

# THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

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## 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 test, light weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. **ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.**, 108 Wall Street, New York.



## BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining from pure vegetable tonic, quickly and completely cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuritis.

## RACKET STORE.

The Great Bargain House of Raleigh.

## LANDSLIDES

which are beyond comparison and monopoly prices, that will teach you to buy as soon as you see the goods. Who can tell the waste of money when you get your goods from houses that buy and sell on long time? Just opening some Great Bargains caught from the slaughterpens in New York, such as Cottonades, Calicoes, 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 over than such goods were ever before offered. The ladies running this department are first-class and of great experience. We particularly invite ladies wishing such goods to call before purchasing.

VOLNEY PURSELL & CO.  
Raleigh, N. C.

## NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

—Arabi Pasha is teaching school at Colombo, in Ceylon.  
—Minnesota claims to be entirely free from venipomous snakes.  
—Nevada pays her male school teachers an average salary of \$140 per month; her female \$98.  
—Ollies are now the fashionable dog. At New York they will form one-tenth of the show.  
—The fund for the widow of Gen. Hancock, now being raised in Boston, is nearing the sum of \$10,000.  
—Lionel Tennyson, whose death is announced, was born in 1854, and was the youngest son of the poet, Alfred Lord Tennyson.

—The London Times recently said that the Smithsonian Institution afforded a better course of ethnological teaching, based on primitive relics, than can be had anywhere else in the world.

—Secretary Manning's health is improving, but it is authoritatively announced that he will not return to service in the treasury department. His resignation will be tendered at an early day.

—A Baptist missionary in China writes home that what an American family throws away in a year would keep a dozen Chinese families; and what a Chinese family throws away in the same time would not keep a mouse.

—District attorney Burnett, of the southern district of Alabama, over whose appointment the Senate spent so much time in asking for papers from the President, has been confirmed, though the fact has not been made public. Burnett's renomination changed the status of the case as far as the rule against suspended cases went.

—The Paris correspondent of the Cleveland Leader says: I have seen a bridal trousseau from Worth containing all his latest creations, and I want to describe some of his rarest and most exquisite toilettes. One was a rich evening dress of black lace over yellow satin, the whole front being one large piece, with two narrow rows of jet down either side. The full back drapery was of black broadened satin, the back part of the high-necked waist of the same, and the front was of folds of lace over the satin, cut V-shape, and sleeves of the lace. Another, an afternoon dress of black gros grain, slashed about fifteen inches up on either side from the bottom and a full back drapery, falling in revers on either side, which, together with the slashed parts, were lined with pale orange velvet. The waist was plain and double-breasted, with tiny steel buttons, cuffs and collars of the orange velvet, and a butterfly back to the ends of the waist.

An exquisite reception dress with two waists was one of ruby velvet, the plain skirt gathered very full in the front and falling in four or five very large folds, turning inward. From either side the back drapery was looped very little, but full and gracefully. One waist was high-necked, with a square Spanish jacket, clasping at the throat and revealing a vest, consisting of one full puff of pale pink satin, and collars and cuffs lined with the same. The low-necked corsage was cut V shape in the front and back, covering the shoulders, and laced behind, bordered with narrow folds of the pink satin and pink crepe. A lovely opera costume was of light electric blue plush, a plain skirt slashed up to the waist on both sides revealing an undergarment of electric blue gauze, embroidered with brilliant flowers and gold designs, over satin the same color. The low-necked waist covered the shoulders and was bordered with folds of the embroidered tulle. An embroidered electric blue gauze fan, with a smoked pearl handle, belonged to this rare toilette. A ball dress of pale sea green satin, under two skirts of tulle the same color, entirely plain, reaching all around a low-necked waist of the satin and the tulle covering the neck, very full puff sleeves of the tulle, gathered tight at the elbow.

