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Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers, and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.

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We Want to Sell

EVERY

CHILD'S CARRIAGE

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ON HAND.

MUST HAVE

The Floor Room.

WE OFFER

EVERY ONE

AT

EXACTLY COST.

And here let us say that what we mean by COST is exactly NET PRICE charged at factory, with freight added.

This Price is only for Cash.

Thos. H. Briggs & Sons.,

GENUINE POLAND CHINA PIGS for sale. Ten dollars per pair. Single male six dollars. Apply to L. R. WYATT, Raleigh, N. C.

THE OAK CITY

STEAM LAUNDRY,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

ESTABLISHED IN 1888,

Has grown steadily in popular favor until its reputation for first-class work is second to none in this country North or South. It has achieved its present position by turning out the best work, and it proposes to maintain it in the same old-fashioned way. Good work, prompt delivery and the guarantee of satisfaction is the motto for the future as in the past.

TO MERCHANTS it makes a specialty of Collars, Cuffs, Unlaundered, New or Soiled Shirts for stock, and as for these only the best finish is acceptable. It is prepared to give satisfaction in work as well as price.

The demand for Oak City Steam Laundry Work comes from all quarters, and to meet it have established agencies as follows: T. J. Lamb, Durham, N. C.; W. B. Allen, Winston-Salem; J. C. Thomas, with A. Landis & Son, Oxford; John W. Purofy, Henderson; W. C. McDuffie, with T. W. Broadfoot & Co., Fayetteville, and desire to further establish agencies in every other town in N. C., and to that end invite correspondence from parties in position to handle the business satisfactorily.

Mr. Ed. A. Miller, the efficient and attentive manager, is still in charge and ever ready to please his many customers and friends.

LAUNDRY corner Salisbury and Jones Streets. Telephone No. 113. Office at my store, No. 307 South Wilmington Street. Telephone No. 87.

L. R. WYATT, Proprietor.

GANGER GURE

Moore's Remedy.

We guarantee to cure any case, however long standing, without the use of knife, by the application of

A SALVE OF PURE VEGETABLE MATTER.

Can furnish many certificates from parties you know. Apply

MOORE & WOODARD, 417 S. Dawson St., Raleigh, N. C.

Judge Whitaker and Rockingham Court.

Cor. of the News and Observer.

The Attorney General, a lawyer of acknowledged ability, advised the Governor that under article 4, section 11 of the Constitution, he had the power to assign Judge Whitaker to hold the courts of Rockingham and Stokes counties, and in pursuance of a commission regularly issued, Judge Whitaker proceeded to Rockingham, opened the court, tried one case, and held that the Governor had not the power, under the Constitution, to assign him to hold those courts, and that the commission to that effect was of no power whatever.

For the sake of the argument, suppose the construction placed by the Attorney General upon article 4, section 11, was not the correct one, was not Judge Whitaker after having accepted the commission a *de facto* Judge? And if a *de facto* Judge were not all his official acts valid and binding so far as the public and third persons were concerned? The Supreme Court of North Carolina has uniformly held that the acts of a *de facto* officer in discharge of the duties of the office were as valid as those of an officer who rightfully held the office, and in the case of the People vs. Staton, 73 N. C. Reports, page 546, Judge Hilliard, who was a *de facto* judge and afterwards ousted of his office by a decision of the Supreme Court, appointed, while acting as judge, Staton to the then vacant clerkship of Edgecombe Superior Court, and in pursuance of this appointment Staton was inducted into office and qualified as clerk. Soon thereafter the Supreme Court held that Judge Hilliard was not a rightful judge, and that Judge Moore was the only legal judge of that district. Judge Moore appointed Norfleet as clerk of Edgecombe Superior Court, and he brought suit against Staton to oust him of the office and for the emoluments thereof. The case came to the Supreme Court, and it was urged by Norfleet that Judge Hilliard, being only a *de facto* judge, did not have the power to appoint an officer *de jure*, but the court decided in a lengthy and exhaustive opinion that the appointment of Staton by Judge Hilliard was rightful and legal, and that all the acts of Judge Hilliard while holding the judgeship *de facto* were legal and binding so far as the public and third persons were concerned, all the judgments, orders and decrees rendered by Mr. Hilliard at the time when he was not a judge *de jure*, though clothed with this insignia of office by holding his commission, &c., were legal and binding as to the public and third persons. Why would not the acts of Judge Whitaker at Rockingham court house be equally as legal and binding?

