

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness.

WOOLCOTT & SON, 14 East Martin Street. Purchased by our New York Buyer.

NEW ARRIVALS

- 200 pairs ladies 33 button Dongola Boat Shoes, at \$3.24, worth \$3.00. 60 dozen unlaundried reinforced shirts, all sizes, 60 cents each.

EDWARD FASNACH, JEWELER AND OPTICIAN. RALEIGH, N. C. SOLITAIRE AND CLUSTER DIAMONDS.

Our Optical Department. Embraces an endless variety of lenses which together with our practical experience enables us to correct almost any error of refraction.

THE ENCAMPMENT.

What a Raleighite never about Wilmington and the Camp. It is about this season of the year when the average citizen begins to hanker after a little trip to the seaside or the mountains, to get away from the daily grind of business and the hot city.

Remembering former experience in this line it was with some misgivings that Jack and I took our gripsacks for Wrightsville and boarded the 2 o'clock train via Goldsboro. A run of a little over five hours put us in Wilmington at 7:20, where we had a comfortable dinner and supper.

Wrightsville lies east of Wilmington, on the west side of Wrightsville Sound a little over a mile from the ocean. The turpentine shell road from Wilmington makes a fine drive and was the only way to get there until the new Seaboard railroad was completed.

The Seaboard railroad does not terminate at Wrightsville, but is carried across the sound on a bridge or trestle, over a mile long, to the Hammock, where the Island Beach Hotel is situated.

There are many small craft for sound and outside sailing, and they are kept busy. We observed a very fine pleasure yacht here from Florida, which is called the "Hudson," and is fitted with every convenience and in the most luxurious style.

Other pleasure excursions down the river were made to Smithville or Southport, Forts Caswell and Fisher, the Rocks, to Baldhead and out to sea. Several steamers make daily trips, and the fare is low.

Southport ought to be better known than it is. For families with children or for persons who do not care for the follies of fashion and dissipation, this place is most attractive.

CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY IN SENATE AND HOUSE

THE SENATE STILL ON THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY SEVEN PRIVATE PENSION BILLS PASSED.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Senate.—Mr. Hoar offered a resolution, which was adopted, amending the rules so as to add to the persons entitled to the privilege of admission into the Senate chamber ex-speakers of the House of Representatives.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the naval appropriation bill, the pending question being an amendment striking out of the bill the item for the expenses of the commission to locate the navy yards and docks on the Gulf coast.

Mr. Mitchell's amendment was agreed to. Mr. Plumb moved to reduce the appropriation from \$50,000 to \$15,000. Agreed to. Finally the amendment (to strike out) was rejected, yeas 19, nays 24.

On motion of Mr. Spooner, the Senate bill appropriating \$75,000 for public building at Allentown, Pa., was passed. (The Allentown bill vetoed by the President appropriated \$100,000.)

The Senate proceeded to pass the private pension bills on the calendar and disposed of all of them, 127, in fifty minutes.

After disposition of various private bills the House took up and considered the bill to establish a United States land court, and to provide for a judicial investigation and settlement of the private land claims in the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico and the State of Colorado.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Oklahoma bill. No gentleman was prepared to proceed with the discussion, which, according to Mr. Springer, was an extraordinary condition of affairs and the committee immediately rose. Two dozen members congregated in the open space in front of the Speaker's desk, and in stentorian voices and with waving bills sought to secure recognition for unanimous consent from the presiding officer.

Several gentlemen on the floor made a motion to suspend the rules, and the House adjourned. The session of the House tonight was a complete fiasco. It was called for the purpose of considering bills from the committee on war claims; to which there was no objection.

ASHVILLE'S JOLLIFICATION.

TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE PRESENT—A DAY OF ENTHUSIASM.

