

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

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

WOOLCOTT & SON.

14 East Marth Street.

For Early Fall Trade.

We have received direct from France all shades of

HENRIETTA CLOTH.

price 50c. a yard.

2,000 yards double width cashmere at 15c. a yard.

New styles of fall dress prints.

10 pieces black cashmere, 38 inches wide, 4 1/2, worth 85c.

We have added to our stock a new line of crochery, glass and tinware.

Our stock of shoes is complete and cannot be excelled in quality or price.

All goods marked in plain figures and one price to all.

EDWARD FASNACH, JEWELER & OPTICIAN.

SOLE AGENTS AND CLUSTER DIAMONDS.

Sold 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.

Optical Department.

Embrace 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 every variety of defect that distorts the spectacle which often accompanies imperfect vision.

OUR ARTIFICIAL Human Eyes.

Eye and look like the natural organ, do not pain when inserted.

Raleigh Marble Works.

417 and 419 Fayetteville St., RALEIGH, N. C.

Branch Yard, Lawler's Old Stand. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. Manufacturers of all kinds of Monument, and Tombstones in Marble or Granite. Also Contractor for all kinds of Building Work, Curbing Posts, Steps, Sills, &c.

DESIGNS. Of all descriptions kept on hand and sent to any address upon application. Ohas. A. Goodwin, Proprietor.

Report of the Recent Military Operations at Fayetteville and Charlotte.

The following report was submitted by Col. Anthony to the Adjutant General:

HEADQUARTERS Co. E, 4th Regt. N. C. STATE GUARD, CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 20, 1888.

Sir:—On Saturday last, the 18th instant, Sheriff Cooper, of this county, called upon me to assist him with my company in executing a bench warrant issued by Judge Jones, at that time holding a term of the Criminal Court for this county. The demand was made in the presence of the court, and at the instance of Solicitor Wilson, and was of so imperative a character that I conceived it to be my duty to respond at once. In compliance, therefore, with the summons of the sheriff, and in accordance with the provisions of Article 24, Section 1143, of the State Code of Regulations, I caused the members of my company to be assembled at the armory in fatigue uniform and under arms, and after supplying each man with twenty rounds of ball cartridges, I marched the company to the passenger depot of the R. & D. Railroad and embarked by rail for Mt. Mourne, a station on the A. T. & O. Railroad. At this point we left the train, and under the order and direction of the sheriff we took into custody about sixty-five negroes, who were charged with the commission of various acts of lawlessness along the public highway, between Charlotte and Davidson College, in Mecklenburg county. By direction of the sheriff we retained twenty-four of these persons under arrest and returned with them to Charlotte, where we delivered them to the court, then in session. The other prisoners were discharged from custody, as there seemed to be no legal ground upon which to hold them. Inasmuch as we accomplished in scarcely six hours from the time the command "Fall in!" was given in the armory, and no accident or misadventure of any kind whatever marred this tour of duty. The conduct and bearing of my men under arms was soldierly in every sense of the word, and evinced every one of them to public commendation. They responded to the call to duty not only promptly but cheerfully, and performed the unpleasant task imposed upon them in a manner highly creditable to themselves and to the State Guard, of which they form a part. The detachment consisted of three commissioned officers, five sergeants, four corporals and seventeen privates, aggregating twenty-nine rank and file. Thirty-four men reported at the armory, but five were excused for satisfactory reasons. In concluding this report I cannot refrain from saying that my company ought to be potential in satisfying the public mind of the utility of the State Guard, and of its effectiveness as an aid to the civil authority. A general recognition of this fact would go very far towards strengthening our hands and increasing our usefulness as conservators of the peace.

Your obedient servant, T. R. ROBERTSON, Capt. Co. E, 4th Regt. N. C. S. G.

