

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

VOL. XXVI. RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1886. NO. 123

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 108 Wall Street, New York.

RACKET STORE.
THE BARGAIN HOUSE OF RALEIGH.

We are receiving our spring stock of goods and have been so doing for some time. Our Dry Goods Department will be filled. Our Notion Department, as well as Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Carpeting, Oilcloths and Rugs, Window Shades and Tinware Departments are complete. We are offering some of the Greatest Bargains ever offered in this city. Among our daily arrivals we shall place before our people some "Landlides" that are positively beyond the whisper of competition at prices that show the difference between dealing with live men and dead men; between the cash and the credit systems; between the right and wrong way; hence we throw among the masses these matchless goods at matchless prices. Upon our counters will be thrown, day after day, New Arrivals at Panic Prices, from houses that have collapsed and others that will go down. If there is honor in man and virtue in good goods at low prices, we mean to be masters of the field. Bad luck and hard times flush some lightened old credit concerns which must have money to meet the demands. They all know we have the cash and that at our place money will buy double its value and we can offer goods at figures away below the regular wholesale men of Broadway.

Best Calico in this market, 4c per yard; Worst Dress Goods, different kinds, 8c per yard, selling in this city at 12c and 15c per yard; Great Bargains in White Goods and Lace and Embroideries. In the Millinery Department our Grand Opening will take place Saturday, 10th inst. We are receiving our Millinery Goods, which are all bought for cash by an old and experienced milliner, who has been in the New York market for two weeks watching the market and picking up the most fashionable goods for the least money. These goods will be sold beyond a doubt cheaper than such goods have ever sold in this market. We have engaged a first-class milliner from the North, with great experience, and will do everything in our power to please the people. We invite an early visit and inspection of our stock, which will be replenished every five days, and will sell at 20 per cent less than current prices in New York.

VOLNEY PUSELL & CO.
Raleigh, N. C.

NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

—It is now proposed by a Southern league organ that Congress shall elect a national baseball umpire. What are we coming to?

—Encouraged by the success of his Labor Arbitration bill, Mr. O'Neill has offered in the House a bill to legalize National Trades-Unions.

—The Balkan Conference at Constantinople will appoint Prince Alexander, Governor of Eastern Roumelia for five years, ignoring the Prince's refusal to accept the appointment for that term.

—And now comes Mexico, with an anti-Chinese outbreak all her own! Thus the list of objecting countries grows. Admitting, for argument's sake, that the Chinese must go, it is becoming a pretty fine question where they can go.

—A taste for Shakespeare is growing on the French stage. After the new translation of "Hamlet," recently produced in Paris for Madame Sara Bernhardt, the "Midsummer Night's Dream" has now been translated and adapted for the Odéon, and will shortly be brought out with Mendelssohn's music.

—Another prominent Mormon, Mr. Thomas E. Taylor, son of John Taylor, has been arrested at Salt Lake City. His bond has been placed at \$5,000. As Mr. Cannon forfeited a \$25,000 bond rather than stand trial, the inference is that Mr. Taylor's offense is not a serious one—not more than two wives, for instance.

—The latest method of recovering Georgia bonds is amusing and original. Somebody has endowed the State of Illinois with \$100,000 of an outlawed issue which has been given to the soldiers' homes. It is now proposed to bulk Illinois against Georgia in the courts and make the gold or gore come. Here is richness!

—The daintiest of laces, ribbons and delicately embroidered fabrics will be brought into requisition for fashionable neck-dressing the coming season. A large portion of the summer's invoices of novelties in dress goods invite the use of simple, beautiful and inexpensive fabrics, but there appears to be no diminution in the demand for elegant accessories with which to adorn these materials. Regulate kites and very lovely and artistic effects characterize the general display of summer goods, but with these are also brought out a tempting array of garnitures, which of themselves transform the simplest gowns into most charming effects. Among these are embroidered laces, which were wrought upon diaphanous crepe or silk or India silk gauze, as upon net or tulle. The work is executed in silk with seed and round mother-of-pearl beads introduced. These laces come in all fashionable colors and in black and white. Other importations are lingers short graceful Spanish and Russian short jackets of fine lace made up over surah, the edges of the jacket formed of the well-defined scallops of the lace, these opening over the neck or shirred vests of the silk. There are also shown cream-colored sets of Irish point lace, which include gilet cuffs and deep Cherish IX. collar ready for use as trims, and always giving a dressy and becoming. Also marine collar with gold and silver, in beaded nets and in all the fancy white and green laces, to say nothing of legions of dainty devices in lace, from the stately Medici fringe to the simple ruche and frills of stamie net.

