NO. 62



This powder never veries. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesemenes. More economical than calinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight, alum or phosphate powders, sold only in sans. ROYAL BAKING POWNER Oo., 106 Wall Street, New York.

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

WOOLLCOTT & SON.

14 East Martin Street.

For Early Fall Trade.

We have received direct from France all

HENRIETTA CLOTH,

2,000 yards double width cashmer

New styles of fait dress grints.

10 pieces black cashme

We have added to our stack a new line of crockers state our minware.

Our stock of shoes is complete and can not be excelled in quality or prices. All goods marked in plain figures as

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RALBIGH, N. O.

SOLITAIRE and CLUSTER DIAMONDS Gold Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watche Gorham's Sterling Silverware, Rogers

plated silverware, any size and weight of plain 18 karat En-gagement rings constant-ly in stock. Badges and Medals made to order.

Jar Optical Department

which together with our practical expelence enables us to correct almost any reprint refraction in Myopia (nearsight), Hypermetropia (far sight), Presbyopia (old sight). Asthenopia (weak sight) and giving prompt relief from that distress-ing headache which often accompanies amperfect vision.



So pain when inserted.

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

Raleigh Marble Works.

417 and 419 Fayetteville St.,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Branch Yard, Lawder's Old Stand.

Manufacturer of all kinds of Monument. and Tembetones in Marbles or Granites, Also Contractor for all kinds of Building Work, Curbing Posts, Steps, Sills, &c.

Chas. A. Goodwin.

ACCEPTING THE NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

A STRONG AND ABLE PAPER -A CLEAR AND FOCIBLE REVIEW OF THE ISSUES -

The following is the President's letter of acceptance: WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8, 1888.

Hon. Patrick A. Collins and Others, Committee, de .: Gentlemen-In addressing to you my formal acceptance of the nomination to the Presidency of the United

States my thoughts persistently dwell upon the impressive relation of such action to the American people, whose confidence is thus invited, and to the political party to which I belong, just entering upon the contest for its continued supremacy.

The world does not afford a spectacle more sublime than is furnished when millions of free and intelligent American citizens select their Chief Magistrate and bid one of their number to find the highest earthly bonor and the full measure of public duty in a ready submission to their will. It follows that a candidate for this high office can never forget that when the turmoil and strife which attend the selection of its incumbent shall be heard no more there must be a quiet calm which follows a complete and solemn self-consecration by the people's chosen President of every faculty and endeavor to the service of a confiding and generous nation of

HIS LOVE FOR AMERICA These thoughts are intensified by the light of my experience in the Presidential office, which has solemnly impressed me with the severe responsibilities which it imposes, while it has quickened my love for our American institutions and taught me the priceless value of the trust of my countrymen. It is of the highest importance that those who administer our Government should zealously protect and maintain the rights of American citizens at home and abroad, and strive to achieve for our country her proper place among the nations of the earth; but there is no people whose home interests are so great and whose numerous objects of domestic concern deserve so much wa'chfulnes and care. Among these are the regulations of a sound financial system suited to our needs, thus securing an efficient agency of national wealth and general prosperity; the construction and equipment of which, under a government based up the means of defence to insure our on justice, and which finds its national safety and maintain the strength and usefulness in the faith honor beneath which such national and trust of the people, ought not to safety reposes; the protection of our national domain, still stretching bewond the needs of the country's expansion, and its preservation for the settler and pioneer of our marvellous growth; a sensible and sincere recognition of the value of American labor, leading so a scrupulous care and

bor, leading so a scrupulous care and just appreciation of the interests of our workingmen; the limitation and shecking of such monopolistic tendencies and schemes as interfere with the advantages and benefits which

of their pension fund to improper

the people may rightly claim; a generous regard and CARE FOR OUR SURVIVING SOLDIERS AND BAILORS and for the widows and orphans of such as have died to the end that while the appreciation of their services and sacrifices is quickened the application

cases may be prevented; protection against the servile immigration which injuriously competes with our labor-ing men in the fields of toil and adds habitants. o our population an element ignorant of our institutions and laws, impossible of assimilation with our people and dangerous to our peace and welfare; a strict and steadfast adherence to the principles of civil service reform and a thorough execution of the laws passed for their enforcement, thus permitting to our

people the advantages of business methods in the operation of their government; the guaranty to our colored citiens of all their rights of citizenship, and their just recognition and encouragement in all things pertaining to that relation; a firm, patient and humane Indian policy, so that in the peaceful relations with the government the civilization of the Indian may be promoted with resulting quiet and safety to the settlers on our frontier and the curtailment of the public expenses by the introduction of economical methods