—Men act on the assumption that if a given fertilizer produces good effects upon their crops for four or five years it will continue to do so just as long as the quality of the fertilizer remains the same. They know that corn, oats and hay—with occasional pasture—will keep their mules and horses in good flesh and muscle, for an indefinite period—for life. They also know that liberal applications of stable manure will keep up the yield of their lands for an indefinite period. They conclude, therefore, that a given commercial fertilizer should continue to produce the same effect through a series of years; and if the same benefit is not received after several years' use of a well known brand, or even after changing the brand, they are disposed to charge fraud upon the manufacturers of fertilizers and blame the inspection laws because they are not effectual in detecting and preventing fraud. While it is true that feeding the soil is somewhat analogous to feeding stock, it must be borne in mind that there are certain principles in manuring as well as in stock feeding that must be observed. In the case of stock feeding, nature has provided certain grain and grasses—vegetable products—especially for use as food for animals; long experience has approved this provision and taught the stock feeder many practical truths. An all-wise Creator has ordained that corn, wheat, oats, clover and grasses shall contain—in varying proportions—the very elements which go to make up the bodies of all our domestic animals—including man himself. It only remains for us to select such combinations and proportions of these several grains and grasses, according to the special object to be attained in feeding—whether the production of muscle, fat, bone, milk, butter or wool.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### THE HOUSE DISCUSSES THE SUBSTITUTE EMPLOYEES MATTER

And continues to get in some remarks in opposition to a civil service.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—House.—Mr. Finlay, of Maryland, from the committee on civil service reform, submitted a report on the resolution offered by Mr. Taubee, of Kentucky, directing the secretary of the treasury to inform the House by what authority the practice of permitting the employees in his department to appoint substitutes was allowed. The committee in its report says that it can see no reason for questioning the good faith of the statement made by the acting secretary of the treasury that substitution is allowed when the permanent employees are absent on account of sickness. Accepting this as a valid reason for the temporary appointment of substitutes, the committee asks to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Taubee moved that the resolution be adopted. He thought the statement of the acting secretary could not be construed so as to mean that substitutes were appointed only when permanent employees were absent on account of sickness. Such a statement to his personal knowledge would be unwarranted. The practice was an abuse of public power and an abuse of the civil service law. That law was a piece of hypocrisy. It had been conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity. It had been conceived in the mind of Mr. Eaton, who had afterwards made more money out of it than any other man. A cat's-paw had been made out of Senator Pendleton for whom previous to his connection with the law (Mr. Taubee) had had the greatest admiration, but who through his connection with that obnoxious law had been relegated to an obscurity which no man would envy him. But while it was a bad law, he was committed to it, and while it could not be repealed it should be respected and lived up to.

Mr. Finlay advocated the rejection of the resolution; not that he was in favor of indiscriminate substitution, but because he could conceive of instances when a refusal to permit a government employee, in time of sickness, to employ a substitute would work a great hardship. Speaking generally on the civil service law, he favored its enforcement, both in letter and spirit. He would like to see every rogue turned out of office, and he would like to see the administration put its strong heel on the necks of some men instead of elevating them to high places. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The vote upon this motion was so close that some excitement and interest was manifested as the clerk proceeded to call the roll, and at the conclusion of the call several changes were made, thus reversing the result a number of times. As finally announced the vote stood, yeas 114, nays 113; so the resolution was tabled.

After reports had been made by several committees, the floor was accorded to the committee on Territories and several bills were passed of local interest only. The Oklahoma bill was called up and its provisions explained by Mr. Hill, of Ohio. Mr. Baker, of New York, opposed the bill. Pending further discussion, Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, from the committee on rules, submitted reports, providing that after May 10 the House shall meet at 11 a. m. and adjourn at 5 p. m.; and making it in order when general pensions are under consideration to amend the same so as to provide by taxation for the payment thereof. The House at 5:35 adjourned.

Washington Car Drivers Jubilant.  
WASHINGTON, May 1.—The twelve-hour schedule voluntarily tendered to its drivers and conductors by the Washington & Georgetown street railway company was put into operation today. The employees celebrated the occasion by lavishly decorating their cars with many-banded bunting and streamers, and the horses joggled along with garlands around their necks and plumes and flags on their heads. Cars, with bands playing and men cheering, were run over the different routes this morning.