The Adjutant General received through Col. W. C. Jones the following report:

Gen. Johnstone Jones, Adjt. Gen. of North Carolina:

Sir: I have the honor to report that in accordance with Art. 24, Section 1143, regulations of the N. C. S. G., on Tuesday night, the 21st inst., at 12:15 o'clock, I received a message from the sheriff of Cumberland county requesting me to order my company out as quickly as possible to assist him in dispersing a riotous crowd of negroes who had assembled at or near the jail, many of them having guns and other weapons. The men of my command were all at their homes and asleep, so in order to expedite matters I determined to arouse first those who were nearest at hand, and in thirty minutes from the time I received the sheriff's message I had formed my company, distributed ammunition and was at the scene of the disturbance with twenty-eight men, and eight or ten others joined me. This was done in a very quiet and quickly dispersed upon my arrival. The leaders and all those having arms in their hands were arrested and lodged in jail.

In about an hour and a half, everything being perfectly quiet, I dismissed my company with instructions to meet at a given signal in case their services should be needed again. At the request of the sheriff I left a detail of ten men under the command of Capt. J. C. Hulse to do patrol and guard duty for the remainder of the night, which duty they performed faithfully and well. The promptness with which the men of my command assembled, and the very high state of discipline which was exhibited by them, I am sure has never been excelled by any body of troops, and was exceedingly gratifying to me, and it stamps them as soldiers worthy to be had in the State's service.

Yours very respectfully, W. L. CAMPBELL, Maj. Comdg. Company A, 2nd Regt. N. C. S. G.

Democratic Nominations.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer. WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Democratic State convention in session here today nominated for Governor Luzon B. Marria; Senator Kirkham, of Newington, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor; Henry Bishop, Secretary of State; James G. Martin, Treasurer; Nicholas Staub, Comptroller. The electors at large nominated were: A. E. Burr, of Hartford; E. B. Manning, of Meridian.

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Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, said

CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

THE FISHERIES MESSAGE PRETTY FULLY VENTILATED—MR. McCREARY MAKES THE MATTER CLEAR—OTHER NEWS.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Senator McCallum introduced a bill to declare true a law, and had it referred to the committee on finance.

After a desultory political debate which lasted until 2:45, the Senate resumed the consideration of the House bill to prohibit Chinese immigration, and was addressed by Mr. Teller in support of the bill, and defining the distinction between the violation of a treaty and abrogating it in the manner here proposed.

Mr. Teller mentioned the remarkable fact that the bill had been passed by the House without reference to a committee, and that it had been introduced not by a member of the committee on foreign affairs, but by a man who, in no sense and under no circumstances, had a right to speak for American legislation.

Mr. Teller had said yesterday with great frankness, the bill was a political movement. He did not find it stated in the record that the bill had been drawn in the office of the Solicitor-General, but he heard it so stated outside, and that it was sent down from the Executive Department in haste to be passed. It did not take much to make him believe that there was something in the quick passage of the bill through the House more than a desire to protect American labor against the incursion of Asiatic labor.

If he were to look over the House to select a man who would most fitly represent the American people who toil, he would hardly select a man who had succeeded in getting that bill through the House in hot haste. He had only succeeded because he was High Priest in the Democratic church, and because he represented the President more than any other man in the Democratic party. It was said of him (Scott) that he had given ten times as much money to the Democratic campaign fund as the President had given.

He (Teller) did not know how true that was, but he knew that if that gentleman chose to give \$100,000 to the Democratic campaign fund he had a right to do it, as he was said to have made millions of dollars out of the laboring men of the country. In this connection Mr. Teller sent to the clerk's desk and had read Mr. Scott's autobiographical sketch in the Congressional directory.

Presiding Officer (Mr. Ingalls):—The chair takes occasion to remark that, while it is undoubtedly in order to refer to the acts of the other House of Congress, generally, it is a violation of privilege to refer to the individual character or to the acts or conduct of members of the body. It interferes with the absolute independence which ought to exist between the two houses, and the chair therefore declines to permit the debate to go farther than it should have gone. General parliamentary law on this subject is so well defined that the chair thinks it unnecessary to refer to it further.

Mr. Teller—I will not address myself any further to any member of Congress, but to a person acting in another capacity as a member of the Democratic national committee.

