

THE GREAT STORM

IN WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND ELSEWHERE.

ALMOST UNPARALLELED IN ITS SEVERITY—OTHER NEWS.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer. New York, March 12.—At 7 o'clock this evening the storm was in its full force. It was absolutely unparalleled. All business has been paralyzed. At the Stock Exchange less than 15,000 shares were sold, the smallest on record. The produce markets were all nominal.

The weather stopped the courts. The jurors and witnesses in the murder case were unable to arrive. Every street car in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City and the elevated trains were stopped.

Booklyn bridge and the ferries were almost abandoned. The downtown hotels are crammed with suburbanites. The elevated railroads run 3,000 trains daily usually. Never before were they stopped. Westerners declare that Dakota never furnished an equal to New York's blizzard of today.

Of the mails due between 4 o'clock and noon only 2 arrived by 2 o'clock. At 9 o'clock this evening there was no abatement of the storm. The thermometer has fallen to 3. Frozen feet and ears were never so numerous. The drug stores have been filled with patients all day and evening.

New York, March 13.—There has been only a partial resumption of traffic in this city. The elevated railroad trains are running at intervals, but they are wholly inadequate to the requirements. Most of the business men who have come down this morning were forced to walk. Sleighs and carriages were in great demand. The wind is still blowing furiously, and the snow, badly drifted, is being piled in many places six and eight feet high.

The East River was frozen hard this morning and many Brooklynites walked across to the New York side. Few trains if any have reached the different termini in New York and Jersey City. Many trains are stalled between stations on the Hudson River and Harlem Railroad. The officials said yesterday that forty trains were snowed in. Efforts to break through the snow-drifts had completely failed. Not a train reached the depot during the day. Most of the roads report a similar condition of affairs. Passengers suffered great discomfort. Ferry boats are only run at long intervals. All the eastern wires are down. Communication with Philadelphia last night, by long-distance telephones, and that the storm there was the greatest in over thirty years. No trains were running. Many were snowbound near the city. The east bound Chicago limited express was snowbound within 17 miles of Philadelphia. Business is suspended. All telegraph wires are down. Most persons who got to business yesterday were unable to get home last night. Hotel accommodations were strained to their utmost. Stores and offices were converted into sleeping apartments for the benefit of their employees. Many girls were compelled to accept such quarters. Many of the theatres closed last night. Famine is threatened if the roads are not soon cleared. A tenement house was burned this morning and twenty families had to run for their lives, most of them scantily dressed. They were given shelter in neighboring saloons.

Geo. Barrymore, a well-known importer and dealer in hops, at No. 3 Water street, was found frozen stiff in the street, owing to the storm. President Austin Corbin is snow bound at Jamaica. He left on the train for Brooklyn yesterday (Monday) morning.

New York, March 13.—The storm on Staten Island is very severe, and connection with New York has been cut off since yesterday morning. The pilot boat Hope dragged her anchors last evening and went ashore on the rocks off Fort Wadsworth. The crew are still by her. The vessels in the bay had a hard time, but no other accident is reported.

New York, March 13.—The U. S. Court judge did not put in an appearance today, owing to the storm. Not a single one of the twenty mails from points outside the city has been received or dispatched during the twenty-four hours ending at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Local mails are being delivered and collected on time.

Schenectady, N. Y., March 13.—The train which left Rochester yesterday morning is stalled about five miles east of here. About fifty members and Senators were aboard. No provisions could be obtained for the snow bound party until this morning, when they feasted on ham and potatoes. A Rochester millionaire and Buffalo statesman cooked for the hungry passengers until all were provided for. This morning a relief train brought the passengers to Schenectady, where five trains are stalled with no prospects of getting out today. A stock train is snowed in near Rochester. The trains, stock all froze to death last night.

Troy, N. Y., March 13.—It is snow-

ing and the earth is covered to the depth of four feet. SARATOGA, N. Y., March 13.—Forty inches of snow have fallen here. The wind is blowing from all quarters of the compass. The snow is badly drifted.

