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If the people knew how much credit cost them they would not be hunting for it. The merchant who buys goods on credit and sells on time must not only pay more for his goods but must sell his goods higher to cover his losses. The people who buy his goods must pay at least 35 per cent more for them. This must come out of the hard-earned dollars of the laboring masses. Now do you like that system? I should think you would get tired of it. We say now if the credit system is full of disasters and defeats, as you know it is, get out of it and take the other side, the side of the almighty dollar. The RACKET STORE has all the advantages, having buyers in the New York market all the time with the ready dollar to buy from the disastrous results which come to men who go in debt. This enables it to offer goods for less than they can be made for in hundreds of cases. Below we will quote some prices:

Violin, Banjo and Guitar Strings at 4c a knot; best worth 15c a knot. Eyeglasses in rubber frames at 8c; worth 25c. Great bargains in Laces of all kinds, Hamburg Edgings, insertions, Torchon, Oriental, Irish Trimming, Pillow Case Laces, Swiss Embroidery, Gold, Silver and nickel Watches, and Jewelry of all descriptions, for less than it costs to manufacture them. Great bargains in Cloaks and Clothing. In a word, we shall make our bargains make our business, with one price to all. Call and see us.

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Man and Beast.

Mustang Lintment is older than most men, and used more and more every year.

CONGRESSIONAL

THE SENATE HEARS A WARM DEBATE ON THE BLAIR BILL.

Senator Morgan Bitterly Antagonizes the Proposed Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—SENATE.—The chair laid before the Senate the following letter from the secretary of the interior in reply to Mr. Davis' recent resolution adopted by the Senate which calls for all the information in the interior department relating to Henry Ward a late Indian inspector.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, '86. TO THE PRESIDENT PRO TEM. OF THE SENATE.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a Senate resolution of the 5th inst. in words as follows: "Resolved, That the secretary of the interior be directed to communicate to the Senate copies of all papers which have been filed in the interior department, and of all papers which have been presented to any officer of that department touching the official and personal conduct of Henry Ward, Indian inspector, during his continuance in said office."

I transmit all official papers on file in this department which I understand to be embraced by the resolution. The official reports made to this department by Henry Ward, as United States Indian inspector, are voluminous, and as the clerical force of this department is limited and otherwise fully employed, I have deemed it best to transmit the original reports, as they are frequently consulted in the transaction of the business of the department. I have the honor to request that they be returned to me as soon as they are no longer required by the Senate. I am directed by the President to say that if the resolution is to inquire into the reasons for the suspension of Mr. Ward, these papers are not to be considered as constituting all the evidence submitted to him in relation thereto. I am desired by the President to say that he does not think it consistent with the public interests to transmit copies of unofficial papers from private citizens held in my custody for him which relate exclusively to the suspension of incumbents. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,
L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary.

There are 282 enclosures. The letter and the accompanying papers were referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

Among the petitions presented were a considerable number favoring women suffrage and the opening of Alabama lands to settlement. The Senate passed a bill granting the franking privilege to Mrs. Julia D. Grant, widow of Gen. Grant. A resolution offered by Mr. Mahone was on objection by Mr. Cockrell ordered to lie over, calling on the attorney general to inform the Senate what number of cases to which the U. S. were a party, were pending in the circuit or district courts of the U. S. in Virginia in 1884 and 1885, and further calling for the papers relating thereto.

Mr. Morgan resumed his argument against the constitutionality of the pending Blair education bill. He said that as far as the State of Alabama was concerned, he denied that it was the land of darkness and the lazarretto of ignorance to be inferred from the report of the committee on education and labor. He read extracts from that report and expressed wonder that any man who had fought in the Confederate army or represented a Southern State could agree to the matter he quoted. Mr. George remarked that Mr. Morgan was endeavoring to hold all the members of the committee responsible for the individual opinions of the chairman of the committee (Mr. Blair), and in his turn read from the report to show that Mr. Morgan's quotations were but the individual opinions of the chairman. Mr. Blair desired to make a remark, but Mr. Morgan declined to be further interrupted. In the course of his subsequent remarks Mr. Morgan said he had often heard it said that the people of the South were a hoodwinked lot of slaves who had been forced into rebellion and secession by their leaders. This he emphatically denied and asserted that on the contrary the leaders had been forced into secession by the people, and that many a cowardly heart among the leaders would have failed and fainted but for the fact that these leaders knew they did not dare to betray an enlightened and splendid people.

