

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness.

RACKET STORE.

THE BARGAIN HOUR OF RALEIGH.

If people will think for a moment; common sense will teach them that the merchant who buys goods on time and sells on time must sell his goods higher to cover his losses.

By the time the goods are sold, the merchant has lost ten per cent by the manufacturer who sells to the jobber, ten per cent by the jobber who sells to the retail merchant and twenty-five per cent by the merchant who sells to you, and you have at the least estimate thirty-five per cent which you have to pay to cover the losses caused by men who never pay.

Now you can see the difference between the credit and cash systems. The credit plan takes from the producers just about one half what they grow to foot up the bills of the men who never pay.

VOlNEY PURSELL & CO.

Beware

ADULTERATED LARD. It looks well, but the odor from it when cooking detects it.

CASSARD'S "STAR BRAND" LARD IS GUARANTEED PURE.

G. Cassard & Son, Curers of the Celebrated Star Brand Milled Cured Hams and Breakfast Bacon.

NORTH CAROLINA GRANITE AND SANDSTONES.

P. Linahan & Co

Are prepared to make contracts on the most favorable terms for supplying Granite Sandstones of the best quality in any quantities desired.

NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

Laborers on the Panama canal are dying at the rate of forty a day.

A nebula has been discovered in the Pleiades, and astronomers are again astonished.

Senator Jones, of Florida, is paired upon all political questions with Senator Bowen, of Colorado.

It is said that 10,000,000 crowns yearly are sent home to the fatherland by Swedes dwelling in America.

General Faine's new sloop, the Mayflower, which is to outdo the Paritap, will be ready for launching in April.

Montreal has declared for compulsory education. This shows what compulsory education by epidemic will do for a town.

In the Virginia house of delegates the bill to make it a misdemeanor for a member of the assembly to accept a free railroad pass was defeated.

It is very generally conceded in political circles now that John Kelley will never get any better. His condition is such as to give his friends little chance for hope.

The acting comptroller of the currency has made a call upon the national banks for a report of their condition at the close of business on Monday, the first day of March, 1886.

Sam Jones says he was never invited to a card party in his life. Yet he asks us to believe that his bitter hostility to progressive suahre is wholly free from jealousy and envy.

Mr. Sawyer, from the Senate post-office committee, has reported favorably the House bill to reduce the fees on money orders of five dollars and less from eight to five cents.

Certain ladies of Washington will give a chocolate at an early date. It is observed that this form of tair is the mildest form of dissipation known outside of a red paint foot on a washful of church festival lemonade.

Mayor Jarratt, of Petersburg, Va., in the police court Wednesday told saloon-keeper Dunn that he would not believe him under oath. Dunn afterward assaulted the mayor in the street. Dunn was arrested.

While Mrs. Bertha Simpson was dressing at her home in Manchester, Va., Wednesday, her clothing caught fire from a stove. Her mother came to the rescue, and both were fatally burned, the mother was dying last night.

Petitions are going in to Congress in large numbers from the Knights of Labor all over the country urging liberal appropriations for internal improvements that money may be distributed from the treasury in wages to working-men.

The House committee on private land claims has agreed to report favorably a bill to give the heirs of Myra Clark Gaines land scrip for 28,407 acres, the amount of a grant made by Spain to persons from whom she claimed to have procured title.

A curious characteristic of the Washington monument was related by Col. Casey at a recent meeting of the Society. On every bright day the apex of the monument moves at least one inch westward in the morning, when the sun's rays first fall upon it, and eastward again in the afternoon, when the sun reaches the western side. The heat of the sun has an expansive effect upon the masonry, and the plummet that is suspended in the interior of the monument registers this movement from day to day.

Stripes, sashes, lengthwise pleats, revers and very bouffant draperies, some of which are long and others very short, are the features that are confirmed for next season's dresses. It is said that fuxes are to be restored to favor, but at present there is so little to corroborate this assertion that the home dress-maker is advised not to destroy new materials by cutting them up into the many small strips necessary for pleating or ruffles.

The narrow foot-pleating which is sewed on foundation skirts is needed to support the outside skirt and long draperies, and should be placed there for this purpose, even when not visible. Moreover, this pleating on the edge of the skirt makes it look more graceful. A device of the modistes to prevent the skirt being thrust forward at every step of the wearer is that of making three slits upward in the foot of the front breadth of the foundation skirt. Each of these slits is two or three inches long, and the braid which binds the skirt extends up the slits also. Of course these open spaces are hidden entirely by the outside skirt.