The Great Floods in Alabama.
MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 7.—The Louisville & Nashville road has resumed passenger business north by making transfers by steamboat Maryland from this city twelve miles to Coahala Station. The road is all right to Mobile and New Orleans. Trains run through on schedule time to Atlanta. It will be some days before the route is open to Selma. Reports of distress from overflowed districts continue to come in. Fully two thousand people are daily rationed by this city.

More Machinery.
So great is the demand for the smoking tobacco manufactured here by the K. of L. factory that a new cutting machine will be put in next week. Another grade of tobacco will also be manufactured. The demand for the present grade is so heavy that the factory cannot keep up with the orders. The force of employees is to be increased.

Arrivals at the Yachtere House.
B. F. Ballock, Jr., Frankston; J. D. McVeer, Carthage; R. S. Storer, New York; J. H. Lambeth, C. S. Winstead, J. H. Terry, Roanoke; W. W. Patterson, W. T. Blackwell, Dr. J. A. Smith, Durham; C. L. Hinton, Wake county; T. A. Enslow, Jr., New York; W. J. Beasley, N. C.; Jno. M. Wilson, Wilson Mills; W. H. Warborough, Louisville; H. E. Norris, Wake.

Referenced to Defend their Rights.
Baltimore, Md., April 7.
The Brown Chemical Company, of Baltimore, Maryland, have just entered heavy suits against Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich., for imitating Brown's Iron Bitters, and against Meyer Bros. & Co., the well known wholesale druggists of St. Louis, Mo., for dealing in Brown's Iron Tonic, which it is claimed is an imitation of Brown's Iron Bitters, and against Jas. A. Dickinson, a wealthy druggist of Baltimore, for selling and recommending a non-secure remedy called Iron Tonic Bitters, made by Koshland, Hollander & Co., of Baltimore, which it is also claimed is an imitation of Brown's Iron Bitters. These suits will likely involve very heavy amounts and be watched with interest by all persons dealing in proprietary medicines.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE ARMY INCREASE BILL FAILS TO PASS THE SENATE.

The House Devotes Itself to the Fortified Land Grant Question.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—SENATE.—After the routine morning business, which was very light, Mr. Call, according to notice, proceeded to address the Senate on his resolution instructing the committee on public lands to report a bill to forfeit all railroad land grants not earned within the time specified in the granting act or acts extending the time.

The general subject of land grants, Mr. Call said, was one of great importance. Over 150,000,000 acres of public lands had been granted to railroad companies to aid in building their roads. In some respects Mr. Call would not object to such grants. A great public object had been accomplished, though it might have been accomplished with perhaps greater advantage to the people. Some portion of the receipts from property might have been reserved to the government to aid in the education or to relieve the people from the burdens of taxation. It was not, however, as to the general subject that Mr. Call particularly wished to address the Senate, but on the subject of land grants in Florida. Mr. Call then gave the history of those land grants and the building of the railroads in Florida, especially in connection with the corporation known as the Florida railroad company. Of the \$1,000,000 nominal capital of that corporation Mr. Call said that not one dollar had been paid in cash, except the amount paid by the State of Florida, which was \$90,000. The stockholders had gone through the form of making a formal payment of one per cent, but had immediately taken back the money. Granting the act required that land should revert to the United States if the roads were not built in ten years, the road was not built then and had never been built by the company, but was built by means of donations of other public lands of the United States. The company, however, had sold the right to every acre of land grant which they had never earned; the right to some 700,000 acres of the best land in Florida. This purpose had been aided by the United States courts. Courts should not be made tools of railroad corporations, and Congress should not permit the laws to remain in such a condition as to allow of the interpretation referred to, which enabled a corporation to perpetrate a fraud.

Mr. Call then said that he was a friend of associated effort, whether of capital or labor, but corporations should be restrained by law from accomplishing frauds. Mr. Call characterized the operations of the Florida railroad company, and of the United States court in aid of these operations, as the most extraordinary transactions ever heard of in a free country. The resolution, at Mr. Call's request, was referred to the committee on public lands.

