PUBLISHED DAILY (EXCEPT MONDAY) AND WEEKLY. BY THE NEWS AND OBSERVER Co.

S. A. ASHE

WE are very serry indeed to learn of the defeat of Mr. Barber, who was running for Solicitor. Mr. Settle is elected.

It is in the air that lively times are ahead for us here in North Carolina. The NEWS AND OBSERVER has hoped that the peace which has prevailed among our people would not be disturbed. And if trouble comes, we wish it to be seen by all men how it does come.

GENTLEMEN who accept nominations as Democrats and run as Democrats and are elected to the General Assembly as Democrats ought not to look outside of the Democratic platform for a test of political faith. The test of faith is the party platform. To set up another test is to establish a new party.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The alleged New Hampshire mud dle will probably seem plain enough to fair-minded people, no matter what their party affiliations may be. Indeed, there is very little "muddle" about it, but the whole situation turns on a point of law. In the Senate 12 Republicans and 8 Democrats have been elected, and in four districts there was no choice. These four vacancies are to be filled by the legislature on joint ballot. The law as to that is unquestioned by any.

In the House 163 Republicans have been elected and 175 Democrats, making 338 members who have been elected according to the apportionment fixed in 1881, at which session the last apportionment was made. But some of the towns and wards considered that under the late census they had a right to additional representatives, and so they have chosen 40 more than were provided for in the apportionment.

The Republicans claim that these should participate in the organization of the House. The Democrats hold that they cannot. The followis said to be the clause of the statute governing the case:

"The clerk of the preceding House of Rep-"The clerk of the preceding House of Representatives, in making up the roll of members-elect for use in the organization of the House, shall place upon said roll only the names of those presenting certificates of election duly issued in conformity to the requirements of the amended constitution and the provisions of this chapter; and if from any town, ward, or class are presented certificates for more representatives than such town, ward, or class is entitled to by the protown, ward, or class is entitled to by the provisions of this chapter, then said clerk shall not enter any name from such town, ward, or class until the House, after organization, shall have determined which, if any, of such names may be placed upon said roll."

isted, and the members then elected "if entitled," were not allowed to to establish State banks with contake their seats until the Legislature had organized and the Legislature had inquired and ascertained that "they were entitled." On this showing it would seem that these forty members elected "if entitled," ought not to participate in the organization.

The Republicans claim that they should. They doubtless are governed in making up their opinion by the fact that 27 of the number are Republicans and only 13 Democrats. But right and justice and the law cannot be conveniently twisted to meet party exigency. The fact that a majority of this class of elected members belongs to one party or the other makes no difference. On the showing as above made the common sense of the people will say that the 40 new members ought to stand aside according to the requirement of law in that case made and provided. The attempt of Chandler to bring about any other result will offend the spirit of fair play for which the American people are noted.

THE SILVER MINES OF DAVIDSON.

Leach, superintendent of the Silver system. The elder Booth was the Valley Mining Co., an account of a star to come, and previous to his large lead of very valuable silver ore arrival a number of the members of at the Silver Valley mines in Davidson county. He has sent us some specimens. Of these he says: The blue and brown carbonate of lead ore carries from 70 to 100 ozs. of silver and 30 per cent lead to the ton. We have a very large vein of the blue and brown carbonate, having already mined 200 tons since it was lately discovered, and there are hundreds of tons in sight.

Mr. Leach says this is the largest and richest deposit ever found in North Carolina.

There are other specimens sent that carry 45 oz. of silver and 5 to 6 pennyweights of gold; 30 to 40 per cent lead and 40 to 30 per cent zinc to the ton.

We are not sufficiently posted in such matters to have a judgment of our own; but fully accepting Mr. Leac i's statement, this is a very important development and is of great interest not merely to Davidson county, but to all that section of country. Year by year, the resources of the State become better known, and our mineral wealth is demonstrated to be one of great capabilities. We hope that the new finds of gold mines of Montgomery and in the mines of Davidson and throughout that mineral section will bring riches to all who are engaged in their development.

A WORD WITH EASTERN FARMERS. Now that the election is over, the NEWS AND OBSERVER has a word of sugg stion to offer for the consideration of our readers in the cotton

Without doubt a planter should be so forehanded that he would have no need to borrow money. But unfor unately many are not that way,

and we must take things as they are. We liken the business of growing cotton to the case of a manufacturer who begins to lay up his goods on his shelves in January and, without selling any, keeps laying them up until October. Then in three months he sells the product of the work of he entire year.