He characterized the bill under debate as a bribe to the South, but for his part he neither grew blind nor shut his eyes to the presence of any bribe, no matter how magnificent. The bill would prove a Pandora's box, and would lead to what had not inappropriately been termed a condition of "organized hell" between the States and the general government. He prophesied that under its baneful influence we could see the people of the North and the South again frenzied with excitement. Mr. George enquired whether Mr. Morgan meant to say that after making the appropriation Congress might interpose in the management of the appropriation. Mr. Morgan replied, "Certainly." Mr. George denied this, and said he could nowhere see anything in the bill to warrant such a construction. Mr. Morgan insisted on his point and argued at some length to sustain his contention. A State, he said, had no way to compel the secretary of the interior to grant it any part of the appropriation, except by appeal to Congress, so that the intention was that Congress should keep the matter sub justico, so that it might change the conditions from time to time. Congress could not treat with a State on any subject over which Congress had not constitutional power. If

IT COULD DO THAT IT COULD MAKE A COMPACT WITH A STATE TO ABANDON THE VERY FUNCTION OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The bill under consideration would put Congress in a position where it could place the hand of power on the throat of a State. Mr. Morgan read from the writings of President Madison and other authorities in support of his grounds, and maintained that these authorities stood like a wall of adamant against the passage of the pending bill. Mr. George desired to interrogate Mr. Morgan, but the latter Senator declined to yield. After further remarks Mr. Morgan concluded and Mr. Jackson took the floor. He yielded, however, for a motion to go into executive session. At 4:40 p. the Senate went into executive session. Fifteen minutes later the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Phelps, of New Jersey, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a resolution calling on the secretary of state for copies of all correspondence between his department and the representatives of the governments of Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Portugal, Sweden and Norway, relating to the claim of said governments to be accorded a reduction of tonnage dues accorded to vessels entering the ports of the United States, from certain ports named in section fourteen of the shipping act. Adopted.

Under the call of States the following bills, &c., were introduced and referred: By Mr. Oates, of Alabama, to define and punish the offense of setting fire to woods on lands belonging to the United States.

By Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, for the judicial ascertainment of claims against the United States.

By Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, to reduce the tariff taxes.

By Mr. Pulitzer, of New York, a bill granting a pension of \$5,000 a year to the widow of the late Gen. Hancock.

By Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, to authorize the issue of coin certificates.

By Mr. Bland, of Missouri, for the free coinage of silver.

By Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, to revive the grade of general in the United States army.

By Mr. Miller, of Texas, for the issue of small bills for circulation.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Fitz John Porter bill.

Mr. Woolford, of Kentucky, resumed his speech in favor of the bill, contending that the trial upon which General Porter had been convicted had not been a fair trial. Pope had been seeking a man upon whom to put the blame for being whipped and led selected General Porter. He (Woolford) blamed Generals Lee, Longstreet, Jackson and all Confederate soldiers, but Pope had blamed a Union general who had done his duty nobly.

Messrs. Negley, of Pennsylvania, and Fuller, of Iowa, opposed the bill as an insult to every soldier who perilled his life to save his country. The committee then rose and at 5.15 the House adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL BUSINESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—The business of the Senate is in almost the same condition it was one week ago, the only material difference being that the educational bill, which was then to be taken up, is now the unfinished business. It is generally thought that its consideration will consume almost or quite all the week, and that it will be succeeded either by the bankruptcy bill or by the bill for the admission of Washington Territory as a State.