The April Debt Statement.  
WASHINGTON, May 1.—The debt statement issued today shows the decrease of the public debt during April to be \$10,965,387.95; cash in the treasury \$492,462,510.73; gold certificates outstanding \$84,715,225; silver certificates outstanding \$90,738,141; certificates of deposit outstanding \$11,515,000; legal tenders outstanding \$346,681,016; fractional currency (not including the amount estimated as lost or destroyed) \$6,954,557.32.

The Weekly Bank Statement.  
NEW YORK, May 1.—The weekly statement of the associated banks is as follows: Loans decrease, \$244,440; specie decrease, \$1,765,700; legal tenders decrease, \$131,000; deposits decrease, \$2,396,000; circulation decrease, \$225,000; reserve decrease, \$1,297,700. The banks now hold \$12,925,850 in excess of the 25 per cent. rate.

Death of a Distinguished Charlestonian.  
CHARLESTON, S. C., May 1.—Dr. Charles Upham Shepard died here this afternoon, in the 82d year of his age. He was one of the most prominent scientific men in the country, and was a member of many American and foreign societies.

A Baltimore Failure.  
BALTIMORE, Md., May 1.—Schild & Stern, lace goods manufacturers, made an assignment to Samuel Harman for the benefit of their creditors.

## Chicago's Great Movement.

THE CONSOLIDATED DEMAND FOR EIGHT HOURS AS A DAY'S WORK.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Fully five hundred striking railroad freight hands met at the Harrison street viaduct, near the west side of Union passenger depot, at eight o'clock this morning. Speeches were made by two or three leaders, in which they declared that it was the duty of the freight handlers on all the Chicago roads to enforce their demands now for shorter hours while the working men in all departments of trade were doing so. The sentiment was cheered, and upon the suggestion of some one in the crowd the men started for the Wabash freight yards to urge the men employed there to stop work. The crowd, increasing in size as it moved, entered the Wabash yards and the men there at once began quitting work. A complete cessation of work in these yards seemed probable. Fifty men unloading vessels at the Rock Island and Lake Shore docks on the river struck for eight hours and stopped work. The officials in the Rock Island and Lake Shore yards were clearing up all the freight in the expectation of a strike among the men there. The freight warehousemen among the Fort Wayne men this morning made a demand for eight hours and will stop at noon unless it is conceded. The drivers and conductors on the Blue Island line of the West Division car company demanded a reduction of their trips from seven to six, confining a working day to eleven hours, without a decrease in pay. The company acceded to this demand, without any parleying. Two hundred men, who are employed by the West Division street car company in the extension of their lines, struck for eight hours. The company allowed the men to go to work.

The freight handlers in the Wabash yards stopped work in a body and joined the procession, which then proceeded to the Rock Island yards, where they induced all the men employed in the freight houses there to abandon their positions. The new recruits joined the column, which next went to the Louisville & New Albany & Chicago railway, where they were also successful in their efforts with the freight handlers. The procession now numbers some 2,000, circulating around the different railroads. There is much enthusiasm and cheering in their ranks, but so far there has been no disorder. It is reported that a crowd of some 300 or 400 men are marching in the neighborhood of the McCormick works, in the southwestern outskirts of the city, with a red flag at the head of their column. The works are all idle today, the men having asked and been given holiday.

Jensen & Rosberg, Heller & Co., C. E. Jorgenson, J. O. Bosch, L. F. Monouat, J. B. Beming and George F. Seldon, all furniture manufacturers occupying the block on the east side of Jefferson street, between Randolph and Lake streets, closed down their factories last night to await the action of the executive committee of the furniture manufacturers' association regarding the eight hour movement. This action looks out over seven hundred men. A similar action was taken by Leo Austrian, manufacturer of mirrors, employing one hundred men, and by the Union wire mattress company, the employees of which number 105.

