

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

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

"HOW'S YOUR LIVER?" Is the Oriental salutation, knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy liver.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

"As a general family remedy for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I always use Simmons' Liver Regulator and have never been disappointed in the effect produced."

BARGAINS

FOR THE WEEK AT

WOOLCOTT & SON'S

14 East Martin Street.

Ladies' silk gloves 25c, worth 40c.

Ladies' silk gloves 50c, worth 75c.

Silk mitts 25c and 50c.

3,000 Pair children's black hose 10c, worth 20c.

300 Pair ladies grey hose 25c, cheap at 40c.

A new and complete line of Jerseys.

Corsets from 80c to \$1.00.

Lawn 5c a yard.

Prints, remnants, 8c a yard.

Household cloth in all shades 5c a yd.

Our millinery department is complete, and in charge of an experienced milliner.

A new lot of tinware.

One of the most complete lines of Parasols in the city.

3,000 yards gingham 7c a yd, cheap at 10c.

Our Northern Beyer is shipping new bargains daily.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

INVARIABLE FOR DYSPEPSIA. A Efficient Tonic for Invalids.

Instantaneous Beef Tea.

NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

It is officially announced that all foreign Jews in Odessa, numbering 10,000 families, chiefly natives of Austria and Roumania, will be expelled shortly.

Elizabeth Cadz Stanton says if the women had the ballot they would vote to cut down the taxes and reduce the surplus. The second clause of the platform embraces no new proposition.

Miss Jennie Flood personally manages her snug fortune of \$5,000, 000. She does it so successfully and enjoys it so well that she is not likely soon to accept a partner in the responsibility.

Among the descendants of Thomas Duke of Gloucester, fifth son of Edward III, was Stephen J. Penny, who was not many years ago sexton at St. George's Hanover Square, London.

Queen Victoria can't help the woman that's in her. She cares more for wedding-cake, with princely trills, than for the comity of two such nations as Germany and Great Britain.

Miss Janushek's name is pronounced in three or four different ways, but her own way is as though the name were spelled "Jan-ov-shek," with each syllable plainly sounded, and the accent upon the first.

A restaurant at Montgomery, Ala., claims to have in its service a young German baron as dishwasher and assistant cook.

According to the Rev. Dr. De Costa, the commander of the Pinkerton force can gather in a day's notice a larger number of armed men either in New York, Pittsburgh or Chicago than the General commanding the army of the United States.

Edward Hugh McKenzie, the tramp who married the daughter of farmer Johnson two weeks ago upon the representation that he had fallen heir to \$300,000 from his father's estate in Scotland, has settled down on the Cooper farm in Somerset county.

Col. J. B. Bachelder, the government historian of the battle of Gettysburg, has secured an order from the Secretary of War for 70,000 pounds of bronze gun metal for the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, to be used in erecting equestrian statues to Union generals.

Col. Bachelder always tells the story of the Confederate charge as it occurred—giving to North Carolina troops just credit for being the chief actors in what less accurate writers improperly call Pickett's charge.

Two thousand people witnessed near Athens, Ga., the other day an event never before heard of. Rev. Dr. Prigdes, 84 years old, preached his own funeral sermon. He had his grave dug and a coffin made for this occasion. He and his assistants sang the first song, "Shall we Gladly Meet?"

The great Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth, believes that his life is nearly ended. He has been residing for the last twenty-five years at Turin, Italy, engaged in completing his biography. He is nearing the eighty-sixth year of his age.

Kossuth certainly was a patriot, but he left his people instead of sharing their destiny and working out for them the best results. His principal co-adjutor, who died two years ago, by remaining subsequently, accomplished about all that could be desired for the Hungarians.

A young man struggling violently, as it is believed under the influence of hydrophobia, was found in the Bowery at New York the other night. After a desperate struggle he was taken to a station house snapping his teeth like a dog on the way.

He there fiercely ground his teeth into the sides of the cap full of water which was held for them the best results. His principal co-adjutor, who died two years ago, by remaining subsequently, accomplished about all that could be desired for the Hungarians.

