THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

VOL. XXV. RALEIGH, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1888. NO. 154

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders, sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.

Sold by W. C. & A. B. Stronach, and J B Ferrall & Co.

NEW ARRIVALS

WOOLLCOTT & SON,

14 East Martin Street,

5,000 yds

Extra quality printed lawns at 5c a yard, worth 7 1-2.

400 Jerseys

from 50c.

New Shades of Ribbon.

1,000

Ladies black Hose, 10c a pair. A new lot of

White Goods

in plain and checked.

500 Dozen

At 10c a dozen.

EDWARD FASNACH,

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN

RALEIGH, N. C.

SOLITAIRE and CLUSTER DIAMONDS

Gold Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches Gorham's Sterling Silverware. Rogers plated silverware, any size and weight of plain 18 karat Engagement rings constantly in stock. Badges and Medals made to order.

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 headache which often accompanies imperfect vision.

OUR ARTIFICIAL

Human Eyes

Move and look like the natural organ No pain when inserted.

Patients at a distance having a broken eye can have another made without calling personally.

DURHAM NOMINATIONS

Her County Convention Yesterday and the Ticket She Placed in the Field

Special to the News and Observer.

DURHAM, N. C., July 7.—Today has been a big one with the Democratic party in Durham. B. H. Bunn, at 11 o'clock, spoke to five hundred Democrats in Stokes Hall. He has won and will make a fine canvass throughout the district. Our people are well pleased with him.

At noon the plant raised a large flag-pole eighty feet high. Speeches were made by J. B. Whitaker, J. S. Lockhart, J. S. Manning and J. B. Blackhall at 2 o'clock.

The Democratic County Convention met at Stokes Hall this evening. Every township was represented. The following were the nominations: For the Legislature, John L. Nichols; for sheriff, O. D. Markham; for treasurer, W. H. Rockland; for register of deeds, Pascal Lunsford; for coroner, Dr. N. M. Johnson; for surveyor, C. M. Mathers. The day closed with Dockery's speaking tonight.

Washington News.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—Counterfeit five dollar silver certificates of the new issue made their appearance in this city today. One was presented at a gentleman's furnishing store by an Italian named Guisseppe Cuigiera in payment for a pair of socks worth 25 cents. The peculiar appearance of the note aroused suspicion and a policeman having been summoned, the would-be purchaser was taken into custody. The note was examined at the Treasury Department and proved to be one of the dangerous issue of counterfeits discovered in Detroit in February last. This counterfeit is said to have been the work of Charles Johnson, a notorious counterfeiter, who was arrested in Toronto for counterfeiting. The counterfeit note has already been fully described in the public prints. Crugiera, who has just come from New York, says he did not know the note was counterfeit, nor did he remember where he got it.

A STATE OF THINGS.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Herald of June 28th said:

"Senator Sherman lays his defeat directly at Governor Alger's door. He has indubitable proof that that gentleman, through his lieutenants at Chicago, purchased no less than fifty of the Southern delegates who were pledged to Mr. Sherman. With these fifty additional votes Sherman might have led all his opponents with a solid vote of 300 from the outset. He believes, moreover, that he could have held these forces well in hand, and that before many ballots enough additional strength would have come to him to secure the nomination."

Now comes a Herald interview with Col. Duffield, who conducted Gen. Alger's campaign and who, on being shown the above statement and asked what he had to say, replied:

"I will have a good deal to say unless I hear from John Sherman. I saw his interview in the Herald and wrote him from New York. I am loath to believe that he has given utterance to such calumnies. I believe I'll telegraph. Come back in three hours."

Three hours later, when the Herald's correspondent returned, Colonel Duffield is reported as saying, among many other things:

"I have demanded of Mr. Sherman that he should not make these charges on the authority of persons unknown to us and withholding their names, but that he should give them to us. I say that I have demanded the names of Sherman, but I haven't got them and don't expect to get them." * * *

Now it is said to be known to friends of Senator Sherman that Colonel Duffield did in fact communicate with Senator Sherman about that Herald dispatch, calling the Senator's attention to it and asking him to repudiate it. The Colonel, however, in his communication to the Senator, proceeded to say that if he did not repudiate these statements he (the Colonel) would feel obliged to make public the circumstances of the North Carolina case.