At the close of Mr. Teller's speech the Chinese bill went over without action and the Senate after a short session at 6:05 adjourned.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution directing the special committee investigating the construction of the new library building to inquire whether any member of the House has, by himself or in combination with others, sought by persuasion, intimidation or corrupt or improper means to influence J. L. Smithberger, the architect, in the selection, acceptance or approval of finished or improper material to be used in the construction of the building.

In response to a question by Mr. Blount, of Georgia, Mr. Kelley stated that he made the proposition to the House on information which he received in the early part of the session, and which had been corroborated by increasing testimony and additional facts. He would name the member when he appeared before the committee.

At Mr. Blount's suggestion the resolution was amended so as to provide that the inquiry shall be made by a new special committee distinct from that now investigating the conduct of persons engaged in the construction of the library building. As so amended it was adopted.

Mr. Kelley resisted all efforts to induce him to name the member he was after until he came before the committee. At that time he would do so.

On motion of Mr. Henderson, of North Carolina, a bill was passed for the relief of certain persons who paid additional taxes on tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, assessed against them under the act of March 3, 1875; also a bill for the establishment of a district and circuit court at Johnson City, Tenn.; also a bill punishing by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than three years dealers and pretended dealers in counterfeit money or other fraudulent devices for using the United States mail.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Townsend submitted the conference bill on the army appropriation bill. An agreement has been reached on all the amendments except those relating to the establishment of a gun factory and manufacture of ordnance. A further conference was ordered on these amendments.

The House then proceeded, as the special order, to consideration of the regulation bill.

Mr. Belmont, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, opened the subject by reciting the fact that he had introduced a bill last year similar to that under consideration approaching the terms of the pending measure, and recommending its passage.

Messrs. Phelps and Belmont will speak on the subject tomorrow.

ARKANSAS SOLID.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET ELECTED.

BY A MAJORITY RANGING FROM TWENTY TO THIRTY THOUSAND—THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION DEFEATED.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—A dispatch from Little Rock says: The election for State and county officers and members of the legislature yesterday appears to have passed off quietly, so far as known. An unusually large vote was polled. Full returns from all the 76 counties in the State will not be received for some days, owing to the lack of railway and telegraphic communication with the interior.

The Democratic State ticket is elected, as estimated, a Democratic headquarters, by a majority ranging from 20,000 to 30,000. The result in this (Pulaski) county is in doubt with the chances in favor of the local Democratic ticket. The proposition for a constitutional convention is defeated.

Washington Notes.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer. WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—A bill to suppress trusts, introduced by Senator Cullom today, proposes the seizure and forfeiture of all shares of stock and all property used in furtherance of the purposes of the trust. Another new feature is the provision of the last section that in any action at law or suit in equity in U. S. courts the fact that any person interested in the prosecution of a case is member or agent of a trust, or that the cause of action grows out of some transaction of a trust, may be pleaded in bar or in abatement.

Storm and Inundation in Japan. By Telegraph to the News and Observer. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 4.—The steamer City of Rio de Janeiro arrived yesterday from Hong Kong and Yokohama. From Japan comes the news that at Tokushima, a town of Awa province, a storm occurred on the night of the 4th ult., and continuing raging on the 5th. In Matsuyagi, an inundation was caused by which one hundred and eighty houses were destroyed and forty-six persons drowned.

Republican State Convention. By Telegraph to the News and Observer. OMAHA, N. H., Sept. 4.—The Republican State Convention met here today and nominated David H. Goodell, of Antwerp, for Governor on the seventh ballot.

A MURDEROUS MADMAN. HE HELD HIS WIFE AND CHILD OUT OF A WINDOW HEAD DOWNWARD.

A thrilling scene was witnessed Sunday night by pedestrians who were passing along Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J., shortly after ten o'clock. From the third story window of No. 82 the figure of a woman was suspended head down, holding in her arms an infant only a few months old. In the window overheard, and clinging with a tenacious grip to the limbs of the woman, stood a young man in his sleeves, his face and general appearance indicative of the wildest fury. Scream after scream was emitted from the lips of the woman hanging there in such deadly peril of her life, and in a moment a dense throng of horror-stricken spectators was congregated below.