A young man struggling violently, as it is believed under the influence of hydrophobia, was found in the Bowery at New York the other night. After a desperate struggle he was taken to a station house snapping his teeth like a dog on the way.

He there fiercely ground his teeth into the sides of the cap full of water which was held for them the best results. His principal co-adjutor, who died two years ago, by remaining subsequently, accomplished about all that could be desired for the Hungarians.

A young man struggling violently, as it is believed under the influence of hydrophobia, was found in the Bowery at New York the other night. After a desperate struggle he was taken to a station house snapping his teeth like a dog on the way.

He there fiercely ground his teeth into the sides of the cap full of water which was held for them the best results. His principal co-adjutor, who died two years ago, by remaining subsequently, accomplished about all that could be desired for the Hungarians.

A young man struggling violently, as it is believed under the influence of hydrophobia, was found in the Bowery at New York the other night. After a desperate struggle he was taken to a station house snapping his teeth like a dog on the way.

He there fiercely ground his teeth into the sides of the cap full of water which was held for them the best results. His principal co-adjutor, who died two years ago, by remaining subsequently, accomplished about all that could be desired for the Hungarians.

A young man struggling violently, as it is believed under the influence of hydrophobia, was found in the Bowery at New York the other night. After a desperate struggle he was taken to a station house snapping his teeth like a dog on the way.

He there fiercely ground his teeth into the sides of the cap full of water which was held for them the best results. His principal co-adjutor, who died two years ago, by remaining subsequently, accomplished about all that could be desired for the Hungarians.

A young man struggling violently, as it is believed under the influence of hydrophobia, was found in the Bowery at New York the other night. After a desperate struggle he was taken to a station house snapping his teeth like a dog on the way.

He there fiercely ground his teeth into the sides of the cap full of water which was held for them the best results. His principal co-adjutor, who died two years ago, by remaining subsequently, accomplished about all that could be desired for the Hungarians.

CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

NO PROSPECT OF A CHANGE IN THE HOUSE DEAD-LOCK—EACH SIDE STUBBORN AND UNCOMPROMISING—OTHER NEWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—SENATE.—The bill to remove the political disabilities of John Rutledge, of South Carolina, was reported from the judiciary committee and passed.

On motion of Mr. Sherman the freedman's bank bill was taken from the calendar and referred to the committee on finance.

The international copyright bill was made the special order for Thursday next, after the pleuro-pneumonia bill.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to authorize the sale to aliens of certain mineral lands, the question being an amendment offered by Mr. Faulkner requiring the majority of the stockholders, trustees or receivers of a mining company to be citizens of the United States.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 18, nays 31. It reads as follows: "The act entitled 'An act to restrict the ownership of real estate in the Territories to American citizens,' and so forth, approved March 3, 1857, shall not relate to or in any manner affect the title to mineral lands or mining claims which may be acquired or held under the mineral lands of the United States, nor to mills or other reduction works or property, used in the production of metals from said mineral lands or claims, but, as to all such mineral lands, mining, claims, mills, reduction works and other property the laws of the United States and of the territories shall be (until changed by an act of Congress, or an act of the territorial legislature) the same as though the said act had not passed."

The Senate then resumed consideration of "unfinished business," being a bill to provide for the admission of the State of South Dakota and the organization of the territory of North Dakota.

Mr. Butler, who had reported the substitute from the minority of the committee on Territories, said that the discussion had been narrowed down to one single point, and that was whether or not the present Territory of Dakota should be divided and disbanded.

If that question were decided in the negative, as he hoped and trusted it would be, the way to the speedy admission of the State was open. He took issue with the statement made yesterday by Senator Platt that the people of that territory had an inherent right, because of their population, &c., to be admitted into the Union.