The pledges contained in the plat-form adopted by the late convention of the national Democracy lead to the advancement of these objects and insure good government—the aspira- which follow the continual withtion of every true American cifizen

in every department of the govern-

THE MOTIVE FOR EVERY PATRIOTIC ACTION

In the consciousness that much has been done in the direction of good transactions. In the restless entergovernment by the present administration and submitting its record to a ready money among the people profair inspection of my countrymen. I duces is found that opportunity for endorse the platform thus presented, labor and employment and that imwith the determination that if I am petus to business and production again called to the Chief Magistracy which bring in their train there shall be the continuance of a PROSPERITY TO OUR CITIZENS IN EVERY devoted endeavor to advance the interests of the entire country.

its consequences largely engross at tion of new and important works and this time the attention of our citizens enlargement of enterprises already and the people are soberly consider- established depend largely upon ob-

the people established to carry out of a circulating medium. Even the good. It was founded on justice and without a market unless money is was made for the free, intelligent and forthcoming for its movement and virtuous people. It is only useful transportation to the seaboard. when within their control, and only serves them well when regulated and money among the people is the exacguided by their constant touch. It tion of severe terms for its use. Intest to every American citizen the unrestricted personal use and enjoyment of all the reward of his toil and of all his income, except what may be his fair contribution to necessary.

The platform adopted by the late National Convention of our party countribution to necessary the hands of the people is persist.

Proprietor:

The platform adopted by the late to satisfy those who were into countribution to necessary that when this perfectly natural, if trayed when, by unnecessary taxation, deavor in the future to accomplish

The platform adopted by the late nesticent enterprises and furthering our national weight. If is power to oppress; the government could take it away. The government of all the reward of his toil and the following doctration: to gain credence and defeat our press. It is power to oppress; the government could take it away. The government of our purposes and motives are not of our

guaranty to insist that such IXI NEE SHOULD BE STRICTLY LIMITED TO THE ACTUAL PUBLIC NEEDS. 1

It seems perfectly clear that when the governmen' this instrumentality created and maintained by the people to do their bidding, turns upon them, and through utter perversion of its powers extorts from their labor an ! capital a tribute largely in excessful the public necessities, the creature has rebelled against the creator and masters are robbed by their servants. The cost of the government must continue to be met by the tariff du iss collected at our custom houses upon imported goods and by the internal revenue taxes assessed upon spirit uous and ma't liquors, tobacco, and oleomargarine. I suppose it is need-less to explain that all these duties and assessments are added to the prices of the articles upon which they are levied, and thus become a tax upon all those who buy these articles for use and consumption. I suppose, too, it is well understood that the effect of this tariff taxation is not limited to the consumers of imported articles, but that the duties imposed upon such articles permit a corresponding increase in price to be laid upon domestic productions of the same kind, which increase is paid by all our people as consumers of our home productions, and entering every American home constitutes a form of taxation as certain and as inevitable as though the amount was

ANNUALLY PAID INTO THE HAND OF THE TAX GATHERER. These results are inseperable from the plan we have adopted for the collection of our revenue by tariff duties

They are not mentioned to discredit the system, but by way of preface to the statement that every million of dollars collected at our customhouses for duties upon imported articles and paid into the public treasury represent many millions more, which, though never reaching the National Treasury, are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from our tariff laws. In these circumstances and in view of this necessary effect of the operation of our plan for raising revenue the absolute duty of limiting tne rate of tariff charges to the necessities of a frugal and economical admistration of the Government seems to be perfectly plain. The continuance upon the pretext of meeting the public expenditures of such a scale of tariff taxation as draws from the substance of the peo-