The remark is often made that farmers are poor gardeners, and it is too true in most cases. Farmers' families, as a rule, are the poorly supplied with vegetables in city residents. Not more than a quarter of the farms in this region show anything better in the way of garden produce than a little sweet corn and some bush beans and a few tomato plants, and possibly even these last are wanting. The field crop is depended upon to supply the potatoes that are wanted, and, perhaps, some turnips will be raised in the fall, some years, as a second crop. What a miserable showing is this for those who are situated so that the choicest vegetables of the garden, the various kinds in their season, might appear in abundance on their tables, provided the necessary care and labor should be given to produce them. But this picture is not overdrawn; it is, unfortunately, too true, and it is not less true that if we inquire about the family fruit supply for country tables we shall find this quite as deficient, or even more so. There is no necessity for this condition of things, and it is opposed both to the physical and financial interests of these families.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE BLAIR BILL PASSES THE SENATE 36 TO 11.

The Vote in Detail.—The North Carolina Senators in the Affirmative.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—SENATE.—The Senate, after some unimportant preliminary business, took up the education bill amendment offered by Mr. Logan, which was agreed to, providing that the "secretary of the interior is charged with a proper administration of the law through the commissioner of education, and those two officers are authorized with the approval of the President to make all the needful rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of the bill to carry out these provisions."

Mr. Logan said that his object was to establish a sort of board, instead of leaving questions arising under the bill entirely to the secretary of the interior. Other amendments were agreed to, requiring from State officers yearly reports of teachers' salaries, the number of school districts, the relative numbers of white and colored children; substituting the census of 1880 as a basis of apportionment, after that census shall have been taken; providing that, if any State should decline or relinquish its quota of money under the bill, the amount so declined or relinquished should go to increase the quota of the States accepting; requiring the secretary of the interior to investigate complaints of unjust discriminations in the application of funds and including the District of Columbia in the bill. A number of amendments, looking to a regulation of the studies in the schools aided by this bill, were rejected.

Mr. Plumb offered an amendment, providing that no State should be entitled to any of this educational fund until it shall have filed with the secretary of the interior a sample of each school book in use in its common schools. After considerable debate, Mr. Plumb's amendment was rejected as a whole, but on his renewing part of the amendment requiring that samples of the school books be filed in the interior department (without making the State's title to the money depend on such filing) it was agreed to. Other amendments of detail were made on motions of Messrs. Edmunds, Everts, Hale, Dolph, Blair, Ingalls, Teller, Eustis, Logan, Hampton and Conger. The bill having thus been perfected as in committee of the whole, was reported to the Senate and most of the amendments made in committee of the whole were agreed to. On motion of Mr. George the section setting forth that the design of the act was to establish an independent school system in the States, but only to extend aid to the State government, was restored by a unanimous vote. Mr. Plumb read some articles from the New York Evening Post to show that, since the agitation of the question of national aid to the States of the South had not put forth their usual efforts for education.

The bill was read the third time and passed; yeas 36, nays 11. A number of pairs were announced, owing to the necessary absence of some Senators. The vote in detail is as follows: Yeas, Messrs. Berry, Blackburn, Blair, Bowen, Call, Colquhoun, Conger, Cullem, Dolph, Eustis, Everts, George, Gibson, Hoar, Jackson, Jones, of Arkansas; Kenna, Logan, Maston, Manderson, Miller, of New York; Mitchell, of Oregon; Morrill, Palmer, Payne, Pugh, Ransom, Riddleberger, Sawyer, Spooner, Teller, Vanoe, Van Wyck, Voorhees, Waldhall and Wilson, of Iowa. Nays: Messrs. Cockrell, Coke, Frye, Gray, Hale, Harris, Ingalls, Jones, of Nevada; Maxey, Plumb and Wilson, of Maryland.

Immediately on the passage of the bill, Mr. Edmunds moved to take up the resolutions reported by him from the judiciary committee, expressing the sense of the Senate on the refusal of the attorney general to send to the Senate copies of papers called for by its resolution of January 25, 1886, (the Duksin papers). Mr. Plumb inquired if the consideration of those resolutions would continue until they should be disposed of. Mr. Edmunds replied that he hoped it would continue, but hoped it would be disposed of in two or three days. Mr. Edmunds remarked that he would not ask to take up the resolutions until after the morning hour. Mr. Edmunds' motion was agreed to.