ASHVILLE, N. C., July 25.—The largest demonstration ever in the State today greeted Judge Powell and his associates. From eight to ten thousand from the surrounding counties were present. The party was met at the depot by the Swannocah river mount-club, several hundred in white shirts and hats and the Democratic insignia, and escorted to the hotel. At 10 o'clock the procession formed. Several hundred mounted men and the speakers in carriages followed.

A large demonstration took place tonight. Addresses were made by Attorney-General Davidson and others. The Democracy of Bannockburn and the west are not only united, but enthused in earnest.

The Norfolk and Western to Blaine. LYNCHBURG, Va., July 25.—The copier's jury assembled at the scene of the recent collision on the Norfolk and Western Railroad, rendered a verdict today as follows: "We the jury find the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company guilty of neglect in sending complicated orders, not easily understood by the employees of the company, as shown by the evidence adduced before this jury, and for its failure to designate engine No. 3, which would have prevented this collision; and it is the opinion of this jury that the Norfolk and Western management should be held responsible for the results of this disaster."

The Wilson Normal School. WILSON, N. C., July 20.—The Wilson State Normal School closed last Wednesday evening with the most interesting entertainment directed by Lillian Arnold, the teacher of reading and elocution in the Normal. She is a young woman (what for and beauty there is in that word woman—have our public writers lost sight of it?) of superior accomplishments, an artist, a musician, an elocutionist, brilliant in conversation—surely the laborer in our educational vineyard is justly proud in claiming her as one of his number.

Prof. W. A. Blair, J. Y. Joyner, Esq., Col. A. M. Waddell, Prof. Chas. H. McIver and E. Alexander delivered night lectures much to the pleasure and profit of all who heard them.

Prof. Goodwin leads us to believe there is something in a name after all. His work spoke for him, and in no uncertain form either. A man who is a pronounced success as a teacher of the deaf and dumb must find it an easy job to instruct "the word of mouth," if he will himself.

Prof. Silas E. Warren, performed his duties as superintendent so well that there was no hitch or break in the exercises. Every one was made comfortable, and the best of order prevailed throughout the session.

The First Sale of New Cotton. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEWS AND OBSERVER. SAVANNAH, Ga., July 25.—The first bale of the crop of cotton was received here today from Thomasville. It weighed 494 pounds and was classed as strict middling. It was sold for fifteen cents per pound.

WILL BE SUPPORTED

BY THE CHICAGO BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS

RESOLUTIONS PASSED INDOORING OTHER ARTISERS AND EXTENDING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE STRIKERS

CHICAGO, July 25.—Chicago Division No. 10, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which is composed of representatives of all the roads entering Chicago except the Rock Island and Northwestern, had a secret session and adopted the following resolutions: Resolved, That we heartily continue our financial support of the C. & N. W. strikers; that we endorse the conservative management of Chief Arthur and that the committee be instructed to have this resolution published.

The committee said in addition: "Our boys are all opposed to any boycott being sprung against the 'Q' road. They believe that if the strikers employ only moderate measures the company will soon be glad to take them back on reasonable terms. The best men on the Burlington road are in Illinois. Other lines of the system wherein inferior men are working so many accidents that the company will not much longer endure their expensive ignorance."

IRON AND STEEL

PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—The American Iron and Steel Association has received from the manufacturers complete statistics of the production of pigiron, bessemer, steel ingots and bessemer steel rails in the United States in the first six months of the present year, also complete statistics of stock of unrolled pigiron in the hands of the manufacturers or their agents on the 30th day of June last.

The total production of pigiron in the United States in the first six months of 1888 amounted to 3,282,593 gross tons of 2,000 pounds, or 3,020,092 gross tons of 2,240 pounds. Our production in the last six months of 1887 was 3,771,996 net tons, or 3,367,853 gross tons. The production in the first half of 1888 was 317,761 gross tons less than in the second half of 1887, but it was only 29,263 gross tons less than in the first half of 1887. Our decreased production in the first half of 1888 was wholly in bessemer pig iron. The production of foundry and mill pig iron in the first half of this year was slightly in excess of that of the last of 1887.