The column of railroad strikers and their followers reached the Lake Shore road about 11 o'clock and the main body of the men stopped work. The officials of the Lake Shore road are preparing to close all their freight houses. An important session of lumber manufacturers of the city was held this morning at the office of Felix King. Every principal planing-mill in the city was represented. The situation was fully discussed and as a result they decided to stand by each other in whatever action they might take, and appointed a committee to request the attendance of the representatives of every lumber-yard and box factory in the city at a joint meeting which will be held at the Sherman house tonight, to determine upon some course of action. In the meantime no concessions will be made, and pending the meeting all planing mills, box factories and lumber-yards have been closed.

Several mass-meetings occurred in the lumber districts in the southwestern portion of the city during the forenoon. The crowds were composed largely of Bohemians and Germans. They were addressed by their hot-headed leaders and finally the crowd resolved itself into a marching column and, preceded by a band and carrying red flags, proceeded to the McCormick reaper works, where some non-union men working in the yards were frightened away. The procession moved west on Blue Island over to Robey street, where a mass-meeting was held in a vacant lot. The crowd grew larger as it moved along and grew more boisterous. The police kept advised of its movements. The procession dissolved about 1 o'clock without causing any damage. The lumber owners express anxiety as to the safety of their property and are setting about means for the better protection of the yards. The socialists are issuing circulars for a series of public meetings tomorrow.

Duskin's Successor Confirmed.  
WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of John D. Burnett to be United States district attorney for the southern district of Alabama to succeed George M. Duskin. The confirmation has not been officially made public.

Red as a Rose in Blue.  
From the Paris News.  
Red is becoming a popular color—red gowns, red slippers, red stockings, red feathers, red from head to foot,

## LLEW XAM.

### CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE COLONY—THEY'S CAPITAL.

Congressional Capers—North Carolina News—Pencil Fallings.

Special Cor. News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

This ends the twenty-first week of the 49th Congress, and the question of adjournment is being discussed. Some of the statesmen think the session will end in June, but the majority assert that there is no prospect of an adjournment before August. Although the Congress has been in session for over five months, more than one-half the number of general appropriation bills remain unacted upon by the House, in which body they originated. The only ones now on the calendar are the consular and diplomatic and the military academy bills. The river and harbor bill is now up, and is the unfinished business in the House. It will probably be disposed of this week, but not before Friday, it is thought. If the national legislators get away from here before the dog day, they will have to put in some livelier legislative liars than those which so far have characterized the present sessions. The majority of them, however, are anxious to return to their homes as early as possible, in order to look after their political fences before the time for holding the nominating conventions arrives, and this incentive may cause greater expedition in the disposition of the public business.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRESBYTERIANS.  
The prospective marriage of Mr. Cleveland is creating a flutter among the members of the President's church—First Presbyterian. Although it has been published that Miss Folsom is a member of the Presbyterian church, the statement is not confirmed as yet, and Dr. Sunderland and his congregation would be opposed to the marriage of Mr. Cleveland if it should transpire that his fiancée is a Methodist, a Baptist, or an Episcopalian. It is reasonable to presume that the President would attend the church his wife is a member of, and hence the anxiety. The most reliable information is to the effect that the future mistress of the White House is not a member of any church, but that she is partial to the Presbyterian faith.

THE TARIFF TANGLE.  
The tariff bill will not be taken up in the House before the middle of May. The delay is owing to the inability to dispose of the appropriation bills, which have preference, before that time. This is the way I look at this question: With three or four possible exceptions, every Democratic bill will be cast against this bill will come from Ohio and Pennsylvania. The first-named State gave Blaine thirty-odd thousand, and the latter 81,000 majority at the last election. Neither of these States has cast a single electoral vote for the Democratic Presidential candidate since the war, and it is more than probable that our candidate will not get a vote from either at the next election. Now, is this handful of Democrats from two hopelessly Republican States to be permitted to defeat a bill, the passage of which is essential to the continuation of Democratic ascendancy in several Democratic States and upon which the result of the next Presidential election may depend? The President says not, and it is believed a majority of the House will say not when the vote is taken.