Baltimore, March 13.—For the first time in the existence of the telegraph Baltimore was cut off from communication with New York and Washington, D. C. for over 24 hours from Sunday night. Not only were the wires down, but hundreds of telegraph poles along both the Western Union and the railroad lines were broken. The wind, shifting to the northeast, was blowing a gale, and by night-fall the worst blizzard that has swept over this section in twenty years was blowing. The temperature fell 20 degrees in ten hours. By 9 o'clock Sunday evening the snow was six inches deep and all communication cut off. The wind was blowing about fifty miles an hour. Travel through the streets of the city was dangerous. Chimneys were flying through the streets, telegraph poles, bearing 20 to 25 wires each, were blown down in different parts of the city. The tide yesterday was lower than ever known in the memory of old-time men, it being less than 12 feet below the level of the ordinary low water mark, and as a consequence many deep draught vessels lying in different docks were grounded. From the county dock at the foot of Broadway, the water was so low that the bottom was bare and a person could walk dry shod on the soil thus exposed. After nine o'clock the fire alarm telegraph system was useless. An alarm could not have been sent in a dozen boxes, and the city would have been practically at the mercy of the flames had a fire broken out. The old watch tower system was put into use. At each engine house a sentinel was stationed in the belfry and relieved at intervals. It is the opinion of the old bay captains that Sunday night was one of the worst ever experienced on Chesapeake Bay, and as the notice of the storm was so short there have doubtless been many disasters which will be reported as soon as the vessels could begin to bay Sunday night.

ALBANY, March 13.—The storm is still raging. The equal has never been seen in this vicinity. The streets are completely blocked. Only 23 of 160 members of the Legislature were present, and it will probably be Thursday before a session will be called. No trains running.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 13.—The wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which were completely demolished between Chicago and the East by yesterday's storm, are still in very bad shape.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 13.—Business on the Pennsylvania Railroad between this city and Philadelphia is completely paralyzed. No trains have arrived from the East since last night. Everything is blocked with snow. All freight trains are snow bound, and there is little or no prospect of their getting out for at least twenty-four hours. At some places the snow has drifted as high as five feet, and there are miles and miles of freight trains waiting to get through. Never before in the history of railroads has there been such a blockade.

The cold weather will be very severe on freight brakemen, as most of them are snow bound several miles from any station or habitation. Passengers on the trains will also have to suffer, as the thermometer at most places is below zero. No mails have arrived from the East since 6 o'clock last evening, and it is estimated that sixty thousand letters alone are snow bound between Pittsburg and Philadelphia. Telegraphic communication is still almost entirely cut off, and all messages are taken subject to great delay. There is no trouble West, and trains are arriving and departing on time.

JERSEY CITY, March 13.—Six heavy engines were sent from the Pennsylvania Railroad station this morning to clear the snow-drifts from the tracks. They managed to get half a mile from the depot, when the front engine encountered a heavy bank and was thrown from the track into the street. Thomas Whelan, an extra fireman, and John Mullins, yardmaster, were injured. It is believed Whelan will die. The engine is badly wrecked.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Washington is still cut off from communication with all points. The Western Union has received the following by a circuitous route: NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, New York, Mar 13, 10.05 A. M. The following resolution has just been unanimously adopted: Resolved, That it is the sense of the members present that all dealings so far as possible, be suspended, and that deliveries go over until tomorrow, March 14.

The Storm at Norfolk. NORFOLK, Va., March 12.—Early yesterday morning (Sunday) the wind commenced to blow half a gale from the northeast, which continued throughout the day, accompanied by a heavy rain at night-fall. The wind shifted to the northwest and blew a heavy gale, the velocity of the wind reaching fifty five miles an hour. Considerable damage was done in the harbor. No casualties have yet been reported from the coast, which may be owing to the fact that all the signal service wires are down, but as the gale was off shore, little apprehension is felt concerning serious marine disasters. All on-going shipping has been detained.

The Negro and the Railroads. ATLANTA, Ga., March 13.—The colored people of this State today asked the railroad commission to settle the question of discrimination against them on railroad cars by compelling the railroad companies to sell first and second class tickets. The matter will be decided at the April meeting.

The indications are that the white Knights of Labor will co-operate with the Democrats in the approaching municipal election in Richmond.

