

This powder never varies. A marvel of urity, strength and wholesomeness. More obnomical than ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low lest, shert weight, alum er phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 Wall Street, New York.

Sold by W C & A B Stronach, George T Stronach and J R Ferrall & Co.

A QUESTION ABOUT Brown's Iron Bitters ANSWERED.

The question has probably been asked thousand of times. How can Brown's Iron Bitters cure every thing?" Well, it doesn't, But it does cure any disease for which a reput. Me physician would prescribe Bibon Physicians recognize Iron as the best restorative agent known to the profession, and inquiry of any leading chemical firm will substantize the assertion that there are more preparations of from than of any other substance used in medicine. This shows conclusively that iron is acknowledged to be the most important factor in cuccessful medical practice. It is, however, a remarkable fact, that prior to the discovery of BROWA'S IRON BITTERS no perfect by satisfactory iron combination had ever been found BROWMS INON BITTERS on times. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS the teet h cales badache, or produce constitution—all other iron medicines do. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures indigestion, Bilicusness, Weakness, Dyspepsia, Malarin, Chills and Fevers, Tired Feeling, General Debility, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Headnehe and Neuralgia—for all these allments Iron is prescribed daily, BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, however, does minute, Like all other thorough medicine it anter minute. Like all other thorough medicine, it acts alowly. When taken by men the first symptom of beaent is renewed energy. The muscles then become e has Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper TAKE NO OTHER.

The Great Bargain House of Raleigh.

we shall place before our people some

## LANDSLIDES

money when you get your goods from houses and sometimes the sleeves are made to s ome Great Bargains caught from the slaughter. pens in New York, such as Cottonades, Calico, and Hamburgs, Dress Goods, Notions of all descriptions; good bargains before these goods are picked over. We have also opened one of the finest stocks of Millinery The ladies running this department are firstand of great experience. We particu-

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

before purchasing.

Texas, and the accounts say that the

The French have taken the American verb "to interview" into their lan--They have had a hail-storm in

NEWS OBSERVATIONS

like bullets. Next! -Conservatism has triumphed once more in China-which is something like saying that Holland has again been taken by the Dutch-and railroad building is to be postponed indefinitely.

hail-stones went through shingled roofs

-As an example of the eccentricities of British elections, the London Globe gives this as a result of the contest at Ipswich: "An English borough rejects two Englishmen and elects two Scotchmen on a question of Irish policy."

- Scoretary Whitney has written to the officers in charge of the work on the new naval cruisers, calling attention to the delay in completing the Atlanta, and asking that she be put in condition for sea as soon as possible.

-The destitution among the coal niners in West Virginia is said to so great that hundreds of families are on the point of starvation. Aid is called for from labor organizations as well as from charitably disposed persons, and it ought not to be delayed.

A bill hes been introduced in the renchichamber of deputies to abolish the legal profession as a business. Under the proposed new state of affairs every litigant is to conduct his own case or get a friend to do so for him. The judges are to study the law and be well paid for it, but lawyers are to be done away with.

-The Norristown Herald is responsible for the story that a Western man had applied for a pension on the ground that he was injured by a ram during the war. The facts are that, while a sutler in the army, he was violently butted through a rail fence by an aged but vigorous male sheep, owned by an officer of the Confederate army.

-A Connecticut inventor has deised a clock with a money drawer, in which deposits can be made at any time, but can only be removed during one passed away and the South had now to day in each month. In addition to this accommodate itself to the new order of the clock is so fastened to its shelf that things. If they should all remain cotit cannot be taken down except when ton planters we would make much more the drawer is opened by the action of than there could be found demand for. the machinery

-The citizens' committee appointed at a public meeting in St. Louis, April 13th, sdopted resolutions Wednesday night arging the executive boards of the Knights of Labor to declare the strike on the Missouri Pacific at an end. pledging itself to stand by the Knights and to use all means in its power to bring about arbitration. The committee is said to believe that its advice will

-Edward Atkinson, in an article in Bradstreet's, calculates that an eighthour law would only affect one in ten among all the workers of the country, the other nine-tenths being engaged in occupations in which shorter hours are impracticable, as farming, herding, fishing, carrying, including all railroad employment, and so on. He also shows, what is apt to be overlooked, that the gains of capital have decreased, while the wages of labor have advanced and the cost of living has been reduced.