Now the question is, What is the North Carolina case? It would be interesting to know.

We know what the Alabama case is, for a Birmingham special of the 30th ult. to the Cincinnati Enquirer told this story:

"Yesterday, and today abundant evidence has cropped out here that many of the Southern delegates to the recent Chicago Convention made a nice thing out of it. Yesterday one of the most prominent colored delegates from this State was going around town feeling pretty 'how come you so,' and, as he freely declared, 'spending his little boodle money.'

"He went into a bookstore and purchased fifty cents worth of writing paper. He reached into his pantaloons pocket and drew forth a roll, handed the clerk a ten dollar bill, and, with a knowing wink, remarked *sotto voce*, 'This pocket contains Alger's money, and that ten is the smallest change I have.'"

So we know what the Alabama case is. We also know what the Tichborne case is and the Stewart will case, but what is this *North Carolina case* we read about? Can it have anything to do with the fact that certain at least of the delegates to Chicago from this vicinity came back from Chicago with their pockets full of money and with brand new clothes on from head to foot? It would be interesting to know, very interesting, indeed.

Reply Unnecessary.

Chairman Spier Whitaker yesterday received the following telegram:

DURHAM, N. C., July 7.

Spier Whitaker, Esq.:

Dockery speaks tonight. Send Fowle or another speaker. Answer.

J. S. LOCKHART.

Chairman Whitaker sent the following reply:

RALEIGH, N. C., July 7.

J. S. Lockhart, Esq.:

Unless Dockery improves on Raleigh speech reply unnecessary.

SPIER WHITAKER.

CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY IN THE HOUSE.

THE TARIFF BILL—MR. CANNON'S AMENDMENT TO THE SUGAR SCHEDULE—OTHER NEWS.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The House went into committee of the whole (Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair) on the tariff bill, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, to the sugar schedule.

The discussion lasted throughout the entire session and the committee rose without reaching a vote on Mr. Cannon's amendment. Mr. Cox and Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky, were the only speakers on the Democratic side, but a dozen or more Republicans participated in the debate.

Mr. Kelley opened it by expressing surprise to hear the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Cannon) make an assault on the platform recently adopted by the Republican party. He then quoted from the Chicago platform the protection plank and regretted that the doctrine there enunciated had been assailed from the seats of Republican members. From the remarks made by these gentlemen he dissented in the name of the Republican party, at whose birth he had been, and to whose interests he had been devoted from that time to this.

If the the duties on sugar were wrong let them be righted and made proper, but the gentlemen should remember that the Republican party had declared not for the establishment of an imperial system of bounties, but for the maintenance of the American protective system.

Mr. McKenna, of California said that he, too, was a Republican, and for that reason, he rose to oppose the amendment.

It had no true basis of tactics, of principles. For the same reason urged to support it, every item of the Mills bill could be supported. For the same reason given to put sugar on the free list, every American production could be put on the free list. The amendment was opposed to the principle of protection. It was distinctly and accurately opposed to the Chicago platform. That platform declared protection to American industries to be the supremest principle of the Republican party. It conceded the necessity of a reduction of the revenue, but enumerated the means of reduction. Protection was not to be sacrificed. That was clear. Protection was sacrificed if it was taken from any American industry. Gentlemen might say "When you give bounties, you give protection." He did not deny this, but what assurance could be given of the stability of this protection? Were the gentlemen willing to extend the bounty system to any other industry? Were they willing to interpret the Republican platform as offering a system of bounties to the industries of the country? The distinction between protection by tariff and protection by bounty was not a verbal institution. It was a substantial distiction; it was a distinction between what the people were and were not used to and he asked the Republicans of the House, when they were about to submit the question of protection to the hazard of debate not to cast into one of the scales an odious and objectionable form of that protection. The amendment was distinctly unrepublican and distinctly antagonistic to the declarations of the Republican party in convention assembled. He was sorry, sincerely sorry, that the gentleman had offered this amendment. He hoped it would not receive any substantial vote. If it received a substantial Republican vote he would go from the House today disappointed in his party, disappointed in its sincerety; disappointed in the belief it expressed, and affirmed that the principle of protection must be universal, and as beneficent as universal. Let the Republican party declare this universal policy and it would succeed. It would do more. It would deserve to succeed. (Applause.)