The Great Storm at the North. The great storm of Sunday and Monday at the North seems to have centered at Washington and thence moved northeastward to Baltimore and New York. We have already had some account of its wild work at the Federal Capital. Baltimore advices are to the following effect: None of the Western Union wires, except the Western lines, were open, and no messages could be received or sent. The snow lay so heavy upon the wires that hundreds of telegraph and telephone poles, strong as they are, were snapped off. Particularly was this true in the eastern section of our city. As the night wore on the storm increased in violence, no one being in a position to appreciate its terrific character who did not make the experiment of going out on the street. The storm, however, was not local in its character, and was not confined to Baltimore. At Blue Ridge Summit, on the Western Maryland Railroad, a raging snow storm began falling at half-past one o'clock on Sunday evening, continuing unabated all day, until it had reached a depth of twelve inches. The storm extended unbroken from Union Bridge to Hagerstown. Indeed, the storm was quite extensive, taking in the entire East, and at half-past ten o'clock Baltimore was almost entirely cut off from the outside world. New York advices say: The State of New York is absolutely snowed under. The oldest person never saw its equal; not one train was dispatched by either the Erie or Central-Monday, something unprecedented. Telegrams from distances of two hundred miles have the same story to tell, namely—"It's the worst storm ever known here."

The police authorities say the storm has not been equalled since 1855. Owing to the tremendous gale and terrible snow storm, there have been no arrivals or departures from this port. Navigation has been almost wholly abandoned in the rivers and harbor, and even the boats on the different ferries made only infrequent trips. Frozen ears and feet were never so numerous. The drug stores were filled with patients all day and evening. A woman absolutely froze to death at the corner of Fulton and Broadway streets, popularly supposed to be the busiest four corners on the earth.

That Fire-Friday Evening. Cor. of the News and Observer. Your correspondent "B" in yesterday's paper is not fair towards the Capital Hose Company in his account of the fire last Friday, as unintentionally of course, he does not state all the facts. It is true the Victor was first at the fire, but from inferior hose, or from turning the water on too suddenly, their stream had to be cut off before it touched the fire. They deserve praise for their promptness, and "Honor to whom honor is due."

The Rescue and Independent had to go four blocks to reach the fire—the Victor, Bucket and Chemicals, five blocks, and the Capital Company, six blocks; still the Capital got the first stream on the fire. It matters little who is first or even second to arrive at a fire, it is work that counts and that puts the fire out. "Honor to whom honor is due." If, as "B" represents and which is not true, the Capital was the last to arrive at the fire, they had to go twice as far to reach it as any other company and they got the first stream on the fire. To whom does the honor belong? "B" would have the public believe that the Capital was very late, and if he thinks so, why was the fire under such headway with all the balance of the department there first? Let's have justice and impartiality, please. N. C. S.

Carriatuck. Cor. of the News and Observer. TULLY, N. C., March 9, 1888. The spring term of the Superior Court, Hon. W. J. Montgomery presiding, closed yesterday. Very few cases were tried. There seemed to be an epidemic in favor of continuance. Some twenty or twenty-five farmers all in one neighborhood in Moxock township were convicted of "cultivating a crop under an unlawful fence" during the year 1887, and were released upon paying the costs. Only two other cases were tried, and these were of minor importance only. The balance of the State docket was continued. There was only one felony on the docket. By the way there has been no convict sent to the penitentiary from here in three years, we believe, which speaks well for our county. There have been but two homicides in the county in ten years, and one of these was adjudged to be justifiable, and for the other the convicted party underwent a sentence of two years for manslaughter. No other capital offenses have been committed during that period. Taking it all in all, we think that no more quiet, law-abiding community can be found in this grand old State than Carriatuck, and the writer says this all the more freely as he is an adopted citizen of the Old North State Judge Montgomery made a fine impression for his ability and fairness.

A larger crop of Irish potatoes is being planted in this county than ever before. In the suit of the Board of Commissioners of Currituck County vs. H. H. Bray, ex-sheriff of the county, heard some time since by E. F. Ayllett, of Elizabeth City, referee, a decision was rendered in favor of Mr. Bray for all he claimed. In the Superior Court this week the case was continued by the county commissioners.

