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The Great Bargain House of Raleigh.

and increase our unrivalled reputaevery penny. Among our arrivals this week we shall place before our people some

LANDSLIDES

which are beyond comparison and monopoly you see the goods. Who can tell the waste of Days to plant more trees to replace those money when you get your goods from house some Great Bargains caught from the slaughter. pens in New York, such as Cottomades, Calico, Shoes, Laces and Hamburgs, Dress Goods, Notions of all descriptions; good bargains in Men's and Boys' Straw Hats. Come at once, before these goods are picked over. We have also opened one of the finest stocks of Millinery Goods ever brought to this city, and will sell ower than such goods were ever before offered. lass and of great experience. We particular

> VOLNEY PURSELL & CO. Baleigh, N. O.

arly invite ladies wishing such goods to call

before purchasing.

NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

Secretary Lamar's health was much improved by his Southern trip. -The people who eat their dinners

at noon are the backbone of this land. -New York is to erect a monument on the capitol grounds at Albany in honor of the humane and patriotic acts of the women of the State during the war.

A petition seventy-seven yards long and containing 5,520 names of citizens of Wisconsin, praying for the passage of a law taxing eleomargarine, butterine, etc., was presented in the House

-Lord Randolph Churchill said recently to a friend : "The chances of the land bill passing the House are better than people will admit It will be a very close fight If I were betting I should say fair odds would be five to four against."

-One gets a striking idea of the magnitude of this country from the statement of the Rev. Dr. Barrows that if the entire population of the globe, estinated at 1,400,000,000 were divided into families of five, the State of Texas alone could give each family half an acre of land to live upon.

-The Times-Union has gotten at what it calls the rock-bottom facts conperning the protracted absence of Senator Jones, of Florida, from Washington. The facts of the case or what purport to be such, admittedly put the Senator in much better light, showing that ject of that proposed amendment was to he has been more sinned against than

-A desperate revolt took place Satarday of the 275 convicts in the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, near Montreal. A battle with guards raged for an hour. One convict was killed and several wounded. The warden of the prison, who acted with great bravery, was fatally wounded. The revolt, was finally subdued without the escape of a single prisoner.

-The Pacific railroads, having been accused of crediting to their unsubsidized lines the earnings of the subsidized lines in order to cheat the government of its fair share of the earnings of the latter, the House committee on Pacific railroads has prepared and reported to the House a bill which gives ne gevernment a hen alike on a certain proportion of the earnings of all lines, whether subsidized or not. -Sheer light-weight woolens, suit-

ble for mid-summer wear, are brought out in grades which reach from the daintiest veilings to the most serviceable serges for utility purposes. The wide range from the one to the other, embracing canvas, etamine, grenadine in new designs, boucle fabrics, plain and figured bison cloths, kybers, challies, mousseline de laine, etc., thirty-five varied weavings of white wool alone being displayed; some plain, others striped, flower-brocaded, and figured in many fancy devices. The canvas or twilled goods, with wide bourrette or etamine stripes in fine cashmere colorings and patterns, are exceedingly styl ish, and make rich and effective suits for visiting and carriage wear. These are made up with long, graceful draperies of pure white or cream white wool. the white bodice completed by a narrow vest, very high military collar, and cuff trimmings of the stripe, with sush to match, set beneath the point of the bodice in the back. There are also many ecru, dove, olive, beige, almondcolored, and golden-brown wools, with nothing added to their simple effect beyoud self-trimmings in the form of pleatings, kilted panels, with long Grecian overdress reaching the hem of the underdress on the left side, and raised en jabot on the right. Such a gown can be worn at any hour of the day at summer resorts, a velvet collar a la mai

but those requiring full dress. -Arbor Day was established a few years ago in Nebraska at the suggestion of J. Sterling Morton. The necessity of replacing our rapidly disappearing forests has become so apparent that the custom has extended to Kansas, West Virginia, Minnesota, Indiana, Michigan Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Penn sylvania and Vermont. And yet protes tionists insist that the present import duty on foreign timber be retained in order that our trees shall the sooner be cut cown and consumed. On the one hand a tax designed to sweep away American forests; on the other, Arbor

rine or handsome neck and cuff trim-

mings of dainty lace rendering then

quite dressy enough for all occasions

practically destroyed by law. Washington News.
Washington, April 29 —Orders have een issued for the opening of the Marine hospital service quarantine station at Sapelo sound, Ga., and Delaware breakwater May 1st.

reported favorably today the bill to make Cape Charles City, of Cherrystone, a port of entry for the district of demand of the workmen. The men re-Cherrystone.