-Various trials, of the new French horse-shoe, which is made entirely of sheep's horn, are said to show its particular adaptedness for horses employed in towns, and known not to have a steady foot on the pavement. The results of the experiment are therefore regarded as very satisfactory, horses thus shod having been driven at a rapid pace on such pavement without slipping. Besides this advantage the new shoe is spoken of as more durable, and, though a little more expensive than the ordinary kind, seems destined, sooner or later, to replace the iron shoe.

-Grenadine dresses, black, white and colored, will remain in favor, notwithstanding the fancy for lace, canvas and etamine toilets. The striped, dotted and frise grenadines are preferred to the large spreading patterns and Spanish and Escurial lace designs worn last year. The frise velvet figures in small roses, buds and convolvuli placed close together oh silk mesh grenadines are very effective for parts of the dress. Beaded dress fronts are still very fashionably worn with black or white grenadine dresses, and sometimes two of these tabliers are used as panels instead, with gathered beaded lace flounces forming the trimming down the front between these two panels. Scarfs of beaded net are draped over the grenadine bodice,

match, i. e., of the beaded net. -The Charlotte Home-Democrat says: As this is the time of year all stock are troubled more or less with parasite insects, I will hereby give what has proved of great value to us. Take a and Germans by liberal subsidies for common bar of soft soap; place in a pan | their mail service had secured this imcontaining a little water; then add carbolic acid crystals; carbolic acid can be had of any druggist in one pound bot- because it naturally belonged to us. The ties for 75 cents each, at least one ounce only objection Mr. Brown had to the of acid to each pound of soap used - amendment was that the amendment prothere is no danger if used stronger. To posed (\$800,000) was too small. What reduce the crystals to a fluid state re- was that amount compared with the move the cork from the bottle, pour in enormous advantage to be gained if we water and heat in water, when it may secured the commerce indicated? What Goods ever brought to this city, and will sell be readily poured out and mixed with would one million, two millions or even the soap. When cool a strong suds made five millions a year be, compared with ower than such goods were ever before offered. of this soap will be sure death to all in- the all vantages to come of that comsects that live on domestic animals. It merce? It was high time we were doing will cuse mange, barn itch and all cu-taneous diseases, and make a cheap and merce. This was not a party effectual sheep dip. When cattle are question, Mr. Brown said, and the Senacty invite ladies wishing such goods to call dide-bound or the hair does not ap- ators who had arraigned the Democratic hear healthy, a wash of the suds will party on the question should remember prove a Benefit, as it is clean and heal- that the Republican party had been in ing in the case of sores. It is a good charge of the government for twentyand sale disinfectant, is cheap, safe and five years and had left this great field effectual, and will be found useful for a uncultivated. great variety of purposes.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE SENATE DISCUSSES THE MIS-SISSIPPI IMPROVEMENT. QUESTION. '

he Importance of the Matter in Connection With Trade With Central and South America.

Washington, April 30.-SENATE .-On motion of Mr. Vance the Senate took up the President's veto of the bill "To provide for the promotion of anatomical spience and to prevent the desecration of graves." The bill relates to the District of Columbia, and provides that the unclaimed bodies of deceased paupers, new required by law to be buried at public expense, might be turned over to the medical colleges of the District of Columbia. The President declined e approve the bill, on the ground that ertain of its provisions were indefinite and did not supply sufficient safeguards. After a short debate the Senate refused pass the bill over the President's veto-yeas 6, navs 48.

The conference report on the Indian appropriation bill was submitted by Mr. Dawes and concurred in by the

Unanimous consent having some days ago been given, on request of Mr. Pipe, that private claims on the calendar should be considered this morning, that order was entered upon, not, however, without a mild protest from Mr. Plumb in the interest of the postoffice appropriation bill.