There is the same condition of expectancy with regard to the report of the judiciary committee upon the letter of the attorney-general, in which he declines to furnish certain papers in the Dustin case; but Mr. Edmunds has no confidence who are not pledged to secrecy, and, therefore, the matter cannot be made the subject of prediction.

The coming week in the House will for the most part be devoted to the discussion of the Fitz-John Porter bill and the vote will be taken Thursday evening. As a result of the special order on this subject the call of committees for motions to suspend the rules that would otherwise follow the call of States for bills and resolutions tomorrow will be omitted. Some debate may arise tomorrow before proceeding with the Fitz-John Porter bill, if Mr. Hanback succeeds in securing the consideration of his resolution to broaden the scope of the investigation of the Pan-Electric telephone matter. In the morning hours during the week chairman Hatch, of the agricultural committee, may call up the bill for the creation of a department of agriculture and labor. Mr. Belmont's bill limiting the exaction of consular fees is also in a position favorable to consideration during the morning hour. The pension appropriation bill and the Indian appropriation bill are on the House calendar, in readiness for consideration, but no arrangement has yet been made to bring them up for action during this week.

WALK FOREST COLLEGE.

AT THE ANNIVERSARY. COR. OF THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

Among the distinguished gentlemen present at the anniversary were Hon. J. C. Scarborough, Capt. Page, register of deeds; Rev. Dr. T. P. Crawford, missionary to China; Rev. Mr. Cade, formerly of West Virginia, now of Louisiana; Rev. C. Durham and Capt. Chas. M. Cooke.

Hon. W. T. Faircloth, of Goldsboro, having declined, Hon. H. R. Scott, of Reidsville, has accepted the place of alumni orator at the next commencement.

—The army is safe. The Apache chief, Geronimo, has come in after rats.

A BIG REDUCTION.

CHAIRMAN MORRISON'S TARIFF BILL BRIEFLY OUTLINED.

IT CUTS DOWN THE DUTY ON A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT ARTICLES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—Mr. Morrison expresses the opinion that his tariff bill, introduced in the House yesterday, will effect an estimated reduction of \$20,000,000 in the revenues from customs, based on the revenues of the past year. The greatest reduction on any one article is in the case of sugar, where the new duty will result in a decrease of \$10,000,000 in receipts. The additions to the free list will involve a loss of \$5,500,000 and the reductions made by the bill on other articles about \$5,000,000. Eight but general reductions have been made in the cases of wool, flax, linen and hemp, cottons, window-glass, plate glass of high quality, earthenware and china, where the duty is believed to be excessive. The duty on rice, marble, castor-beans and a few chemicals is also slightly reduced.

DR. W. F. G. YOUNG.

HE IS AT LAST CORNERED AND CONFESES. CHARLOTTE OBSERVER.

The Observer last Sunday copied an article from the Winston Republican making some rough revelations in regard to one Dr. W. F. G. Young, who was for a brief time a citizen of Winston. He appeared there with a bright mulatto woman whom he passed off as his wife. She played the organ at church and mingled in society. The Doctor cut a big dash and finally skipped the town, leaving big debts behind him. Tuesday morning following this publication the Observer printed a card from one Dr. W. B. Young, of Concord, alleging that he was not the Winston Dr. Young at all, although he arrived in Concord just about the time the Winston Dr. Young was missed from the latter place, and in spite of the fact that he filled the description of the Winston man exactly. It now appears that Dr. W. F. G. Young, of Winston, and Dr. W. B. Young, of Concord, are one and the same person. Friday's Concord Register says the Doctor has confessed. "He says," according to the Register, "that he did indulge in an escapade with a female who came to Winston, but that he did not outrage society by introducing her into respectable households, and that he did not introduce her to ladies in the Twin cities. He stoutly avers that in his business transactions he has acted on the square, and says that no man can show in any of his business transactions, an act of swindling. He expresses deep regret for having allowed himself to get besmirched in this unfortunate affair. He received a check for \$100 yesterday, and will doubtless settle his bills before he leaves this place, where he fled for a temporary refuge."