All the important Northern and Western pig-iron producing States show a decreased production of pig iron in the first half of this year, as compared with the last half of last year, except Ohio, which production in the last six months was the highest attained in the history of the State in a similar period of time. The production of pig iron by the Southern States—Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Texas and North Carolina in the first half of 1888—was 433,796 gross tons, against 432,339 gross tons in the last half of 1887. The stocks of pig iron which were unsold in the hands of the manufacturers or their agents on the 30th of June last, and which were not intended for the consumption of the manufacturers amounted to 358,273 gross tons, against 301,913 gross tons on the 31st of December last, an increase of 56,360 gross tons in six months. The production of Bessemer steel ingots in the United States in the first half of 1888, including 36,079 net tons of 1,888-grids ingots, was 1,381,288 net tons, or 1,235,971 gross tons, against 1,650,785 net tons, or 1,473,915 gross tons in the last half of 1887, a decrease of 267,414 gross tons. The production of Bessemer steel rails in the first half of 1888 was 775,291 net tons, or 692,197 gross tons, against 1,147,117 net tons, or 1,023,320 gross tons in the last half of 1887, showing a decrease of 331,123 gross tons. These figures do not include the few thousand tons of Bessemer steel rails rolled in each period in the iron rolling mill from purchased blooms. The production of Bessemer steel rails in the first half of 1888 was reduced much more than that of ingots, including an increased use of Bessemer steel thus far this year for miscellaneous purposes of nearly 100,000 gross tons over the last half of 1887.

Campaigning in a Tent.

Special to the News and Observer. CARLETON, July 25.—The prohibitionists of the county have made arrangements to run a campaign tent this year. The tent will start in at the river, and be sent up through the valley one side and down the other, pitching every few miles, and holding meetings every night. Good speakers will accompany the tent. The trip will occupy about one month's time.

Let another's ship-wreck be your warning. That neglected cork carried your friend into consumption and over the water. But Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy would have taken her into the harbor of health. It is a sure cure.

The Excelsior Fruit. Of the delightful liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, commend it to all who suffer from habitual constipation, indigestion, piles, etc. Being in liquid form and pleasing to the taste, harmless in its nature, strengthening as well as cleansing it is a property, it is easily taken by old and young, and tried beneficial in its effects, and therefore the favorite family remedy, endorsed by the ladies and the young. John S. Peadar, sole importer, Raleigh, N. C.

REMARKS OF HON. F. M. SIMMONS, Tuesday, July 25, 1888.

The House being in committee of the whole, and having under consideration the amendments offered respectively by Mr. Wise and Mr. Snowden to repeal the tax on cigars, &c., and fruit brandies—

Mr. Simmons said: Mr. Chairman, my absence when the amendment offered by my colleague (Mr. Johnston) for repeal of the internal revenue system was under consideration, is my excuse for now troubling the House with some general remarks upon the subject of that amendment.

I am, as I said in the course of my remarks submitted to this House during the month of May, in favor of the total repeal of every part and parcel of that odious system, and so are the people of the State which I in part represent here. But anxious as I am for the repeal of this system and the removal of the restrictions which it imposes upon the liberty of the individual citizen and upon the commerce of the country, I recognize the fact, as do every other gentleman on this side of the chamber, that we are in wishing its abrogation, until present financial conditions its appeal at this time is not only impracticable, but out of the question.

It must be manifest to every mind should the government surrender the \$120,000,000 annually derived from this source, with an annual surplus of less than \$70,000,000, the result would be a deficit in the Treasury at the end of the present fiscal year of fully \$50,000,000.

Of course no party responsible for the legislation of the country can be expected deliberately to provide for a deficit of such proportions, or by cold legal enactment to invite financial disaster. But worse than this, if this system should be totally abolished there would be no room, even to the extent of a penny for the reduction of the extravagantly high and unjust taxes now imposed by vicious and inadequate tariff laws upon the necessities of life consumed in every household in the land.

