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OUR ARTIFICIAL

Human Eyes

Save and look like the natural organs do when inserted. Patients as a disease having a broken eye can have another made without silencing permanently.

THE SENATE SUBSTITUTE.

THE PURPOSES OF THE COMMITTEE HAVE TO BE KEPT IN MIND. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEWS AND OBSERVER. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Now that a day certain has been fixed for the final vote upon the Senate substitute for the Mills bill, the committee on finance in charge of the measure will have no more hearings, but will hold daily sessions through the recess for the purpose of perfecting the measure by amending it in accordance with information derived from the interests which have heretofore expressed their views and desires to the committee. As has been stated in the Senate by Mr. Allison there will be amendments to the present text of the bill proposed by the committee as the result of many conferences with manufacturers and laborers had by the finance committee.

A Canal. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEWS AND OBSERVER. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 21.—A sensational report, sent from here of the discovery of a plot to assassinate President-elect Harrison created great indignation among Gen. Harrison's many warm friends. At Harrison's household the story is unhesitatingly declared to be the purest fabrication without a shadow upon which to build it. No one in the city can be found who ever heard of the alleged attempt upon Gen. Harrison's life, nor had any thought of such a possibility seriously engaged the consideration of the General's friends or of his family so far as diligent inquiry can be ascertained.

Canal Reopened. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEWS AND OBSERVER. AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 20.—The break in the Augusta canal, caused by the September overflow of the Savannah river, is now repaired and water was turned on gradually today from the river. The canal will be filled slowly and the cotton mills will run for a few hours Saturday to get every thing in readiness for a general resumption of work on Monday with a full force and regular hours. Augusta is the largest cotton manufacturing city in the south, and the starting of the mills again means employment for 5,000 hands and a running of nearly 2,000,000 spindles. The mills have been idle since September 8th.

Appeal to Russia for a Railroad. BY CABLE TO THE NEWS AND OBSERVER. ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 21.—The Industrial and Commercial Co-operative Society, of which Gen. Ignatieff is president, has appealed to the government to begin immediately the construction of a railway from Petrovsk to Vladikavkaz, in order to prevent the exclusion of Russian merchants from Persian markets. The Society estimates the cost of such a railway at 5,000,000 roubles and the time necessary for completion two years.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER'S POSITION CLEARLY STATED.—HE WILL ACCEPT A NOMINATION IF TENDERED TO HIM BY THE LEGISLATURE. CHARLOTTE Daily News. Capt. S. B. Alexander was in the city yesterday for the first time with a week, having been confined to his home, near town, by an attack of sickness. He was seen at the Central Hotel by a News reporter, and asked about the reports that are now being circulated by the press that he would not oppose Senator Ransom. Capt. Alexander said that he had been misrepresented in an "interview" with a Charlotte reporter. Just before he left for Mississippi he was accused by the reporter and asked about his position in the Senatorial race. He said to the reporter: "Of course, if the legislature is opposed to Ransom, the field is open to everybody. 'That,' said Capt. Alexander, 'is all I said, and is all the alleged interview was based upon. The reporter afterwards apologized to me.'

"Give me," said the News reporter to Capt. Alexander, "a statement that will define your position, for the benefit of your friends throughout the State."

"Well," replied Capt. Alexander, "if the legislature nominates me, I will accept. If my friends want to press my name for the Senatorship, they can do it for that purpose. I shall make no personal exertions in the matter."

This seems to define Capt. Alexander's position clearly, and there need be no farther misunderstanding on that score. He is a candidate.

TRAIN DERAILED. AND A WELL KNOWN ENGINEER BADLY HURT. A Charlotte special of Wednesday says: The passenger train from Wilmington over the Carolina Central road due here at 7 o'clock this morning ran into a rather serious accident near Lileville, about forty miles from here. The train was moving along on regular schedule time when Engineer J. F. Misenheimer caught sight of a large rock on the track only a few feet in front of the engine. The engine was reversed, but before the train could be stopped it struck the obstruction and was derailed from the track. The only person wounded was Misenheimer, the engineer, who sustains terrible hurts, his face being badly lacerated. He also received painful and serious gashes in the legs and hands. His condition, however, is not considered critical.