The urgent deficiency appropriation bill and the invalid pension appropriation bill were received from the House and referred to the committee on appropriations. The Senate at 6.15 p. m. adjourned to Monday next.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Reid, of N. C., a bill was passed authorizing the publication of a new edition of the postal laws and regulations.

After the call of committees for reports of a private nature, the House went into committee of the whole Mr. McGreevy, of Kentucky, in the chair on the urgent deficiency bill.

Mr. Burns, of Missouri, took up and explained the provisions of the bill. The total amount carried by the bill was \$634,452; the largest item was one of \$251,863 for the armament of four cruisers. The debate on this item turned upon the alleged violation of law by bureau officers in creating obligations in advance of an appropriation and the transfer of moneys assigned to one purpose and using them for another, thus creating deficiencies where provision had been made for payment. The debate on this item and its collateral subjects occupied a large part of today's session. At its close Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, promised that the committee on naval affairs would frame a measure to put a stop to the practice on the part of government officials of entering into obligations not authorized

by law. Mr. Reagan, of Texas, said that he would enter his protest against the practice by voting against the bill. The committee then rose and the bill was passed, yeas 229, nays 20. The House then went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. At 4.40 the committee rose and the House, after passing two private bills took a recess until 7.30, the evening session to be for the consideration of the pensions bill.

Cotton Receipts at the Ports. New York, March 5.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1885: Galveston, 637,418; New Orleans, 1,534,503; Mobile, 226,212; Savannah, 708,669; Charleston, 433,105; Wilmington, 91,601; Norfolk, 468,831; Baltimore, 50,896; New York, 57,059; Boston, 83,815; Newport News, 24,787; Philadelphia, 30,774; West Point, 191,689; Brunswick, 14,530; Port Royal, 9,574; Pensacola, 18,947; Indianola, 781. Total, 4,584,179.

The trial of W. S. Roberts. New York, March 5.—Wm. S. Roberts, late president of a bank of Augusta, Ga., was called today to plead to an indictment found against him in the court of general sessions. His counsel interposed a plea of not guilty some time ago, reserving the right to withdraw the plea and enter a demurrer to the indictment. When the defendant's name was called there was no response and the court ordered his bail bond of \$10,000 to be forfeited. His bondsmen were John R. Maxwell, vice-president of the Long Island railroad company.

A Boycott Order Obeyed. DeSoto, Mo., March 5.—A general order by the executive board of the Knights of Labor of the Gould southern system, has been issued, boycotting all the Texas & Pacific and New Orleans & Pacific cars on account of the trouble at Fort Worth, and the order was put into effect here. No violence or intimidation is used but as the cars come in trainmen are requested not to handle them further. The request is at once complied with and they are sidetracked.

A General Strike of Railway Employees in Texas Probable. GALVESTON, Texas, March 5.—The meeting of local trade assemblies adjourned after midnight last night. It was determined that the Mallory boycott should be immediately enforced against the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific roads. An order will at once be issued that every Knight of Labor working on either of these lines must refuse to handle freight consigned to or from the Mallory company. This will bring matters to a crisis, as the roads will be compelled to discharge the men who refuse to handle the boycotted freight and then a general strike will probably follow.

The Young Men's Christian Association. Thursday, the 11th instant, the State convention of the Y. M. C. A. will meet at Chapel Hill. The members of the association in this city are requested to meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the office of the N. C. Home insurance company, for the purpose of electing a delegate to attend the State convention.

Comparative Cotton Statement. New York, March 5.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending March 4:

Table with 3 columns: Net receipts at U. S. ports, Total receipts to date, Exports for the week.

The Vote on the Liquor Question.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS ORDER A VOTE TO BE TAKEN THEREON. At this meeting of the board of Wake county commissioners there was a matter of special importance considered. This was the question of the ordering of an election in Raleigh township on the question of "liquor" or "no liquor."

The law on the subject says that upon petition of one-fourth of the registered voters of a township, the commissioners shall order an election upon the question. The work of securing signatures to the petitions here was very quietly done. The city was not, it is stated, thoroughly canvassed. Tuesday the promoters of the prohibition movement presented the board with two lists, one signed by white, the other by colored voters. These two bore 904 signatures, of which 481 were colored and 423 white. Subsequently there were filed supplemental lists, containing 209 signatures, bringing the total up to 1,113. It was found that there are 3,327 registered voters in Raleigh township, so that the necessary fourth would be 832.

