. Palmer, charged with forgery, was acquitted on a technicality and re-arrested. —Gen. Sherman has selected a committee to arrange for a celebration of Gen. Grant's birthday.

—The late Mrs. John Jacob Astor bequeathed to the Metropolitan Museum of Art her valuable collection of rare races. —J. R. Yeazey, of Augusta, Ga., a well-known commercial traveler, committed suicide Saturday by taking laudanum.

—Rear-Admiral Jouett makes a strong appeal for the continued use of sailing vessels in teaching naval apprentices. —The jewelry store of Chapman & Gale, Norfolk, was broken into and robbed of a large amount of valuable jewelry, Sunday.

—James H. Campbell, proprietor of the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, and one of Macon's leading citizens, died of Bright's disease. —Mrs. Ellen Mills, of Baltimore, made desperate by poverty, cut her throat and that of her ten-month-old baby, but both are alive.

CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

MR. PLATT ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—THE HOUSE CHAPLAIN'S PRAYER FOR THE SPEAKER—OTHER NEWS BY WIRE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—SENATE.—Mr. Frye offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on commerce to inquire into the right and expediency of Congress assuming control of the erection of bridges over navigable waters within State limits.

At the regular meeting of the Commonwealth Club, a stock company was organized, with a capital stock of \$25,000, for the purpose of erecting a hotel building. —Mr. Warner, of Missouri, introduced by request a bill for the appointment of a commission on reforms of orthography.

NEWS FROM BISMARCK'S SPEECH. BERLIN, Feb. 7.—A committee of the Reichstag has approved the military loan bill without modification. Bismarck in his speech referred to certain other powers which Germany has concluded treaties of alliance similar to those between Germany and Austria and Germany and Italy.

NEWS FROM BISMARCK'S SPEECH. PARIS, Feb. 7.—The leading organs, including the Journal des Debats, the Paix and the Siecle, credit Bismarck with pacific intentions. They say that his speech will make a favorable impression in Europe, despite certain reservations. The Siecle says that France only followed Germany's example and strengthened herself in order to be prepared in case of need.

NEWS FROM BISMARCK'S SPEECH. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 7.—Gov. Wilson today commissioned ex-Congressman Eustis Gibson to represent the State of West Virginia in the habeas corpus proceedings to be begun in the State of Kentucky for the return of the nine prisoners in the Pike county (Ky.) jail and who stand charged with having been implicated in the recent Hatfield-McCoy vendetta.

NEWS FROM BISMARCK'S SPEECH. NEW-BERNE, N. C., Feb. 7. News was received here today that the Clyde line steamer Margie, plying between New Berne and points in Hyde county, was burned to the water's edge at Bayboro, N. C., last night. Insurance \$4,000. Loss about \$5,500.

PRUSSIA.

FURTHER FROM BISMARCK'S SPEECH.

THE BIGGEST BURGLARY EVER COMMITTED IN THIS STATE was brought to light Sunday morning in this city. It was worked sometime between 12 and 1 o'clock a. m. in the establishment of Messrs. Chapman & Gale, whose safe was broken open and its contents, consisting of diamonds, gold watches and jewelry and a large amount of cash, were carried off.

Entrance was gained through the rear from Hill street, from whence, by a shed, access was had to a window on the second floor of Messrs. S. J. Thomas & Co.'s shoe store, and forcing the iron bars which protected the entrance was gained to the store, where the first attempt was made to get into Messrs. Chapman & Gale's. The first attempt was made by boring through what was taken for a wooden partition between the stores, but finding that a brick wall intervened, Thomas' was left in the same way as entered, and the second and successful attempt to enter Chapman & Gale's was made.

Directly over the safe, towards which the labor of the burglars was directed, was a skylight, by which light was admitted to the rear portion of the store. Using an inch bit the sash was soon cut through and a hole opened sufficiently large to admit the passage of a man. Below the skylight, as a protection, iron bars had been let into the wood, but it was the work of only a few moments to bore a hole above the end of one of these, jerk the bars up and then the way to the safe was clear.