Mr. Cannon said that the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Kelley) who had so much more reputation in the country than he, had seen proper to arraign the amendment, and his (Cannon's) position as unrepublican, if not unpatriotic. If the gentleman was correct about this matter, if the Chicago convention meant what it said, and if he one of sixty millions of people, had the right to construe the platform, then he (Cannon) must get off it.

Mr. Cannon then quoted the tariff plank of the platform and asserted that with the declaration he was in entire harmony, and according to his best judgment, the amendment he offered was in entire harmony with those declarations. He argued that the tariff on sugar was revenue tariff and not a protective tariff. Did not the gentleman know that since the close of the war the South had bounded forward in the production of cotton and every other article except sugar? The sugar tax was a bastard and an intruder and a fraud on the protected industries of the country. (Applause.) "I tell the gentleman," said Mr. Cannon, in conclusion, "in the face of this House and of the country, in the presence of my constituents, before whom I stand for re-election asking for their ballots, if now or hereafter I have got to choose between taking the tax off sugar (which is the revenue tax only) and taking the tariff off spirits, I will take it off sugar. (Applause). Having said this much, I appeal from the gentleman's construction of the Chicago platform to the platform itself."

Messrs. Peters, Ryan and Anderson, of Kansas, opposed Mr. Cannon's amendment to the bill.

Messrs. Gear and Anderson, of Iowa, favored it as a sound business proposition, and strictly in line with the Chicago platform.

Mr. Holman, of Iowa, criticised the amendment as embodying bad policy, bad ethics and bad financial legislation. He was opposed to the theory of bounties and in favor of putting sugar on the free list.

Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, dissented from the construction placed on the Chicago platform by his colleague (Kelley). There was nothing in the platform inconsistent with the amendment offered by Mr. Cannon. The sugar industry was not an established industry except in a partial sense. It had had a long trial and had failed of development. Notwithstanding his belief that there was no danger of sugar ever being produced in large quantities in this country he was willing to pay a duty to the people of Louisiana, Kansas and California to enable them to produce as much sugar as possible.

Mr. Cox of New York expressed the great enjoyment with which he had listened to the speech of today by the gentlemen on the other side who, though they differed on the subject of sugar, were together on the main idea connected with the tariff.

The debate here ended, and the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

BIG FIRE IN NEW YORK.