Mr. Arthur, who had reported the bill of the majority, said that the subject was entirely and solely within the discretion of Congress. If any other doctrine should prevail, why should not the territory of Utah be admitted as a State? Or what was to prevent 100,000 socialists, anarchists, nihilists and communists taking refuge in some corner of a Territory and proceeding to frame a Constitution and State government and demanding to be admitted as a State? He therefore submitted that the Senator from Connecticut had gone too far in making that proposition, especially when the claim was asserted, not only on behalf of a majority of the people of the Territory of Dakota, but on behalf of a faction of politicians in that Territory, who had contributed more than all else besides to prevent the Territory from being admitted as a State.

The bill of the minority, he said, proposed to authorize the people of the Territory to meet in convention, frame a constitution and State government, and submit them to Congress, and upon their ratification by Congress, to declare Dakota a State of the Union. The majority bill on the other hand proposed to ratify and confirm the so-called constitution adopted in southern Dakota two and a half years ago, and to seat as U. S. Senators two gentlemen (Republicans), who claimed to have been then elected. Would the Senate, he asked, consent to seat as full floor Senators, equal to those who represented sovereign States, two men who simply represented 12,000 votes out of 108,000 votes? He referred to one of the gentlemen seeking seats as a Senator from Dakota (Edgerton) as one whom he had spoken of courteously in a recent speech in Dakota had alluded to him in an offensive manner, drawing a parallel between "a southern man who learned nothing, forgot nothing and resorted to bowie knife and revolver and a Dakota man whose weapons were the bible and spelling book."

That (said Edgerton's speech) is the language of a man to whom I extended the courtesy of expressing kindly feelings when he was attempting to get a seat on this floor. He is entitled to all the credit and all honor, which that character of language can give to him. But I may be permitted to say that, if I had to select either as companions or citizens of a great country a stinking bandit or reckless highwayman, with pistol and bowie knife in hand, or a sneaking hypocrite or sneaking pharisee who flatters under the shadow of his own meanness and malignity, I would select the former. If the spelling-book and the Bible inculcate such education as that—such malignity, such unfairness, such injustice, such falsehood—may God have mercy upon the Bible and spelling-book which that man carries with him. Better have them teach such lore of, than to have them teach such language as that which I have read.

Without any action on the bill the Senate proceeded to executive business. After a secret session of about

two hours the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House met at 11.45 this morning. The legislative day of Wednesday last continuing.

Mr. Phelan, of Tennessee, as a privileged question, submitted a conference report upon the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Memphis, Tenn.

The Senate amendment repealing the bridge charter now existing was agreed to. The report was adopted.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, asked unanimous consent to report the postoffice appropriation bill, but the demand for the regular order from Mr. Reed, of Maine, operated as an objection, and the seventh day of the contest over the direct tax bill was formally opened.

Motions for recesses for ten, fifteen, twenty and twenty-five minutes were submitted by Mr. Breckenridge, of Arkansas; Mr. Weaver, of Iowa; Mr. Anderson, of Illinois, and Mr. Oakes, of Alabama. These were then supplied with motions to adjourn until Thursday, to adjourn until Friday, and to adjourn until Saturday.

Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, called attention to the violation of the rule prohibiting smoking upon the floor, and the Speaker pro tem (Mr. Hatch, of Missouri), emphatically directed the sergeant-at-arms and the door-keeper to enforce the rule vigorously.

There is no change or prospect of a change in the dead-lock, no concessions being made by either side of the controversy, and all talk of a compromise has ceased. It is generally thought among the members that the present condition of affairs will continue until Tuesday next, the day when it is intended to call up the tariff bill—when a determined effort will be made to break the dead-lock.

There is a desire on the part of the Democratic advocates of the direct tax bill to have a caucus called for the purpose of determining what course should be pursued to put an end to the present stagnation of business; but while the opponents indicate a willingness to have a caucus called for consultation, they decline to be bound by the action. A call of the House was in progress at 3 p. m. The hours were away without being marked by a single incident of interest. Late in the afternoon a vote was taken on a motion to adjourn, in order that a test might be made of the strength of the combatants. The affirmative vote was 80, exactly the number secured in a similar manner yesterday; the negative vote fell off from 156 yesterday to 146 today, the falling off being accounted for by the fact that a number of leaves of absence were granted mainly from the ranks of the supporters of the bill. Subsequently the sergeant-at-arms appeared and stated that all the members who were reported as absent had returned to the House except such as had been excused or were out of the city, and the House, having received the report, adjourned into a state of lassitude.