Mr. Brown, expecting that his vote would be different from that of his party on this question, felt that he ought to give reasons that weighed with him in favoring this proposition to pay a liberal price for the carriage of mails to Central and South America. Under the old order of things the Southern people had been essentially farmers. They shipped their cotton abroad and drew on it, and it was to their interest to purchase in the market in which they could get commodities the cheapest. They had not looked to building up towns or cities by manufacturing establishments. That state of affairs had, however, Indeed we were already making more than there was demand for. Last year we made more cotton than the world there was no little distress now in the South because Southern planters had to for their cotton. They had not received that price. This should teach us to diversify the industries in the South. The South would have to plant less cotton and raise more of other products. The people of the South were beginning already to realise that fact. In the manufacture of cotton goods the South had advantages over every other portion of the Union. No place in the world, probably, could produce a good quality of coarse cottons so chesply as the South could now do. The North has to pay freight on raw cotton for a distance of one thousand miles, while it cost the South almost nothing to get cotton to the mill. The South had a more genial climate; its opera-tives did not need such expensive clothing as in a cold climate; they also needed less fuel. The was coming when the South could compete also for finer cotton goods. The time will also doubtless come when the New England manufacturer, seeking to build new cotton factories, will go to the South to invest his money in these factories. So also with persons desiring to invest in other manufacturing industries. Coal and iron were found in the South and as freight charges on coal and iron were a considerable element in

Atlanta as anywhere on the continent, and so with many other advantages. As to the proposition before the Senate, Mr. Brown believed immense advantage would accrue to the whole country from its adoption. While we were in such a manifest want of money for our surplus products, was it not sensible to make this appropriation? Indeed, was it not stupid not to make it; was it not like subsidizing a railroad? In starting a railroad money had to be invested in the track and roadway. In this matter the government had made these ready to our hand. We had the

the cost of mnnufacture, it was clear

that the South offered great advantages

for the investment of money in manufac-

tories. Already, Mr. Brown said, one

could get as good a gold watch made in

track and roadway and had only to put on rolling-stock. We could reach an immense field for our commerce with a Central and South American commerce of \$800,000,-000 annually, of which we now had but a one-tenth part. The English, French mense business and we had lost it. Bu a wise policy, however, we could get it,

A colloquial debate followed, par-

ticipated in by Messrs. Brown, Dawes, Plumb, Hale, McPherson, Allison, Frye, Teller, Harris and others. Mr. Plumb secured an understanding that the general debate on the bill should close Monday at 4 o'clock. After some skirmishing to secure an executive session and also to secure a session tomorrow, the Senate at 6 o'clock p. m. adjourned till Monday.

RALEIGH N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1886.

In the morning hour, Mr. Blanchard. depth and width of the channel at South Pass, Mississippi river. The bill was Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, on behalf of

he committee on agriculture, called up the resolution setting apart the 13th it was adopted. Mr. Hatch stated that the measure upon which action would be asked was the oleomargarine bill. In response to questions he stated that though this bill was a revenue bill, the committee on agriculture would attempt to confine the amendments to the subject matter of the measure and not alow them to extend to the tax on spirits and tobacco. The House went into harbor appropriation bill.

Mr. Warner, of Ohio, offered an amendment providing that the appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi river shall be expended under the direction of the secretary of war instead of the Mississippi river commission and providing for a congressional committee to investigate the work of the further object Mississippi river commission. He would be perfectly willing to vote money for the improvement of the river but did not believe in the plan of the commission and he would not be surprised if, after the \$100,000,000 which it had

than it was now. pay the debts contracted in the expecta-tions; a market was ready for us, the tion of receiving an ordinary price way was clear, we needed only such a provision as that now before the Senate, and the Republican party would continue to advocate the policy indicated by that provision, no matter what the Democratic party might do.

In the debate which followed, Mr. Catchings, of Mississippi, said the issue quarely before the House was whether would call a halt and abandon all efforts to improve the navigation of the Mississippi, for if the amendments were adopted it would doubtless be followed by striking out the appropriation. - The animus of the attack was the apprehension on the part of some gentlemen that part of the money would be expended in the protection of levees, whereby the Southern people might derive some

Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, admitted that the plans of the commission had been adopted after deliberation, but it had been adopted as an experiment, and the experiment had been tried and proved to be a failure. When the plan had been adopted no one had dreamed of the expenditure of money which would be required. On Plum Point reach the commission had expended for the revetment alone \$19.99 per linear foot, and for channel improvement \$24 per linear foot. The Plum Point reach would require more than ten millions and the ake Providence reach would cost more than seven millions.

Mr. Holman offered an amendment providing that money appropriated for the lower Mississippi shall be expended in the continuance and completion of the work on Plum Point and Lake Providence reaches. He thought that Congress owed it to the country that the plan of improvement should be thoroughly tested on those two reaches before any more vast expenditures of money were authorized.