LEX. (We think a distinction exists and that the learning relative to the difference between a *de facto* and *de jure* officer is not applicable. If the Governor had the right to assign a judge to hold that court—then Judge Whitaker was a *de jure* judge properly acting outside of his regular district. If the Governor did not have the right to assign a judge to hold that court, then Judge Whitaker was a *de jure* judge acting outside of his district without proper authority. In no aspect was he a *de facto* officer.—Ed. N. & O.)

THE Mt. Holly Fair.

Charlotte Chronicle.

The Mt. Holly fair was in full blast yesterday.

The clouds had vanished, and the summer sun sent his burning rays down upon the multitudes that had gathered at Mt. Holly to attend the State horticultural fair.

Jno. Robinson, commissioner of agriculture, President A. Q. Holliday and others, held the second interesting session of the Farmers' Institute. The subject under discussion was making silo and ensilage, and the breeding of fine horses.

The grape fair was formally opened yesterday. The display of grapes consists of about 1,000 plates, and covers about 1,200 square feet of table, including between 90 and 100 varieties. This is a beautiful display and well worth seeing. The largest and best display of grapes is from Wake county. The largest exhibits belong to S. W. Whiting, C. B. Edwards, and S. Otho Wilson, of Raleigh; Prof. F. W. Johnson, of Wake Forest, and J. Van Lindley, of Pomona, N. C.

In addition to this there are some fine exhibits of manufactured goods.

Today, the Chief of the Pomological Department of the United States will deliver an address.

Addresses will also be delivered by Capt. S. B. Alexander, Col. A. Q. Holliday and others.

Professor McCarthy, State Botanist, will make an address on practical horticulture with practical illustrations.

J. Van Lindley and S. Otho Wilson will discuss grape culture in North Carolina.

A fire in Chicago burnt ten acres of lumber 40 freight cars, 500,000 telegraph poles and a great quantity of ties, plank and warping material and huge buildings were condensed.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

A NEWSPAPER ATTACK UNDER DISCUSSION.

A Resolution in the House to Investigate the Strictures of the National Economist—Fun at the Expense of Some Tardy Senators.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Under the new order for despatch business the Senate met at 10 a. m. There were, however, not more than ten Senators present during prayer; and, after the chaplain had retired, Mr. Gorman suggested the fact that there was no quorum present. The roll was called and 32 Senators answered to their names, 11 less than a quorum, whereupon the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to request the attendance of absentees. By 10:20 a quorum had appeared; one of the latest to arrive being Mr. Sherman who offered the resolution by which the time of meeting had been advanced an hour. This circumstance was jocularly commented on by some of the Democratic Senators. It was suggested by Mr. Edmunds and others that the journal should give the names of the absentees when the roll call was completed and the names of those subsequently reporting in the order in which they arrived. Mr. Hale thought, however, that the rule under which the Senate was now operating should not be made any more obnoxious than it now was.

Mr. Harris gave it as his opinion that, if the fact of the journal giving names of the absentees would have the effect of bringing a quorum at the hour of the meeting, it ought to be done. If so early an hour was found inconvenient the Senate should fix an hour that would be convenient. It was grossly unjust to the members of the minority to be compelled to be present and waste their time until it suited the convenience of other Senators to appear and make a quorum to discharge the business of the body. He would favor any measure that would tend to bring a quorum (at least) of the Senate at the hour fixed for the meeting whatever that hour may be. No action was taken on the suggestion, but all further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

Mr. Frye made a statement in relation to the river and harbor bill. He said that the committee on commerce, not wishing to antagonize or seem to antagonize the tariff bill, had instructed him to consult the finance committee as to the time when the river and harbor bill could be considered, that such consultation had taken place, and that it had been agreed to the entire satisfaction of both committees, that the river and harbor bill should be taken up on Friday of next week.

The conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill was taken up, discussed for an hour and a half (chiefly on the subject of street railroad companies and their shortcomings) and agreed to.

The tariff bill was then taken up and its reading by paragraphs was continued, beginning at paragraph 33, page six, the article being extracts of liquorice, and the amendment reported from the finance committee being to reduce the rate on House bill from six cents to five cents a pound.

It was announced that the river and harbor bill would be taken up next week on Friday.

The tariff bill being taken up, Mr. McPherson spoke of the bill as being "a big steal from beginning to end, and said that he would move a reduction in matters affecting the industries of his own State just as he would in matters affecting the industries of other States.