In so choosing, the Democratic party does not state one iota its opposition to the internal revenue system, nor its fixed determination to release the people from its operation at the earliest possible moment. I am satisfied when the people have will come to understand that this bill removes \$24,000,000 of the \$30,000,000 of taxes now levied upon tobacco, that it repeals the license taxes, and that it greatly modifies the machinery of the system, effectually providing against many of the vexations and annoyances which have heretofore marked its enforcement, they will accept, if not with satisfaction, at least with good grace, the step which it makes in the direction of the repeal of the whole system. Applause on the Democratic side. They will accept it as an earnest on the part of the Democratic party that they will repeal the whole system when the opportunity offers.

From the Republican party, we have nothing to expect. The party not only inaugurated this system of taxation, after a disuse of more than forty years, but has during the entire period of its supremacy in this country maintained it, with certain exceptions in favor of capital, banks, manufacturers and insurance companies.

If the platform of that party, recently adopted at Chicago, upon this subject is stripped of its disguise and subjected to a fair and honest interpretation it will be found to be a declaration against the repeal of this system, as well as a declaration in favor of high tariff taxation. Fairly interpreted that platform means that the tax upon whisky will never be surrendered so long as that party can prevent it, and then only as a last resort to preserve its unwholesome system of protective taxes.

On motion of Mr. McMillin, Mr. Simmons was allowed to proceed five minutes longer. Mr. Simmons: The reasons which exist and which have been urged with such overpowering force by the ways and means committee against the total repeal of the internal revenue system cannot, I think, with justice, be urged against the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia, a vote to remove the tax from cigars, cigarettes and chopinots, nor against the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Snowden) for the repeal of the tax upon fruit brandy.

The revenue at present received by the government from the taxes imposed upon the articles covered by these amendments amounts to but little over \$7,000,000 per annum. This is a comparatively small amount, and I believe it can be surrendered without inconvenience to the government or perceptibly interfering with the Democratic policy of reducing taxes upon necessities.

I have been surprised at some of the arguments advanced on both sides of this House against these two amendments. Certain gentlemen of the ways and means committee tell us that there is no way of distinguishing between whisky and brandy, and if the tax is retained upon the one and removed from the other, frauds will be rife, and the whole system demoralized. I think a gentleman unacquainted with the details of our duty internal revenue collectors. With the system of detectives, espionage and surveillance which the government employs in this system, I cannot believe that the fraud of substituting whisky for brandy one which will prove too formidable for the government. If there is no accurate test, and my friend from Tennessee says there is none for detecting the adulteration of whisky with brandy, we may with good reason hope, if the judgment of my friend from Pennsylvania prevails, inventive genius be stimulated, and one will in due time be discovered.

LABOR PARTY

PLACE A STATE TICKET IN THE FIELD.

A PLATFORM ADOPTED OPPOSING UNION OR COALITION WITH THE TWO OLD PARTIES.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer. Oskosh, Wis., July 25.—The Labor convention last night nominated the following ticket: Governor, Dr. Powell, of Lacroix; Lieutenant Governor, N. E. Allen, of Beaver Dam; Secretary of the State, William Lock of Ripon; Treasurer, Alfred Mannheim of Manitowish; Attorney General, T. A. Ryan, of Wausau; Supt. of schools, N. W. Krause. Dr. Powell was once an Indian scout and at one time travelled with the Buffalo Bill combination. He is known as "White Beaver" and has been mayor of Lacroix, being elected on the Labor ticket. The platform adopted is a recapitulation of the principles enunciated in the national platform, with a number of demands, concluding as follows: "We are decidedly opposed to fusion or coalition with the two old parties."