While the heaviest burdens incident to the necessities of the govern-LIGHT BURDENS BECOME GRIEVOUS, AND

when not justified by such necessi-ties. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation, and yet this is our condition. We are annually collecting at our custom houses and by means of our internal revenue taxation many millions in excess of all legitimate public needs. As a consequence there now remains in the national Treasury a surplus of more than \$130,000,000 No better evidence could be furnished that the people are exorbitantly taxed. The extent of the superfluous burdens indicated by this surplus will be better appreciated when it is suggested that such surplus alone represents a taxation aggregating more than \$108,-000 in a county containing 50,000 in

Taxation has always been the feature of an organized government; the hardest to reconcile with the people's ideas of freedom and happiness. When presented in a direct form nothing will arouse popular discontent more quickly and profoundly then unjust and unnecessary taxation. Our farmers, mechanics, laborers and all our citizens closely SCAN THE SLIGHTEST INCREASE IN THE

TAIRS ASSESSED upon their lands and other property and demand a good reason for such increase; and yet they seem to be expected in some quarters to regard as unnecessary the volume of insidious and indirect taxation visited upon them by our present rate of tariff duties with indifference, if not with favor. The surplus revenue now remaining in the Treasury not only furnishes conclusive proof of unjust taxation. but its existence constitutes a separate and independent menace to the prosperity of the people. This vast accumulation of idle funds represents that much money drawn from the circulating medium of the country which is needed in the channels of trade and business. It is a great mistake to suppose that the consequences drawal and hoarding by the government of the currency of the people are not of immediate importance to the mass of our citizens and only concern those engaged in large financial

STATION AND VOCATION. New ventures, new investments Our scale of Federal taxation and business and manufactures, construcing the necessity of measures of refair security, and all these things are Our government is the creation of stimulated by the abundant volume

The first results of the scarcity of

CLEVELAND'S LETTER people in the enforcement of this not inevitable, stage is reached, de- trusts and combinations are permitand wages of labor. Instead, then, fits of national competition."

SURPLUS

extent of the present Fe -al taxa-

NECESSABLES OF LIFE.

of wages paid uncertain.

the allowance of abundant profits

DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

bor and our workingmen. In all ef-

revenue laws to concede such en-

couragement and advantage to the

employers of domestic labor as will

easily compensate for any difference

that may exist between the standard

of wages which should be prid to our

laboring men and the rate allowed in

other countries. We propose, too,

by extending the markets for our

manufacturers to promote the steady

dife we increase the purchasing pow-

UNINTELLIGERY LABOR AT WAGES

and effect of the immense surplus been condemned by the Democratic inevitable distress and disaster. ying itle in the national Treasury, party. The doclaration of its Naour wage-earners and others who rely tional Convention is sincerely made apon their labor for support are most and no member of our party will be found excusing the existence or belit-ion. Others

found excusing the existence or belit-ting the pernicious results of these of the Democratic party if it is apdevices to wrong the people. Under plied too late. BEEL G THE ALPOACH OF THE DATGER may provide agriculatit, but it will find various names they have been pur mose dipending upon their daily toil ished by the common law for hu or bread any chared, helpless, and dreds of years, and they have let lefenceless. Such a state of affairs none of their hateful features because misrepresentation will not influence loes not present a case of idieness re- they have assumed the name of trusts sulting from disputes between the instead of conspiracies.

aboring man and me employer, but | We believe that these trusts are the it produces an absolute and enforced | natural offspring of a market artifitoppage of employment and wages. cially restricted; that an inordinately In reviewing the bed effects of this high tariff, beside furnishing the accumulated surplus and the scale of temptation for their existence, entariffrates by which it is produced larges the limit within which they we must not overlook the tendency may operate against the people, and towards gross and scandalous public this increases the extent of their extravagance which a corgested treas | power for wrong doing. ury induces, nor the fact that T' are