But Dr. Young's hopes of escaping were short-lived. Saturday he was taken to jail in Concord. He was arrested on the instance of certain citizens of Winston upon whose society he had so grievously imposed. He was taken to Winston Saturday night, and was yesterday arraigned in court, in that place, to answer some pretty heavy charges. These are that he arrived in Winston and set up business as a physician and an insurance agent. He bought the Independent newspaper office and published a weekly paper. By and by he was joined by a woman he claimed as his wife, and with whom he moved to the best hotel in the place and lived in fine style. Young and this woman worked their way into the best society of the place, and the woman on one or more occasions presided as organist in one of the churches of Winston. Dr. Young made big bills all around, and in short, lived like a lord. "One day last week it was discovered that his alleged wife was a woman of ill repute, and a mulatto woman at that, and further that she hailed from Raleigh. Her name is Mary Boyd, and she was at one time a teacher of a colored school in Wake.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS SECRET.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Senate in executive session last Thursday confirmed a large number of nominations, but determined not to notify the President or make them public until after the following executive session, in order to give an opportunity for reconsideration. The confirmations made today are still under injunction of secrecy.

NEW YORK COTTON FUTURES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The Post says: Future deliveries were pressed on the market and declined 10-100. At the third call 100 bales March sold at 9.200 at 9.02, 600 May at 9.19, 300 June at 9.20. February was offered at 8.99, July at 9.26, August at 9.43, October at 9.06, September at 9.04. Futures closed steady, 10-100 lower than Saturday.

NOMINATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The President sent the following nomination to the Senate today: Livingston W. Bethel, of Florida, to be U. S. attorney for the southern district of Florida.

MR. WATTS' IMPROVED CONDITION.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 15.—Mr. Watterson is resting easy this morning and his physicians are more hopeful. At the consultation at 11 o'clock it was decided that his symptoms were more favorable. The treatment is for acute meningitis.

A HEAVY LOSS.

FRANKLIN, Mass., Feb. 14.—In addition to the loss resulting from floods the large Cumberland dam of the Pawtucket waterworks, built last fall, was swept away yesterday, causing a loss of \$100,000.

THE COUNTRY'S COTTON CROP.

The Quality as a General Thing Poor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The special cotton returns of the department of agriculture estimate the cotton remaining on plantations February 1, proportion of lint to seed, quality, average date of close of picking and price of cotton seed. The date of closing varies from November 25 to December 11, but averages for the cotton belt about six days later than last year. Florida, November 25; Alabama, November 26; South Carolina, November 30; North Carolina, December 3; Georgia and Texas, December 3; Arkansas, December 4; Mississippi, December 8; Louisiana and Tennessee, December 1. The quality is poorer than last year on the Atlantic coast, with much discolored and trashy fibre. The staple is shorter than usual, except in the favored locations west of the Mississippi, and the yield of lint, which should average at least 32 per cent, is only about 31 per cent from Virginia to Alabama. The quantity on the plantations February 1 is apparently about one-sixth of the crop, five-sixths having gone forward, appearing at the ports about February 5. The percentage of the crop marketed is as follows: Virginia 82, North Carolina 82, South Carolina 84, Georgia 85, Florida 87, Alabama 84, Mississippi 83, Louisiana 83, Texas 88, Arkansas 83, Tennessee 82; general average nearly 82. The indications point to a crop approximating the number and limits of yield per acre which looked to a product of about 6,500,000 bales.

A YOUNG LADY HANGED.

BRUTAL REVENGE WREAKED ON A YOUNG LADY IN ILLINOIS.—THE WRETCH UNKNOWN.