Wednesday afternoon the board began the work of comparing the names of the signers of petitions with the names of voters as contained in the registration books. It was a task involving much labor and trouble. In all 228 names on the lists were rejected, by reason of the fact that they were not found on the registration books. This reduced the total of petitioners to 885, or 53 more than the necessary fourth of the registered vote.

Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock the board completed its task and ordered the election to be held the first Monday in June, the time set by law. The requirements of the law were in all respects observed and the board exercised the utmost care in all the matter.

The campaign will now begin in earnest, no doubt. The white and colored advocates of prohibition are not demonstrative, but they claim that they will carry the township. What steps will be taken by their opponents has not yet been ascertained. The contest is sure to be warm and interesting and doubtless the public will have food for conversation for the next three months.

A GREAT STRIKE

ALL THE SURFACE RAILWAYS IN NEW YORK CEASE TO RUN.

But the Matter is Quietly and Pleasantly Adjusted and Business is Resumed.

New York, March 5.—The grand "tie-up" of all the surface lines of the city, ordered by the executive board of the Empire protective association, took place this morning. At 4.02 o'clock the first car for the day on the Sixth avenue road should have left the depot at 43rd street. The car did not do so and as the night men arrived with their cars they ran them into the stables. The men stood around, quietly laughing and chatting in the best of humor and did not attempt to resort to any violence. The last car left the Broadway railway depot at 3.50 o'clock. The next one to arrive entered the depot and did not come out again. The men were very quiet. They did not intend to "tie up" until 4.50 a. m., but as agents from the Empire protective associations arrived and ordered the men to leave they did so on the instant.

They assembled in orderly gangs and prepared to march to their hall, on West 53rd street, where they will remain during the day. When car No. 204, of the Third avenue line, reached the depot at 6.5th street, at 4.20 o'clock, the driver turned from the main track into the stables and unhitched his horses. Every car that arrived subsequently did the same. There was not the slightest excitement or noise. At 4.45 o'clock there were only fifteen men about the depot. They all belonged to the night force, for the day men simplified matters by not reporting for duty. President Lamb, of the company was immediately notified, but he decided not to do anything until he calls the directors together during the day, when it will be decided whether it will be worth while to make an effort to run the cars. A few policemen were sent over from the 59th street station, but their services were not needed, for everything was quiet.

It was said at police headquarters that the presidents of the car companies were holding a meeting this morning, and that it was the general opinion that they will advise Richardson and the directors of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery railroad company, to accede to the demands of the men. Chairman O'Donnell, of the strikers committee was in Brooklyn. The local committee here, it was said, will not order the "tie-up" to be loosened until they hear from O'Donnell that the demands of the men on Richardson's Brooklyn roads have also been granted. At 4.30 a. m. the cars in Brooklyn were all running on schedule time, except the Atlantic avenue line, which went out Wednesday. There was no trouble at any place in the city, the strikers having dispersed. At 5.30 every line in the city had tied-up.

At 10.30 no disturbance had been reported to the police. Not a car was running and the city appears as if dead. Nothing like it has been witnessed since the worst days of the epizootic, a dozen years ago. In Brooklyn seven roads operated by the Atlantic avenue railroad company tied up but no violence is reported. The New York police is thoroughly organized and confident of its ability to repress promptly any disposition to riot or disorder. Every man able to put on a uniform and carry a club was ordered on duty during the night, and 1,500 men can today be concentrated at a moment's notice at any point where danger may threaten. Headquarters looks like an enormous bivouac of uniformed men, held in readiness to answer calls from any quarter. Squads of 15 or 20 policemen were dispatched early to guard all the railroad depots and stables. Mounted men patrol Grand street and the route of the Dry Dock road from end to end, to keep the route clear in the event of an attempt being made to run a car over the road, as was done yesterday to save the company's charter. Superintendent Murray is determined to suppress a reputation of yesterday's scenes. No trouble, however, is apprehended. The strikers preserve an attitude of quiet determination, awaiting the result of the conference now being held between the executive committee of the Empire association and railroad commissioner O'Donnell, who arrived from Albany this morning, in answer to a despatch demanding his presence. It will be followed by a meeting between the commissioner and representatives of the railroads that will decide the line of future action.