A number of men made their way up the stairs leading to the third floor and entered the room. The man at the window paid no attention to the intruders, but appeared to take the most fiendish delight in listening to the piercing cries of the woman whose life he held as by a thread. As if by a preconcerted arrangement two of the rescuers cautiously approached the window and when directly behind the maniac cleverly clutched the feet of the woman as she swung from the window and called to her to have courage. At the same moment, five men sprang upon the would-be murderer and bore him to the ground. He was speedily overpowered and securely bound and, with the utmost care, the almost exhausted woman was lifted in safety within the window. The child, to whom she had clung, was taken from her arms when within reach of the eager hands stretched forth to save it. The unhappy wife and mother was tenderly carried to a sofa, where, under proper medical treatment, she recovered, and patient without incurring the reproach of ignorance. It was in that spirit that the United States was to the interest of both nations that their relations should be friendly. Perhaps the Canadians had mistaken patience for fear. Perhaps the intense "jingoism" of the party in power in the Dominion made it believe in its power to drive hard bargains. However that might be, American citizens had been unjustly treated, and he favored the pending bill which gave the President power to resent such treatment. Alluding to the suggestion that two years' notice should be given to England of the proposed action as a matter of diplomatic courtesy, he gave utterance to the following epigram which was received with applause and laughter: "The nearer a man approaches the diplomat in form the nearer he is to a fool, and the nearer he approaches one in substance the more he is to a knave." He did not want, he said, to be more polite to England than self-respect required. Her foot had been on every weak neck. She had pressed her interests by the brutality of force upon the meanness of diplomacy, as the circumstances of the case required. Everywhere she had been selfish and pitiless. She was the monster money-changer in God's temple of earth. What the honor of our country required he would concede to her, and he would not atom more. This bill was in the pathway of duty and he would vote for it with a stout heart and a clear conscience.

Pending further debate the House at 5:30 adjourned.

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ROCKINGHAM.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—THE PROPOSED PROHIBITION MEETING A FAILURE—THE JOINT DISCUSSION.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

WENTWORTH, N. C., Sept. 3. The Democratic county convention held at Wentworth today was one of the most enthusiastic conventions ever held in Rockingham county. A large crowd was present notwithstanding a pouring down rain all the morning. Men swam their horses (over the streams) in order to get to the convention. But for the incessant rain the largest convention that ever assembled in the county would have been present.

The following ticket was chosen with unanimity from one end to the other amid enthusiasm and perfect harmony: A. L. Moore, for the Senate; T. W. Hopkins and G. T. Walker for the House of Representatives; H. Galloway, Sheriff; R. J. Lewellyn, Register; A. J. Whitmore, Treasurer; Tom W. Hancock, Surveyor; John Mitchell, Coroner. This is a strong ticket and one that will win, and you may count on old Rockingham as the banner county of the second district of North Carolina.

The prohibition meeting, which was to have been held today at Wentworth, was a complete failure. Only one person present, and he was more than dry.

From all appearances there will be the largest crowd ever assembled in Reidsville at a political speaking on next Friday to hear the joint discussion between Fowie and Dockery.

The Inter-State Farmers' Convention. By Telegraph to the News and Observer. CORNELL, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The two most interesting and instructive discussions had at the late meeting of the Inter-State Farmers' Convention were on the necessity for encouraging and protecting sheep husbandry, and how best to carry on a college of agriculture and mechanic arts, such as the State of North Carolina proposes to establish at Raleigh, and such as is now in operation at Columbus, Mississippi. The remarks of Dr. Henry, a large and prosperous farmer of Mississippi, and the Hon. Mr. Hoar, the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Tennessee, were especially instructive and suggestive. Dr. Henry was a member of the Mississippi legislature and on the committee to visit and examine into the working of the agricultural college of that State. He stated that of the 28 graduates of that institution 26 became lawyer or doctors and not one a farmer.

Mr. Hoar asserted that the Agricultural College of Tennessee had not as yet graduated a single student. Both the above gentlemen seemed to think their respective State Institutions for the education of young men to become farmers and mechanics are a failure.