WITH UNALTEBABLE HATEED

maintaining without exerce, in the of all such schemes we count the time of profound peace, substantially checking of their baleful operations he rate of :ariff duties imposed in among the good results promised by the time of war, when the necessities revenue reform. While we cannot of the government justified the im- avoid partisan misrepresentation our position of the weightiest burdens position upon the question of revenue upon the people. Divers plans have reform should be so plainly stated as been suggested for the return of this to admit of no misunderstanding. accumulated surplus to the people We have entered upon no crusade of and the channels of trade. Some of free trade. The reform we seek to these devices are at variance with all inaugurate is predicted upon the the reles of good finance, some are utmost care for established indusdelusive, some are absurd, and some tries and enterprises; a jealous regard betray by their reckless extravagance for the interests of American labor THE DEMORALIZING INFLUENCE OF A GREAT and a sincere desire to relieve the country from injustice and the danger of the public money upon the judg- of a condition which threatens evil ments of individuals. While such to all the people of the land. We efforts should be made as are con- are dealing with no imaginary danger. sistent with public duty and sanc- Its existence has been repeatedly tioned by sound judgment to avoid confessed by all political parties, and danger by a useful disposition of the pledges of a remedy have been made

surplus now remaining in the Treasury, it is evident that if its distribuon all sides. Yet, when in a legislative body tion were accomplished another accuwhere, under the Constitution all mulation would soon take its place. If the constant flow of redundant inremedial measures applicable to this subject must originate, the Democome was not checked at its source cravic majority were attempting with by reform in our present tariff laws, extreme moderation to redeem the we do not propose to deal with these pledge common to both parties they conditions by merely attempting to were met by detained opposition and satisfy the people of the truth of ab- obstruction, and the minority refusstract theories, nor by alone urging ing to co operate in the House of their assent to political doctrines. Representatives or proposing another We present to them the propositions remedy have remitted the redemption that they are unjustly treated in the of their party pledge to the

DOUBTFUL POWER OF THE SENATE

tion; that as a result a conceron of ex-The people will hardly be deceived treme danger exists, and that it is for them to demand the remedy and that by their abandonment of the field of defence and safety promised in the legislative action to meet in a politiguarantee of their free government. cal convention and flippantly declare Pressury of the present surplus and the situation is destructive to the committee on foreign relations. prevent its recurrence should cheapen American system of protection. Nor to our people the cost of supplying will the people be misled by the aptheir daily wants. Both of these ob- peal to prejudice contained in the abjects we seek in part to gain by re- surd allegation that we serve the interests of Europe while they will suppropose in their platform to thus sup-We fully appreciate the importance port the interests of our country by removing the internal revenue tax o the country of our domestic indusfrom tobacco and from spirits used in trial enterprises. In rectification of the existing wrongs their maintenance | the arts and for mechanical purposes. They declare also that there should and prosperity should be carefully be such a revision of our tariff laws as and in a friendly spirit considered. shall tend to check the importation of Even such reliance upon the present such articles as are produced here. revenue arrangements as have been Thus proposing to increase the duinvited or encouraged should be ties upon such articles to nearly or fairly and justly regarded. Abrupt and radical changes, which might en- quite the prohibitory point, they confees themselves willing to travel backdanger such enterprises and injuriward in the road of civilization and ously affect the interests of the labor to deprive our people of markets for dependent upon their success and continuance, are not contemplated or their goods, which can only be gained intended; but we know the cost of and kept by the semblance at least of our manufactured domestic products interchange of business, while they s increased and their price to the abandon our consumers to the unre-

consumer enhanced by the duty im- strained OPPRESSION OF DOMESTIC TRUNTS posed upon the raw material used in their manufacture. We know that and combinations which are in the this increased cost prevents the sale same platform perfusctorily conof our productions at foreign markets | demned. They propose further to in competition with those countries release entirely from import duties which have the advantage of free raw all articles of foreign production exmaterial. We know that confined to copt luxuries, the like of which canthe home market our manufacturing not be projuced in this country. The plain people of the land and the poor operations are curtailed, their demand for labor irregular, and the rate who scarcely use articles of any description produced exclusively abroad We propose, therefore, to stimulate and not already free will find it diffiour domestic industrial enterprises by cult to discover where their interests freeing from duty the imported raw are regarded in this proposition. They materials which by the employment need in their homes cheaper domestic of labor are used in our home manu- necessities, and this seems to be enfactures, thus extending the markets tirely unprovided for in this proposed for their sale and permitting an in- scheme to serve the country. Small creased and steady production, with compensation for this neglected need is found in the further purpose here TRUE TO THE UNDEVIATING COURSE OF THE announced and covered by the declaration that if after the changes already mentioned there still remains a larger we will not neglect the interests of larevenue than is requisite for the wants of the government the entire internal forts to remedy the existing evils we taxation should be repealed rather will furnish no excuse for loss of emthan surrender any part of our proployment or reduction of the wages of honest toil. On the contrary, we propose in any adjustment of our