At 3 o'clock, according to previous agreement, a vote was taken on Mr. Hale's motion to strike out section 2 of the bill, which establishes the force at 20,000 men. The motion was lost on a tie vote, 22 to 22. The Republicans voting for Mr. Hale's motion were: Messrs. Bowen, Chase, Conger, Hale, Ingalls, Plumb, Sherman, Teller and Van Wyck. The Democrats voting against it were: Messrs. Brown, Gorman, Gray and Walthall. With these exceptions the votes for the motion were Democratic and the votes against it Republican. Mr. Manderson moved as an amendment his three battalion organization bill and it was agreed to. Mr. Gibson moved to add an additional section, repealing section 1, 218 of the Revised Statutes, which now prohibits any person who served in the Confederate government from appointment to the army of the United States. After an interesting debate, in which Messrs. Gibson, Morgan and Call supported this proposed amendment, and Messrs. Logan and Conger opposed it, Mr. Gibson's amendment was lost; yeas 24, nays 25.

The bill was then put upon its final passage and was defeated; yeas 19, nays 31.

A discussion arose as to the measures next to be considered. The Washington Territory bill has formal right-of-way at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but Messrs. Voorhees, Blair, Berry and others indicated a desire to call up in the morning hour bills in which they are severally interested. Mr. Voorhees desires the Senate to take up the library bill after the morning business tomorrow. Mr. Blair wishes the private pension bills taken up, as well as other pension measures, and Mr. Berry has the railroad right-of-way bill, which he expressed a desire to have disposed of. The Senate adjourned at 6 o'clock.

HOUSE.

Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, reported back the river and harbor appropriation bill from the committee, having charge of the subject, and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

In the morning hour, Mr. Dunn, of Arkansas, on behalf of the committee on American shipping, called up the resolution setting apart the 22nd, 25th and 26th of May for the consideration of the "free ship" bill. Adopted.

The speaker laid before the House a message of the President on the subject of Chinese immigration. It was referred to the committee on foreign affairs. The President calls attention to a serious defect in the Chinese immigration act of 1884, which has the effect of depriving Chinese merchants visiting his country of the right to land that is

distinctly guaranteed them by the treaty.

At the expiration of the morning hour the debate on the silver bill was resumed. Mr. Blanch of Maine, entered a motion to recommitt the bill, which motion will be acted on until the close of the debate. He proceeded with an argument in favor of the free coinage of silver, and gave a resume of the circumstances attending the demonetization of silver in 1873. Mr. Norwood, of Georgia, in a dry, sarcastic manner, bore testimony to the wonderful knowledge possessed by all men on the question of finance, and paid his respects in a humorous manner to several gentlemen who had preceded him in the debate, especially addressing himself to the satirizing of the speech of Mr. Findlay, of Maryland. In a quaint way he defended the standard dollar from the charge of dishonesty made by the gold men, and attributed the attacks made upon it to the influence of Great Britain. Lombard street said: "The American dollar is worth only 80 cents," and the street repeated: "The American dollar is worth only 80 cents." Lombard street said: "The American dollar is a fraud and a lie," and Wall street repeated the insult and said: "The American dollar is a fraud and a lie." Lombard street said: "The American dollar is nothing but bullion" and Wall street repeated the slander and said: "Yes, the American dollar is nothing but bullion." A hundred years ago there had been some rebels in this country who had recorded in an almost forgotten manuscript the declaration that Congress should coin money of the U. S. and regulate the value thereof. Prior to that the King had coined money. Should the gentlemen be condemned for maintaining that the coin of the United States should be regulated by Congress and not by Great Britain and Lombard street. While the United States saved the Queen the trouble of coining its money, she regulated its value. The country had escaped from the tyranny of the British crown only to fall under the despotism of British gold. He then defined his position on the pending question, pointing out the difficulties and dangers which attended an advance or retreat and maintaining that the wisest course was to allow the existing law to remain unchanged.

Mr. McComas, of Maryland, advocated the double-standard and Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, favored the suspension of silver coinage.

Mr. Bland asked unanimous consent, in view of the large number of members who desired to speak on the silver question, that the vote which is ordered for tomorrow at 3 o'clock should be postponed until 6 o'clock Saturday, should that day be a day set apart by the committee on commerce a member of that committee objected, and a member of the committee on claims objected to a postponement until Friday. It was agreed, however, that a vote should not be taken until 5:30 tomorrow. The House at 5 p. m. took a recess until 7 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Mr. Forney, of Alabama, today reported to the House from the committee on appropriations the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Herbert, making an appropriation for the relief of the sufferers by the Alabama flood. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$150,000, instead of \$300,000 as provided in the original resolution.