Mr. Holman's amendment was reiected, but it was agreed that there should be a yea and nay-vote upon it in

Mr. Warner's amendment was also rejected. Various other amendments were offered and rejected. A number of amendments were agreed to, increasing the number of places where preliminary surveys may be made, and Mr. LeFollett, of Wisconsin, moved to strike out the entire section having reference to this subject. No quorum voting, the committee rose and the House at 6.45 adjourned.

## From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 30 .- It is estinated at the treasury department that there has been a decrease of about \$11 .-500,000 in the public debt during the month of April. Payments during the month on account of pensions amount to about \$2,000,000.

The President has vetoed the bill to make Omaha a port of entry.

Comparative Cotton Statement. NEW YORK, April 30,- The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week

ending April 29: 44,9°I 13,662 Net receipts at U. S. ports, Total receipts to date, Exports for the week 8,005,675 8,58 1,263 Total exports to date, 712,062 557,296 Stock all U. S. ports, Stock at all interior towns, Stock at Liverpool, For Great Britain,

ON THE TURN.

THE LEADERS IN THE GREAT NEW YORK SIRIKE ARRESTED.

They Are Formally Arraigned in Court and Held in \$10,000 Bonds.

NEW YORK, April 30 .- Indictments have been found against the members of the executive board of the "Empire of Louisiana, on behalf of the commit- Protective Association"; Jos. R. O'Dontee on rivers and harbors, called up the nell, chairman; Andrew J Best, secreoill appropriating \$9,492 to supply the tary; Jas. R. Graham, James F. Downdeficiency in the appropriation for the ing and John Hughes, for conspiracy in examination and survey to ascertain the connection with the Third avenue railroad strike. Each appeared at the district attorney's office today and gave Seaboard train and switched off at bail in \$10,000 to answer. They were afterwards arraigned in court and pleaded not guilty, with leave to withdraw the plea, and moved to quash the of May for the consideration of the bus-iness presented by that committee, and May 5. GREECE EXPLAINS HER POSITION.

> SHE ACCEPTS THE GOOD OFFICES OF PRANCE AND WILL GRADUALLY DISARM.

ATHENS, April 30. - Greece, in her reply to the ultimatum of the powers ordering her to disarm within eight days, points to the fact that she had notified the powers, prior to the receipt of their committee of the whole on the river and ultimatum, that she had accepted the counsel of France, thus giving formal assurance that she, yielding to the desire of the powers, would not disturb the peace; consequently she will maintain her armaments; but will gradually reduce them. Greece trusts, the answer adds, that the ultimatum of the powers will be now regarded as having no

Discussing Arbitration.

Sr. Louis, April 30 -It is generally expected that the offer made here b the citizens' committee to the executive committee of the Knights of Labor, to been stated would be required by that attempt to secure the reinstatement of plan, had been expended, the naviga- the strikers on the railways, will be acion of the river would be no better cepted and that the strike will be de clared off in a few days. The general The postoffice appropriation bill was board met in executive session vesteragain taken up, and Mr. Hale resumed day, and in the afternoon were in comhis speech in advocacy of the eight hun- munication with the citizens' committee. dred thousand dollar foreign mail Their willingness to end the strike proamendment. He said the Demo- vided assurance could be had that the cratic party opposed the appropriation through its leader in the Senate. road and its employees would be ob-That was no light thing. An appro- served, was expressed by both the genwe made more cotton than the world priation for such a purpose had never eral board and joint executive commitany other country. We were looking zens' committee was discussed until an for a market for our surplus produc- early hour this morning, and an answer