It is almost too cool yet—but it will not be long before the pot will be boiling. Already we hear of several candidates in the field. O.

A Father's Protection. Father, it is as essential for you to provide safeguards against that night dander to your children, croup as to hunger. Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein will cure croup, coughs and colds.

CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

EXAMINATION INTO THE CIVIL SERVICE—ADVERSE REPORT ON CHANGING THE TIME OF THE MEETING OF CONGRESS—OTHER NEWS.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer. WASHINGTON, March 13.—SENATE.—The House bill to authorize the construction of bridges over the St. Macy's and other rivers in Georgia and Florida was reported from the committee and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Hale called up the resolution offered by him on the 12th of December for the appointment of a special committee to examine minutely into the present condition of the civil service in all branches of the government.

Mr. Cockerell offered an amendment to extend the inquiry into the present condition of the civil service to the investigation of the activity of Republican officials since the executive order of President Hayes of June, 1878.

Mr. Hale said that personally he had no objection to the investigation proposed in the amendment, but he wished it to be distinct from his own proposition, which was to make a clear and distinct investigation of what was going on today. He could not therefore consent to the amendment. He was not, however, opposed to the investigation. He desired it, but it should go on distinctly by itself.

Mr. Hoar could not see the propriety of the amendment proposing to investigate the past. The practical question was that of the present observance or violation of the law. Mr. Hoar asked Mr. Cockerell if by his amendment he wished to plead an "off-set."

Mr. Cockerell replied that there was no need of an off-set, but even if the insinuations in the original resolution were true, they had been a thousand-fold more than counterbalanced by preceding administrations.

Mr. Dawes—Is it justification which the Senator from Missouri wishes to plead? The justification is that some body else was just as bad as this reformation.

Mr. Cockerell said that he did not want any justification. The present administration speaks for itself and can take care of itself before the people. We care not what the truth is, and that is not what is desired upon the opposite side.

Mr. Dawes.—The Senator is resisting just exactly that thing. He is not willing to stand on the merits, but desires to go after something else which may better up things where the merits will fall. If the administration is desirous of standing on what its merits are and not what the merits of somebody else have been—

Mr. Cockerell—It is the fear of the result that excites opposition. I anticipated as much. All that we ask is that the country may see the administrations side by side, and draw its conclusions from the comparison.

The amendment was defeated by a straight party vote—yeas 24, nays 29—and the original resolution was adopted. The bill went over without action and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Beck's bill to provide for the retirement of United States legal tender and national bank notes of small denominations, and the issue of coin certificates in lieu of gold certificates. Mr. Beck addressed the Senate in advocacy of it.

Mr. Beck delivered at length a carefully prepared speech, devoting his attention principally to Mr. Sherman. After criticizing several of Mr. Sherman's reports and suggestions while Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Beck said: "That is one of the reasons why I said that, while the Senator from Ohio might be President of the United States, his conduct in relation to the act of 1873, and his great financial abilities (exercised as they have always been in the interest of the money power) will not be a record of which he will be proud."

Mr. Oates, of Alabama, from the committee on judiciary, reported adversely the bill providing that the first session of the 51st Congress shall begin on the 4th of March, 1889. House calendar.

Mr. Catechism, of Michigan, from the committee on military affairs, reported the bill for the erection of an army gun factory and to provide for a public edifice. Committee of the whole.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, from the committee on mines and mining, reported the bill limiting the coinage of double eagles to 20 per cent of the gold deposited in the mints and disallowing the coinage of \$3 and \$1 gold pieces. House calendar.

Mr. Wise, of Virginia, from the committee on naval affairs, reported the bill to regulate the pay of engineers in the navy. Committee of the whole.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, from the committee on territories, reported the omnibus bill for the admission into the Union of Dakota and New Mexico. Committee of the whole.

The remainder of the day's session was devoted to the consideration of the bill granting lands in severalty to the united Peoria and Miami Indians, which was finally passed, and the House, at 5.30, adjourned.

—Mayor Howitt, of New York, desires that he is a protectionist.

