

this powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More seenomical than ordinary kinds and cannot be seld in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders, Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powdse Co., 108 Wall Street, New York.
Sold by W C & A B Stronach, George T Stronach and J R Ferrall & Co.

Absolutely Pure.

# BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

WILL CURE HEADACHE INDIGESTION BILIOUSNESS DYSPEPSIA NERVOUS PROSTRATION MALARIA CHILLS AND FEVERS TIRED FEELING GENERAL DEBILITY PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES IMPURE BLOOD CONSTIPATION FEMALE INFIRMITIES RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red

TAKE NO OTHER.

The Great Bargain House of Raleigh.

We are going to Kick up a Racket this week. some Great Bargains from the slaughter-pens Great Bargains in Laces, Oriental, and Insertion. Ladies' Dress Goods. Gloves at 30c; worth 50c. Dress Buttons of

Our Millinery Department will be repleneffered in hats and flowers. This department sure you she will give satisfaction in work and in price. The goods are purchased from houses our prices, which are 20 per cent, less than New York prices. They will be sold the same way; many for less than half their value. We s hall offer such unanswerable arguments as no house can match. Our leaders and specialties at prices that no other house can even approach. We can show you facts that will level your Hard luck and hard times push some large dealers to the wall: They must have money, will be replenished every few days. Our less than those current. Please call and examine our stock and I know we shall make

Respectfully submitted to the Cash Trade

VOLNEY PURSELL & CO... No. 10 East Martin Street. NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

—A rose seventeen and a half inches in circumference is the attraction of a flower garden in Santa Barbara, Cal. -A sanguine photographer in St Louis says that he can photograph stars

becomes visible to the naked eye. -Views in regard to train-wrecking in Mexico are very pronounced. The house of deputies has just passed an act making it punishable by immediate execution

in the heavens long before their light

-A new species of toad has been discovered in the Sierra Madre Mountains which rivals the chameleon in its power to adapt its color to the spot on which it is situated.

- The American runner, Myers, came out victorious in his contest at New York with George, of England. The vanquished visitor may now be spoken of as George the second.

-Mr. Gladstone denies the story that he has decided to join the Roman Cathlic church, and that he has requested the decision to be kept secret for six months for political reasons.

-An Arkansas man recently started o sea with his wife, two children and a dog in a flatboat with two sails and a jib. They were rescued at the mouth of the Mississippi river one afternoon last week just as the singular boat was about to go down.

-The discovery that Columbus was born in Corsica comes entirely too late to be of any practical value to him. He and Napoleon Bonaparte, however, Brothers" for the historian, to whom all times are contemporary.

Atlanta, Ga., is considerably exercised over the attempt of cigarette manufacturer to advertise his wares by a procession through the streets of men carrying pictures of the 'Greek Slave.'' The procession was stopped by the police, and all the judges in the city will be called upon to express their opinion of high art.

-Lady Florence Dixie is again before the English public. The last time her name was on everybody's lips in struction of fortifications and other England was when she had her famous works on the coast defense in accordance adventure near Windsor, which resulted indirectly in John Brown catching of fortifications and other defenses, to be the cold that resulted in his death. expended under the direction of the Now she appears as a zealous advocate secretary of war.] Mr. Dolph said it rules Saturday, providing that on and in the ranks of the British home-rule would be seen that this was an impor- after May 10th the sessions of the House association, to which body she is obtaining recruits among her lady friends.

-The legend connected with the birth of the Prince Imperial is brought up again in Paris, with the rumor that a beautiful young girl, bearing a striking resemblance to the ex-Empress Eugenie, is about to bring legal proceedings in Paris "to have herself recognized as the daughter and heir of that unhappy lady." There are many peo-ple who still believe that a Gilbertian change of babies was really effected at the Tuileries.