TA TA. CONGRESS ADJOURNS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

THE TARIFF AGAIN IN THE SENATE—THE NIAGARA CANAL IN THE HOUSE—OTHER NEWS. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEWS AND OBSERVER. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—SENATE.—Mr. Chandler presented three additional memorials, numerous signed from three voting precincts in Orangeburg County, South Carolina, alleging denial of the right of voting at the late election, and praying an investigation. Referred.

Mr. Hawley, from the committee on naval affairs, reported back the Senate bill giving to the Pensacola and Memphis Railroad Company the right of way through the United States naval and military reservation near Pensacola, Fla. Passed.

The public printing deficiency bill was reported back (without amendment) by Mr. Hale and was passed. It appropriates \$63,000 for that purpose and \$5,000 for the observation of the eclipse of the sun on the first of January next.

The resolution offered by Mr. Teller for the appointment of a committee to investigate the Supervising Architect of the Treasury's accounts during the administration of the present Supervising Architect was taken up. Mr. Vest moved to amend the resolution by making it include also the administration of the last Supervising Architect. Mr. Allison inquired of Mr. Vest what the object of the amendment was. Mr. Vest said he took it for granted that the proposed investigation was not a personal attack. He intended none by his amendment. But if he had learned anything as a member of the committee on public buildings and grounds (with which he has been connected for ten years) it was the absolute and unquestionable vice of the present system in regard to the construction of public buildings. He would put the whole matter of the construction of public buildings under contract, which he said was infinitely superior to any other system. In that connection he (Mr. Vest) told of a conversation which he had recently had with Gen. Casey (the best administrative officer in the erection of public buildings in the United States if not in the world) in which Gen. Casey compared the cost of frescoing and plastering the south wing of the State, War and Navy building (by day's work \$400,000) with the cost of like work in the north wing of exactly the same dimensions (by contract \$330,000), the latter work having been done in one-third of the time that the other occupied. Mr. Vest also referred to the slow manner in which the work on the capitol dome is being carried on, and to the new library building, which, he said, would not have been completed during the life of the youngest Sena or if it had been left under the day's work system.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Hawley moved to amend the resolution by striking out the preamble and merely instructing the committee on public buildings and grounds to investigate the condition of the office. As thus modified it was agreed to.

A resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Plumb, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement as to the purchase of bonds since the 4th of March, 1885, was taken up and agreed to.

The House bill to remove the political disabilities of John H. Parker, of Virginia, was reported and passed. Mr. Chandler gave notice that on the first day after the holiday recess he would move to take up his resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the Louisiana election of last April.

The Senate then, at 1 o'clock, took up the tariff bill, resuming its consideration at schedule "I," cotton manufactures. Mr. Vest moved to amend the first paragraph of the schedule (313) by striking out the words "ten cents per pound" (applied to thread, yarns, etc.) nor exceeding twenty-five cents per pound and inserting the words "35 per cent ad valorem." He said that a superficial examination of the whole schedule would show that it was gotten up in the interest of New England manufacturers who could not compete in coarser cotton fabrics with manufacturers in Augusta, Ga., and who had to depend on finer cotton fabrics. He quoted from a speech of Mr. Hiseock to the effect that American cotton manufactures could export coarser cotton fabrics into English colonies and compete there successfully with English manufactures.

Mr. Vest's argument was frequently interrupted with comments, questions and remarks by Senators Dawes, Chase, Aldrich, Allison and Blair. Mr. Hiseock said he would be gratified if Mr. Vest would endorse the whole of the speech from which he had quoted. He had then said (and he now repeated with emphasis) that as to cheaper fabrics manufactured in this country in the cost of which manual labor played an immaterial part and with raw material here the United States could compete with the world. He had remarked in that speech (which was in favor of American steamship companies) that as to Mexico, Central America and South America, it was those coarser goods that they consumed and that it was

the duty of Congress to build up the foreign trade with those countries. He had been then, as he was now, in favor of paying to American steamship lines just compensation for carrying the mails, but that policy had been resisted on the other side of the chamber and the English and German steamship line had been allowed to destroy American commerce, practically carrying the mails for nothing.

A number of bills were taken from the calendar and passed; among them a House bill to construct a road from Florence, S. C. to the adjacent National Cemetery.

After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned till Wednesday, January 2d.