> Another Demand. Сислоо, April 30.—The great packers at the Union stock yards are the latest representative employers called upon to grant eight hours a day. They give employment to between 20,000 and 50,000 men, and this afternoon a delegation will wait upon the heads of each firm with a request that they adopt the eight hour system after May 1st. The firms to be visited are Armour & Co. Fowler Bros., N. K. Fairbanks, Hatler Nelson, Morris, Jones & Stiles and Silverhorn. It is only within the past few days that the eight hour question through his buildings containing his mawas agitated at the stock yards. The chinery, &c , for hauling the seines. men, with a few exceptions, belong to His kind attentions and his genial manno labor union and their desire to adopt | ner will be remembered and the pleasnew labor day was only formed within the past week. Yesterday Mr. Sid. Kent told his 1,500 employees that who acted as hostess at a repast, which after May 1st they need only work eight hours per day, for which they would be paid for nine hours work. This concession caused the men employed in other houses to demand that blooded horses and herd of fine cattle. eight hours be hereafter considered a The next day by special invitation the days work. Several meetings were held party were to have visited the Woods, and the result was the formation of an organization, from which committees to- they had gone several miles on the day will wait upon all the packers. was like a bombshell in our ranks." said a prominent packer this morning, and Kent did it all. The men were satisfied. They are not union men and they would have worked on right along the usual ten hours had not Kent been frightened and offered a compromise before he was ever called upon to consider the matter. His action amazed us." Notwithstanding this fact other packers assert that the action of Kent will probably be followed by other packers.

> Total Not Receipts of Cotton. NEW YORK, April 30 .- The following party home. Too much praise cauare the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1. 1885: Galveston, 687,751; New Orleans. 1.656.739; Mobile, 237, 819; Sayannah, 768,453; Charleston, 471,622; Wilmington, 98,490; Norfolk, 527, 231; Baltimore, 65,674; New York, 61,876; Boston, 117,139; Newport News. 32,048; Philadelphia, 42,637; WestPoint, 214,677; Brunswick, 16,055; Port Royal, 12,090; Pensacola, 19,132; Indianola, 781. Total, 4.029,214.

Investigating the Strikes. THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE AT ST.

Sr. Louis, April 30 .- The Congressional committee arrived here, part last night and the remainder this morning After a session with closed doors this morning, chairman Curtin handed a list of names of the most prominent men of St. Louis to sergeant-at-arms Combs and requested him to secure their attendance at a meeting this afternoon.

New York Cotton Futures. NEW YORK, ADTH OU. - Green & CO. 8 report on cotton futures says: New trading is still moderate and cautious, and business is dull. A pretty steady 5,029,7 4 4,6.9,950 buying orders were received in conseserved at Liverpool, as indicated by both 180,000 850,000 cess of amounts reported.

The Visit to Avecs.

SOME PLEASANT RECOLLECTIONS OF ONE OF THE PARTY.

Cor. of the NEWS AND OBSERVER RALEIGH, N. C., April 30.

In the short sketch of the visit of Gov. Scales, treasurer Bain and several other gentlemen to Avoca, some points: were not mentioned which were of great interest to our party. Maj. John C. Winder, the general manager of the Raleigh & Gaston, Raleigh & Augusta and Carolina Central railroads, was very kind in his attentions and escorted the party to Weldon on a special car with an elegant sleeper attached. There it was placed in charge of the conductor of the Franklin, Va., about 6 30 o'cleck Monday morning. The party were aroused by a salute of thirteen guns, fired in honor of the Governor. Capt. John marle steam packet company, paid his respects to the Governor and his party and invited them to go on board the splendid steamer Chowan, where they were met by the polite Capt. Withers. A sumptuous breakfast was served. Every luxury of the season was included in the menu and the tables were most tastefully decorated with flowers.

About noon the Chowan left her wharf with some specially invited guests, Capts. Brown and Thomas. Capt. Bogart took charge specially of the Governor and his party, and a royal host he was. Every possible provision was made by him for enjoyment and every facility afforded for seeing every thing of interest. In short his resources seemed unlimited and all of his arrangements were simply perfect. Added to this the day was perfect and the run down the river will be long remembered At appropriate hours dinner and supper were served, in the same princely style as the breakfast. Edenton was reached about 9.30 p. m. Capt. Bond and Mr Harry Skinner met the party at the landing and gave them a very cordial welcome. Capt. Bogart had made, through his most worthy agent, Mr. Woodward, the best possible arrangement, for their entertainment. Half of the party went to the Bay View hotel and the others to the Woodard house. Here unfortunately Gen. Roberts, who had contributed so much to the pleasure of the party, received tidings of the serious illness of his mother, which compelled him to return by the boat. The party felt very deeply the loss of one of their number and extended to him their