Greece will disarm slowly if powers cease their dictation and do not threaten to force her. Austria thinks she should have time. Russia inclines nowsto favor Turkey and Bismarck says Greece should be blockaded, anyway. England says it's a pretty mess and takes in the Newmarket races in the tremendous interval. So the old world wags as it will, without much regard crowned heads or heads of any

In Full Blast.

ST Louis, May 3 .- After a shut down of several months, the Vulcan iron works at Carondelet resumed operation this morning, giving employment to about 600 men. The bosses of the works prepared a schedule of wages, which remain in force until January 1. 1887. This schedule was presented to the men yesterday afternoon and they unanimously resolved to go to work at the proposed terms and this morning the furnaces are in full blast.

A Strike at Lynchburg.

GREAT EXCITEMENT PREVAILING. LYECBURG, Va, May 3.—The em loyees on the custom house struck today for eight-hours. Mr. McCarty, contractor, of Washington, D. C., refused so accede to their demands, and work stopped. There was no disturbance. A specia to the Daily Advance from Pocah ntas. a . says: The miners waited on the superintendent of the coal mines today. and demanded that he revoke his order discharging all employees brought offore the mayor on charges of misdemeanor. The superintendent refused and several hundred miners went on strike. No disturbance has occurred, but great excitement prevails.

Bloodshed at Chicago THE REPORTED KILLING OF

Washington, May 3 .- It is reported that trouble has arisen in Chicago tonight and that six or seven men have been killed. No details have been re-

Washington's Labor Troubles. Washington, May 3 .- There is a very general suspension of building here to- The trouble is not, he thought, with Conday, but there is no evidence of trouble. The men who have quit work or are munication. It was not the fault of locked-out have kept off the streets and Congress. Mr. Miller said the adminaway from the usual places of work istration had last year deliberately re- K. Sistare and others, representing a Wherever work is in progress in the fused to execute the law. We had been minority of the shareholders and bondbuilding trades it is under the night told the law was not clear, but the leader holders of the East Tennessee Virginia

Greece's Reply to the Powers Insuffi-cient to all Except Eugland. ATHENS, May 3 .- All the foreign ministers here, except Sir Horace Rumbold, the British minister, have received bold, the British minister, have received instructions to the effect that the reply of the Greek government to the ultimates of the Greek government to the ultimates. Our present system of high tariff and held by parties interested in various tum of the powers is insufficient.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE SENATE DESCUSSES FREE TRADE AND FREE SHIPS.

and Some Very Plain Talk.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 3 SENATE. Mr. Hoar, from the committee on judiciary, reported favorably the joint resolution providing for the constitutional amendment extending the present Presidential term bill to 30th of April, instead of the 4th of March, 1889, and providing that the term of the fiftieth Congress be also extended to that date.

Placed on the calendar. . Mr. Riddleberger rose to a personal explanation. He held that the paragraph from the Washington newspapers stating that Senator Ingalls had requested the Senator from Virginia to be present at a meeting of the committee on the District of Columbia, in order to make a quorum for the consideration of the Matthews' case that Mr. Riddle-berger emphatically declined to attend, saying he would never help to put a colored man into office. Mr. Riddleberger said he cared for no part of this statement except the use of the term "colored man." He asserted that he had never heard, in the committee or elsewhere, any reference to race or color as a reason for or against the confirmation of Mr. Matthews, neither had he ever himself made such reference. The term "colored man" was used for some other purpose than to state the position of any Senator upon the Matthews case. The rules of the Senate forbade a statement of the reason for the delay.

Mr. Ingalls said that no such conversation as that described in the paragraph read by the Senstor from Virginia had ever taken place. He had never had any conversation with any gentleman upon the subject, and so far as he was concerned the statement was an emanation of the imagination.