He has had to carry stock for nine months, to pay his help, and maintain his establishment in a proper state of efficiency.

If it cost eight cents a pound to make cotton, in order to make 100 bales, the planter needs in one shape or other what answers to \$3,600 during the year.

Because he cannot borrow this money, in cash, he is obliged to incur great expense, and in one way or another what advances he obtains cost him say 25 per cent.

This is the evil. It is to this we we wish to address ourselves. The deposit of the old crop in a subtreasury warehouse or elsewhere will not help the planter out of this plete the flume. trouble, if he has to use the money received as an advance on his cotton to pay old debts. What he wants is to borrow cash to help him make his new crop, and he wants to pay only a reasonable rate of interest.

Private individuals may have when a man has a little money he prefers to make an investment. does not like to lend it.

Now one suggestion is that the people in the cotton section should establish banks, not National banks, but State banks. One of the differences is that National banks cannot lend to farmers on mortgage. State banks can do that.

The capital of the bank should be large, for it is the capital only that

should be lent out in this way. Deposits cannot be used on long ime loans.

As a result of our present full crop, there is a good deal of money now in the hands of the farmers for investment. A great deal has been deposited by them in various banks. These deposits cannot be used to advantage by the banks, and they yield no return to the owners; but if the amount were put into bank capital, it could be lent out to other farmers and would be of great assistance in curing the evils that now afflict the farmers.

To be sure, if a man never clears anything, if his operations always keep him in debt, his business is a losing one, and no money can help him. Such a poor workman will meet financial ruin sooner or later. But there are thousands of good farmers to whom a little money would be of great assistance during the time the crop is being made, and just as manufacturers need capital, so do they.

This would seem to settle the question of law. Indeed, it is said that in 1880, a similar state of facts extracted and the many the many the many to the plan we have indicated. There is just now a plenty dropped with it.

And we know of no way so feasiney to the plains. The sensation was paper is concerned, it will not give up this measure for any man. And we know of no way so feasicated. There is just now a plenty of money in Eastern North Carolina siderable capital. One ought to be gotten up at Greenville, for instance; another at Washington, and so on at every leading point.

By the assistance thus afforded the cotton planters of that section would in a few years be entirely out of the woods and be very prosperous.

WE seldom realize it when we are making history, but last week a good deal of it was made in this count.y. November, 1890, will be a great historic mile-post It will be a mark like the Harrison campaign just fifty years ago.

Cæsar's Prerogative. Pittsburg Dispatch

"Ah, what glorious days they were when stock companies held the fort!

sighed the old tragedian. "Some funny things happened in those days," remarked the stage manager. "My father, who lived and died a member of the Boston Museum Stock Company, used to tell a story of the elder Booth that We have received from Mr. Jas. A. illustrat s one of the beauties of the the company fell sick, and for this reason the low comedian had to be pressed into a role for which he was in nowise fitted, namely, that of Julius Cosar. He was a round-bodied, merry-souled little fellow, and notoriously fond of what we no wadays call 'guying,' on and off the stage. My father, who was to play Marc Antony, cautioned the come lian not to play any jokes upon Booth, who did not like trifing of any sort. They rehearse 'Jolius Casar,' and everything went well till Booth, as Brutus, in the assassination scene, struck

Cæsar with his dagger. Cæsar, according to custom, ought to have fallen dead at the base of Pompey's statue, and the comedian had been particularly cautioned to respect the tradition. But he chose, out of pure contrariness, probably, to die further up the stage. Booth gave the prostrate Cæsar a gentle kick, and bade him angrily roll over to the right place. To the whole company's horror, instead of obeying, the comedian sat up and said: 'Look here, Mr. Booth, I'm Julius Cæsar, and I'll

die where I d- please!' "Another actor played Cæsar dur-

ing Booth's engagement."

'Lige Halford-Did anything drop? President Harrison-It was my hat. Give it a kick, if you please.

ZIPPING DOWN THE FLUME.

Thrilling and Remarkable Voyage From the Snow Line of the Sierras roin the San Francisco Examiner.