In every household there should be kept a bottle of Pond's Extract as it is invaluable in case of accidents, slight or serious, that are always liable to occur, such as cuts, burns, bruises, etc. It is of the greatest benefit in hemorrhages, neuralgic pains and inflammation, while for catarrh, piles, etc., it is the best known remedy. Ask your druggist to give you nothing but the genuine.

FOR SALE: Car load fine driving and saddle horses just received. W. C. McMAKIN.

—A grand rapid transit system is projected for New York.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

MAJ. BLANKSHIPP, OF RICHMOND, RUN OVER AND KILLED.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer. RICHMOND, Va., March 13.—Major Blankshipp, president of the Old Dominion Iron and Nail Works, was run over and instantly killed this morning by a freight car in the yard of the R. & D. R. Company at a depot in this city. He was crossing the tracks he stumbled and fell forward under the rear car of a moving train. The dead man was one of the most respected citizens of Richmond. He was for a number of years president of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce and also a member of the Eastern Nailmakers' Association. He leaves a wife and several children.

Against a Reduction of Rates. By Telegraph to the News and Observer. ATLANTA, Ga., March 13.—Representatives of various State railroads appeared before the railroad commission today to answer why rates should not be reduced to 2 1/2 cents per mile. All made arguments against a reduction except Joseph M. Brown, representative of the Western & Atlantic Company. The subject will be considered again in April.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S ROMANCE. THE STRANGE STORY OF A TWIN BROTHER. The romance of Emperor William's remarkable life began with his very infancy. The strict law of heredity which controls all the relations of dynastic families makes no provision for twins. Hence twins are not allowed. But nature is equal and ever true to the averages, even in her freaks. So twins are some times born in the direct line to thrones, though history is as mum as the grave about them. Thus it happened to Frederick William III of Prussia that his wife bore him twin sons, March 22, 1797. It was a characteristic stroke of fortune for this most unlucky monarch, being of all things the one piece of luck which was bad form in a royal palace. The high chamberlains of his most punctilious court were agast at such a dangerous and unheard of proceeding in the Hohenzollern line. To be sure, there was an elder son, and little apparent likelihood that one of these would ever come to the throne, but if the succession should ever be open to them, who should decide which was which? So prompt measures were taken. There were two bits of babies just alike. One was kept for a prince of Hohenzollern, the other was given to a discreet nobleman to bring up as a gentleman of good family and mysterious origin. One prince went on to be the greatest monarch of continental Europe. The other became a stud German squire, his daughter married and migrated to Ohio, and his grandson is a well-known professor of music in the city of New York, not a little resembling his cousin, the successor to the throne of Germany. Our readers will look for this story in vain in the histories, but it is truer than history, and the Emperor William, whose death is now announced, acknowledged the relationship in letters of his own hand, addressed to his niece in Ohio, then herself an elderly woman, who had with some difficulty solved the riddle of her father's origin—Springfield Republican.

A Cruel Mother. Sheily Aurora. Beautiful as constant is a mother's love and the wealth of a true mother's affection for her child is inexhaustible and a faint type of His love for us. This nobility of soul dwelt not last week in a Rutherford mother who placed her innocent and helpless babe of six months on the railway track between Ellenboro and Champton on the 3rd of railroad. Last week the 3rd C. engine came swiftly over the track, the engine's keen eye detected a little babe on the track, just in time to stop his train and save the child from impending destruction. He tenderly lifted the child on his train, carried it to Black's, S. C., and that day a lady kindly offered to nurse and rear the child. The mother has since been detected, and alleges that she missed the child from its cradle, but did not put it on the track.

Then and Now. From the Omaha News. Good citizen (bedtime, 1788): "Have you left the latch string out?" Wife: "Yes, my dear."

"And placed a candle in the window?" "Yes."

"Let us pray." Good citizen (bedtime, 1888): "Are all the doors and windows locked?" Wife: "Yes, my dear."

"And the burglar alarm set?" "It looks all right."

"And the dogs untied?" "Yes."

"Is my Winchester under the bolster and a revolver under each pillow?" "Of course, dear."

"Let us pray."

Is Consumption Incurable? Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "As down with abscess of lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Regan taking Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewate, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption I would have died of Lung troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at Lee, Johnson & Co's drug store.