Mr. Dolph offered an amendment to the fortifications appropriation bill. [It appropriates \$10,000,000 for the conwith the recommendations of the board tant amendment, and it was intended to commit Congress to the recommendations of the board of fortifications and other defenses and to make an appro-

priation for the commencement of the fortifications. The postoffice appropriation bill was taken up and Mr. Vest proceeded to speak upon the amendment appropriating \$800,000 for the transportation of foreign mails. He maintained that the provision would prove destructive to the American merchant marine. Alluding to the recent naval display at Pensacola by "five old wooden hulks and a few torpedo boats," he said one of the vessels, the Brooklyn, took fire, and it took all the balance of them to put the fire out. When the torpedo boats advanced to attack the frigate, the latter was found to be without an electric light, and was compelled to send up bombs to enable her officer to see the attacking party. This amendment was simply an assertion of the spirit of old navigation laws, which excluded an American citizen from the right to purchase a ship where he could purchase it the cheapest. He did not propose to discuss the tariff and would dismiss it with one single remark. The whole principle of levying money upon any American citizen over and above the necessities of government for revenue was robbery under the forms of law. The principle of this amendment was just the same as the high protective principle urged by the Republican party and by some Democrats, he was sorry to say, upon the people of the United States: Mr. Hale reminded Mr. Vest that the ascendancy of the English merchant marine followed from the policy of subsidies. Mr. Vest denied this. Mr. McPherson said the English today subsidized a mail line to South America to the extent of \$450,0000. Mr. Vest said he would repeal our infamous navigation laws. No other civilzed nation had such laws. He would also reform the tariff and place it on a revenue basis, so as not to handicap one man for the advantage of another. So wedded were the republicans to a protective tariff that they were unwilling to break even one link in the chain of protection, but they were compelled to acknowledge that after a long season of protection a change was indispensable. posed amendment. Mr. Ingalls saw no reason why the men of Maine or Massuchusetts could not build ships and sail

them if they wanted to do so. The reason they did not do so was because they could make more profit on their money in other directions. Great Britain's carrying trade, statisticians said, did not realize one per cent on the capital invested. Our merchants do not accommodate the people of Cenend of the strike during the next thirtytral and South America with either credits or the class of goods they want. gress or with a want of steamship com-

our navigation laws were wofully de- pools.

trade; an average rate of duty of 46 per cent against imports was hard for commerce to overcome. We were told that this was for the benefit of the "dear workingmen."The old-time cordiality be tween the werkingman and his employer did not seem to be restored by this elegance. All the eloquence devoted to the subject of home manufacturing; the endless dissertations on that subject in Congress and the press, were to the effect that a protective tariff was for the interest of the workingmen and to enhance their wages. The assiduous efforts of manufacturers in the interest of workingmen did not, however, protect the workingmen from the arrival in this country of European workingmen to reduce the wages of the workingmen of America. We had not been saved by our manufacturers, for whose benefit the tariff really was, from scenes of tumult and demonstrations of rage on the part of the laboring men; demonstrations now blanding the cheeks and moving the hearts of our people. The manufacturers seemed to be doing little to re-establish good relations with their workingmen. They retired to their palaces and challenged the grateful acknowledgment of their working people for what they had done in behalf of American industry. Mr. Colquitt regarded the labor troubles as more than effervescent. They betokened, he thought, coming strife and convulsion. He believed the pro-

RALEIGH N. C., TUESDAY MORNING. MAY 4, 1886.

fective methods of securing foreign

the Senate adjourned. Mr. Wellborn, of Texas, submitted the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill, and it was adopted.

tective tariff was partly responsible for

the labor troubles, since it restricted us

to our home markets for our manufac-

tures. The debate closed for the day.

It was agreed before adjournment that

Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, submitted conference reports on various bills autherizing the construction of bridges across rivers, and they were adopted.

Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, submitted the conference report on the fourth of July claims bill. The report was adopted. Mr. Morrison called up the resolution

reported by him from the committee on shall be from 11 a.m. until 5 p. m. After a brief debate it was adopted.