AN "ACCLIMATED ACCLAIM."  
I have heard it on every hand, within the last twenty-four hours, that the information contained in my letter on "revenue reform"—contained in your issue of Thursday last—has infused a hope, aye, a belief, that the undeciphered genius of national legislation (you know it doesn't "condescend" to touch us "poor persons" down South often) is about to change the facial frown to a becomingly (of course) benignant and the regulation patronizing smile. The friend in our house is Sam. Randall. The South would lose with his exit one of its most capable, most brainy, most courageous, and decidedly strongest right arms. But what's the use of this observation? We will not lose him, or he us. And that is why (Sunset Cox said) we laugh! In the meantime (I mean while we laugh) we will nurse the tariff baby the best we know how—and you know, "we" know how!

A CONVERSATION WITH CONGRESSMAN COX  
The existing and prospective labor troubles in this country and the character of legislation necessary to meet the case, was published in the Washington Post of last Sunday. The article began with the observation that "the administration has no firmer supporter than the Hon. William Rufus Cox, of North Carolina, the able chairman of the House committee on civil service reform." General Cox has devoted much thought to the labor problem—as was noted in these letters over a year ago—and his sound judgment and well-known friendship for the working men make his views on the situation both interesting and valuable. They have been heretofore published in THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

A FOOL FROM FOSTVILLE  
[Which it is in the Fall? of California] can be found in the barrel-like person of old Gen. Rosecrans, now register of the treasury. No one ever accused him of having very much sense, but I really did not think he was such a silly fellow as the circumstance which I shall relate proves him to be: A Mr. Wallace, of Virginia, has for some time been a watchman in the treasury building. Lately he was assigned to the duty of a messenger and transferred to the office of the register. Rosecrans has had him assigned to another office for the simple and sole, the exceeding great and

boundless, "reason," that he was a Confederate soldier! To use Rosecrans' own words, as reported in a local paper, "I had no fault to find with the man, who performed his duties well and intelligently other than that he was in the Confederate army." There is a suspicion abroad in the land that "Old Rosy" ascertained that the messenger was one of the "Rebs" who served under the general who so unmercifully whipped him on an historic occasion, but if this suspicion should prove to be the fact it would not subtract one iota from the innate idiosyncrasy which his action in the premises advises. The

CONFIRMATION OF THE COLORED MAN.  
Matthews, who has been nominated by the President to be recorder of deeds, vice Fred. Douglass, will probably be effected, after all. It is understood that the Senate committee on the District of Columbia will report the nomination favorably at its meeting next Friday. Brown, of Ga., (dem.) will vote for a favorable report, and Riddleberger (Ind.) against it. This will give one majority for Matthews in the committee, and is the general belief now that he will be confirmed in executive session. The nomination, you will remember, was once reported adversely, there being a tie vote, owing to a vacancy in the committee occasioned by the death of Senator Miller. The Senate, however, recommended the nomination on technical grounds.

PENCIL FALLINGS.  
Secretary Manning continues to grow physically better, day by day, and his speedy restoration to perfect health, and the early resumption of his official duties, are consummations as probable as they are devoutly to be wished. James K. O'Hara has been chosen as the North Carolina member of the Republican Congressional campaign committee.

Col. John N. Staples, of Greensboro, one of the most genial and popular of the many genial and popular North Carolinians who visit Washington, was in this city this week.

"Old Rosy" is greatly stirred up today over a report that the Senate is just now going to refuse to confirm him as register of the treasury. Timothy F. Lee, formerly sheriff of Wake county, and so forth, has been appointed to a position under the government here—government printing office branch. One of the most popular men here or elsewhere today is "Jim" Reid. He ought to be, too. LLEW XAM.

St. John's Hospital.

The following correspondence explains itself:  
REV. ROBERT STRANGE,  
DEAR SIR:—We enclose herewith \$47.41, the net proceeds of the dramatic performance given by a party of Raleigh amateurs in aid of that worthy institution, "St. John's hospital." We ask you to accept it for and in behalf of this noble charity. Very respectfully, Sherwood Haywood, K. C. Strong, C. L. Stickney, Cameron Gales, committee.