After a slow and wearisome climb, das it began to grow dusk, our am, tired and dusty, drove into Sequioa. The flume extends the high snow line in the Sierras o the plains, fifty-two miles distant. is built of inch and a quarter planks, and at the start, where the grade is steepest, is forty-three inches across the top. This width is incressed, however, when the decrease in the grade necessitates a larger volume of water to float the lumber, and at the lower end reaches an extreme width of sixty-four inches. At each increase in the size of the flume more water must be added to the stream. The first head of water comes from Lake Sequioa and the supply is augmented by small streams at four different places between the mill and King's river. To preserve a fairly regular grade in constructing this flume enormously high trestles were found necessary to carry the flumes across canons, chasms and around sharp spurs of mountains. The first twenty-seven miles built took over 5,000,000 feet of lumber to construct, and most of this lumber had to be packed on the shoulders of men. It has taken about 9,000,-000 feet of lumber, all told, to com-

But to return to the head of the flame, around which our little party of four was clustered, our spirits dropping as rapidly as the mercury during a cold snap, and our hearts seeking the seclusion of our boots. Coming down a flume when you are the money to lend, but generally at the bottom and look up is a very different proposition to going down a flume when you are at the top and look down. Stories of former trips that resulted most disastrously flashed through our minds. If it had not been for the crowd of onlookers that started, or jeer if we didn't, we would have backed out, one and all. the Constitution." There was no help for it, and with a last despairing look at the beautiful bright world around us that we were eaving-perhaps forever-we solemply climbed into the flume boat and shook hands sadly with those

that were not going. The boat that was to carry us down the flume resembles nothing so much as a hog trough with one end missing. The flume being built Vshape and at a right angle, the boat is constructed likewise, but at what would be the bow end of an ordinary boat there is no end at all, it being purposely left open in order to provide means for the water that backs up into the boat to escape. On eximination we found our boat to be 16 feet long with a 14 inch plank making a false bottom, to raise us from reach of the water. On this

stools, one for each of the party. After taking seats, with many misgivings and balancing ourselves,-the order to cast off was given, the spikes holding our frail craft to the flume ide were pulled out and our craft shot on with the current on its journey to the plains. The sensation was

dropped with it. "Watch out!" yelled the man in front, throwing himself back on the man behind him.

It was just in time. The sudden shock threw us all flat on our backs and the boat "zipped" under a projecting beam that would have decapitated the whole outfit. Cautiously regaining an upright position we took a look at the scenery around us. As far ahead as one could see stretched the flume, looking a thin, mountain side. On either side gloomy rocks and forest trees flashed past in the flume lay near the ground, but when it rose on tre tles to cross some canon or ravine we seemed suspended, like Mohammed's coffin "twixt heaven and earth."

been increasing. Not a member of and defied Uttley. flume—a drop of 250 yards, with a was severe, but had no effect, and in grade of 1,200 feet to the mile. It a second after he was hit Uttley was but a few moments when our wheeled upon his assailant and fired. boat was at the head of this incline. Paul fell with a bullet through the Pieces of timber could be seen on the top of his head, an inch from the mountain side below us, these pieces forehead. By this time Jerry Frahaving been hurled out of the flume zier, colored, became involved in the during their course. The sight was fight, and he went to the ground not very assuring to us, but there with two wounds though the left leg turning back at this stage of the the negro turned about and ran with for our own safety, we consigned bullet in the fleshy part of the back. ourselves to our fate. The boat stop- With three or four men in pursuit ped for an instant at the head of the | Tttley ran all over the town, crawled chute, pitched over the curve and under the barn and was finally cap-

A dim perception of fleeing 1orrocks for a few seconds, the noisy wash of the waters behind us, after all of which we found ourselves at gorge, again being swept around the of the frail trestlework between us ried him home.

and-what?

the novel means of transportation, robbed the journey of all weari-

Finally we reached King's river, and our course now lay parallel with the stream and at about the same grade. Our boat proceeded steadily, but with none of the occasional rapidity we had experienced in the having "flumed" about twenty-seven miles we came to the suspension bridge across King's river. But even fifty-two miles of flume come to an tame and slow in comparison with the early part of the trip, with the aid of several men at work "herding" on the flume our frail craft was safely bought to a standstill, and we climbed out on the trestle and stretched our cramped legs. A few moments later, with the aid of a 30foot ladder, we reached terra firma, our strange cruise ended.