The Century Company Burned Out.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Smoke and flames poured out of the windows of the big brick building on Eighteenth street, between Broadway and Fourth Avenue, shortly after midnight. A third alarm was sent out and the guests of the Everett House, next door, were ordered to leave their rooms. The burned building forms the rear of what is known as the Century Building, as the Century Magazine is published there. The fire started in the top floor of 38 to 46 East Eighteenth street, which was occupied as a book bindery. The fire was got under control at 1 30. The whole upper floor, extending from street to street, was burned out. The rest of the building, including all the fifth floor, occupied by the Century Magazine Company, was deluged with water. Most all of the one hundred guests of the Everett House left the building after hurriedly dressing and took other quarters. Mr. Wilson, in coming down the fire escape at the Everett House with his wife and child, fractured his leg. There was no other casualty. The first floor was occupied by Johnston & Faulkner, upholsterers; the second floor on the Seventeenth street side was occupied by Thomas Nelson & Son, publishers and importers of the Oxford Bible and Prayer books; the 17th street side was occupied by Worthington & Smith, millinery goods; the third floor was occupied by Thos. Nelson & Sons; the fourth floor was occupied by Earley & Wilson, collars and cuff manufacturers; the fifth floor by the Century Magazine Co., and the sixth by Geo. W. Alexander, book binder. There was great excitement on Union Square and large crowds gathered in spite of the late hour. Among the guests at the Everett House, which adjoins the building and was too hot for occupancy, were Jos. Stief, the piano man, and Rev. Mr. Carter, from Honolulu. The Everett House was not burned. It is about three stories lower than the building burned and the firemen did most of their work from the roof of the Everet House. The flames broke through into the fifth floor—the Century Publishing Department—and then burst through the roof. A good deal of damage was done by water. The fire was practically out by 3 o'clock this morning and order was restored. In Alexander's rooms there were bales of papers stored and the fire is thought to have had its origin among these. The watchman who had charge of the building said he passed through the rooms ten minutes before the flames were discovered. He failed to detect anything wrong. The losses are estimated at $250,000, principally by water, and the losses are fully insured. The upper floors and roof of the building were damaged to the extent of $50,000. The occupants and their losses are as follows: First floor and basement, Johnston & Faulkner, dealers in upholstery and fine decorations, $65,000; second floor, Worthington, Smith & Co., importers of flowers and domestic millinery, $25,000; third floor, Thomas Nelson & Sons, publishers and importers of Prayer Books and Bibles, $15,000; fourth floor, Earl & Wilson, collars and cuffs, $75,000; fifth floor, the Century Publishing Company, $10,000; and sixth floor, G. W. Alexander, book bindery, $60,000.

Presidential Committee.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The committee appointed at the recent convention of Democratic clubs held in Baltimore to call on the President and tender him on behalf of the convention the hearty and earnest support of the Democratic clubs of the country were given a reception by the President this afternoon in the east room of the White House. There was no formal speech making but Edward B. Whitney, of New York, introducing the committee to the President explained the purpose of their visit in an informal manner and the President thanked them for their efforts and kind wishes. The members of the committee were Messrs. George H. Lambert, of New Jersey, R. G. Monroe, of New York, L. C. Vandergrift, C. J. Campbell, W. M. Bryan and Wm. F. Carmichael, of Delaware; A. J. Carr and C. M. Armstrong, of Baltimore; E. C. Smith and Hon. C. S. Woodson, of Kentucky, and Col. Wm. Bumgarden, Dr. Carter Brickley and C. C. Kemper, of Virginia.

A number of delegates from the convention who are in the city were then introduced to the President. This evening the delegates and committee were entertained by the local Democratic Clubs and by the New York State Democratic Association.

Arrested on a Charge of Swindling

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 7.—Three members of the firm of Spotwell, Clinnew & Lothman, which failed some days ago, were yesterday arrested on a warrant sworn out by the cashier of the bank here, to which the firm is largely indebted, on a charge of swindling.

THE SWATARA

ISSUES A BULLETIN IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

GEN. SHERIDAN GETTING ALONG REASONABLY WELL—OTHER NEWS.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The following bulletin was issued by General Sheridans physicians this morning:

NEW YORK HARBOR, July 7, 7.30 a. m.—General Sheridan passed a good night, sleeping soundly and naturally for a great part of the time. His pulse and respiration are good and there is no return of any unfavorable symptoms. (Signed)

ROB'T M. O'REILLY,
HENRY C. YARROW.

The Swatara proceeded up East River at 7.45, bound for Nonquitt, via Long Island Sound.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

A WELL KNOWN CITIZEN OF WILMINGTON.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 7.—Capt. William M. Swann, a well-known citizen, was instantly killed near the Atlantic Coast Line Station this morning. He was standing near the track when a large pile of lumber fell from a car while in motion, crushing him into an almost unrecognizable mass of flesh and bones.

Weekly Bank Statement.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The following is the weekly bank statement: Reserve decrease, $2,500,425; loans increase, $3,390,900; specie increase, $272,600; legal tenders decrease, $1,378,000; deposits increase, $5,580,100; circulation increase, $83,800. The banks now hold $24,516,800 in excess of the 25 per cent rule.

Bond Offerings.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—Bond offerings at the Treasury today $549,500; accepted $2,000 register four per cents at 1 27.

A HIGH OLD TIME.