Mr. Vance rose to ask Mr. McPherson a question but before he had a chance to do so, he was asked by Mr. Hisecock if he would do the same in reference to industries of North Carolina? "I did not know," said Mr. Vance, "that I had constituted the Senator from New York my guardian or mentor for the purpose of anticipating what I am going to say. God forbid that I should ever intend to say what he thinks I ought to say in reference to this tariff bill." (Laughter.)

HOUSE.

Mr. Oates, of Alabama, rising to a question of privilege, offered a resolution for the investigation of the charges of corruption against the members of the House contained in a recent editorial in the National Economist. Mr. Oates said that when a charge of this character was made by a journal of respectability and wide circulation, it should not be passed over in silence. If the charge was true the country ought to know it. If it was not true, it was due to the good name of the members of the House that this fact should be established.

Mr. Cannon contended that the resolution did not present a question of privilege. The charge made in the editorial was indefinite. Nothing definite was charged. For one, until somebody made a reasonably specific charge and showed an ability to pro-

duce evidence that would tend to establish it, he thought that the House owed it to its dignity and to the business of the country to pay no attention to it.

Mr. Graveson thought that if the House were to take cognizance of this charge (although practically it was no charge) the resolution should first be sent to the Committee. The article charged that in these corrupt days a man did not change his convictions without consideration. That was the writer's judgment whether he obtained it by personal experience and observation did not appear.

Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, said that it was generally understood that the Speaker passed all bills in this House. Therefore the charge was an inferential charge against the Speaker and as *amicus curiae*, he thought that the resolution should be adopted.

Mr. Peters, of Kansas, was opposed to dignifying the editorial by paying any attention to it. The man who could pen such an article must be either corrupt or a man of densest ignorance. There was not a man in the House who did not know that the charge was absolutely false. He denied that the writer had any right to make the charge in the name of the Farmers' Alliance. There were some members of the Farmers' Alliance who were demagogues and who were attempting to lead the Alliance into politics and outside of its legitimate sphere of action, and these men were feeding upon just such utterances as this editorial contained. They were trying to create the impression that all public men were corrupt, and that they themselves were the only virtuous men in the Union and therefore should be put in office.

Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, characterized the editorial as an assault upon the integrity of the House and argued that the House owed it to its fair fame to have the matter investigated.

After further discussion the Speaker ruled that the resolution was not a privileged one.

The House sustained the decision of the chair, an appeal having been taken by Mr. Oates, by a vote of yeas 95, nays 71.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Senate amendments to the sundry civil bill. The entire afternoon was consumed in the discussion of the Senate irrigation amendment, which was non-concurred in, and the House adjourned.

RATHER DIE THAN WED.

Ten Chinese Maidens Suiicide to Save One from Marriage.

The Shih Pao contains the following story, translated from the Chinese Times: "There is a prevailing custom in a district called Sheng-teh, in Canton province, among female society to form different kinds of sisterhoods, such as 'All-Pure' sisterhoods, 'Never-to-be-Married' sisterhoods, &c. Each sisterhood consists of about ten young maidens, who swear vows to Heaven never to get married, as they regard marriage as something horrid, believing that their lives would be miserable and unholy, and their parents fail to prevail upon them to yield. A sad case has just happened. A band of young maidens ended their existence in this world by drowning in the Dragon river because one of them was forced by her parents to be married. She was engaged in her childhood before she joined this sisterhood. When her parents had made all the necessary arrangements for her marriage she reported the affair to the other members of her sisterhood, who at once agreed to die for her cause if she remained constant to her sworn vows to be single and virtuous. Should she violate the laws of the sisterhood and yield to her parents her life was to be made most unpleasant by the other members, and she be taunted as a worthless being. She consulted with them the best mode of escaping this marriage, and they all agreed to die with her if she could plan to run away from her parents on the night of the marriage. As there were many friends to watch her movements it was almost impossible for her to escape, so she attempted her life by swallowing a gold ring, but any serious consequences that might have resulted was prevented by the administration of a powerful emetic. She was finally forced and made over to the male side, to her great grief. According to the usual custom she was allowed to return to her parents. During all this time she was planning a way to escape to her sisters. By bribing the female servants she was taken one night to her sisters under the cover of darkness. The sisters at once joined with her to terminate their lives by jumping into the Dragon river, with its swift currents, which rapidly carried them off. This kind of tragedy is not uncommon in this part of the land. The officials have from time to time endeavored to check the formation of such sisterhoods, but all their efforts are in vain. They must have reasons of their own for establishing such societies. Married life must have been not altogether too sweet. However, such wholesale suicide must be prevented by law if the parents have no control over their daughters."

TURNED TRAITOR.

GENERAL RIVALS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SAN SALVADOR.