Progressive Farmer, November 11th. In the Eagle, of the 30th ult., is a report of the speech made in Dallas recently by Senator Vance, in which he is reported to have said, touching the Sub-Treasury bill:

"He wrote to Mr. Carr and told him he could not support it, and then it was he declared that the assaults began to be made upon him, but he declared that the Alliance as a body was not going back on him, and said that every candidate for the legislature except three were pledged to him. He said that as far as the Sub-Treasury bill was concerned the Alliance was not agreed upon it, and that he demanded that the jury be agreed before they hang him for not supporting it. He said if he voted for it and it was not constitutional, stood around ready to cheer if we the devil would get him, not them, the Constitution."

The Progressive Farmer had hoped that the Senator would so modify his views on this great measure as that good and true Alliance men could consistently give him their support. But he persists in declaring the bill unconstitutional. In short, Senator Vance cannot and will not support that measure, and yet he claims that "every candidate for the legislature except three are pledged to him." Senator Vance makes the issue clear -the Alliance must abandon this measure or it must abandon him. What answer will the Alliance of North Carolina make to this proposition? As the official organ of the order in our State, the Progressive Farmer would be basely recreant and treacherous to its high trust if it falrunning the length of the boat, thus tered in the discharge of its sacred duty. It cannot and will not support any man for Senator who thus plank rested four small wooden places himself in antagonism to a measure which lies so near the heart of this great order. We will not abandon the Sub-Treasury plan, but we intend to do all in our power to secure legislation that will bring the relief to our oppressed people con-templated in this bill. So far as this

Six Men Shot.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 9.—The Quaker town of Fairmont had its first murder last night. For a time the affair took on the proportions of a riot, and when the smoke cleared

away six men had been shot. "It was the occasion of a democratic jollification, and a knot of the faithful were grouped around an anvil celebrating the recent victories. In the party were W. H. Campbell, Con. Paul, J. I. Berry, Lee Harrington spidery thread stretching down the and Jerry Frazier. Harrington had charge of the anvil and was doing the firing when Tom Uttley, a an un indistinguishable blur when negro of unsavory reputation, stepped up and ordered the celebration to stop. Harrington dropped the rod and stepped back and Berry took his place. He was also ordered to desist by the negro and upon his re-In the meantime our speed had fusal, Campbell came to the front

the party spoke a word, but in dumb | "Both men then went for their amazement held a firm grip to the guns, drawing and firing simultaneseat. Our boat had proceeded but ously. The duellists stood at a dishalf a mile when immediately before tance of ten feet apart and had fired of the moments into eternity, "what us could be seen what we subsequent- two shots apiece when the negro was ly learned to be one of the steepest struck in the forehead with a brick inclines of the whole course of the tied in a sack by Paul. The blow was no such thirg as stopping or and right hip. After shooting Paul journey. Holding our respective the crowd in full chase. The firing breaths and offering mental prayers became general and he received a shot out into what seemed to be mere tured in the Central hotel by two citizens and escorted to the office of Dr. Hurley. A mob soon gathered, ests, dashing wildly past a wall of surrounded the office, crying for the negro and blood.

In all six men were shot, as follows: Paul, shot in the head; died the bottom of the incline trying to this morning at 9 o'clock. Berry regain our breath. It was short, and was shot through the right cheek luckily, too. Human nerves could and hit with a stone. Frazier, colhardly have stood the strain much ored, shot in the leg and thigh. onger. Going on at a slightly re- William Cobb, a farmer, spectator, duced rate of speed, we were treated shot through the calf of the leg. to a constant change of mountain Utley, wounded in the back; Campscenery, now closely hugging the bell, wounded in the wrist and arms perpendicular wall of the rocky with stones. Another man, supposed to be from Somerville, was sesharp point of a mountain on way riously wounded, but in the excite-

The affair occurred about 9 o'clock No grander view of the lower Sier-in the evening, and was all over ras could be experienced than that within half an hour. Sheriff Mc-

which we had as we swept on through | Feeley and Deputy Fegarn were tel space. The alternating views of phoned for, and arrived at the sea deep gorges, high cliffs, timber clad of war at midnight. Finding the mountain heights, combined with town in an uproar and its citizens terribly excited and determined to hang the negro, the riot act was read and the crowd partially dispersed, but it was not until six o'clock this morning that an opportunity was given for stealing the prisoner away. With the exception of Utley the men engaged in the riot are all respectable citizens. Utley higher mountains left behind. After had been a resident at Fairmount only three weeks, being a laborer on the new school building. He soon had the whole town terrorized and could do about as he pleased. He is end at last, and the speed becoming known to be a bad man and willing to engage in any act of lawlessness.