Mr. Parker, of New York, was the first to claim attention with a parliamentary inquiry. It was, he said, the custom of the House to send out special committees for the purpose of investigating the causes and effects of the great railroad strike. He desired to know whether it would be in order for the great railroad companies to create a committee to investigate the causes and effects of the strike now existing in the House of Representatives.

The Speaker pro tem. was not of the opinion that the inquiry presented was a parliamentary one, and Mr. Parker resumed his seat with his query unanswered.

RETURNED TO HEADQUARTERS. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEWS AND OBSERVER. CHICAGO, April 10.—Chief Arthur has returned to head quarters of the striking Burlington engineers and firemen. He arrived in the city this morning from Cleveland and went at once into conference with Chief Sargent and Chairman Hoge. The arrival of Arthur was an event of interest to strikers and railroad officials alike as it was generally assumed that with his presence the strike on the Burlington would enter upon a new phase. Arthur has been seen by reporters this afternoon but they gained no information from him further than that he has been greatly misrepresented in the newspapers. He was as usual totally ignorant of any new move contemplated in any direction, nor did he possess any information upon any subject whatever, connected with the strike beyond what can be found in the public prints. About today's meeting he had nothing to say. His only utterance was just what he gave out when the strike began. That the attitude of the strikers was wrong, they were confident that the Burlington would not in five years obtain outside money. He believed that the Burlington stockholders would ere long take hold of the matter and that a settlement of the strike would result.

Foreign News. DUBLIN, April 10.—At a league meeting in this city today, T. M. Healy, who presided mainly at the last Sunday's meetings, sufficed to disprove the boast of Balfour that the league was a thing of the past. The meetings also proved, he said, that the people were willing adherents of the league, anxious to get rid of the thralldom of the British government, and that if they once got an opportunity they would rise in their strength and shake off the yoke. The agitation of which the league was the mouth piece embraced every man, woman and child in three provinces, and a great majority of those in the fourth province. The league appealed directly to people themselves, and the meetings Sunday were their conclusive response.

DUBLIN, April 10.—Thomastown County Kilkenny Sessions has confirmed the sentence of three months' imprisonment, imposed on Patrick O'Brien, M. P., on account of his speech delivered at Gore's Bridge on January 8th. O'Brien will be treated as a first-class misdemeanour.

DELIRIOUS.

MR CONKLING'S MIND WANDERS.

AND HIS CONDITION EXTREMELY PRECARIOUS—SLEEPING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF OPIATES.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer. New York, April 10.—At 7 o'clock this morning Mrs. Conkling was seen. She said Mr. Conkling passed a comparatively easy night and is feeling somewhat better. He was resting quietly and has not had any more attacks of delirium and in every way seemed to be much improved.

At 9.30 o'clock this morning the doctors said that Mr. Roscoe Conkling's condition was much improved this morning and that the operation that had been performed seemed to accomplish all that had been expected. His temperature has fallen to 99 and his pulse to 90. He had slept three hours during the night. The doctors will have a consultation about 2 o'clock this afternoon.

At 8.50 a. m. Judge Alfred S. Cox, of Utica, a nephew of the ex Senator, visited the patient and within ten minutes he appeared again in the room. He said that only Doctor Anderson and the nurse were in the patient's room. "Mr. Conkling passed a restless night," said Mr. Cox, "but he is considered to be some better. He was awake when I was in the room but did not speak to me." Dr. Barker would make no statement this morning as to Mr. Conkling's chances of recovery. Ed. Stokes called at the sick room shortly after 10 o'clock this morning. He said Mr. Conkling was conscious and lying in bed. He refused to take medicine from any other callers in the evening, except Judge Horace Russell, of Governor Hoadley, Col. Ed. Gebhard and Dorcas Barnes.