Steamship Boiler Explosion.
WILMINGTON, N. C., April 7.—The boiler of the British steamship Enchantress, heretofore reported ashore on Frying Pan shoals, exploded last night. Three wreckers were badly scalded, one dangerously. Their names are not known. One of the wrecking steamers with the injured men is expected here tonight.

A Dismal Fire.
QUINCY, Ill., April 7.—The Gem City mills, the largest in flour mills in this section, was burned last night. The total loss is nearly \$200,000. The buildings were owned by a stock company of Quincy men and cost \$125,000. Taylor Bros., lessees, took possession last winter. They had 15,000 bushels of wheat and 1,000 barrels of flour in the warehouse and elevator. Their loss is about \$30,000. Nordyck & Co., of Indianapolis, had just refitted the mill on contract and the machinery had not been accepted. Their loss will be about \$30,000.

New York Cotton Futures.
NEW YORK, April 7.—C. L. Greene & Co.'s report on cotton futures says: Trading continued moderate and an extremely dull tone prevailed all day with an absence of outside orders quite noticeable. The room was short last evening, however, and failing to get a break finally commenced covering which led to gain 3 or 4 points and closed quiet and steady on all months. Foreign advices remain quite a promising strain and while as yet failing to stimulate investment, the effect to deter the pressure and lead to a prompt acknowledgment of strengthening tendencies.

The Jacksonville Strike a Failure.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 7.—The strike of printers is still unsettled. The newspapers are gradually getting a force of non-union men. None of them have missed an issue. There is no longer any doubt that the strike has failed.

Gladstone Voids the Control of Customs.
LONDON, April 7.—The Times says that a desperate effort was made at yesterday's meeting of the cabinet to prevent a disruption and that the effort succeeded, Gladstone consenting to eliminate the proposal to yield the control of customs to the Irish Parliament.

A ST. LOUIS RIOT.
FIFTEEN HUNDRED STRIKERS DRIVING MEN FROM WORK.

All the Railroad Yards Now Deserted and the Strikers Quiet.

St. Louis, Mo., April 7.—A riot broke out in this city today. A large crowd of strikers, numbering over 1,000 men, formed about noon at the relay depot, and headed the leaders of the strikers of this city, marched to the Ohio & Mississippi railroad depot, where a number of platform men were at work. No guard of police or deputy sheriffs had been stationed there and the employees were easily forced from their positions. Thence the mob advanced upon the Vandalia yards. Here a few deputies were on duty, who ordered the men back. They refused, and made a rush, bearing the officers down, and swarmed through the gates into the yards and forced all the employees at work out of the yards. From this place they marched to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy yards, where a similar scene was enacted and all the employees forced out. The men then rushed on to the Chicago & Alton yards and upon arriving there were met by a strong force of deputy marshals, armed with Winchester repeating rifles. They ordered the mob back and called upon them to disperse. This the crowd refused to do, and upon attempting to rush through the gates the marshals brought their rifles to their shoulders and threatened to fire if the crowd advanced. This cooled their ardor somewhat and they turned back, none the less determined, however, that there should be no work done in that city while the Knights of Labor are still on their strike. The deputies remained on guard at the Alton yards, fearing a second attack upon that point, while the strikers proceeded to the Chicago Short-Line. Upon arriving at that point the mob found their way unobstructed, and by the same means employed at the other yards forced the men at work to leave their positions. The mob then dispersed, having accomplished their object, but not before calling a meeting of all the strikers, to take place at 2:30 o'clock, at Flanagan's hall, where resolutions will be adopted declaring that no one will be allowed to fill the strikers' places. All the yards are now deserted, and no business is being done in any one of them.

THE CHINESE MINISTER.
Lodge Formal Complaint Against San Francisco Customs Officers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—The Chinese minister at Washington has filed a formal complaint against his successor at San Francisco at the hands of the United States customs officers. He bases his action on information received from the Chinese consul at San Francisco, who, it is understood, alleges that the new minister and his suite were subjected to unusual and unnecessary annoyances and discourtesies on their arrival at that port. The secretary of state referred the matter to the acting secretary of the treasury, who this afternoon telegraphed to the collector of customs at San Francisco for a statement of the conduct of his officers in the matter. Some surprise is expressed at the treasury department that the landing of the minister should have been attended by any delay or embarrassment, in view of the fact that the collector at San Francisco had been especially instructed to extend to him the usual courtesies due to a representative of a foreign government, such as allowing free entry of his baggage and effects and affording facilities for his uninterrupted transit to Washington or wherever else he desired to go.