After Having Been Handsomely Entertained he Goes Back and Attacks the Capital—Terrible Bloodshed in Buenos Ayres.

By Cable to the News and Observer.

LA LIBERTAD, San Salvador, via Galveston, July 31.—It is reported that General Rivas, who was recently recalled from Honduras by the San Salvador government to raise troops around Cojute Peque and join the main army operating against the Guatemala frontier, turned traitor after having had a handsome reception in the capital. When he was supposed to be on his way to the frontier, he turned back his forces of 2,500 Indians toward the capital and stormed the barracks. Their fighting has been going on two days, but no details.

BUENOS AYRES, July 31.—During the insurrection here the iron-clad fleet, which had joined the revolutionary movement, bombarded the city for two days. Serious damage was done to many buildings, especially to those in the vicinity of the Plaza Victoria, one thousand persons were killed and five thousand wounded. The shipping in port sustained no damage.

MECCA, July 31.—The cholera epidemic here shows no sign of abatement, the deaths from the disease averaging eighty daily.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 31.—The steamer Lubeck, which has arrived here from Apia, brings rumors of disorder in Samoan villages. In the opinion of Europeans these disorders point out the necessity of the three treaty powers—England, Germany and the United States—forming a proper government for Samoa.

NEW YORK, July 31.—A dispatch received in New York from Buenos Ayres today via Galveston says: "Telegraphic communication with Buenos Ayres via Galveston is re-opened. The officials of the American Telegraph Company in this city say the fact that this message came over this line is an indication that peace reigns throughout the Argentine republic."

\$5,000,000 Bonds Issued.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

SPRINGFIELD, July 31.—The proposed constitutional amendment providing for the issue of \$5,000,000 bonds by the city of Chicago, to aid the World's fair, has been adopted by both houses of the Legislature. The obnoxious words "if at all" in the provision that the bonds should be paid by the city of Chicago and not by the State at large, were not stricken out. This makes the constitution amendment secure, as the joint resolution can be signed by the Governor in time for its publication before August 4.

Dredging the Patapsco River.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 31.—The work of dredging the Patapsco river in the neighborhood of Fort Carroll for bodies, drowned by the collision on Monday night, off the excursion steamers, was continued today. Two additional bodies were recovered in the forenoon—Willie Haas and Maggie Eller, a boy and girl. The latter belonged to Washington. All the missing are now accounted for. The number of deaths now known to have resulted from the collision is fourteen.

Brynn Nominated in 10th District.

Special to the News and Observer.

MORGANTON, N. C., July 31.—The Tenth Judicial District Convention nominated Brynn for Judge, Newland for Solicitor; endorsed Vance, Merrimon and Clark and denounced the author of the anonymous card attacking Justice Clark. It is stated Watauga will send delegates for Clark.

The Public Debt.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—It is estimated at the treasury department that the public debt has been reduced about \$4,000,000 during the month. Last July there was an increase of \$1,000,000, and in August last the increase was \$6,000,000; all on account of heavy pension payments.

Gold Bars.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Two million seven hundred thousand dollars in gold bars was ordered from the assay office today for Europe, making the total for this week \$5,975,000.

Large Tobacco Trade.

Special to the News and Observer.

HENDERSON, N. C., July 31.—The sale of hogsheds of tobacco today was a success, two hundred and seventy-one hogsheds being sold. Other large trade is in prospect.

Bond Offerings.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The bond offerings today were \$399,500. All accepted at 124 for 4 per cents and 103 1/2 for four and a half.

NEW YORK'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS

A General Strike Ordered on all the Buildings that are Being Repaired

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

NEW YORK, July 31.—A general strike was ordered this morning on all public schools now being repaired. There are only three contractors objectionable to the board of walking delegates, but this general movement is ordered to compel the board of education to get rid of them. About 1,200 men are out of work, and there is serious doubt about the public schools being able to open September 9.

NORTH DAKOTA.

The Republican Convention at Grand Forks.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., July 31.—At a late hour last night the Republican State convention nominated the following ticket: Capt. Burke, of Fargo, for Governor; Roger Allen, Lieutenant Governor; M. H. Johnson, for Congress. Johnson is a Swede, who came near capturing one of the United States Senatorships.

The ticket was completed today. John P. Bray, of Grand Forks, was renominated for Auditor; L. E. Booker, of Pembina, for Treasurer; John Plittie for Secretary of State; C. A. M. Spencer, of Walsh county, was nominated for Attorney General.