New York Cotton Futures. report on cotton futures says: A very light day in every respect, with the market a little better than nominal. Fairly encouraging reports from Liverpool, with some local demand on export to be more reasonable terms. In adaccount, however, appeared to neutral- dition to the Kuights of Labor several ze a further slight shading on silver hundred other workmen at the mills are and prices were increased 3a4 points, thrown out of employment by the shutclosing with indications of steadiness.

The Work of the Flames. London, April 29 .- The Walkinson mills at Beston, Nottinghamshire, to-

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE NENATE AGAIN DISCUSSES THE POSTOI FICE BILL.

The Subsidy Matter is Again Brought Forward and Beck Denounces it.

Washington, April 29 .- SENATE .-On motion of Mr. Chace, of Rhode Island, a bill was passed amending section 4004, the revised statutes, so as to authorize the postmaster general to allow compensation for postal cars of less than forty feet long, the sum to be proportioned to the length, on the basis of the sum now paid for cars of forty feet in length.

The Senate passed the fourth of July laims bill with an amendment to reimburse the estates of Avers and Merrill, of Mississippi, \$67,000, for supplies to the U. S. army during the war.

The postoffice appropriation bill was then taken up, on which Mr. Beck had the floor. Mr. Beek opposed the pendng amendment because it was new legislation and he insisted that it was a had policy for the Republicans to force on the administration provisions against which the present postmaster general and the House of Representatives all protested. The Senator from Maine (Mr. Frye) had sought to make the foreign mail provision a mandatory one, But the postmaster general had shown to the committee that it would be so detrimental to the public service that the majority of the committee had not been able to submit it. Mr. Beck said the obgive a bounty to certain steamship nes in the hope that a trade could thus be built up. That was a matter got for the postoffice department but for the Senate committee on commerce. The present bill was a postoffice appropriation bill, not a bill to develop commerce. As to the effect of subnever increased our foreign commerce, not excepting the Pacific mail subsidy, of which he said nobody was proud, be carried independently of this proposed subsidy, and it would cost not one-half the amount required by this proposition to carry what would be covered by the amendment. In the course of his rather long speech Mr. Beck entered upon an elaborate discussion of the tariff, in which he was frequently interrupted by other Sensors, drawing from him in one instance

At 5 o'clock the Senate went into executive session and at 6 o'clock the doors were reopened and it adjourned.

the remark : "I would like to be per-

witted to finish a sentence once in

Conference committees were ordered on the Senate amendments to the House bills authorizing the construction of bridges over various rivers.

Mr. Hall, of Iowa, stated that at the request of many members he had decided not to call up the Campbell-Weaver election case today, but gave notice that he would call it up on Tuesday next. Mr. Lanham, of Texas, from the committee on coinage, weights and measures, reported the bill for the retirement and coinage of trade dollars House calendar. (It provides that for six months after its passage trade dollars shall be received at their face value in payment of all dues to the United States, and shall not be again paid out or issued in any other manner. The holders of trade dollars on presentation of the same may receive in exchange therefor an equal amount of standard silver dollars. Trade dollars so received by the United States treasury

officials shall be transmitted to the coinage mints and recoined into standard silver dollars.) The House went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor appropriation bill, the pending amendment being one providing that the appropriation for the Missouri river shall be expended under the direction of the secretary of war without the intervention of the Missouri river commission. The amendment was rejected, but it was agreed that the vote should be allowed

on it in the House. The paragraph

making an appropriation of \$2,250,000

for the improvement of the lower Miss-

issippi having been reached, the com-

mittee rose and the House adjourned.

A Great Shut-Down.