A Flag Raising in Durham—By the Ever Enterprising Plant—Speaking by Capt. Bunn.

Cor. of the News and Observer.

DURHAM, N. C., July 7.

The Tobacco Plant raised a flagpole 75 feet high here at 12.15 today and swung from it the Plant's Bandanna Banner, made out of bandanna handkerchiefs and decorated with white and blue stripes, on which is inscribed "Our Platform: Democracy Unterrified and Unconquerable," and "Our Candidates: Cleveland, Thurman, Fowle, Holt and Bunn."

J. S. Lockhart, chairman Democratic Executive Committee; J. R. Blacknall, president Cleveland and Fowle Club, and J. S. Manning, president Y. M. D. C., made speeches. There was a big time generally. Big crowd.

Capt. Bunn spoke here today to a large crowd and made a fine impression.

A Destructive Windstorm.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

CHICAGO, July 7.—A destructive wind-storm struck the town of Edwardsburg, Indiana, about 11 o'clock last night, creating sad havoc throughout the village. The town consists of about 700 inhabitants, and contains between 250 and 300 buildings. It is located on the Grand Trunk railroad, 113 miles from Chicago, on the shores of Diamond Lake. The wind struck the village with terrific force, overturning and carrying away many of the houses. There is not a business house in the place but that is damaged to more or less extent, and the town itself is almost a complete wreck. A large and handsome hotel that had just been completed and had not yet been furnished was moved about fifteen feet from its foundations and completely wrecked. Several dwelling houses were unroofed and a number of barns were destroyed, leaving the horses and cattle unhurt. No one was injured. The little lake was turned into a veritable sea and the pleasure boats that were upon it were lifted bodily out of the water and thrown up high and dry on land.

A Train Bombarded with Stones.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

CHICAGO, July 7.—As passenger train No. 17 on the Burlington road was leaving Chicago last evening a rock was thrown through the cab window of the engine, narrowly missing Engineer Farnsworth and Fireman Corkery. The windows on both sides of the cab were broken. At Riverside and again at Naperville the engine was bombarded. At the former place a perfect storm of stones was thrown, battering the side of the engine and breaking more glass. At Naperville Fireman Corkery was struck on the head with a flying missile which inflicted a slight scalp wound, but he was not injured so badly that he could not continue his work.

The Schooner "Scoresby."

Through the efforts of Congressman John S. Henderson and others the schooner "Scoresby" has been secured for the service of the Fish and Oyster Survey. By request of the Board of Agriculture, Mr. T. K. Bruner, secretary of the board, wrote to the North Carolina Representatives in Congress, requesting them to use their influence to secure the schooner. A few days ago Mr. Bruner received a letter from F. M. Thompson, Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, saying he had received a letter from Congressman Henderson about the matter and would use all his efforts to secure the schooner. These efforts have since resulted successfully.

—A special from Appleton, Wis., says: "At 2 o'clock Monday afternoon a tremendous meteor was observed to pass across the southern sky from east to west. It rivaled the sun in brightness and left a long train of sparks in its wake. The me-

Taylorsville Notes.

Cor. of the News and Observer.

TAYLORSVILLE, N. C., July 5.

Lightning struck the new depot here yesterday afternoon and tore off some of the slate roof. No one hurt and no damage save that to the roof. The electricity went down the telegraph wire to the ground. The display was the greatest seen in a long time and there was very heavy thunder.

Taylorsville continues to build. several new dwellings are in course of construction and all the carpenters are engaged and have all the work they can do. Several brick business houses will go up as soon as the necessary brick can be made.

She Vomited a Frog

Correspondence of the News and Observer.

CONCORD, N. C., July 5.

The Times today contains an account of an occurrence which has stirred up the neighborhood of No. 11 township, this county. A grown daughter of Mr. Henry Poplin, of that township, recently became deathly sick, and in a few moments vomited a full grown frog. In the meantime a physician was sent for, but arrived only in time to see the frog hopping lively about on the ground.

The girl stoutly affirms that she vomited the animal, and every member of the family bears out her statement. S.