Our people ask relief from the un due and unnecessary burden of tariff taxation now resting upon them. They are offered instead free tobacco and free whisky They ask for bread and they are given a stone

The implication contained in this party declaration that

are justified or necessary to save from destruction or surrender what is employment of labor; while by cheap- termed our protective system should ening the cost of the necessaries of confuse no one. The existence of such a system is entirely consistent with the regulation of the extent to correction of its abuses.

er of the workingmen's wages and add to the comforts of his home, and which it should be applied and the before passing from this phase of the Of course in a country as great as question I am constrained to express the opinion that while the interests ours, with such a wonderful variety of labor should be always sedulously of interests, often leading in entirely regarded in any modification of our different directions, it is difficult, if not impossible, to settle upon a pertariff laws, additional and more direct and efficient protection to these in fect tariff plan. But in accomplish and to put under contribution terests would be afforded by the re- ing the a form we have entered upon. striction and prohibition of immigra- the necessity of which is so obvious of the country. Was this combine tion or the importation of laborers that I believe we should not be contheir designs and accomplish their harvested grain of the farmer remains; from other countries, who swarm tent with a reduction of the revenue, upon our shores, having no purpose involving the prohibition of importa-or intent of becoming our fellow-citi tions and the removal of the internal zens, or of acquiring any permanent Ex upon whiskey. It can be better interest in our country, but was and more safely done within the lines a private enterprise with which the crowd every field of employment will of granting actual relief to the people in their means of living, and at the fere! The government had given it

pression in all business and enter- ted and foster d, which, while undary should be likewise attacked and with and combines, and to say of them prise will, as a necessary consequence, enriching the few that combine, rob a like result. And yet no thoughtful that they were largely private matters lessen the opportunity for work and the body of of our citizens by depriv- man can fail to see in the continuance with which the government could not employment and reduce the salaries ing them as purchasers of the bene- of the present burdens of the people interfered But the strong, sound and the abstraction by the governof being exempt from the influence Such combinations have always ment of the currency of the country fallacy unworthy the reason of its ut-All danger will be averted by timely

With a firm faith in the intelligence and patriotism of our countrymen, and relying upon the convictics that them, prejudice will not cloud their understanding, and that menace will not intimidate them, let us urge the people's interest and public duty for the vindication of our attempt to inaugurate a righteous and beneficent

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Congressional. Washington, Sept. 10—SERATE. — During the progress of the desultory political debate with which the Senate proceedings opened, the conference report on the fortification bill was presented and agreed to.

Mr. Morgan introduced a bill appropriating \$276,619, to be paid to the Chinese minister at Washington as a full indemnity for all losses and injuries sustained by Chinese subects who have been "in remote and unsettled regions of the United States victims to injuries in their persons and property at the hands of lawless men," and proceeded to ad-dress the Senate in explanation and advocacy of it, and on By Telegraph to the News and Observer the subject of the pending bill for the absolute prohibition of Chinese immigration. So far as he was concerned be had reached the conclusion that the will of the American people as to the total exclusion Gainesville to Shreveport. Every silks with noveltises vocable decree, and that that exclusion must be effected through the operation of law, not through reached.

Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, interrupted Mr. Morgan with a question which brought about nested and unparliamentary personal expressions from both, which have been upon reflection and upon the counsel of mutual friends struck from the Congressional Record.

At the close of Mr. Morgan's speech his bill was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The conference report on the army appropriation bill was presented and We believe that the same means in their party platform that our con-which are adopted to relieve the servative and careful effort to relieve bill was presented and referred to the Democrats 11,138; Prohibition 784;

Mr. Stewart asked unanimous consent to have the Chinese exclusion 1,600. bill taken up.

Mr Sherman objected.

Mr. Stewart then made a motion to that effect and it was carried and the Mr. Sherman addressed the Senate in favor of Mr. Blair's motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed. He appealed to the Sentors on both sides of the chamber from considerations of national honor) to allow the bill to stand at the present position until it could be definitely ascertained whether the treaty had been or would be ratified.