Entrance to the store having been gained, protection and immunity from interruption was the first thought, and this was successfully secured by a simple device. To a large bundle of paper a piece of small string was tied and then carried along the stone to the front door and under it to a confederate, who was stationed in some convenient nook near by when by an almost imperceptible movement of his hand a signal was given to those inside that possible danger was at hand or had passed. This caution on the part of the burglars was shown in all of their movements, for in Thomas' store strong evidences of the presence of a sentinel in the front part of the second story was found where they had evidently placed one at the front window, to watch for possible interruption.

Having laid their plans for safety, work was begun on the safe and here the evident skill of the burglars was more clearly shown. The safe, a Hall patent about 3,000 pounds in weight with double door, was badly demolished as far as one of the doors was concerned, and from the marks on it the principal effort of the cracksmen was directed towards removing the outer plate, which being done, to tear the bolts all to pieces was but the slightest job. The outer doors of the safe being opened, the reward of their labors lay under their hands, for the inner doors with which the safe was protected, were not locked.

The sight which greeted the burglars on opening the inner doors of the safe must have been to the eyes of those who saw the trays, cases and loose wretchedly jeweled in great number, watches by the dozen, diamonds and other stones in endless variety and size, shape and value, and last but not by means least, acceptable, a good round sum of money. The rascals were discriminating in their selection of what they would carry off as plunder and nothing but what was gold and rare stones are missed, the cheaper stuff being left behind. A back room of the store was evidently used in which to divide the booty, for when the robbery was discovered the cracksmen left an incomplete set of tools behind them, but what they did leave were of the finest character and amply sufficient for the work for which they were needed. Those found around the safe Sunday morning were a complete set of wedges of finest steel, a screw driver, a sectional jimmy, a cold chisel, a sledge hammer, a brace and several bits, a number of punches, a jark lantern and a bottle of whiskey, the latter an instrument frequently used for raising courage. These form the only clues on which the police department has to work.

Although Messrs. Chapman & Gale received a heavy blow in the robbery, they did not close their doors, and the senior member of the firm is now in New York purchasing a stock which will be sent on immediately. —Lester Singleterry and his wife, colored, of Clarence county, E. C., wishing to go to a prayer-meeting and not to be bothered with his children, locked them up in the house, six in all, ranging in age from 18 months to 13 years. In their absence the house was set on fire by the children, probably by overturning a lamp. The door was locked and the window-shutters strongly bolted. When the parents returned, about midnight, a pile of ashes and the bones of the children marked the spot where the house had been.

WAKE COUNTY BRIDGES.

RALEIGH AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY HAVE SUFFERED VERY MUCH OF LATE FROM A WANT OF MUTUAL DEALING.

But in a matter of grave doubt as to the feasibility of changing the whole manner of bridge building from wooden to iron bridges, would it not be extremely advisable for the Commissioners and the people too to be certain that the change will be for the better? Let our Commissioners then consult with others before they let out the contracts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Senator Stanford, of California, has written the following letter to a constituent who asked his reason for voting for the confirmation of Mr. Lamar as a Justice of the United States Supreme Court: —WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1888.

Your letter asking my reasons for voting for Mr. Lamar received. I voted for him because I considered him one of the best men in the South for the place. He is, in my judgment, a broad, liberal-minded man, of a great deal of learning. He was professor of law in a university in Mississippi. I think he is a thoroughly converted Unionist, and I do not think it wise to reject any one on the ground alone that they were engaged in the late rebellion. I think that we want to get a new people, politically and socially.

At the request of Mr. Parker, of New York, the joint resolution was placed upon the calendar. Mr. Belmont, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. Committee of the whole. (It appears in 14,403,805.) From the committee on territories reported the bill to organize the territory of Oklahoma. Committee of the whole. Mr. Compton, from the committee on labor, reported the bill to limit the hours of labor of letter carriers. House calendar.

In the consideration of the morning hour, Mr. Adams, of Illinois, called up and the House passed the bill to amend section 5,209 of the Revised Statutes. This section provides a punishment for false entries in the books of bank officers and employees with intent to defraud or deceive, but it omits bank examiners and the Comptroller of the Currency from its provisions. It appears that there is no provision of the law to punish a bank examiner for making a false entry in the report made by him to the Comptroller of the Currency, or for suppressing or concealing any material fact with intent to deceive that officer. The only effect of the passing of the bill will be to supply these omissions of the existing law. The change in the law is approved by the Comptroller of the Currency.