How it is Sometimes Figured Out.

Cor. New York World.

Here is the way in which I figure out the re-election of Grover Cleveland by States:

Geor	G ia	12
Missou	R i	16
S	O uth Carolina	9
	V irginia	12
Conn	E cticut	6
Delawa	R e	3
North	C arolina	11
F	L orida	4
T	E xas	13
West	V irginia	6
Tenn	E ssee	12
A	L abama	10
Indi	A na	15
Louisia	N a	8
Rho	D e Island	4
Ne	W Jersey	9
Mich	I gan	13
Mary	L and	8
Ca	L ifornia	8
Ne	W York	36
Missies	I ppi	9
Ke	N tucky	13
Total		237
Necessary to an election		201

Shoppers' Notes.

Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co. continue their grand clearance sales of dry goods, offering this week some very special reductions in several departments. They recommend to their friends and customers that they make purchases now during these grand clearing sales thus taking advantage of their *bona fide* reductions in prices.

Attention is called to the statements of the Citizens' National Bank and Raleigh National Bank, elsewhere published.

Messrs. Berwanger Bros. have just received the handsomest assortment of light summer neckwear ever brought to this city. They include the latest thing of the season in handsome bandanna ties. Also ties in fine lace silk, pongee silk, plaid silk, in light shades, "four in hand" goods in rich colors and styles. The combinations of colors in these goods are of the most stylish and effective and are the very latest styles. Messrs. Berwanger Bros. are building up a reputation for the taste with which their goods are selected. They always have the most attractive goods to be found. For great bargains in clothing read their advertisement this morning.

In order to maintain the boom that they have had during the past three weeks, Messrs. Norris & Carter have made still greater reductions in many lines of goods. These opportunities cannot last long, as the choice bargains will soon be cleared out. Specially noticeable for this week will be unusually low prices in gauze, silk and lisle underwear, ribbons, fans, gloves, &c. The prices of ladies' parasols will be cut in two for this week. Great bargains in ladies' cambric and muslin underwear.

Our Churches Today.

Christian Church—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. W. G. Clements, at 11 a. m. and 8.30 p. m. Sunday school at 9.30 a. m. Public cordially invited to attend all services.

Church of the Good Shepherd.—Rev. W. M. Clark, rector. Sixth Sunday after Trinity. Sunday school at 9.30 a. m. Morning Prayer and sermon at 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 8.30 p. m. Services during the Week: Wednesday and Friday at 9.30 a. m. All seats free. Polite ushers. All cordially invited.

Central Methodist church at Briggs' Building—Sunday School at 9.30 a. m., R. C. Redford, Superintendent. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8.15 p. m. by Rev. L. L. Nash, pastor. Seats free and the public invited, to attend all services. Polite ushers.

Baptist Tabernacle—Sunday school at 9.00 a. m.. Services at 11 a. m. and 8.15 p. m. by the pastor, Rev. G. S. Williams. A cordial invitation to all these services.

First Baptist Church.—Sunday school at 9 o'clock. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8.30 p. m. by Rev. J. S. Hardaway, of Oxford, N. C. A cordial invitation extended to all these services and polite ushers will seat all who attend.

Third Baptist Church—Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor, Rev. S. H. Thompson. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Seats free.

Edenton Street M. E. Church South—Sunday School at 9.30 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8.15p. m. by the pastor, Rev. J. T. Gibbs. The public cordially invited to attend.

First Presbyterian Church—Sunday School at 9.30 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m., conducted by Rev. Dr. F. H. Johnson. A cordial invitation extended to these services. No other services during the day.

Christ church—Sixth Sunday after Trinity—Sunday School 9.45 a. m. Morning Prayer at 11 a. m. Evening Prayer 6.00 p. m. Services during the week: Wednesday 6.00 p. m., and Friday 10 a. m. All cordially invited.

EXPOSURE to rough weather, getting wet, living in damp localities, are favorable to the contraction of diseases of the kineys and bladder. As a preventive, and for the cure of all kidney and liver trouble, use that valuable remedy Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm.

MESSENGERS OF HOPE.