Messrs. Evarts and Wilson, of Iows, also spoke from the same standpoint as wr. Sherman.

Mr. Jones, of Nevada, ob'ained the floor and then (on his motion) at 4:15 the Seaste adjourned, without any action on the Chinese bill.

Mr. Swyers, of Texas, presented the conference report on the fortifications apprepriation bill and it was adopted. Mr. Blount, of Georgia, from the committee on postoffices and postroads, reported the bill authorizing the l'oatmaster General to advertise for and purchase improved mail locks and keys. He requested immediate consideration of the bill, which was accorded and the bill was passed.

Under the call of States the following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Henderson, of North Caroins, to check and nullify the baneful

operations of trusts. By Mr. McClammy, of North Carolina, to provide for an inland waterway between New York and Florida. By Mr. Crain, of Texas, to exempt

The House then resumed the consideration of the conference report on the sundry civil bill. The pending Senate amendment was that appropriating \$250,000 for the purpose of investigating the extent to which the arid regions of the United States can be redeemed by irrigation and reserving as the property of the United States all lands which may be designated for reservoirs and canals

The pending motion was that made by Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, to concur in the amendment with an amendment, reserving from sale or entry until otherwise provided, all laws made susceptible of irrigation. Mr. Bacon, of New York, took advantage of the debate, to deliver a

speech on the subject of trusts, but

as his time was limited he had merely opportunity to touch briefly upon the cotton bagging trust. This in-dustry which had been protected into existence had grown so great that it made no concealment of its power or its purpose to use the monopoly the tariff law had given it to oppress the growers of the entire cotton crop which derived every particle of its power from laws passed by Congress, which demanded a surrender of its victims in the name of labor and the Congress of the United States, purely government had no right to inter-

terested in the preservation of trusts sense of the people would detect the terance Cotton bagging had been protected by what was practically a action. The difficulty of applying a prohibitory duty; all imports of it remedy will never be less, and the had ceased. Here was a case of American labor protected to the point which, according to the theories of the gentlemen on the other side should produce at once the highest rate of wages to the laborer and the lowest cost to the consumer. And yet, most unfor unately for these theories of an approaching millenium, the managers of this combine had not increased the wages of their laborers, had shut up many factories, thrown out of employment the operatives, bought bagging of mills at from 51 to 61 cents a yard and were exacting

> and poor slike, from 11 to 124 cents a yard. The consideration of the bill was interrupted long enough to allow Mr. Marsh, of Pennsylvania, to present the conference report on the army appropriation bill. The conferees have agreed to drop all the Senate provisions for the manufacture of ordnance. The bill as reported arpropriates \$24,472,300. After a brief explanation by Mr. Marsh the report was adopted.

The sundry civil appropriation bill was then again taken up, and, pending discussion, the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

Texas' Quarantine.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—A dispatch from Houston, Texas, says: State Officer Rutherford has returned from an inof the Chinese laborers was an irre- railroad entrance is now guarded by from two to five officers, who subject and every man on board the trains to the most rigid scrutiny. The quarantine that of the treaty. He propose to system in Texas is now probably the adhere to that ground now that it was best of those of all the States in the best of those of all the States in the Union. Express freight and all other freight is moved by rapid transit or and winter shades with carefully examined and not permitted to enter the State unless accompanied by shipping affidavit. Capt. Rutherford is not apprehensive of the disease gaining a foothold in Texas.

> The Maine Election. By Telegraphito the News and Observer.

PORTLAND, Sept. 10 .- Forty towns give a Republican vote of 16,264; Democratio 12,206; prohibition 574; scattering 337. The same towns in scattering 52. Republican plurality W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CC. 4,057, agaist 2,451. Republican gain

Thurman on the Letter of Acceptance. By Telegraph to the News and Observer. COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 10 .- "That is a strong paper, a very strong paper,"
when President Cleveland's acceptance had been read to him at a late hour last night, it having been received at Pittsburg. The Judge and party arrived home this morning safe and well, and will remain here quietly for some days to come.

Joint Canvass Suspended. Special to the News and Observer.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Sept. 10 .- The joint canvass is suspended until Friday on account of the rains. Will be in Raleigh tomorrow morning.