MILWAUKEE, April 29 .- Every planing mill of importance in this city was shut down today in consequence of the cently organized an assembly of Knights of Labor with a membership of 500. Their demands for eight hours work at the present ten hour wages have been refused by the proprietors. A strike was ordered and today every mill is shut down, and is to stay so until the men will accept what the proprietors claim down.

Reported Washouts. are reported on the Illinois Central, gether with many adjoining houses, have Northeastern, Louisville & Nashville. been destroyed by fire. Loss \$750,000. New Orleans & Texas, Natchez, Jack-One thousand persons are deprived of son & Columbus, and Vicksburg & Meemployment by the burning of the ridian railroads, impeding the movement of trains.

WHITE-WINGED PEACE Sits Upon Asheville's Hills and Enjoys

the Serenity.

GEN. JONES DECLINES THE CHALLENGE AND DECRIES THE DUEL.

Special Dispatch to NEWS AND OBSERVER. ASHEVILLE, N. C , April 29.

The Asheville Advance in its issue tomorrow will contain the complete correspondence in the affair between Gen. Johnstone Jones and Richmond Pear-

Gen. Jones declines the challenge and decries the duel.

A Sonstble Man

A CHICAGO K. OF L. DENOUNCES STRIKES. CHICAGO, Ills., April 29 -A large meeting of working-men and laborers from the union stock yards was held last evening to ratify the eight-hour movement. The meeting was addressed by George N. Sceets, editor of the Knights of Labor organ of Chicago, who took occasion to give his views on the strikes in a manner that astonished some of his hearers. He declared strikes to be foolish, no matter how just the cause of the strikers might be, and said they were a weapon which no workingman could use without doing harm to him self. They were to be avoided above all things. There had never been a strike where the strikers made a permanent gain of everything they demanded. The speaker ridiculed the action of 200 furniture workers on the north side who had gone out after receiving everything they asked, because some men in Cincinnati are not similarly favored. At present the sole aim of the working classes should be the establishment of the eight-hour system, not by sidies, Mr. Beck quoted a voriety of striking but by appointing a committee statistics to show that subsidies had of cool-headed men to talk the matter over in a friendly spirit with the bosses. William Gleason was the next speaker. He also warned the men against and of which nothing had come but following the lead of "woodencorruption. The good administration headed fellows' who were so f the postoffice department de- fond of ordering strikes, and nanded that the mails should be told them they could always gain more for the eight-hour day, and providing tonight, for the purpose of reaching an amicable understanding on the eight-

> GREAT EXCITEMENT IN TERMESSEE OVER AN ATTACK OF A UNITED STATES

hour question. The resolution was

DEPUTY MARSHAL. CHICAGO, Ill., April 29 .- A special from Chattanooga, Tenn., says that Coffee and Grundy counties, Tennessee, are in an uproar of excitement over the sensational attack on United States deputy marshal Purdin, at Manchester. Monday night. The deputy marshal. who shot down five of the moonshiners before he succumbed, is in a critical condition, but it is thought that he will recover. The wounded moonshiper Clark. who was left at Purdin's house for dead by his comrades, is still alive and may survive. The other four wounded men were carried to the mountains by the moonshiners and are now secreted in a cave in the Cumberland range. Thirty of the mountaineers have banded together to protect the n and are defying the officials. The State and county officers are scouring the country for the band, and a bloody conflict will ensue when they meet. The mountaineers are armed to the teeth and declare they will defend the wounded men with their lives. It is feared at Manchester that an attack will be made to forcibly rescue the wounded moonshiner and a strong posse of armed men is organized to guard him. Much bloodshed is

From Washington.

MR. MANNING WILL RESIGN .--- AMPLE TIME TO SELECT A SUCCESSOR.

Special to the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, April 28. When the President called upon see-retary Manning a day or two since, the question of the secretary's resuming his duties was discussed. Mr. Manning spoke of the serious nature of his attack and what a narrow escape he had made. and then told the Ppresident candidly that he had come to the conclusion that it was best for him not to go back in the treasury. The President, of course, regretted this decision, but he could not gainsay the arguments of the secretary. It was understood, however, between them that Mr. Manning will not at present send in his resignation, but will give the President ample time to look around for a proper successor. Assistant secretary Fairchild, who has been acting as secretary during the illness of Mr. Manning, may possibly be appointed, although it is reported in inside circles that the President contemplates selecting some one who will be acceptable to the stalwart element of the democracy, which is now so thoroughly dissatisfied.