If these in charge of our Agricultural College will profit by the experience in other States where these institutions have been projected, the late meeting of these Inter-State Farmers will have done the State of North Carolina incalculable good in letting us know what mistakes have been made and how to avoid them.

The result, up to now, seems to be one and the same. The boys who go to these colleges, instead of acquiring a taste for agriculture or some of the mechanical arts or trades, drift into the professions and become lawyers and doctors. Some, 'tis true, are heard of afterwards as architects and civil engineers, but the technological schools of the country are much better furnished to give such educations than a college of agriculture or mechanic arts can be. How to protect our agricultural college from a fate like that of other institutions which have the same end in view in the education of students, viz: to make scientific, practical farmers and skilled, expert mechanics out of those sent to the institution and educated at the public expense is the problem. I beg to submit the following suggestions: As a student not designed to make literary or professional men of these students, eschew literature, the classics and belles lettres in the curriculum. As far as possible make apprentices of the boys. Benefit in this matter by the experience of the past, and treat the boys as apprentices and not college young men. But above all, as the sine qua non, without which no boy shall be admitted to the institution, require every one to enter into proper stipulations that a certain length of time, say five or seven years, after he has graduated, he will work in that employment in which he has been taught at the college. If he has been taught with a view to becoming a farmer, require him to follow farming five or seven years after he graduates. If he has been taught with the special object of pursuing a trade, require him to follow that calling within the State for five or seven years after graduation. It is not considered a hard condition to require a graduate at West Point to serve in the army so many years after graduation as a return to the country for his free education. The double good of such a requirement will be that when a young man has pursued a calling from five to seven years after he has attained manhood, he is not likely to change his avocation; and that what want in North Carolina is educated farmers and skilled mechanics, and not literary or professional men. I can readily see that such a requirement will keep many boys from going to the college. If such should be the case, 'twill not be an unmitigated evil, for the private colleges of the State will get such students as they ought, and the State be saved the expense of educating boys who do not give them a fair equivalent in return.

A Treasury Promotion. Mr. J. S. Tomlinson, of North Carolina, has been transferred from the First Auditor's office to the Secretary's office, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., and promoted from \$1,400 to \$1,800.

A young man, while acting as pallbearer at his uncle's funeral in Buffalo, dropped dead at the cathedral door.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer. BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 4.—Shortly before noon today the bodies of firemen Thomas Wagner and John Acomb were taken from the ruins of the Sharp street building in which their lives were sacrificed on Sunday morning. Their comrades have been searching for their remains constantly since the building collapsed, and had begun to fear that the two bodies had been consumed by the flames, but notwithstanding the intense heat to which they had been subjected, they were recognized. The body of Acomb was standing nearly erect just as he had gone down the fatal stairway in the crash, and had both hands outstretched as though to protect his head from falling timber. Immediately beneath him lay Wagner, stretched upon the floor with one arm bent over his head. The bodies of the seven men who were caught by the falling walls have now all been recovered.

A New Clerk Appointed. Special to the News and Observer. STATEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 4.—Prof. J. H. Hill was today appointed clerk of the superior court, vice J. B. Connell, absconded. The appointment made with general approval. Prof. Hill is a gentleman of high standing and character.

GLEN ALPINE SPRINGS. Some Significant Recollections. CORNELL, N. Y., Sept. 4. At a meeting of the guests of the Glen Alpine Springs Hotel, South Mountain, Burke county, N. C., held Saturday, September 1st, 1888, resolutions were adopted by unanimous vote and the officers of the meeting were requested to sign the same and furnish copies to the State press.

The following are the resolutions: Whereas, We have come together from North Carolina and other States for enjoyment, rest and recuperation, and have found them all at the Glen Alpine Springs Hotel, therefore, that others may know what a delightful health and rest giving place this is, Resolved, That individually and collectively we will urge all our friends who wish to enjoy pure air, healthful surroundings, mineral waters of wonderful efficacy, superb scenery, comfort without gorgeousness, refined society, and finally untrammelled freedom in dress, occupation and amusements, to spend their future vacations at Glen Alpine Springs.