Contributions and Enlistments for the Week Ending July 8, 1888.

Elizabeth C. Gibson, Concord, N. C., fourth offering	40
William H. Gibson, Concord, N. C., fourth offering	15
Richard Gibson, Concord, N. C., fourth offering	10
Jenny Gibson, Concord, N. C., fourth offering	10
Ellen Phifer Gibson, Concord, N. C., first offering	25
Eliza Taylor Busbee, Raleigh	15
Richard Busbee, Raleigh	25
Philip Busbee, Raleigh	10
Total,	$ 1 50
Amount required for endowment,	$ 1,300
Amount paid in,	$150
Amount on hand,	$32 43
Membership,	204

DEAR CHILDREN: Pray what am I to do when week after week I can count all the letters on the fingers of one hand, and not require all of them then? Two letters, my infants! only two, and I'd like to know who but a wizard could elaborate them over the ten pages Mr. McRee has allotted to us?

Mrs. Gibson will probably be vexed at seeing so much of her charming letter in print, for somewhere in the dim recesses of my much stored memory I have a ghost of an idea that she said her letters were to be limited to an audience of one. I pray thee mercy, fair dame, if I transgress, but it is a clear case of "needs must be." For if you have an audience of one my audience will have none! And I stand committed to so much "copy" per week. So here goes the letter straight to printer's ink:

"Dear Miss Cameron: I have come into the country for a few weeks with the children, and send their money from here to the Cot. As the last named is the baby, fourteen months old, I must give her a little more than the other little ones, who always give their own money. Even little Jenny has never sent any but that which was her own. Elizabeth's loyalty and devotion to you and the Cot. "Aunt Beckie's Cot" she always calls it—continue unabated. When it was proposed to organize a Children's Guild for the Thompson Orphanage she declared she would have the Cot conbined, or have nothing to do with it.

I tried to explain the wrong and unreasonableness of that, and then left her to decide for herself. When the time came she was energetic in her efforts to secure members for the Guild, but still avows her preference for "Aunt Beckie's Cot," and says the best she can do is to divide her small funds between the two. * *

I wish very much that I could see your little flock o' chicks, my dear Madam. They are such faithful little mites.

Elizabeth's fidelity is very beautiful. Children generally are so apt to turn to the last interest. But I do not like the idea of the Orphanage to conflict. To be sure it is necessary for the children's own sakes that they shall be faithful to the end in the endowment of the Cot, because they have pledged themselves thereto, and must realize the inexorable nature of an obligation, even if it runs counter to inclination and the desire to help an equally worthy object, but they can adopt Elizabeth's wise method and divide their pennies between the two.

I am so heartily interested in the Orphanage, both for its own work's sake and for that of Col. Osborne, upon whom the burthen of it rests as upon no one else. Surely that gallant gentleman has borne enough for others. We might sacrifice a little now for him and see that we do all that we possibly can to give him food and clothes for those other people's children for whom he must provide. He is too brave a man not to be pitiful over children, and helpless ones.

Tell my Elizabeth that I repay her love with compound interest, and delight to see a generation of North Carolinians growing up who know how *to give*, for indeed, to our shame be it said, it is a grace that North Carolinians have never learned. Their parsimony is as conspicuous as their honesty.

The other letter came from Raleigh and a trio of new recruits:

"Dear Aunt Becky:—I send you 50 cents. My oldest brother, Richard, sends 25 cents, made by working in papa's office. Philip's ten cents was given to him, and I made my 15 cents by trying to break myself of a bad habit. I will send some more soon. Your friend ——."

I am very glad to have you three little ones help us, Elise, and it will help you, too, little Missie, if you learn to break off a bad habit. They are much easier to form than to cure.

The end of the month requires a few words. But little was done in June, either in enlistments or contributions, there being but nine new members added to the roll, and only ten dollars and seventy-four cents contributed. We are climbing very slowly to the altitude of that fourth fifty, having been more than two months in making three-fifths of it. Is it possible that Fayetteville isn't going to send one standard-bearer for the honor of old Cumberland?