Washington Notes. WASHINGTON, July 25.—The House committee on agriculture today considered its action last week in referring to the subcommittee the compound lard bill and all related foot-logs before the committee with instruction to report by bill or otherwise in December next, and decided to report to the House the Lard bill to prevent the sale, manufacture or transportation of adulterated articles of food, drink and drugs; also a substitute for the Butterworth bill, defining lard and imposing a tax upon compound lard and regulating its sale, importation and exportation.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Bonds aggregated \$127,000; accepted \$1,000 of four at \$127. Surgeon-General Hamilton today received a dispatch from Dr. Wall, of Tampa, Fla., saying that he had begun the house inspection there, and had ordered it for Plant City. There are two new cases of fever in Plant City but none in Tampa.

The Chicago Anarchists. CHICAGO, July 25.—The drug net of law smashed today another anarchist who sought revenge upon the representatives of the law in the persons of Bonfield, Gary and Grinnell. A gunsmith named Rudolph Sebic was arrested by daylight this morning and is now being held in the prison bars held for bond of \$7,000. Sebic was held with being the individual who furnished dynamite to the conspirators who intended to assassinate the three law officers who were the most prominent in the Haymarket prosecution. Sebic acknowledges that he has been illegally dealing in dynamite and that he has sold over fifty pounds of the explosive to various persons within a year. He will only admit having sold ten pounds to Chicago people and asserts that he either never knew or cannot remember who Inspector Bonfield says he has proof that ten pounds if not more went to Kronk, Chapek and Chleboud. It is definitely known that Sebic bought on May 26th, from the American Powder Company in Chicago, twenty-five pounds of dynamite. It is ten pounds of this purchase that have been traced to the recently arrested trio of assassins. Sebic claims that ten pounds of the twenty-five went to a farmer in Nebraska. On the third day of June he purchased twenty-five pounds more, which he claims to have sold to a farmer in Minnesota, but is unable to give his name or locality. Inspector Bonfield is positive that Sebic was in league with the three dynamiters arrested a few days since and sold them the explosives which they exploded a short time ago. Sebic is a Bohemian, 28 years of age.

The perfume of violets, the purity of the lily, the glow of the rose, and the flush of Hebe combine in Pozzoni's wonderful Powder. Good for Stomach. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—The House bill appropriating \$75,000 for a public building at Statesville, N. C., was taken from the calendar and passed.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer. TROY, N. C., July 24, 1888. It may be of interest to you and your readers to know that the Democracy of Montgomery county have their "backs up," and that "Cleveland beavers" are "bobbing serenely up" in all parts of this hit-or-miss utterly Radical territory.

The Cleveland-Fowler Club, of Troy, organized a few weeks since, now numbers 95 members. Clubs have been organized in every township in the county save two, and these will organize in a few days. The "Rads" held a grand "pow-wow" at Troy last Saturday, and Dockery was advertised to be on hand. Dockery did not put in an appearance, but in his place, and claiming to represent him, came C. W. Pepper, better known as Ceyenne W. Pepper, who now hails from the town of Rockingham. Pepper entertained the motley audience for some time by vilifying the Democratic party, and when he took his seat, amid applause, Allen Jordan, "Oar Aler," arose and "hung dirt" at Democracy, county paper, Cleveland beavers, and Democratic badges, and when he had exhausted his gas the crowd proceeded to "cider up" and make things lively.

An interesting fact to whoever admire the work of Emerson is that his family have at length broken through their tale to have no autology made from the writings of the sage. They have allowed the Rev. William C. Gannett, who as the son of the late Rev. Ezra Stiles Gannett, has been the life long friend of the family, and who is a philosopher, a poet, and a man of musical taste and wisdom, is especially fitted for the task, to compile a little pamphlet of about thirty pages for the series of tracts called the Unity Mission, and published at the office of Unity, Chicago. The pamphlet is such a perfect little casket of gems that it is conferring a favor on the readers of the Book Buyer to call attention to it. It was compiled as a work of love, and as it is sold for five cents, it cannot be published from motives of anything but philanthropy, since this would not cover the cost of printing.—The Book Buyer, New York.

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