They do not Like the Davis Oration . ALBANY, N. Y., April 29 -A call signed by Gen. H. A. Barnum, of New Lead the charge, to repeal the besieging York, Major George M. Treadwell, of army, to make a sortie, to attack in Albany, and Capt. Bailey, of Florida, flank and reverse, and to double up has been issued for a mass-meeting at Grant's army, and (if I may say so in New Obleans, April 29 .- Washouts capitol park at 8 p. m., to protest his presence here) he failed, but his patriots untrained to war advanced on against the ovation given to Jefferson failure was due to the failure of his many battle-fields to look death in the

he country.

STATE RIGHTS.

JEFFERSON DAVIS MAKES ANOTHER BOTABLE SPEECH AT MONIGOMERY.

He Touches Upon the War and State Rights and Pays the Confederates, Dead and Living, a Noble Tribute.

Montgomery, Ala., April 29 .- The apital grounds at 11 o'clock today presented an animated scene. The whole hill top and the premises were covered with people, gathered to witness the laying of the corner-stone of the Confederate monument, or as some expressed it, "the official burial of the Confederacy." The skies above were cloudless and pleasant breezes wafted the breath of flowers from the city. Only the foundation of the monument was ready, presenting a surface thirty-five feet square. Near by stood the corner-stone on which in raised letters was the incription "Corner-stone laid by ex-President Jefferson Davis, April 29, 1886." Opposite this was a large platform for the speakers. The procession formed in front of the Exchange hotel Mr. Davis, his daughter, ex-Gov. Watts each led by a negro in livery. The next carriage contained Gen. and Mrs. J. B. Gordon, his daughter and Mrs. Clement C. Clay, and was surrounded by the survivors of the Sixth Alabama and other Confederate veterans. The procession was proceeded by a cavalry and artillery escort and was further made up of other local military, Knights of Pythias, the grand commandery of Knights Templar and Masonic bodies from different parts of the State. The demonstrations along the route were as To compel the postoffice department to sense. George Schilding, a labor agi- present also, as were the trustees of the and in your impoverishment you have one and all. I love you all from the send mails in slow ships, under the pre-tense that such a course was for the for the eight-hour day, and providing Before the services began Col W. L. benefits. I am proud of you, my coun-for your kindness." [Tremendous, longbenefit of the mails, was bad policy and for the appointment of delegates from Bragg presented Mr. Davis with would embarrrass the administration of every department of every packing- an elegant basket of flowers. fidelity, and pray God to give you grace the postoffice department. Ninety-one house in the stock yards, to meet rep- A pretty picture was witnessed when to suffer and be strong. When your per cent of our mails would in any case resentatives of the different companies some old soldier brought forward a children's children shall ask what mu ter-roll of the Sixth Alabama and two ladies, Misses Gordon and Davis, examined it, with his assistance. The veterans standing near swelled with gratification and pardonable pride. Ex-Gov. Watts, the presiding officer of the occasion, opened the exercises. Rev. Mr. Andrews, pastor of the M. E. church, prayed. His prayer was earnest and simple. Ex-Gov. Watts spoke and was followed by Mr. Davis. The scene as Mr. Davis rose and grasped the hand of his old attorney-general was very affecting. It was some moments it was instituted and they with before he could proceed, as the cheers others of like-mind proceeded to were again and again repeated. When form a new constitution, organizing