The House passed the bill to provide for the recovery of internal revenue taxes and penalties erroneously assessed and paid in certain cases. Mr. Oates called up and the House passed the bill regulating the jurisdiction of United States district judges in Alabama. It provides that the judge of the southern district shall have jurisdiction throughout the middle district. Mr. Henderson, of North Carolina, called up the bill to amend the internal revenue laws by abolishing the minimum punishment in revenue cases by prohibiting the issuing of warrants upon information and belief, except upon affidavit made by the collector or deputy collector or revenue agent, and by authorizing the commissioner of internal revenue to compromise any case under the internal revenue laws. Passed. The House passed the bill amending the existing laws so that the death penalty shall not be inflicted for casting away a vessel upon the high seas unless loss of life results from such act, but providing a

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY IN NORFOLK SUNDAY MORNING.

A SAFE OPENED, AND A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY STOLEN—NO CLUE TO THE THIEVES.

The biggest burglary ever committed in this State was brought to light Sunday morning in this city. It was worked sometime between 12 and 1 o'clock a. m. in the establishment of Messrs. Chapman & Gale, whose safe was broken open and its contents, consisting of diamonds, gold watches and jewelry and a large amount of cash, were carried off.

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A SENSATION

PROFOUNDER THAN ANYTHING THAT HAS HAPPENED YET

IN THE CASE OF CINCINNATI'S METROPOLITAN BANK—PRESIDENT MEANS ARRESTED.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.—The National Metropolitan Bank in the hands of a bank examiner. Vice-President DeCamp gave bail today in \$20,000. President William Means was arrested at noon, charged with violating the national banking law. Means' arrest creates a profounder sensation than anything that has previously happened. His character has stood so high that the announcement of his arrest was scarcely credited.

Means has held a leading position among business men for a number of years. He is reported quite wealthy served a term as mayor, when he was elected, not by a party vote, but by a combination whose support was a compliment to his candidate. To have a man of such prominence put in peril of imprisonment causes profound feeling. There is a fairly well authenticated statement that the examination of the bank's books and papers shows gross violation of the banking law in loans to officers and others connected with the bank very largely in excess of the limit allowed by the law to any one. It is possible that this wrong-doing may have been carried to such an extent as to impair the bank's solvency. A warrant was issued this morning but was not served in the usual manner out of regard for Means. District Attorney Burnett notified him after 12 o'clock of the issuance of the writ and arranged for Means to go voluntarily with his bondsmen to the commissioner's office at two o'clock.

Cornelius Harnett. [Col. Jas. G. Burr in Wilmington Messenger.] Before the era of quiet had given place to that of progress and of modern improvement, so called, I strolled through the old church yard of St. James one afternoon in the spring time of the year, a place venerable from its antiquity and sacred from its memories and associations. One can learn a lesson of the vanity of life from the still remaining records of those who, after life's fitful fever, sleep well, within its hallowed precincts. It is now almost deserted and also greatly changed in appearance, but at that time tall trees waved their untrimmed branches over the graves of those who once trod our streets, and the rank undergrowth grew over and above many an old sandstone slab bearing a brief notice of the last resting place and virtues of the departed. It was towards the close of the day, and the mild beams of the waning sun shone with tempered radiance. Here, there, all around were the graves of those who in former years carried life, and it may be happiness, within the social circle. As I approached the northeast corner of this ancient burying ground, I noticed an old red sandstone, upright and about two feet high, on which was inscribed the following:

CORNELIUS HARNETT. Died April 20, 1781. Aged 68 years. Slave to no sect, he took no private road. But looked through nature up to nature's God. Such is the brief biography written in 1781 of Cornelius Harnett, the first president of the Provincial Council of the State, the first member of the Provincial Assembly from the borough of Wilmington, who was unanimously elected to that position, and who was one of the three delegates from North Carolina to signed the original articles of confederation of the United States. He was the representative man of the Cape Fear section in revolutionary times—bold, eloquent and incorruptible. His beautiful home at Hilton, situated on the northeast branch of the Cape Fear river, embosomed in a grove of majestic oaks and luxuriant cedars, was the seat of a profuse and refined hospitality. It was there that the brave hearts of the olden time met together to listen to his words of wisdom and take fresh courage from his example. It was there he entertained Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, on his return from his mission South, and those congenial spirits met for the first and last time and parted with mutual feelings of admiration and esteem. Quincy in his diary mentions this meeting and speaks of Harnett in the warmest terms, calling him the Samuel Adams of North Carolina. Such was the influence he exercised upon public opinion that when Sir Henry Clinton issued his proclamation of amnesty to the people of North Carolina on the 5th of May, 1776, which proclamation is dated on board the Pallas transport then in the Cape Fear river, but two names were exempted from its benefits, Cornelius Harnett, of New Hanover, and Robert Howe, of Brunswick. He was one of the earliest and most devoted friends of the independence of the colonies, and threw into the doubtful struggle his influence, his property and his life. Unfortunately he did not live to witness the success of the cause for which he had sacrificed so much. While lying sick at the house of a friend on the old New Berne road, about three miles from Wilmington, he was captured by a party sent out by Major Craig, the British commandant of the town. His merciless captors compelled him to walk until he sank to the ground from utter exhaustion, and then they threw him like a sack of meal across the back of a horse, and thus brought him into Wilmington. A youth passing along the street at the time noticed the party and enquired who that man was lying in that position, and was answered "Cornelius Harnett." Many years afterwards, when that youth had become the oldest inhabitant of Wilmington, having lived more than a score of years be-

YOND THE PERIOD ASSIGNED BY THE PALMIST AS THE LIMIT OF HUMAN LIFE, HE MENTIONED THE CIRCUMSTANCE TO THE WRITER AND ADDED THAT IT WAS THE FIRST AND ONLY TIME HE HAD EVER SEEN HARNETT.

The effect of such treatment upon a system enfeebled by disease could have no other than a fatal result, and Harnett sank under it. He passed away while a prisoner and in chains, and the old church-yard of St. James contains all that was mortal of the first scholar, a statesman and patriot of the age in which he lived. In the days of the revolution he was a terror to the mother country, an honored name in the State Legislature, his name to the county of Cumberland, created from the county of Cumberland, whose fair proportions were once before shown in making the county of Moore, which was also named after a son of New Hanover. Is not the inquiry a pertinent one, Has New Hanover properly honored him whose name so much honors her? Should not a monument have been erected to his memory long years ago? Is it too late now? If not, shall it be where he now lies, within the limits of the town he so faithfully served, or upon one of those lovely mounds in Oakdale cemetery, where the ashes of some of his contemporaries have been carried, or slumber amidst their children's children, in the bustle of town, amidst the beauty and grandeur of the country? Are there any who will undertake this pious task, this labor of love for one whose only descendant is his memory and his name?

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 if it is not the best friend you have in the world. 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.

A small girl of three years suddenly burst out crying at the dinner table. "Why, Ethel," said her mother, "what is the matter?" "Oh!" whined Ethel, "my teeth stepped on my tongue." —Tribune.

FULL WEIGHT PURE D. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. MOST PERFECT MADE. Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the strongest, purest and most healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. ST. LOUIS.

Diamond Dyes. Brilliant! Durable! Economical! 32 COLORS. THE PUREST, SWIFTEST and FASTEST of all Dyes. Warranted to dye the most goods, and give the best color. One package colors one to four times as much as cheap dyes. Unequaled for Feathers, Ribbons, and all Fancy Dyeing. Any one can use. The Only Safe and Unadulterated Dye. Send postal for Dye Book, Sample Card, directions for coloring Photos, making the finest Ink or Bluing in 10 to 20 seconds. Sold by DRUGGISTS. Address: WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt. For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles, USE DIAMOND PAINTS. Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only 10 Cents.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO. Monday Morning, February 6th. We Offer our Spring Importations of Hamburgs, Nainsook and Swiss Embroideries. Imported direct from St. Gall, Switzerland. Also our Spring Purchases of White Goods and Laces. We will show the largest, most complete and choicest lines ever offered in our market, and by direct purchases, we will be able to make lower prices than other houses. For Spring Wash Dresses. We will open complete lines of Scotch Zephyrs, and American Dress Ginghams in the very latest effects, and 5,000 yards of 32-inch Satins, equal in printing to the French, at only 18 1/2 cents per yard. All through the store is a grand rally for Spring work.