Messrs. Haywood, Strong, Stickney and Gales, gentlemen of the committee: In behalf of St. John's hospital I thank you and those whom you represent for your kind expressions of interest and regard, backed by such substantial proof. I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of \$47.41, the net proceeds of the dramatic performance given Thursday evening for the benefit of the hospital.

Such active sympathy not only lends us material assistance, but also gives us hearty encouragement in our giving on this work of charity for the good of the whole community. I take this opportunity to invite you, and through you the whole public, to come and see what we are doing. Thus only can they realize that here in our midst is a hospital, to which are admitted, without charge and without price, without question of creed or regard to condition of life, the sick and suffering upon whom wait attentive nurses and skilled physicians. We are striving to show to the poor of this city what practical Christianity is; to show that we are indeed followers of Him who healed the disease-stricken body even while He cleansed the sin-stained soul. Respectfully and gratefully, ROBERT STRANGE, Chaplain

Improvements at the Raleigh & Gaston Shops.

The large roundhouse at the R. & G. shops proves too small for the large number of engines owned by the R. & G. and R. & A. R. R., and steps are in progress for the erection of a new one. It will stand some seventy-five yards northwest of the present one. Engineer Laoy's construction train, with a large force of laborers, is there, and the high bank is being rapidly cut down. On the level ground there secured the roundhouse will stand. Capt. William Smith is giving the improvement his special attention. The earth from the bank is taken west of the shops, where a valley is to be leveled for use. Another notable improvement at the shops, where so many evidences of progress have already been shown, is in the shape of a 60-horse power Corliss engine, of the same pattern as the large engine at the State exposition. It will soon be in operation.

One Benson's Capucine Plaster is worth a dozen of any other kind. Between the numerous varieties of porous plasters there is but one choice. Benson's plaster is modern, scientific, prompt in action, safe, pleasant to wear, cement, and cures ailments in a few hours which no others are able even to relieve. This fact is testified to by 5,000 physicians, pharmacists and druggists, voluntarily, and ever their own written signatures. Imitations of Benson's plaster under the name of "Capucine," "Capucine," "Capucine," "Capucine," &c., are offered for sale. The case shames. Purchasers may protect themselves against imposition by examining the article tendered by the dealer. Ask for Benson's Plaster and see that the "Three Seals" trademark is on the face of the tin and the word "Capucine" is perched in the middle of the plaster shell.

## Furniture Manufacturers in Session.

St. Louis, May 1.—The furniture manufacturers of this city formed an association last night and unanimously resolved to operate their factories on the eight-hour per day system after today, on the basis of eight hours wages. They also resolved that they will tolerate no interference as to whom they shall employ or how their business shall be managed. An executive committee of seven was appointed to which will be submitted for settlement all differences which may arise. In case of a failure to settle any serious trouble a general shut-down of factories may at any time be ordered. The executive committee of the Knights of Labor reported at a late hour last night that they had taken no action that they wished to make public. The affairs of the committee remain in statu quo.

Total Visible Supply of Cotton.  
New York, May 1.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,472,754 bales, of which 1,970,374 are American; against 2,430,375 and 1,889,675 respectively last year; receipts at all interior towns 22,933; receipts from the plantations 11,083; crop in sight 6,201,106 bales.

Many imitators, but no equal, has Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. The next fruit fair is to be at Fayetteville.


Do you want a good Piano or Organ at rock bottom prices and easy terms? Go to J. L. Srona's.

SMOKED MEATS—Smoked Hams, very choice Virginia Hams, Magnolia Joints, Ferris Hams, Beef Tongues, California Hams; Meats of every description. E. J. HARDIN.

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

TWO LAMB ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, for rent. Apply at J. L. Srona's.

The storm has probably done much damage.



## D. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

Salvation Oil.

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

## LOOK OUT!

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.

B. H. WOODELL, Raleigh, N. C., Agent. G. Cassard & Son, BALTIMORE, MD., Curers of the Celebrated Star Brand Mild and Heavy and Bacon.



## W. H. HUGHES

Dealer in CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASS, PLATED WARE, RALEIGH N. C.

DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS, REFRIGERATORS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, LAMPS AND A VARIETY OF EASTER NOVELTIES just received.

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