> "It is deeply gratifying to me to be resented to you by one upon whom I wanted. When you called him away the place was missing which he once filled and I have always desired to lay my hand on him again. Thus it was when we met the other night, after years of separation. Some people in the room gave a sardonic smile to see two old, weather-beaten men embrace. but our hearts were young though our heads were old. Associated here with so many memories, thrilling and tender, I have felt it were dangerous for me to attempt to speak to you as my heart was prompting me; not that I am always treasuring up bit terness against any one, but I am overflowing with love and admiration for our beloved people. To avoid therefore anything which might be prompted by the fullness of my heart, for I believe I am case-hardened, I have prepared some notes I might read which would not contain anything which would be constructed as hurtful (Voices-Go on, say what you please you are in the house of your friends.) My friends, partners in joy and in sorrow, in trials and suffering, I have come to join you in the performance of a sacred task; to lay the foundation of a monument at the cradle of the Confederate government which shall commemorate the gallant sons of Alabama who died for their country, who gave their lives as a freewill offering in defense of the rights of their sires won in the war of the revolution, and of the State sovereignty. freedom and independence which were left as an inheritance to their posterity forever. On these rights the compact of union was formed; not to destroy, but better to preserve and perpetuate. Whosoever denies it cannot have attentively read the articles of confederation or the constitution of the United States. It is not my purpose to dwell upon the events of the war. They were

laid before you yesterday by that great soldier Gen. Gordon in so able a manner as to require no supplement from me. Gen. John B. Gordon was the soldier who when our times seemed Davis yesterday, and the disloyal sentiments uttered there.

A great deal of cotton is yet held in

break the line that obstructed his retreat | it is said that Philip Devalangues' name toward the mountains of Virginia He was born on the roll of the grenadiers answered that it was impossible; that to whom he belonged, and when his which my views have elsewhere and in are not willingly blind it may be proper to state in the foreground that we have no desire to feed the fires of sectional hate, while we do not seek to avoid whatever responsibility attaches to a belief in the righteousness of our cause and the virtue of those who risked their lives to defend it. (Long applause and cheers.) Revenge is not a sentiment of a chivalrous people and the apothegm that 'forgiveness is. more easy to the injured than to Mr. Davis was, as is usual whenever the | in the present attitude of the two secpeople catch sight of him, cheered en- tions toward one another. Policy, in thusiastically. He took his seat with the absence of magnanimity, would have the memorial association behind him; indicated that in a restored union of trymen, for this additional proof of your means that monument, there will be an enduring answer 'It commemorates the deeds of Alabama's sons who died that you and your descendants should be what your father in the war of independence left you.' Alabama asserted a right proclaimed in the declaration of independence as belonging to every people. She found that the compact of union had been broken on one side and was therefore annulled; that the government of the United States did not answer the ends for which

declaration of independence, in such a form as seemed to them most likely to effect their safety and happiness. This leaned for advice when advice was was not revolution, because the State government, having charge of all domestic affairs, both of person and of property, remained unchanged. To call it revolution is a gross solecism. [Applause.] As sovereigns never rebel and as only sovereigns can form national leagues, if the States had not been sovereigns there could not have been a compact of union [Applause.] That the South did not anticipate, much less desire war, is shown by the absence of preparation for it, as well as by the efforts to secure a peaceful separation. The successful party always holds the defeated responsible for war. But when passion shall have subsided and reason shall have resumed her dominion it must be decided that the general government had no constitutional power to coerce a State and that a State had a right to repel invasion. It was s national and constitutional right. (App'ause.) From the early put of the century there had been prophesics and threats of a dissolution of the Union These began at the North on the question of preserving the balance of power and culminated during the war of 1812 on the decline of their trade, though the war was urged for the protection of sailors' rights. In the course of years the balance of power passed to the North and that power was so used that the South, despairing of a peaceful enjoyment of the constitutional rights of the Union, decided to withdraw from it; this without injury to their late associates. The right to withdraw was denied and the North made ready for war. The distant muttering of the storm was readily understood by the people of Alabama. Gray-haired sires and beardless boys, all unprepared as they were, went forth to meet the storm. It burst upon their homes and their altars. It required no Demosthenes to arouse them to the duty of resisting the invaders; no Patrick Henry to prepare them for the alternative of liberty or death. It was the people, not the leaders, who resolved and acted. One sentiment inspired all classes. Yet I believe there were very few who did not darkest at Petersburg was selected by regret the necessity which left them his chieftain, Lee, as the best man to no alternative between fighting for or against their State. Mothers, wives and daughters, choking back their sobs, cheered them on the path of honor

and duty. With fearless tread these

to know whether it were possible to For more than a century after his death

after four years of hard fighting his di- name was called it was answered from vision was worn down to a fragment. It the ranks 'Dead on the field of honor.' being then impossible to break the line Long, very long, would be the list that obstructed his march to the moun- which would contain the names of Alatains, Lee, like Washington, without bama's sons whose valor and fidelity knowing, perhaps, that Washington ever | would justify the same response. To used the expression, said if he could name the few would be unjust to the reach the mountains of Virginia he could continue the war for twenty years.