A press dispatch received here at 2 o'clock this morning says that as the Chinese minister, followed by his suite of about twenty persons, was about to land at San Francisco from the steamer Gaelic he was stopped by customs officers, who informed him that he could not land until he had shown by properly authenticated documents that he was entitled to land in the United States. The Chinese consul and consul general who were waiting to receive their distinguished countryman were indignant, but the customs officer persisted and the minister produced his credentials accrediting him as minister to the United States government. That was not sufficient, however, and the minister's passport was produced, and after a duplicate certified copy had been made the embassy was allowed to pass.

A San Francisco dispatch of today gives the following statement of the affair from the Chinese consul: "Secretary Bayard sent instructions to the collector of this port to permit the legation to land freely and extend to them every courtesy. Just at the moment his excellency and suite were about to step ashore, the surveyor informed me that the collector had just sent an order not to permit the legation to land until his excellency's credentials were sent to the custom house for examination. This was communicated to his excellency, who expressed much surprise at the action of the collector, remarking that his government had instructed him to only present his credentials to the President of the United States, adding that they were packed in his baggage, under seal, and that it would be very inconvenient to get at them at that time, and therefore he preferred to remain on the ship until communication could be had with Washington. Finally, after a delay of an hour and a half, the minister and suite were permitted to leave the ship.

Inspector Byrnes says that he has found a New York alderman who has had the instinct of a gentleman. Swift indictment should follow this larceny. Philadelphia Record.

A Wonderful Spring.
THE DISCOVERY MADE BY A BOY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

ABINGTON, Va., April 6.—A curious spring has been discovered in Ashe county, N. C. In July, 1885, a wood-cutter working some distance from his home told the lad who accompanied him to search the neighborhood for a spring, as the water carried from their home was too warm to be refreshing. Following the stream by the roadside, the boy reached a point where the stream made a sort of horseshoe curve as it again came out by the roadside. This spot was a tangled mass of briars and overhanging scrub, but the boy penetrated the thicket and following the curve found near the edge of the stream, but literally in its bed, a spring. He cleaned out the dead leaves, twigs, and other rubbish, and put the spring in "running order." In so doing he had to thrust his arm almost to the elbow into the water. This arm was in a swollen and inflamed condition from poison oak, and been so for some time. The next morning it was noticed that as much of the arm as had been in the water was improved. The change had been so sudden that its relief was attributed to its having been so long in the water on the preceding day. The boy determined to try a second application of his remedy, and the next morning his arm was well. The boy's father then tried the efficacy of the water upon scorpions which had annoyed him for many weeks, and in a marvellously short time was entirely relieved. He then concluded to keep secret the locality of the spring, allowing no one to go to it but himself, but always keeping a supply of water at his house. The neighbors swarmed to his house to try the magic water. Many were healed of various maladies, and all were eager to know where the spring was situated. The old man kept his secret, however, going under cover of night to fetch the water. Finally he was followed to his life-giving fountain. In less than twenty-four hours every brier and bramble for many a yard around had been beaten down by the feet of men and hoofs of horses, so great was the throng coming and going. A "basket meeting" was appointed by the Methodist circuit rider to be held at the spring a certain Sunday. It is established that 700 persons were present. The preacher told of his wife's wonderful cure. In consequence of a kick from a cow one of her legs had been in a painful condition for four weeks. Within 15 minutes after the first application of this water she began to experience relief from pain, and after 12 or 15 hours' treatment the pain was entirely gone. This was one of many eager listeners. From that day people came from far and near, driving sometimes 30 or 40 miles in a wagon and waiting several days for a chance to fill their barrels Sundays from 300 to 400 persons were to be seen on the spot. There is no house within half a mile of the spring and no hotel for several miles, so the neighbors, much to their annoyance and inconvenience, are frequently obliged to take in the weary sufferers seeking these healing waters.

The average number of persons visiting the spring daily until the bad weather of the winter began is estimated at 200. During the winter the water has been hauled at considerable expense to various places, where ready sale is found for it at \$5 a case. In fact the demand has been greater than the supply, the distance from a railroad making a trip considerable of an undertaking.

Only a partial analysis of the water has as yet been made. A New Orleans chemist says its specific gravity is 1,001, and that it is largely charged with carbonic acid. It contains iron, the sulphates, chlorides, and carbonates of calcium, and magnesia.

The country surrounding the spring is extremely rough, but not without the picturesque element which has made all Western North Carolina famous. New river runs within a few hundred yards of the place and the roar of its waterfall adds to the weirdness of the scene.