For House of Representatives. 1888.

Dem. Rep. Dem. Rep. Alabama, Arkansas. California. Colorado, Connecticut. Delaware, Florida, Georgia, *Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas. Kentucky, Louisiana, *Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts. Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, †Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New H'mph're,-New Jersey, New York, North C'rolina, 6 North D'kota, -Ohio, *Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, +South D'kota,l'ennessee. Texas. Vermont. Virginia, Washington, -West Virginia, 4 Wisconsin. Wyoming, 169 244 Totals, 161

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A heaping quart of flour makes one pound.

Happy Women.

What is it that makes momen more smiling and happy looking than men? We aseet them on the cars, on the streets, in the country, by the seashore, always smiling, teeth a glistening, eyes a dancing. Ah! the secret is they aim to please. It is an effort in many instances for them to smile, and were it not for a desire to look pleasing and pretty many would "never smile again." Why? Because in a large majority of instances they don't feel like smiling. They feel more like crying. With their nervous aches, weakness and bearing down pains, life to them is a burden. What a gold-find to many a physician is a rich sick woman. Why should he aim to cure her and deny himself the pleasure of presenting his bilis with the u-nsal regularity. It seems from the following, that the surest and cheapest way for invalid women to regain health and strength is by using Botanic Blood Balm (B.B.).

Mrs. J. A. White, 310 Wythe iStreet, Peters. neath and strength is by using Botanic Blood Balm (B. B.)

Mrs. J. A. White, 340 Wythe Street, Peters-burg, Va., writes: "I have used B. B. B with happy results, and o ber's have taken it at my advice and are delighted with its curative re

sults."

J. N. Gregory, Butler Postoffice, S. C., writes:
"My wife had been under the treatment of several good physicians, but continued in poor health, so I bought four bottles of Botanic Blood Balm, and it did her more good than those doctors had done her in ten years. She is now doing her own washing, a thing she had not been able to do for four years."

No Language There.

"Young man," exclaimed the moralist, pointing to the second hand of the clock as it marked the flight is the language of that time piece?" "It has none, sir," replied the idler. "It goes without saying,"

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W. L. SAUNDERS,

Secretary State.

What an interesting figure Hon. homas B. Reed, of the First Maine district, will present in the next House defending the right of the miority against the tyranny of the ma-

We hope that President Harrison ill "lay himself out" on his forthoming Thanksgiving proclamation. It ought to be a great State document this year. It is probable that we shall have to get a part of our urkey supply from Canada, but as Mr. Reed says, we "must live up to" he McKinley bill if it breaks us. He will be a mighty ungrateful Democrat who will not go church and eat turkey this year.

Comfirmed.

The favorable impression produced on the first appearance of the agreeable liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, a few years ago has been more than confimed by the pleasant experience of all who have used it, and the success of the proprietors and manufacturers of the California Fig Syrup Company.

The woman who rever takes an interest in the fashion needs medi-

Advice to Mothers.

drs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always used when children are cutting teeth. It reves the little sufferer at once; it produces natei, quiet sleep by relieving the children from in, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as outton." It is very pleasant to taste; soothes child, softens the gums, allays all pains, reves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best own returned by fir distributes. Whether rising the leaker or other ways. Twenty-five the contract of the cont



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as well as in the use of it

But there's nothing ahead of it. The reputation of Pearline covers a multitude of imitations. Their names may end in ·ine,' but their use may end in trouble. Don't be persuaded that they are "the same as Pearline," or "as good as Pearline." The peddlers who try to sell them will tell you that they are; if you're reckless enough to try them, you will know that they are not. Get your Pearline of some good grocer, for it's never peddled. It's the best thing to get, and it's the only way to get it.

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