At 11 o'clock ex-Senator Conkling was reported as not being so well as in the early morning hours, he being conscious only at intervals of short duration. The effect of the operation is beginning to show itself in the way of causing a heavy strain on his system.

At noon it was stated that Mr. Conkling had frequently arisen from his bed and paced his room in a state of delirium until so exhausted that he was compelled to return to his couch. During these periodical attacks Mrs. Conkling remains in the room with her husband. For over an hour Mrs. Conkling has kept the door of her own room locked and refused to see or speak with anybody. Mrs. Conkling also refuses to receive letters or notes, which remain outside the door unopened.

Mr. Conkling passed the day alternately in slumber and in restlessness, in which he would pace the floor, talk excitedly and express a desire to go out. The attendants could do nothing with him. He refused medicine and they could not force it into his mouth. Shortly after 5 o'clock Dr. Barker arrived. Mr. Conkling recognized him and said: "Doctor, can't you do anything to stop this bothering me?" "Why, certainly," replied the doctor; "take this medicine." Mr. Conkling took it readily from the doctor's hand, and then said: "Can't I go out? I'm very busy." Again the doctor answered: "Certainly," adding, "take these pills first." He then administered some pills which speedily produced sleep. Mr. Conkling, to whom the doctor had handed his coat and vest, had partially dressed himself, but now fell back on his bed and into a deep slumber, in which he remains at the present writing (5 p. m.).

The Inter-State Commerce Commission. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEWS AND OBSERVER. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission has made the following assignment for hearings in this city: April 25, 1888, the Chesapeake, Va., Cedar & Vinegar Companies against the Central Railroad of Georgia, the Brunswick & Western, the Savannah, Florida & Western, and the Southern Florida Railroad Companies. The allegation is excessive and discriminating freight charges.

Label Suit. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 10.—In the libel suit of E. H. Lewis against the News and Herald, the jury rendered a verdict for \$10,000 damages in favor of the plaintiff.

Asheville Notes. COR. NEWS AND OBSERVER. ASHEVILLE, April 8. Julius Wilson, Jr., charged with robbing Graham's store was brought from Salisbury yesterday and jailed.

He makes the fifth one of the gang caught. The robberies will amount to about one thousand dollars. The trial of the thieves will take place two weeks hence in the Inferior Court.

Haywood Superior Court convenes at Waynesville tomorrow, Judge McRae presiding.

Rev. E. A. Osborne, of Charlotte, occupied the Episcopal pulpit this morning.

Money Found in a Shed. WILMINGTON MESSENGER. On Saturday last William Johnson, a colored resident of this city, paid twenty-five cents for a pair of buck shad and wended his way home, little dreaming that he would have his fish and his money besides. Such was the case, however, for when his wife cleaned and pulled the shad, she discovered in the entrails of one a five cent silver piece, and upon further examination came across fifty cents in silver. The half dollar piece was so corroded that it was almost black.

It is a mystery how the fish got his wealth, and here is an opportunity for the man of theories to unravel.

The Exposition did it. It is how Mr. O. C. Johnson, of Beloit, Wis., expresses how he found out what Tylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein was, and how efficacious it is in curing coughs, colds and croup.

Track laying has begun on the Wilmington Seacoast Road.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

No. 5. SCHOOL MATTERS BEFORE THE WAR AND NOW.

In 1860 the public schools showed their highest development before the war. According to Superintendent Wiley's report, during that year the disbursements were \$278,000, and the whole number of children between 6 and 21 years of age was 221,450. The per capita expenditure was therefore, \$1.25 on the number of white children.

This money was in part furnished from the interest on the permanent fund of about \$2,000,000, and in part by county taxation, the counties being required to tax themselves. This requirement was perhaps the strongest factor in the establishment and improvement of the public schools before the war. In fact the wise founders of our public schools in 1840 started with this requirement and did not allow any apportionment from the State fund to counties that did not vote in favor of and levy a tax to supplement it.