Refused to Express an Opinion.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

LONDON, July 31.—In the House of Commons today W. H. Smith, a government leader, refused to express an opinion on the question as to whether Cardinal Manning or any other priest ought to take precedence after the members of the royal family. The question of precedence, he said, could be settled by an act of Parliament, but he did not intend to introduce a bill on that subject.

Sir James Ferguson, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign office, announced that the government had received a dispatch from Buenos Ayres stating that everything was settling down and affairs were resuming their normal aspect. Street traffic in the city had been resumed. In reference to the reports that the Russian government intended to enforce the edicts of 1882 against the Jews, Sir James said that the British charge d'affaires at St. Petersburg had telegraphed the foreign office that no harsh measures were under consideration by the government aiming to deprive the Jews of any of the privileges they now enjoyed.

W. C. T. U.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 31.—The Women's Christian Temperance Union Assembly closed its first session tonight with addresses in the opera hall by Mrs. Wells, President of the Assembly, and Mrs. Hunt, Superintendent of scientific temperance instruction. The session has far exceeded the expectation in every particular, and its annual recurrence is an assured fact.

OPENING SALE.

The New Exchange Warehouse Starts at Henderson.

Cor. of the News and Observer.

HENDERSON, July 31.

We reached Henderson just in time today to be at the opening of the Exchange tobacco sale. It will be remembered by the NEWS AND OBSERVER that the storage warehouse, its dimensions and purposes were written up in this paper more than a year ago. This is the first sale which has taken place, indeed, it is the first thing of the kind ever had in the State. I learned that there are from 1,800 to 2,000 packages of tobacco represented by sample at this sale. I see on the floor as buyers Capt. E. J. Parrish, of Durham, E. D. Christian, of New York, J. E. McGhee, of Clarksville, Va., W. R. Watson, of Warrenton, Dr. J. S. Meadows, Louisiana, and Charles Watkins, of Richmond, Va. It is probable there are other markets represented by gentlemen whose names we did not get. That this is a success is seen from the fact that it enables a dealer in leaf to deposit his tobacco in this warehouse and then he can at once use his receipts from the warehouse as security for his operations.

It may be other large tobacco markets will not feel any decided interest in this new departure of the tobacco trade in North Carolina, but all the same the bull will continue to rove.

Capt. Parrish remarked today that these warehouses were a necessity to every tobacco market, and that Durham would soon have one, and then will follow Oxford, and in fact every other tobacco town in the State.

A Joyful Occasion

comes to every woman at least once in a lifetime, and it is always remembered. None of these occasions will be looked back upon with more happy thoughts than the time when she bought a Roller-Tray Trunk and got rid of lifting trays. Sold by dealers. Made by H. W. Rountree & Brother, Richmond, Va.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in seavening strength.—U. S. Government Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

WOOLLCOTT & SON

We have just received the prettiest lot of light-colored Calico that has ever been in the city, and we sell it for 6c. per yard. This is a bargain.

B. B. B.

Bixby's Best Blacking

AT 9c. PER BOTTLE.

Can sell you a Ladies' Shoe (all solid leather) either button or lace, for \$1.00. These we have just got in and are GOOD. In the shoe line we can give you anything you call for, and we propose to sell all of our

Opera Toe Slippers

AT 50c. A PAIR.

(Former price 95c.)

BASTING COTTON

AT 2c. A SPOOL.

In fact we can sell you goods cheaper in any of our numerous departments than any other place in the city.

Come and spend \$30.00 with us and we GIVE you a book that is worth \$3.00, making your purchase cost you only \$14.00.

Very respectfully,

WOOLLCOTT & SON

14 E. MARTIN STREET.

"Honi soit qui mal y pense."

This is the song of the grocery drummer. As he wanders through hamlet and town. While he fills up the shelves of the merchants and With etables pure loads them down.

Home-Made Fruit Cake.

1-lb. Tins 25c.

"There are tricks in all trades but the grocer's."

"There's deceit in each ribbon and rag."

"And the boots that are 'real' alligator."

"With laughter would make that beast wag."

Buffet and Graham Wafers.

1-lb. Tins 25c.

"The 'genuine' Scotch tweeds from the looms of Smith Falls."

Wad' mak' only Sandy lach' out. While the real Sheffield ware from New England justifies John Bull to shoot."

Amazon Cocomant Maccaroons.

1-lb. Tins 25c.

"The caps that we wear in the cold wintry days."

And paid for as fine flannel—in gold, Adorned without doubt some poor sleek Bunny's back Or protected Me-ow from the cold."

Snowflake and Zephyrette Wafers.

1-lb. Tins 20c.