In his opening prayer this morning the Chaplain referred to the approaching holidays and invoked good will and peace for all mankind. On motion of Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, a resolution was adopted requesting from the President information touching affairs in Madagascar.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Nicaragua bill. The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Pinola, of New York, limiting the capital stock of the company to \$100,000,000. Also one providing that all shares, bonds, certificates and other evidence of indebtedness shall be paid for only in cash to be paid into the company's treasury and used for corporate purposes.

After a brief debate the amendment was rejected, 25 to 138. The amendment offered by Mr. Stockdale, of Mississippi, providing that none of the concessions of the Nicaragua government shall be changed without the consent of the United States government was rejected, 18 to 68.

On motion of Mr. Payson, of Illinois, an amendment was adopted providing that all bonds, stocks and certificates shall be issued at the principal office in New York city. The amendment offered by Mr. Holman was adopted providing that the directors shall be citizens of the United States or of Nicaragua, and that a majority shall be citizens and residents of the United States. In the course of a speech in support of the bill, Mr. Oates, of Alabama, said that from every standpoint the enterprise commended itself to him. He did not think that it would be necessary for the United States to maintain a large navy to protect American interests on the Isthmus, nor did he think that the prosecution of the enterprise would involve the country in a foreign war. While he would not welcome war at any time he was no sure that if the cause of the United States was just, a foreign war would be of detriment to this country. He was apprehensive that nothing would ever completely eradicate sectionalism in this country except a foreign war; and if it had no other beneficial result, such a war (if it was not a very great and very expensive one) would be worth the outlay.

Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, coincided with the views expressed by his colleague. A foreign war, he said, might prove to be a great blessing to the people of the United States. If the United States could have a war (a war, of course, in which its cause was just) on different sides during the late civil war must tend to bring together the people of the whole country. He was afraid that unless the country had a war with a foreign nation in which the people of the South could demonstrate upon the field of battle their loyalty to the government, the late war would never be forgotten by the North.

Mr. MacDonald, of Minnesota, offered an amendment providing that no change of concessions made by Nicaragua and Costa Rica, which in any way affects the rights of American citizens or the rights of the government of the United States to have a voice in the governmental control of the rise of the canal, shall be valid until the consent of the United States shall have been first given. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Baker, of New York, an amendment was adopted requiring the company to make a report to the Secretary of the Interior on the first Monday in each year. On motion of Mr. Bland, of Missouri, an amendment was adopted providing that the United States government shall not be stopped on exercising at any time any rights or powers that now exist by virtue of the laws of nations or that may be acquired through treaty stipulation relative to the transportation of American citizens and their property through the canal.

Mr. Baker, of Illinois, offered an amendment providing that the government of the United States shall at any time at its own option have the right to purchase the entire property of the company at a price equal to its actual cost with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

This was rejected; but it was agreed that it might be offered in the House and a yes and nay vote taken upon it. The committee then rose and the previous question was ordered on the bill and amendments. On motion of Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, the Senate bill was passed granting to the Pensacola & Memphis Railway Co. the right of way through the naval and military reservation near Pensacola, and then, at 3:35, the House adjourned till Wednesday, January 2d.

STANLEY. A LETTER SAID TO HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM HIM.

WHICH REPRESENTS HIM AND HIS EXPEDITION AS WELL AS WANTING NOTHING AUGUST 25TH—OTHER NEWS. BY CABLE TO THE NEWS AND OBSERVER. LONDON, Dec. 21.—A Zanzibar dispatch says: Letters addressed to Stanley, August 9th, have been delivered here by Tippu Tib's men. They state that a letter was received at Bouyala on the Arusha, where he had arrived on August 25th. He had left Emin Pasha eighty-two days before in perfect health and provided with plenty of food. Stanley had returned to Bouyala for loads of stores in charge of his rear guard and intended to leave ten days later to rejoin Emin. He reported all the whites in the expedition as well and said the expedition wanted nothing.

DEFINITE NEWS FROM STANLEY. LONDON, Eng. Dec. 21.—The West African Telegraph Co. has received the following dispatch from St. Thomas, dated Friday 2 p.m.: I have just received information that Henry M. Stanley, with Emin Pasha, has arrived on the Arusha. The news is reliable. Further details will follow.