sincere sympathy. Early the next morning many of the citizens in an informal manner paid their respects to the Governor and at 8.30 the party, reinforced by Messrs. W. B. Shepherd, W. G. Leary, Capt. Woodard, Mr. Swain, of the Edenton Enquirer, and many others, embarked on a little steamer, the Cleopatra, chartered by Capt. Bogart for the occasion. for Avoca, the large fisheries owned by Dr. W. R. Capehart, who upon seeing the approach of the steamer, came out to meet the party and gave them a most cordial greeting. They went on his own steamer, the Mary Moore, and landed at at his wharf. He took them ure of the party was greatly enhanced by the presence of his charming wife. though entirely impromptu, was, most abundant and delightful. After dinner Dr. C. took the party to his extensive model form and exhibited his splendid Kvans and other large fisheries and "It steamer when the weather became so disagreeable that it was thought not advisable to go on, so they returned, to their regret. By invitation of M. K. King, of the N. S. R. R., the party went over the railroad to Portmouth, Va. His brother, president King, had arranged to give the party special accommodations but upon their arrival at Edenton Gov. Scales thought he would not be able to return from the fisheries in time to make connection with his schedule Wednesday. At Portsmouth the special sleeper, which had been left

Afraid of Guesta

at Franklin, was waiting to take the

not be given the kindness of every one

with whom they came in contact and

especially Capt. Bogart, who manipu-

lated everything with a masterly hand.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 29 .- In response to a call issued by Gen. Barnum and others, Grand Army men and citisens to the number of 200 met in the assembly chamber tonight to protest against the utterences of Jefferson Davis in his speech at Montgomery yesterday. and to denounce the "resurrection of Davis from the oblivion to which a loyal and patriotic people had consigned him. Speeches were made by Gens. Barnum, speaker Husted, senators Raines and Smith, assemblyman Van Allen and others. Senator Coggeshall was the last speaker. When he had concluded the crowd sang, "We'll hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree." Resolutions previously introduced, declaring treason odious, etc., were carried, and the meeting adjourned

and we might also say-time and pain as well, tone prevailed, however, with two or in our sivice to good housekeepers and ladies three points gained today and a few buying orders were received in consequence of the continued good tone preserved at Liverpool, as indicated by both 109,294 49,596 public and private advices. The latter recommend strongly and unqualifiedly Dr. 162,000 102,007 report sales above quotations and in exbest friend. It will mye money.

Persons of sedentary habits and overworked find in Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills a specific for

Suffering will exhibit its presence by the cries of the baby. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup will

For purifying the blood and cleansing the liver, give your hogs Day's Horse Powder, Price 25c.

There is great activity in the N. C.

#### Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

INVALUACLE AS A TONIC. Dr. J. L. Pratt. Greenfield, Hl., says : "It is all that it claims to be-invaluable as a tonic any case where an acid tonic is indicated.

SMOKED MEATS-Smoked Jowls, very choices Virginia Hams, Magnolia Hams, Ferris Hams, Beef Tongues, California Hams; Mests of every description.

E. J. HARDIN.

FINE BUTTER.-The first of May we shall commence to receive Butter from one of the lergest and best Dairy Farms in Augusta Co., Va., where they have the finest grasses and the best of spring water; two of the most impor-tant essentials in making fine butter. Shipped fresh from dairy in Corby shipping boxes every two or three days. W. C. & A. B.

Hon. Jefferson Davis goes to Savan-



### DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipiert Consumption, and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists. Price, 25 cents.

THE COUNTRY IS PLOODED WITH

ADULTERATED LARD Examine carefully what you are using; the odor from it when cooking betrays it. CASSARD'S "STAR BRAND" LARD

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

B. H. WOODELL, Raleigh, N. C., Agen

G. Cassard & Son BALTIMORE, MD.,

Curers of the Celebrated Starl Brand Mild

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Orders left at the drug stores of Lee, John on & Co., (up-town or down-town) will re-

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BEST IN THE WORLD FOR ALL ACHES AND PAINS.

PRICE 50 CTS. SEND FOR TESTIMONIALS.

For sale by all Druggists and Merchants.

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WHOLESALE DRUGGIST. RALEIGH, N. C.

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No. 36 North Howard street, Baltimore, manufecturers of wire railing for cometeres, balconies, etc., sieves, fenders, cages, and coal, serwas, weven wire, iron bedsteads, etc.

# All Sorts of

hurts and many sorts of ails of man and beast need a cooling lotion. Mustang Liniment.