The principal of helping those who help themselves has had wide application in the establishment and development of school systems in other States and countries.

It will be seen that while last year we spent \$633,077.93 on our school counts of 566,270, the average per capita expenditure was only \$1.16—less than in 1860 by 9 cents on each child of school age.

Besides having less money now for each child than was applied in 1860, we labor under the additional disadvantage of having two races to instruct in separate schools. The separation of the races is a necessity, but it is somewhat more expensive to educate two races in this way than it would be to educate one race having the same number of children.

Having this race disadvantage and less money per capita, our school terms will of course be somewhat shorter than were the terms in 1860. Then the salaries of teachers averaged about the same as we now pay our teachers, perhaps a little more.

The machinery of our system is very much the same now as it was before the war. It recognizes local management, and the necessity of making Boards of Education, County Superintendents and committees specially responsible for such management.

Then the County Court selected five men to act as a Board of Superintendents; now the Justices of the Peace and the County Commissioners select three men to act as a Board of Education. The duties of the Board of Superintendents was almost exactly what are now the duties of the Board of Education, viz: the general management of school matters for the county—fixing boundaries of districts, appointing school committees on petition, apportioning the money in such way as to equalize school facilities as far as practicable, &c.

The average cost of the Board of Education now is just about one per cent of the funds—only one out of one hundred dollars. Under the old system the chairman was county superintendent, gave bond and handled all the money, and was paid 25 per cent of the funds, and he visited the schools the board paid him extra; now we have a county superintendent who examines teachers, is secretary of the board, visits the schools, gives the board such information as they must have to enable them to perform their duties intelligently, has a general oversight of the details of the school matters of his county, and makes reports to the State superintendent. He is paid by the day for the day for the work done, from \$2 to \$3 as the board may determine. The average cost of the superintendents last year was only about 3 per cent of the funds. Total cost of boards and superintendents about 4 per cent of the funds.

The system before the war had to bear the expense of an examining committee and of a secretary. Both these duties are now performed by the county superintendent.

The cost of the school management is about the same per cent now as before the war. The system then did, however, save the treasurers' commissions which we now pay, because it did make the county superintendent treasurer, and these commissions went far toward paying the cost of superintendence.

It may be well to call attention to the fact that good county boards and efficient and active superintendents are perhaps more necessities now than when we had but one race to provide for. This thought I would like to emphasize.

And further, about one-third of all the money raised in the State by taxation for all purposes goes into the schools. Some local authorities must be paid to manage it, and it is folly not to pay enough to have it efficiently managed. What we pay now to the boards of education and the superintendents would lengthen the average school terms only about two days per annum.

S. M. FINGER, Supt. Public Instruction.

A CRUEL FATHER.

A TEXAS FARMER STABS HIS DAUGHTER.

ENBAOED AT HIS ELOPEMENT WITH A DISFAVORED SISTER, HE TAKES HER LIFE.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer. WEATHERFORD, Tex., April 10.—N. Alston, a farmer living sixteen miles north of here, killed his daughter yesterday. S. W. Turpin, a merchant, had waited on the daughter, but Alston threatened to kill Turpin if his daughter married him. On the night of April 21, Turpin, with two companions, drove up to Alston's house. The two men held Alston while Turpin placed the girl in a buggy and drove off. The next day they were married. Alston went to see them yesterday, and his daughter told him that she had planned the elopement. Alston, who was greatly angered, then stabbed her fourteen times in the breast, face and neck, killing her instantly.

The Operation on Conkling. Dr. Barker at the conclusion of the conference said that the patient's condition was very unpromising; that he was suffering from inflammation of the ear, which had extended to the membranes of the brain. The probabilities were that Mr. Conkling would not recover, though there was a possibility that he might get well. His temperature was 102 and his pulse 100. Dr. Barker did not think that there would be any marked change in his patient's condition for perhaps twelve hours.

Dr. Delafeld, Sands and Barker held another consultation and it was decided to cut through the temporal bone to ascertain whether there was pus lodged on the brain. Dr. Sands removed a portion of the temporal bone and found a secretion of the matter, which was drained off.