There were so many Messengers there in the "China baby" days. But I must not open a recruiting office at the end of my letter. Those who give in charity must give *free will* offerings, or else there is no value in them in His eyes who scans our work and weighs our gifts in the balance.

May He in His own good time teach each one of us that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

Lovingly,

"AUNT BECKIE."

All contributions for the "Bishop Atkinson Memorial Cot" in St. John's Hospital, Raleigh, should be sent to Miss Rebecca Cameron, care Dr. William Cameron, Hillsboro, N. C.

GINGER ALE.—The best Ginger Ale imported is Cantrell & Cochrane's, Belfast. I have it always on hand. Special prices by the cask.

E. J. HARDIN.

A HOLOCAUST.

FOUR PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

IN A FARM-HOUSE DESTROYED BY FIRE—TWO MEN AND TWO CHILDREN—OTHER NEWS.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., July 7.—The farm house belonging to George Dobbs, located about seven miles from here on the Canadian side of the river, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. Four of the inmates, Geo. Dobbs, aged 72 years; David Merrick, aged 21, Alice Thomson, aged 9, and another child perished in the flames. The fire started from a smudge and when discovered by Mrs. Dobbs, who is 70 years of age, was beyond control. Mrs. Dobbs quickly awoke her husband and Mr. Merrick and descended to the lower floor. While groping about in the smoke she she stumbled and fell through a trap-door into the cellar and from there made her escape to the open air. Two men, unable to find any means of escape in the smoke, fell back into the flames and were consumed. The children were in another part of the house and perrished without a sound, being probably suffocated. The woman, who had no time to put on any clothing, lay exposed to the chilly air until morning, when her cries attracted the attention of neighboring farmers. She is badly burned and there is little hope for her recovery.

Total Visible Supply of Cotton.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 1,406,680 bales, of which 999,980 bales are American, against 1,744,758 bales and 1,071,558 bales respectively last year. Receipts at all interior towns, 4,103. Receipts at plantations ——. Crop in sight 6,853,840 bales.

Scott, or not Scott.

That is still the question. Is it Scott, or is it not. Mr. Mark Partin, a second cousin of Scott Partin, was in town yesterday and made a diagnosis of the man. After examination he asserted positively that it was not Partin. He looked at the man's eyes very intently and said he was sure he could recognize him by his eyes. He stated that Partin had a little speck in the disc of the pupil of one eye which he had had all his life, but on examination it was found that this man did not have the speck. The color of his eyes was also different. Mr. Mark Partin also said that Scott Partin had very coarse hair, whereas this man's hair was fine and silky. Scott Partin was constitutionally stoop-shouldered and had always been so, but this man was perfectly erect. His gait was also different.

While Mr. Mark Partin was in the jail the prisoner seemed to be very much incensed at an examination which he had just been subjected to. He spluttered away excitedly for several minutes, much of his jibber being entirely unintelligible. He said that an "old drunken fool" had been talking to him and had accused him of committing a crime of which he was not guilty. He said the man was drunk and had insulted him and that he had a "crime-bearing face" and was doubtless a criminal himself.

One has conflicting convictions when listening to the prisoner talk. Sometimes his conversation, his manner, his intonation, his expression of countenance carry undoubted conviction of their sincerity, and at other times the prisoner's constant and strenuous protestations that he is not Partin awaken suspicion.

It is stated that when Partin was at work at the Insane Asylum here that Dr. Fuller lanced a boil under his arm and observed several moles at the time and it is said that on examination of the prisoner the moles were found as described.

Where Happiness is Found.

Where is happiness found? In the dictionary, and in the use of Dr. Biggers' Huckleberry Cordial, which saves so much pain and anxiety in relieving the little ones from teething and cholera infantum.

"I have been a Republican for years, but, like ex-Mayor Low and others, I intend to support and vote for Grover Cleveland," says the Rev. Stephen DeKins, of Greenpoint, Long Island.

The delicious fragrance, refreshing coolness and soft beauty imparted to the skin by Pozzoni's Powder, commends it to all ladies.

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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.

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