WINSTON, Ill., Feb. 14.—Miss Georgia Aldridge, a highly respectable young lady of this village, was attacked at home while she was alone this evening by an unknown scoundrel. His evident desire was to commit an assault. In this he he was foiled, but he was bound on a fence with a gagged her throat with a corn-cob thrust down her throat. Binding her hands, he tore her apron into slips, and using this as a halter, hung her to a cherry tree in the yard. Her feet were raised from the ground and she was left hanging from the tree dead, as he supposed. He then entered the house and wrote a note, leaving it in the room. It was addressed to the girl's father and said: "Old Dr. Aldridge: I am even with you now. I have waited a long time, but now I guess the account is square. I did not kill your daughter. She was scared to death. When I lifted her up she was dead. You need not look for me. I will be far away. Accidentally the young lady's brother, S. H. Aldridge, who was passing by his own home a few blocks further on, stopped at his father's house on an errand. He ran against his sister's body dangling from the tree. He quickly cut down the body and carried it into the house. Although it was cold, the presence of a feeble pulse assured him that life was not extinct. Aid was quickly called, but it was only after two hours' active application of restoratives that she showed signs of reviving. She regained consciousness but for a few moments, and then she dropped off in to a stupor between life and death. This has been her history all day in that particular. She has yet been unable to give any connected account of the assault. Could she but identify the guilty man justice would be meted out to him. Windsor is aflame with indignation. A meeting has been called to consider the outrage.

A Remarkable Case in Richmond County.

Richmond Spirit of the South. Rev. Mr. Lindsey, who formerly resided and preached in this county, was able to boast that he was born four months after his mother had been dead and buried. Here is the explanation: His mother, who resided in Stewartsville township, in this county, fell ill and to all appearances died and was buried in Stewartsville cemetery. The night following her interment, ghouls, for the purpose of securing some jewelry that was buried with the body, unearthed the remains, when consciousness returned and she was enabled to return to her home. Arriving at her late residence she rapped at the door and was answered by her husband who demanded to know who was there. To his great astonishment the answer came: "It is I, your wife." He was not quick in opening the door, but finally did so and was overjoyed to meet again in life his beloved wife, whom he had mourned as dead. Four months afterwards Rev. Mr. Lindsey was born, and she survived several years. This is indeed a strange story, but we are assured that it is literally true.

D. M. Ferry & Co., the well-known seedsmen, of Detroit, Mich., announce that they are on their feet again, ready to receive orders for seeds from every one of their old customers, and from many new ones as feel kindly disposed toward them. They are in condition to fill promptly every order with new seeds of the best quality. January 1 their immense warehouse was destroyed by fire. It was filled with probably the largest stock of assorted seeds ever gathered under one roof. Large quantities of seeds, in their warehouses on their seed farms, in the hands of their growers, and on the way from Europe, together with their fully stocked branch seed store, enabled them to secure a new stock in a remarkably short time. Such energy deserves success.

Good Advice.

The North Carolina papers are falling into Mr. Page's trap. They should not divert that annoying young fellow, who has adopted an ingenious plan to keep himself before the public eye at home while coining ducats abroad. Try dropping Page, Messieurs.

"Consumption Cure"

would be a truthful name to give to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," the most efficacious yet discovered for arresting the early development of pulmonary disease. But "consumption cure" would not sufficiently indicate the scope of its influence and usefulness. In all the many diseases which spring from a derangement of the liver and blood the "Discovery" is a safe and sure specific. Of all druggists.

A CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION.

Judges MacRae and Bond Lock Horns in Statesville Landmark.