DANIEL G. FOWLE Instantly Killed.

Special to the News and Observer.

REDMARBLE GAP, N. C, September 10 .- Reuben Thompson, a colored convict, was instantly killed here by a slide yesterday evening.

A beautiful woman must be healthy. and to remain healthy and beautiful she should take Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifler. It imparts tone and flush to the skin, strength, vigor and pure blood; is equally adapted for all ages, from the babe to the aged, and either

Ladies who value a refined complexion must use Pozzoni's Powder-it produces s soft and beautiful skin.

A Large Subscription for Jacksonville.

day is \$19,286.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer. New York, Sept. 10 .- Subscriptions for the relief of Jacksonvile, oction bagging from the payment of Fla., here today amounted to \$14,-331. Of this amount \$12,000 was the donation of one man who, refusing to give his name. presented Mayor Hewitt a \$10,000 gold certificate and two crisp one thousand dollar bills. The total amount subscribed here to-

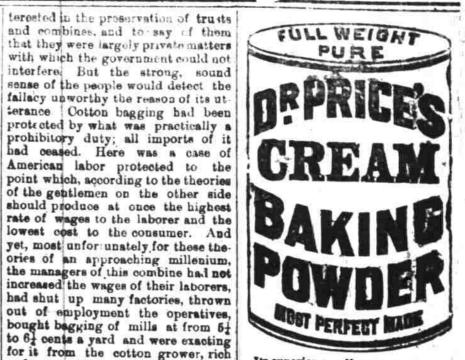
> Is Consumption Incurable? Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Begantaking Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medi-

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

> -The recent hurricane in Cuba created greater damage than any ever before known in that island.

> The Bables Cry For It, And the old folks laugh when they find that the pleasant California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, is more easily taken and more beneficial in its action than bitter, nauseous medicines. It is a most valuable

family remedy to act on the bowels, to cleanse the system, and to dispel colds, headaches and fevers. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal John S. Pescud, Sole Agent for Ral eigh, N. C.



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 the Strongest, Purest and most Health-ful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Limel or Alum. Sold only in Cans. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

Trade.

HEW YORK. CEDCAGO.

Autumn and winter shades in the new accessories to match. All Wool Henriettas in new autumn plushes to match.

Autumn and winter shades in Serges, with braids to match. All of these are our own importation. B. Priestly & Sons black silk warp Henriettas, at prices as low as any house in America.

We have also received new lines of carpets and rugs-curtains and housekeeping goods generally, and guaranteed prices.

Ravenscroft High School for

Boys.

At Asheville, N. C. opens its second "ear on the 19th instr Terms, \$300 -r school year for board and tuition, inclusive of living expenses. \$30 for day scholars. Apply for circular to Mr. Haywood Parker, 2d Master, or

Rev. Dr. Buxton, or Rev. Dr. Buel. Asheville, N. C., Sept. 1888. DROCLAMATION BY THE GOV-

## \$200 REWARD.

STATE OF NORTH CABOLINA. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT Whereas, official information has been received at this department that Dan

and William Thornburg, late of the county of Gaston, stands charged with the murder of Lee Adderholdt, in said county. And whereas, it appears that the said Dan and William Thornburg here slied the State, or so conceal themselves that

the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them.

Now. therefore, I. Alfred M. Scales,
Governor of the State of North Carolina.
by virtue of authority in me vested by by law, do issue this my proclamation offering a reward of two hundred dollars for the apprehension of each of the said Dan Thornburg and William Thernburg to the sheriff of Gaston county. at the court house in Dallas, and I do enjoin all officers of the State and all good citizens to assist in bringing said crimi

asis, to justice. Done at our city of Raleigh, the 8th day of September, in the year of our-Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and in the one hundred and thirteenth year of American Inde

A. M. SCALES

By the Governor: C. H. ARMFIELD, Private Sec'y. DESCRIPTION:

Dan and William thornburg are twin brothers, almost exactly alike, about 28 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, weight about 150 pounds, black hair and eyes, and wore black moustaches when they left; prominent cheek-bones, square under-jaws and strongly marked fea-

tures generally. Both have a bold, reso

At \$2.00

AND

Has no equal In the city. Try a pair.

CARTER.