(Signed) PARSONS, Ag't. St. Thomas is an island of that name in the Gulf of Guinea, a Portuguese station. In the House of Commons this afternoon, Goach, the acting government leader, read a telegram received by the West African Telegraph Company. St. Thomas reporting the arrival of Stanley and Emin on the Arusha. Goach then stated that the government had not received any direct official confirmation of this report.

London Notes. BY CABLE TO THE NEWS AND OBSERVER. LONDON, Dec. 20.—Lord Salisbury in a speech at Scarborough last night dwelt upon the progress the Liberal Unionists were making and rejoiced over the impossibility of their reuniting with Mr. Gladstone's party. The orders to send reinforcements of troops to the Mediterranean have been extended.

Fatal Shot of a Miner. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEWS AND OBSERVER. COLUMBUS, Ind., Dec. 21.—The large boiler in the spoke factory of Emmett & Son, Mr. Vernon, Ind., exploded yesterday, instantly killing Jas. Lett, of this city. Jas. Lee, Joshua E. Lewis, Andy Jones and Chas. Reed were fatally wounded. Several other employees were injured.

All Quiet at Wabash. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 21.—A special to the States from Wabash says: Peace and quiet reign once more and affairs have resumed their normal condition. No further trouble is expected.

Barrel Jail Delivery. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEWS AND OBSERVER. PORT TOWNSEND, W. T. Dec. 21.—The most daring and successful jail delivery ever perpetrated on the Sound occurred last night. Thomas Hull, jailer, was in one of the cells where five prisoners were confined when they suddenly overpowered and gagged him, relieving him of his keys and pistols before he could raise an alarm. Within a few minutes the five criminals had opened the doors and were fleeing for liberty after locking the jailer and one trusty prisoner in the cell. The prisoner had been released as soon as he could release himself and he unbound the jailer. The escaped are: Davapport, of Whatcom, charged with attempt to murder; McDonald, Williams, Connor and one other, charged with grand larceny and highway robbery. The criminals are old characters and well known. Purses were at once organized for the purpose of pursuing them and neighboring ports were notified of the delivery.

A CASE PRESENTATION. TO REV. J. H. CORDON AT WILSON. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEWS AND OBSERVER. WILSON, N. C., Dec. 20, 1888. After prayer meeting last night at the Methodist church, Rev. J. H. Cordon was given a splendid gold-headed cane by Mr. Henry W. Blount, editor of the Wilson Mirror, in behalf of the young men of Wilson. Mr. Blount's presentation speech was a perfect gem of oratory, and for beauty of diction and eloquence excelled anything ever listened to by a Wilson audience. It was entirely impromptu, but Mr. Blount surpassed himself.

Mr. Cordon was very much affected by this manifestation of the affection and esteem of the young men for him, and of his popularity with them, and in his response, which was a beautiful and appropriate one, he feelingly referred to the "deep interest he felt in the welfare of the young men and his love for them."

The people of Wilson part with Mr. Cordon with deep regret, without regard to denominational affiliation, particularly the young, to whom he has endeared himself very much, both as pastor and friend. J. M. W.

The Western railroads are still trying to harmonize rates.

A SENATION. Caused by the Appearance of a Fabled Bank Note.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—A sensation was caused in the national bank note redemption agency of the Treasury yesterday by the receipt of a \$20 national bank note which had previously been redeemed and cancelled and which was supposed to have been destroyed. The note had been accepted by the bank in Washington in the regular course of business and was sent to the Treasury for redemption. National bank notes when received and redeemed by the United States Treasurer are practically cancelled by cutting off the two lower corners and are transferred to the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, where they are punched through the centre and then destroyed. After their cancellation and before their destruction they are committed to a special committee composed of representatives of the Treasury and of the bank by whom the notes were issued. This committee counts and verifies the notes and superintends their destruction. The note in question had been properly cut and punched, but in some mysterious manner had escaped laceration. It had been pierced with the other notes so as to resemble them but the work was done in such a loose and careless manner that the Treasury officials are surprised that its true character was not discovered before it came to them for second redemption. An investigation is now in progress but nothing has been developed beyond what is stated above. No other notes of the kind have been presented and it is not believed there are any more in existence.