Resolved, That the unceasing but unobtrusive courtesies of our host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Walton, have given an added charm to our sojourn here, and we regard ourselves as particularly fortunate in having enjoyed their hospitality.

Resolved that the healing efficacy of the water of Glen Alpine has been attested by all (now gone) who have been our companions, and by our own experiences, and we hope that arrangements will soon be perfected for supplying this wonderful water to those who cannot come to the Springs.

(Signed,) EUGENE MORSEHEAD, Chairman, JOHN C. HAIGS, Secretary.

A BRUTE'S BRUTAL DEATH. LYNCHED FOR FEEDING A BOY, FEET FOREMOST, TO A GRAM CUTTING MACHINE. An Agenda, Kan., special of Sunday says: John Baker was lynched by farm hands yesterday for a most brutal deed near Guide Rock, a small town just over the Nebraska line. Baker was employed by Graham Weeks. The latter's son and Baker were working a threshing machine, the man feeding the grain to the knives and the boy working the hand cutter. Something clogged the wheels of the machine, and while examining the different parts the boy accidentally made a slight cut on Baker's hand with a knife which he held. In a rage Baker grabbed the boy, and holding him up, laid him on the feeding board. Then, starting the machine to its fullest speed, he deliberately fed him into the machine feet first.

The enraged men at once seized the brute and bound him hand and foot. Then with revolvers they shot him through the arms and legs. Baker screaming with pain as each bullet passed through his limbs. When he was about half dead the farmers tied a long rope around his neck and hanged him to the straw-carrier of the machine, and while his body was dangling in the air riddled it with bullets.

The Joint Discussion. There will be a joint discussion of the issues of the campaign between Hon. Daniel G. Fowie and Hon. Oliver H. Dockery, Democratic and Republican candidates for Governor, at the following times and places: Roxboro, Wednesday, Sept. 5. Yanceyville, Thursday, Sept. 6. Reidsville, Friday, Sept. 7. Walnut Cove, Stokes Co., Monday, Sept. 10. Mt. Airy, Tuesday, Sept. 11. Elkin, Wednesday, Sept. 12. Yadkinville, Thursday, Sept. 13. Winston, Friday, Sept. 14. Lexington, Saturday, Sept. 15. Mocksville, Monday, Sept. 17. Hickory, Tuesday, Sept. 18. Lenoir, Wednesday, Sept. 19. Morganton, Thursday, Sept. 20. Marion, Friday, Sept. 21. Mooresville, Iredell Co., Saturday, Sept. 22.

STERN WRITERS. Oh'm's Dem. Sta. Ex. Com.

GHASTLY WORK.

RECOVERING THE BODIES FROM THE RUINS.

THE VICTIMS OF THE BALTIMORE HOLOCAUST—SEVEN BODIES FOUND IN THE CHARRED REMAINS.

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STERN WRITERS. Oh'm's Dem. Sta. Ex. Com.

A GAIN NIGHT IN PLYMOUTH.

PLMOUTH, N. C., Sept. 3.

Harry W. Stubbs, Esq. one of the Democratic nominees for election to our next State Senate for this, the second Senatorial district, appeared before the Young Men's Democratic Club in this town, by invitation, on Friday night last, and delivered one of the most effective speeches yet heard here during the campaign.

The court room was well filled with a large and appreciative audience, including a large number of ladies—who gave most respectful attention to the address the speaker and evinced their hearty approval of it by frequent and hearty applause. Mr. Stubbs was presented by Mr. Thomas Armistead, of the club, in an appropriate manner, and for the space of nearly an hour occupied the stand in his presentation of the claims of the Democracy for the support of our people and the issues dividing the parties of the present day.

The tariff question—all received his attention and each all were handled with ability. He is a speaker of great fluency, forceful and earnest in manner, and at times rises to the height of true eloquence. He is fortunate withal in possessing a fine presence and a rhetorical accomplishment of very pleasing character.

We are persuaded his speech will do our cause much good, and are none the less pleased to know that it will increase his already conceded majority in the district very many votes. R. H. ROANOK.