—The International Council of Women meets in this city on March 25th. The first public demand for women's rights was made in 1848, and the approaching Council will celebrate the fortieth anniversary of that event. The Council comprises the American Woman Suffrage Association, Knights of Labor, Sorosis, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and other bodies of women. It will discuss woman suffrage, education, temperance, &c. During its session the Council will print a sixteen page daily edition of the Woman's Tribune.

A GREAT BAPTIST CONVOCAION. The anniversary meetings of the three great societies of the Baptist Church, the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, the American Baptist's Union, having charge of foreign

THE CRAVEN FAIR.

THE FORMAL OPENING BY THE GOVERNOR.

AN IMMENSE CROWD PRESENT—THE GOVERNOR MAKES A BRILLIANT SPEECH—THE EXHIBIT.

Special to the News and Observer. NEW BERNE, N. C., March 13.—The Oyster, Fish and Game Fair was duly opened by Gov. Seales today. Two thousand persons were present. The exhibition is a perfect success. It is the finest fish and game display ever made in the State. There is a live porpoise on exhibit nine feet long. The Governor received the Davis Cadets, 200 strong, and the Governor's Guard, 43 strong, today, on the fair grounds.

New Bern, N. C., March 13.—The Fish, Game and Oyster Fair having been formally opened by Gov. Seales today in the presence of about two thousand people, is now in full blast. The attractive exhibits far surpass the expectations of all.

The Governor was escorted to the fair building at 12 o'clock by a large procession, composed of the Governor's Guard, the Davis Cadets and the marshals. There were several State officers and many distinguished citizens in the line of procession. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. H. W. Battle, of New Bern. The address of welcome was delivered by John S. Long, Esq.

Governor Seales followed with a ringing speech of half-hour's length. He spoke of the development of eastern North Carolina. He bespoke a welcome for the survivors of Burnside's army who will arrive tonight and participate in a reunion during the fair. They will visit the scenes of the battle tomorrow, it being the anniversary of the capture of New Bern. The Governor was heartily received and viewed the exhibits, which are most effectively arranged. The largest building in the city. The display is elegant and compares favorably with the average State fair. A large reception will be tendered the North Bern soldiers upon their arrival.

The Randall bill. Cor. of the News and Observer. WASHINGTON, March 12. The Randall bill was given to the press last night, but the storm which played havoc with all telegraphic communication confined its publication to the city press. Today it was introduced in the House, and of course was referred to the ways and means committee. It reduces the internal revenue seventy million and tariff revenue twenty-five million dollars. It makes a clean sweep of the tobacco tax, which yielded last year over thirty million dollars. It abolishes all taxes upon spirits distilled from apples, peaches and other fruits. Last year this tax amounted to \$1,900,373, and the year before it was \$1,400,394. It reduces the regular whiskey tax from 90 to 50 cents a gallon. This tax last year amounted to \$59,551,972. It abolishes the license tax on wholesale and retail liquor dealers, amounting last year to over five million dollars. It embraces the administrative features of the Henderson bill which recently passed the House. The tariff part of the bill is a reprint (with slight modifications) of the tariff act of 1883, with what is known as the Hewitt tariff administration bill attached. The latter feature is also borrowed from the bill prepared by the committee on ways and means. It is impossible to say now what its fate will be. It unmistakably antagonizes the Mills bill and the administration policy as outlined in the President's message. Every protection Democrat in the House will support it, and the Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina Georgia and Alabama internal revenue abolitionists are not saying a word against it. The desire to keep well in line with the administration prevents anything like a Democratic endorsement of the bill. The North Carolina members are reticent. A strong party pressure will be invoked in favor of the Mills bill, but it is very manifest now that nothing short of Republican votes can save it. This may all be changed before the bill is put on its final passage. The line of battle is defined by the Randall bill, and whether Randall or Mills shall win depends upon the numerical strength of their respective Republican allies. The preponderance of Republican sentiment is clearly with Randall. Mr. Randall was confident today that his bill would pass both the House and Senate. He has assurances of support, he says, from more than forty Democrats. He does not intend, he says, to antagonize the administration. It is simply a difference of opinion. His bill he believes to be a safe business measure. The Mills bill will be reported to the House next week. Mr. Randall is clearly of the opinion that his bill is genuine as a substitute for the Mills bill. He admits the possibility of the tactical defeat by which the Republicans may defeat all tariff legislation, but does not appreciate such a result. It may be Mr. Randall's way to say talking with your correspondent today was very confident, not to say sanguine.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS. The International Council of Women meets in this city on March 25th. The first public demand for women's rights was made in 1848, and the approaching Council will celebrate the fortieth anniversary of that event. The Council comprises the American Woman Suffrage Association, Knights of Labor, Sorosis, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and other bodies of women. It will discuss woman suffrage, education, temperance, &c. During its session the Council will print a sixteen page daily edition of the Woman's Tribune.