But when he found the line which obstructed his retreat could not be broken

But when he found the line which obstructed his retreat could not be broken

This monument will rest upon the land he said there was nothing to do but for which they died and point upward surrender. Be it remembered, however, to the Father who knows the motives as that Lee was not a man who contemplated well as the deeds of his children. surrender as long as he had the power at last resting in a land where justice to fight or retreat and when he came to may be rendered which may have been the last moment of surrender he said to denied them here. In conclusion per-Gen. Grant: "I have come to treat with mit me to say though the memory of you for the purpose of surrender; but, our glorious past must ever be dear te Gen. Grant, understand, I will surren- us, duty points to the present and the der nothing that reflects upon the honor | future. Alabama having resumed her of my army." Gen. Grant, like a man, place in the Union, be it yours to fulfil said he wanted nothing that would have all the obligations which devolve apon that effect and that Lee might draw up all good citizens; seeking to restore the the papers himself. It is not my purpose general government to its pristine either to discuss political questions, on purity and as best you may promote the welfare and happiness of your common other times been freely expressed, or to country. (Long applause.) Citizens of review the past except in vindication of Alabama, and ladies (facing the ladies the character and conduct of those to on the stand)-for to whatever side and Hon. H. C. Tompkins, chairman of the committee of arrangements, were in on this occasion. That we may sex that has been true always in war a carriage drawn by four white horses, not be misunderstood by such as and desolation-we hear of the valor and virtues and enduring names of the Spartan mothers, but tell where in all the history of nations was ever such a spectacle seen as was witnessed in the valley of the Shenandoah. How the tide of war ebbed and flowed. Sometimes the Confederates retreated and sometimes they pursued. Those people who claimed to be our brethren had burned everything except our fences, (ex-Gov. Watts, interrupting,) 'and they would have burned them had they those who give the injury' has never not been stone.' Mr. Davis turned and enthusiastic as they were yesterday. had a more powerful illustration than smilingly continued) Why do you suppose they did not burn the fences; because they were stone? [Loud applause.] And yet there never was a time when a Confederate body of troops Mrs. Gordon, the Misses Davis and the States there should have been a full marched down that valley that a groom on his left; Gen. Gordon on his restoration of equality, privileges and the ladies did not hang out little Conright. Ex-Gov. Watts, officers of the benefits, as they had pre-existed. Though federate flags from their windows and Sixth Alabama and others were on the this has not been the case, yet you give bread to the hungry soldiers. [Trecarried in the swiftest vessels. by exercising judgment and common platform. The Sixth regiment was have faithfully obeyed. As citizens mendous applause]. God bless you,

continued applause and cheers]

They Cut the Levee. MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 29 .- A Helena, Ark., special says: The river has isen two inches here from 8 o'clock last evening to 8 o'clock this morning. The gauge now stands forty-eight feet above the low water mark, and eleven inches above the extreme high water mark. The Belle Memphis, from Vicksburg has just reached here, and brings a report that two colored men were hanged below Friar's Point, Miss., for cutting the levee. The river is twentyone inches above the high water mark at Friar's Point.

A Bank Closed.

CINCINNATI, April 29 .- A Timesstar Marietta, Ohio, special says: The there was sufficient quiet Mr. Davis its powers in the language of the ank of Marietta closed its doors this morning in consequence of an embarrassment caused by real estate transactions. The deposits amount to over \$100,000. It is thought the real estate will be sufficient to pay in full.

> A pain in the back should not be disregarded, as it is often a sign of kidney trouble. It

> The children are joyous at the coming of the circus.

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