Railroad commissioner O'Donnell, after his consultation with the executive committee of the Empire association, took a cab and went over to Brooklyn, where he met President Richardson, of the Atlantic avenue line, together with the directors. A proposition was submitted to the commissioner, contained in the following resolution, and directed to Joseph O'Donnell, chairman of the executive committee of the Empire Mutual Protective Association:

"Resolved, That the Atlantic Avenue road of Brooklyn will agree to pay men at the rate of two dollars per day for twelve hours as a day's work for conductors and drivers, including half an hour allowed for dinner, and after our cars are running to submit all questions of differences between employers and employees to commissioner O'Donnell. It is agreed that the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Avenue B lines, of New York, be included in the same agreement as the Atlantic roads in Brooklyn. (Signed) W. J. RICHARDSON, President.

On receiving this document, commissioner O'Donnell at once returned to New York and went to Central Labor Union hall on East 8th street, where the

executive committee was in session. He submitted the proposition to them and it was accepted promptly.

Delegates from the different roads were started at once to notify the men to be ready to start the cars at 2 p. m.

Down stairs, in the large hall, the strikers were in session. The terms of the agreements were announced amid a breathless hush in the room. When finished there was a deep breath of relief. A man threw his hat up and a yell broke out which shook the building. The meeting broke up and the men started for work. Jos. O'Donnell, of the strikers committee, said to a reporter: "All the surface roads will start at 2 p. m. The proposition from Richardson was accepted. Commissioner O'Donnell will be arbitrator and we approve the choice. It is a great victory for us."

Union assembly No. 2878, of first local district assembly No. 75, is the name of a branch of the Knights of Labor which includes all organization or local assemblies of railroad men in New York and Brooklyn. It is an offshoot of Franklin assembly No. 2228 of district assembly No. 64 of the Knights of Labor.

A car on the Fourth avenue surface road was the first to reach the city hall after travel was resumed. It reached the stand at 2.20 o'clock and was covered with new brooms. Patrick J. Walsh, who ordered the Broadway cars to "tie-up" yesterday, was arraigned in court today and fined \$10, which he paid. A number of strikers who had been arrested yesterday for acting in the streets in a disorderly manner were up in court today. Some of them were fined and some were discharged for lack of evidence.

The Capital Club.

EDITOR OF THE NEWS AND OBSERVER: A few words more in reference to the Capital club. "A member of the club" labors hard in your issue of yesterday to break the force of my article in reply to him, but every intelligent reader can see that he utterly fails to show wherein the club has been misrepresented. He simply says so, but does not prove it, and I can not retract what I have said until he shows it to be incorrect. He brings in side issues, writes well and dodges nicely. He defends the club about as well as it could be done and he writes in a good spirit. His talent is worthy of a better cause.

The burden of his argument seems to be that the club is composed of "an hundred respectable gentlemen" and, therefore, is beyond the pale of criticism, notwithstanding the fact that it is an incorporated body. He says, in substance: we are respectable gentlemen, some of the best in the community, and you must not criticize any thing we do! The Knights of Labor, Masonic order, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Honor, all these may be criticised, ay, even the Church of God is not exempt, but you must not say anything against the Capital club! No, gentlemen, you can't brow-beat the moral sentiment of the people with such chaff as that. But he is coming over by degrees. He first admitted that one could get "wine and stronger drink," and after the by-law is published he does modify his statement about "treating," and he actually says the "drinking feature" is "a somewhat troublesome problem." If he writes a few more articles he may come "clean over" to my side.

But enough, I thank him for his kind allusions to me personally. If I knew him, I might reciprocate them. I thank him for his complimentary mention of a portion of my article, which I appreciate. Assuring my unknown friend that I have no unkind thought or feeling toward him, or any member of his club, and being perfectly willing that the verdict of the public may decide as to the merits of the issue between us, so far as I am concerned, "the jury can now take the case."

Yours truly, F. L. RRD.

A Tobacco Factory Burned.

LOUISIANA, MISSOURI, March 5.—The Addison Finsley tobacco manufactory was totally destroyed by fire last night. The building was a large three story brick, fronting 120 feet on 7th street by 120 feet on Jackson, and employed 150 hands in the manufacture of chewing tobacco. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. The insurance is \$45,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

An Important Case.

Today the supreme court will hear arguments in a notable case, from Durham county; that of Riggsbee vs. town of Durham. It involves the constitutionality of the graded school tax as levied there. The case attracts much attention. Its decision does not affect places like Raleigh, where schools are conducted on a different plan.