A GREAT BAPTIST CONVOCAION. The anniversary meetings of the three great societies of the Baptist Church, the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, the American Baptist's Union, having charge of foreign

missions, and the American Baptist's Publication Society, are to be held in this city in May. The sessions will be held at Calvary Baptist Church, beginning on the 10th of May and continuing for eight days. Delegates will be present from every State and Territory in the Union, representing over 30,000 churches and nearly as many ministers. The number of delegates who will be present will be between 2,000 and 3,000, including the prominent pastors and laymen in the church, besides a number of foreign missionaries. With 30,000 churches and nearly as many pastors, it has a membership of 3,000,000 people. It has 110 periodicals published independently of the Publication Society, seven theological institutions, 27 universities and colleges, 39 seminaries for the education of females exclusively, and 43 academies. Besides these, it has 19 institutions for the education of the colored race and Indians. These institutions include some of the best known in the country, such as Brown University, Vassar College, Rochester, Hamilton and Crezer Theological Schools, and a number of others equally prominent. All of these institutions will be represented at the meetings, and as a number of the prominent educators of the Baptist church will be present, it is likely that an educational convention will be held in connection with the other sessions.

FEES OF FEDERAL JURORS AND WITNESSES. Comptroller Durbin has decided that a marshal in paying the fees of jurors and witnesses, is not at liberty to pay them to any one except the juror or witness himself; that the certificates which are usually issued by the clerk or marshal in evidence of the claims of witnesses and jurors are not negotiable, and cannot be made so, and that a marshal has no authority to pay such certificates except in the hands of the original holders. This ruling will stop traffic in the claims of jurors and witnesses throughout the country, which is constantly giving rise to scandals, especially when the appropriations become exhausted. H.

A Dakota paper makes the following startling announcement: "George Brown, alias Strat, alias Smith, was arrested at Ortonville last Saturday on a charge of forgery, and suicided by the use of a penknife and then jumped into a creek."

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Full weight pure. 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 purest, most healthful, and most economical. It does not contain ammonia, lime or alum. Sold only in cans.

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Brilliant! Durable! Economical! 33 COLORS. 10 cents each. The PURIST, STRONGEST and FASTEST of all Dyes. Guaranteed to dye the most goods, and give the most brilliant and permanent results. Dyes for Wool, Cotton, Linen, Silk, and all Fancy Goods. Any one can use them.

The Only Safe and Undiluted Dye. Sent postal for Dye Book, Sample Card, directions for coloring threads, making the most Ink or Bluing (10 cts. a quart), etc. Sold by Druggists, Address WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles, USE DIAMOND PAINTS. Sold, Silver & Bronze Colors. Only 10 Cts. per Tin.

EDWARD FASNACH, JEWELER AND OPTICIAN. RALEIGH, N. C.

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Our Optical Department. Embraces an endless variety of lenses which together with our practical experience enables us to correct almost any error of refraction in Myopia (nearsight), Hypermetropia (far sight), Presbyopia (old sight), Asthenopia (weak sight) and giving prompt relief from that distressing ailment which often accompanies imperfect vision.

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My wife was a confirmed dyspeptic. Some three years ago by the advice of Dr. Steiner, of August, she was induced to try Simmons' Liver Regulator. I feel grateful for the relief it has given her, and may all who read this and are afflicted in any way, whether chronic or otherwise, use the Simmons' Liver Regulator and I feel confident health will be restored to all who will be advised. -Wm. M. KRIST, Fort Valley, Ga.

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