The operation was performed by making an incision in the squamous portion of the temporal bone and raising the base of the brain by the aid of a mallet and chisel.

At 9.45 p. m. Dr. Fordyce Barker, on behalf of the attending physicians, said that Mr. Conkling was resting much easier, and that there was no immediate danger of death. His temperature was 102 and his pulse about 92. Mr. Conkling moved so much that his pulse could only be approximately taken. Dr. Barker said that the operation had been in every way successful. Two holes about an inch in diameter were made in the skull behind the ear, and about an ounce of matter was taken out. He seemed soon after to be greatly relieved. Dr. Anderson is in constant attendance.

The operation was performed by making an incision in the squamous portion of the temporal bone and raising the base of the brain by the aid of a mallet and chisel. About an ounce of pus flowed out. The patient was under the influence of ether, but he roused and expressed a desire that only with difficulty that the operation was performed. Dr. Barker said that while the recovery of the patient is not assured, he stands a much better chance than before.

Cotton Mills in the South. NEW YORK HERALD. The New England cotton mill owners must keep their weather eye open and watch a new movement in the Southwest.

The people down yonder are beginning to reason among themselves. They say, in substance, We grow the cotton and send it up North to be made into cloth, and after that we have to buy the cloth. Then they put their thinking caps on and ask, Why can't we build mills of our own and pocket the profits of manufacture ourselves?

The answer came in the shape of two well-equipped establishments in New Orleans. It was an experiment, of course, and the dollars went into the speculation with some timidity. But the spirit of competition was vigorous and the love of an honest penny honestly earned prevailed. A fine building was put up in Wesson, Miss., for the same purpose.

Well, the venture was an admirable success in both instances. The Wesson company is going to put up another mill because the demand for its product has greatly increased, and the New Orleans people will very soon follow suit.

During the next twenty or thirty years the South will give us a pretty lively shaking up. Before the war, you know, they never dreamed of stripping for the race, and we had it all our own way. But the times have changed, and the men of the South have changed with them. Now what with their iron mines, and their coal mines, and their new methods of agriculture, and their shrewd enterprise, and their commercial daring, we shall have to draw our belts a little tighter and strike a livelier gait, or—well, what of it? This is a free country, and a big and rich country, and there is room enough for generous rivalry to get a good deal of money and make a good deal of money.

SEND POTATOES.—Choice Vermont Rose Potatoes, pure stock, expressly for seed, E. J. Hardin.

JAM! JAM! JAM!!!—Crosse & Blackwell's jams, current, gooseberry, Raspberry, strawberry, in one pound jars, elegant goods. Thirty cents per jar, special prices by the dozen, E. J. Hardin.

Gold Watch \$1 a Week. By joining the Chapman & Gale Watch Club, 234 Fayetteville street, Walter's Tailor Store.

The Best Butter.—I am now receiving about two hundred pounds per week of fine butter from the dairy farms of Mr. W. G. Upchurch, Dr. Richard H. Lewis, Capt. B. P. Williamson and others. This butter is of the finest possible quality; put up in one pound prints, sent in twice a week and therefore always fresh. E. J. HARDIN.

Among the things that won't bear the light are shadows.

The operation on ex-Senator Conkling was so heroic that it would seem the disease must have appeared to be desperate. His recovery is problematical. If he shall not recover, his loss will be greatly felt, for without doubt he is one of the most brilliant men of this day. We believe also that although a stalwart Republican he so lived as to command the respect of all parties.

Watch in a Ring. Chicago Herald. A seal ring, with a watch set in room of the seal, is the latest thing out in jewelry. The timekeeper is a marvel of delicate workmanship, and really a triumph of the jeweler's art. It is a trifle larger than the ordinary cameo or signet for ladies' wear, but not large enough to be clumsy or to look out of place on a delicate hand.

It is said that the Prince of Wales has made over to his son and heir, Prince Albert Victor, the duty of being the glass of fashion and the mold of form for