An interesting question, involving a conflict of jurisdiction between the State and Federal courts, has arisen during the present term of Iredell superior court, in the case of B. F. Long, receiver of the western division of the Western North Carolina railroad company, vs. the Western North Carolina railroad company and Messrs. Buford, Clyde and Logan. At Spring term, 1885, a petition was filed for a removal of the cause into the United States circuit court. After argument, Judge MacRae decided that there was no separable controversy between the plaintiff and the non-resident defendants, and declined to "proceed no further" in the cause. The defendants then filed copies of the record in the Federal court, and a motion was made by plaintiff to remand the cause to the State court. This motion was argued in the Federal court, and Judge Dick prepared an opinion sustaining the view of the law as taken by the State judge. At the present term, when the case was called for trial, the defendants objected to further proceedings here, and announced that Judge Bond had just filed an order refusing the motion to remand. Judge MacRae held that his court had jurisdiction and would proceed with the trial of the cause, but the defendants not being ready, the cause was continued and set for trial on a day fixed at May term of Iredell superior court. Saturday night an injunction from Judge Bond was served upon the plaintiff and his attorneys against their further proceeding in the State court. Capt. Chas. Price, of counsel for the defence, having gone to Baltimore, Judge Bond's home, and sued out the injunction. Thus a conflict seems to have arisen not only between the State and Federal courts, but between the judges of the district and circuit courts of the United States.

Commercial Epitome.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Feb. 12, 1886. New York Financial Chronicle.

The severe weather has been followed this week by a warmth of temperature that is unseasonable, under which the snow has rapidly disappeared, and obstructions to railway transportation are generally removed. Failures at New Orleans and Liverpool excite some uneasiness. Small shipments of gold are noted, but have less influence than they recently did. Labor is unsettled and many strikes for better terms have had a measure of success. The speculation in lard for future delivery has been at times quite active. Lard on the spot has been quieter, and prices have declined. Pork has been dull and scarcely so firm. Cut meats have been in fair request at full prices. Butter is quiet at 22-30c for creamery. Cheese remains steady, but closes quiet.

Rio coffee on the spot has been dull, but is quoted firmer. Raw sugars have been dull at 5c for fair refining. C-C.

There has been the past week a further and important decline in prices of cotton for future delivery at this market. The movement of the crop has continued comparatively free, and foreign advices have generally been of an unfavorable character. Shipments have also been large and stocks have diminished. The depression in Liverpool at the close of Wednesday's business was a great disappointment to the bulls, and led to the unloading of much "long" cotton, as well as free selling for the decline. Today the reports of failures at New Orleans and Liverpool caused a decline in the early dealings, but the better report from Liverpool caused an advance, which later on received a fresh impulse from the reduced stocks at the interior towns of the South. Cotton on the spot declined 1-16c Monday and again Tuesday.

The Menhaden Industry.

Beaufort Record. The menhaden fish has attracted Northern capital to our county and factory after factory has been erected. Native capitalists became interested; steamers have been built; sail vessels chartered; boats bought and hundreds of our citizens annually given employment for six months in the year. The estimated cost of the Carter county factories, vessels, boats, seines and other appliances used in the capture and manufacture of menhaden into oil and scrap is \$50,000, and the estimated annual expense of running them is \$40,000.

An Embryo Riot at Birmingham.

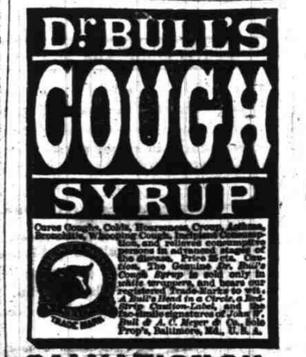
BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 15.—A meeting of unemployed workmen held here today was attended by 8,000 persons. The addresses delivered were of an inflammatory value and the assemblage degenerated into a mob, which attempted to run riot in the streets and pillage shops. The police were prepared and suppressed the rioting, preventing any act of pillage.

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Black and Colored Failles Francaise, Black and Colored Gros Failles, Black and Colored Tricotines, Satin Duchesse, Surahs and Gros Grains.

SPECIAL.

We advise our lady patrons that it is better to buy silks early rather than later on. The prices of spun and reeled silks are 30 to 35 per cent higher than last season. The above silks we are now offering are bought at prices that cannot possibly be duplicated and we give our customers this advantage—low prices and best goods.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

AM S'S CRIMINAL CODE AND DIGEST

—BY—

W. Y. ARLIN, Esq., of the Raleigh Bar.

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