Local Option Notes.
The campaign in this city may now be said to be under way. Blue ribbons are quite numerous. The opponents of the measure do not say much but have a very determined air.

At 4:30 o'clock this afternoon there will be a joint session of the two executive committees at the headquarters of the local option association.

Senator A. H. Colquitt, of Georgia, will deliver an address here on prohibition some time in May. The exact date will be announced later. He is a very enthusiastic and faithful advocate of the temperance movement. A number of other speakers of prominence will be heard here, and the campaign and its attendant features will make things quite lively until June 7, which is the date of the election.

The New Plug Tobacco Factory.
Yesterday the machinery of the new plug tobacco factory of Mr. W. E. Harvey (late of Kinston) arrived and some of it was hauled to its location in his new factory in the Stronach warehouse, South Wilmington street. The lower floor of the warehouse will be used. It is spacious and well lighted and adapted to its use. In a short time the factory will be in operation. It will give employment to quite a number of people.

There is a dispute as to who wrote the poem "Beautiful Snow," but there is no question as to the existence of coughs and colds when a vicious snow storm and blizzard come. Neither is there any question as to the efficacy of Red Star Cough Cure in removing these troubles. It never fails. It contains no opiates. Price 25 cents.

D'BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

SALVATION OIL.
"The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain."

Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Sores, Frost-bites, Backache, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, &c. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 Cents a Bottle.

The Best of Everything.

The best of everything is what sensible people want; especially in provisions; and especially when economy is necessary, for there is no economy in poor goods. The best Flour and Meal, to make the best bread; the best Tea and Coffee, the best Meats, Spices, Soaps, Starches; the best and most reliable Canned Goods, the best of everything. Take, for example, the essential article, Butter; I sell the choice Butter from the dairy farms of Dr. Richard Lewis, Mr. W. G. Upchurch, Mr. A. H. Green; and Mrs. D. W. Kerr and Mr. L. B. Holt, of Alamance, besides occasional supplies from other dairies of established reputation; also, at all times, the finest Northern Creamery Butter that can be bought, and good Northern Dairy Butter at a lower price.

The same in meats; always the best. Smoked Tongues and Beef, cured by Ferris & Co.; to 15c per lb; Breakfast Strips, Meats and Fish of every description.

For Breakfast and Tea Tables, the Choicest Tea that care and experience can select; Chocolates and Cocoa; fine Coffees, green and roasted.

Without good bread, nothing is good. I offer you the best brands of Flour, the best Corn Meal and the best Lard to go with them. There can be no complaint of prices. Everything in the Provision line is cheap. We give you the best of everything at the lowest prices, promptly delivered. For special announcements from day to day, see the local columns of this paper.

R. J. HARDIN.

Norris & Carter.

Silks, Silks.

In this department our spring trade has opened under the most favorable auspices.

Our Silk Trade

During the past month, as shown by our largely increased sales, is exceedingly flattering.

We quote full lines of Black and Colored Satin Ribbons, Merisettes, Strains and Gros-Grain Silks, with a full line of

RICH BROCADES
at extremely low prices.

Fine Pongee Silks, 30 yards in a piece, at \$7; Summer Silks from \$30 up.

We offer two special Bargains in Satin Ribbons and Gros-Grain Silks at \$1.18 per yard.

NOTE—These are rare bargains well worthy of note.

BLACK CASHMERES AND BLACK GOODS A SPECIALTY.

NORRIS & CARTER.

WANTED.

ADIES WANTED to work for us at their own homes. \$7 to \$10 per week can be easily made; no canvassing, traveling and steady employment. Particulars and sample of the work sent for stamp. Address **BUME MFG CO., P. O. Box 1916, Boston, Mass.**

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

AGENTS with small capital. We have something new, never before, in the large profits, special day offer, write at once. **SHAWNEE CO., 24 Canal St., N. Y.**

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THE COUNTRY IS FLOODED WITH ADULTERATED LARD.

Examine carefully what you are using; the odor from it when cooking betrays it.

CASSARD'S "STAR BRAND" LARD IS PURE.

EVERY PACKAGE GUARANTEED.
Try it and you will use no other.

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BALTIMORE, MD.,
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NORTH CAROLINA GRANITES AND SANDSTONES.

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A prepared to make contracts on the most favorable terms for supplying Granite and Sandstone of the Best Quality in any quantities desired. Quarries at Henderson and Wadesboro, N. C. Ample facilities for handling and in being quick shipments to any point, either by rail or by the State.