Cuesper to Ride.

From Life. Wife—Why, Harry, how late you are tonight! Husband (a little worse for wear)—Yes, felt need 'f exercise and walked up.

Wife—I should think you would walk up every night. The exercise would do you good.

Husband—Too (hic) expensive.

It is understood that the nomination of Mr. McGraw, as revenue collector of West Virginia, to succeed a republican who was suspended, will not be finally acted upon by the Senate finance committee for two weeks. This is one of the cases in which the Senate called for papers and was refused. If the Edmunds resolution be adhered to McGraw will be rejected, but a strong fight will be made for him.

All the rage—A mad dog.

BEATEN TO DEATH.

Horrible Murder Near Marion. Special to the NEWS AND OBSERVER.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 5. A brutal and deliberate murder occurred yesterday afternoon about thirty miles east of this city and near Marion. Herbert Bird and his two sons, heretofore considered good and peaceable citizens, own a tract of land through which Mr. D. C. Bright, a prominent citizen and a neighbor of the Birds, had what he considered a right of way. The Birds had warned him not to come on the land. Yesterday he was passing over it. A dispute arose, when the three Birds fell upon him with clubs and beat him to death.

A Great Boom in Cotton Futures.

New York, March 5.—C. L. Greene & Co.'s report on cotton futures says: With higher Liverpool for a starter the market made a further gain of 17 to 18 points and then a reaction set in, the market closing weak, 10 points under last evening. Business has been remarkably large and a vast deal of new interest is now in the market, creating excitement and perplexity, but the general indications are that the "long" side will be aided by powerful operators, recently free sellers. The natural influences as to the wants of spinners and the movement of supplies have not changed materially, though interior stocks show somewhat fuller than expected, if anything.

Lynchers Indicted as Murderers.

DANVILLE, Va., March 5.—Some time ago J. C. Wilson was lynched in Patrick county, for stealing a mule. At the last term of court the grand jury found a bill of indictment against all the parties concerned in the murder. This is the first time within recollection that a lynching party has been formally presented by a grand jury for murder.

The Week's Business Failures.

New York, March 5.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last week, reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number for the United States 207, Canada 39; a total of 246; against 248 last week and 286 the week previous. Business troubles appear to be increasing in Canada, while throughout the United States the casualties are about up to the average.

From the force of habit an auctioneer one day put his thumb under the hammer. It was soon healed by rubbing with St. Jacobs Oil.

An open question—Are you going to let me in?

At what time of day was Adam born? A little before Eve. And at that hour we are more apt to contract coughs and colds. Do not neglect them, but take Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullen.

As a general thing, what a man sews his rips.

25¢ BOTTLE SALVATION OIL KILLS PAIN. The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain. Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP. For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists. Price, 25 cents.

WANTED.

LADIES WANTED to work for us at their own homes. \$1 to \$10 per week can be easily made. No canvassing, fascinating and steady employment. Particulars and sample of the work sent for stamp. Address HOME MFG'G CO., P. O. Box 1916, Boston, Mass.

WE WANT Salesmen everywhere, local and traveling, to sell our goods. Will pay good salary and all expenses. Write for terms at once, and state salary wanted. Address STANDARD SILVER WARE COMPANY, Washington street, Boston, Mass.

WANTED.—Ladies to work for us at their own homes. \$1 to \$10 per week can be easily made. No photo printing, no canvassing. For full particulars, please address at once, CRESENT ART COMPANY, 19 Central St., Boston, Mass. 61070.

WANTED.—Agents throughout the south to introduce a new invention for running sewing machines. Have time, labor and health. Rare chances. Permanent business. Good pay. For full particulars enclose stamp and address D. A. GORUCH, Baltimore, Md.

A BIG OFFER.—To introduce them will give away 1,000 self-operating machines. If you want one send us your name in a card, and express office at once. The National Co., 21 Dea. street, N. Y.

AGENTS with small capital. We have something new, no risk, large profits, special \$1 day offer, write at once. EARNEST CO., 301 Canal St., N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a printer 19 years of age. Guaranteed steady work and good recommendation. Address I. A. C. Coleman, Kingston, N. C.

WANTED.—An honest young man for a permanent position with an oil re-own State. Salary for sent \$10 per month. References sent. AM. MANUFACTURING CO., 14 Barclay street, N. Y.