Ex-Gov. Holden to the General Assembly. THE FOLLOWING CARD FROM EX-GOV. HOLDEN HAS BEEN PUBLISHED: To the General Assembly of North Carolina, soon to be in session. GENTLEMEN:—On the 23d day of March, 1871, the Senate of North Carolina sitting as a Court of Impeachment, pronounced judgment against me in six out of the eight articles of impeachment filed against me by the House of Representatives. I was held by this judgment as guilty of "high crime and misdemeanors." I deny this in the most solemn manner. I do not ask you to repeal or rescind this sentence or judgment, for it is being executed, and it might not be repealed or rescinded save by the same court that passed it, but I ask you most earnestly to resolve or declare that in your opinion, I was actuated by good motives in what I did, and that I had for my object the best and highest interests of the State. I am not now a party man. Both parties have disowned me. I appeal to you solely on the ground of justice. I have never been an enemy to the State. On the contrary, I have loved her well, and do now, and am her loyal son, though proscribed and banished.

The press of the State will please copy the above card as an act of kindness to a former member of the craft and send me a copy of the paper. W. W. HOLDEN.

Total Net Receipts of Cotton. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEWS AND OBSERVER. NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1st, 1888: Galveston, 452,850 bales; New Orleans, 989,222 bales; Mobile, 135,394 bales; Savannah, 596,528 bales; Charleston, 290,383 bales; Wilmington, 123,721; Norfolk, 388,816; Baltimore, 129,124; New York, 57,850; Boston, 24,478; Newport News, 37,408; Philadelphia, 20,358; West Point, 247,021; Brunswick, 35,897; Port Royal, 8,257; total, 3,384,772.

Comparative Cotton Statement. NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending December 21.

Send Offerings and Acceptances. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEWS AND OBSERVER. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Today's bond offerings aggregated \$45,500; all rejected.

ADVISE TO MOTHERS. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting their teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste; soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Southern Wine, Etc.—Scuppernon wine, choice, in half-gallon bottles, 65 cents each. Best Imported Gin for medicinal use. Choice Sherry, Port, Cognac, etc., etc. Positively no liquors sold to be drunk on the premises. R. J. HARDIN.

Handsome presents for the Christmas holidays can be had at J. C. Hutton & Co.'s furniture store.

A Request From Bishop Lyman. Raleigh Chronicle.

Rev. Jor. Blount Cheshire, Jr., of Charlotte, writes the editor of the Chronicle as follows: "Bishop Lyman has taken his passage in a steamer which sails January 2d. In a recent letter he asked us to have the announcement made in the Raleigh papers, about this time, in order that it might be known throughout the Diocese, and he asks the prayers of his people in their several churches for his safe voyage, on the last Sunday in December and the first Sunday in January."

A Safe Investment. Is one which is guaranteed to bring you a satisfactory result, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertisement a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to the taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon.

Mrs. S. M. Wilson, Round Mountain, Texas, writes: "A lady friend of mine was troubled with bumps and pimples on her face and neck. She took three bottles of B. B. B., and her skin got soft and smooth, pimples disappeared, and her health improved greatly."

Flourishing Mills Destroyed. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEWS AND OBSERVER. DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 20.—A special from Lansing says: The Capital Flouring Mills were totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$50,000. Partially insured.

BREXEL'S COLOGNE. LAXADOR'S COLOGNE. D'IBULLE'S COUGH SYRUP. CURES COUGHS & COLDS FOR \$1.00.

SALVATION OIL. PRICE ONLY 25 Cts. Will relieve Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Lambs, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sore, Burns, Cuts, Scalds, Baked, Wounds, etc.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which saves many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maledies are floating around us ready to attack every weakness, and to prosper upon it like an invading army of well equipped soldiers. It is therefore of the highest importance that we should secure for ourselves a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure cocoa and properly prepared. It is a safe and reliable remedy for teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

NOTICE. The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Bank and of the National Bank of Raleigh, will be held in their banking house in Raleigh, N. C., on the second Tuesday in January, 1889, (Jan. 9th) at 10 o'clock a. m.

Two fine large stores in the Henry Building, on Fayetteville street, opposite United States Postoffice, Raleigh, N. C. They are in fine condition and will be rented to reliable parties on reasonable terms. Apply to BEN. M. MOORE, Agent.