Among the bills and resolutions introduced under the call of States were the following :

By Mr Findlay, of Maryland, a preamble and joint resolution reciting that the tax on tobacco is a heavy burden on agricultural interests; that the system devised for its collection operates disadvantageously on manufacturers with limited capital and has a tendency to concentrate in a few hands the monopoly of making eigars, etc.; that the necessity for a change in the tariff is not apparent or urgent, by reason of the fact that all articles have been so cheapened within the last few years that there is little or no margin for a further decrease; that if a diminution of revenue be the object of the proposed change of the tariff, it is by no means clear that such reduction will follow as a consequence of the lower rates of duty, but on the contrary it may be reasonably expected that lower duties will result in increased revenues That whatever may have been the policy of the country under more favorable circumstances with reference to tariff reduction, such policy would be both impolitic and impracticable in view of the agitation now going on for diminished hours of labor at the same or increased wages as under the ten-hour rule, rendering the protection of our home labor against foreign competition more necessary than ever, and abolishing all taxes of every description upon tobacco and upon the manufacture and sale thereof.

Several bills were passed under a suspension of the rules, especially public buildings bills. Mr. Randall made an ineffectual effort to secure an adjournment and Mr. Lanham, of Texas, was recognized to move to suspend the rules and pass a bill for the erection of a publie building at El Paso, Texas, at an ultimate cost of \$150,000, but on seconding the motion no quorum voted and the House at 6:15 adjourned.

St. Louis, May 3. - Chairman Curtin. of the Congressional labor investigation committee, busied himself during the

The End of the Strike Predicted.

greater part of yesterday in an attempt to end the Gould southwestern strike. Mr. Rustis strongly advocated the pro- He held a conference which lasted from noon until late in the afternoon with members of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, and afterwards called upon Hoxie, vice-president of the Missouri Pacific company. He then returned to his hotel and conferred a second time with the Knights of Labor. The result of this conference cannot be positively known but it is confidently expected that the outcome will be an

Alleged Railway Francis. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 8 .- Hon. Howell Jackson, U. S. circuit court judge, has made an order allowing Geo. of the democratic party in the Senate had | & Georgia railroad, to file an intervening admitted that the plan was against the petition seeking to become parties depolicy of the administration. Mr. Col- fendant in the case of the Central Trust quitt opposed the amendment. Subsidies company, of New York, against the were obnoxious to the people. They were East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia

THE BLAIR BILL.

ITS AU HOR GIVES SOME PERIINENT REASONS

Cor. of the NEWS AND OBSERVER

WASHINGTON, May 3. Senator Blair having been requested to state, for publication, concisely the employees, anxiously awaiting the outreasons which, in his opinion, should secure the passage of a bill for temporary national aid to common schools, prepared the following:

1. The general education of the people is indispensable to their happiness and to the existence of the republic. Ignorance in Alabama or Oregon is as dangerous to the whole country as in Massachusetts or Kansas. A fatal disease is as dangerous in one part of the

2. The Southern States have onethird the population of the whole country, and, although taxing themselves more heavily than the North in proportion to their ability to pay taxes; they have only one-sixth of the money annually expended in the whole country for schools. In six of the Southern States the illiterates are about 50 per cent. of the population over 10 years of age. 3. Notwithstanding the earnest ef-

forts admitted to have been made by the Southern States, since the census of 1880, to educate their children, and although Northern emigration and movements of capital have led to marked improvement in some localities, as in Florat 4 o'clock tomorrow a vote should be da-which is becoming a Northern taken on the bill. At 6 o'clock a short State-still the improvement in schools, executive session was held, after which on the whole, hardly more than keeps pace with the increase of population. The total expenditure of the country for schools is at least \$85,000,000, of which not over \$17,000,000 is in the Southern States. In 1880 the total was \$77,000,000 and in the Southern States \$12,500,000. Excluding Maryland, Missouri and the District of Columbia, the Southern States have one-tenth of the money and one-fifth of the school population. Their school plant is poor. so that school houses and furnishing and their teachers require very large extra expenditure in order that they may do the same work with the same amount of money.

"4. The South is now expending, her own money raised by taxation-not from school funds like those of many of the great Northern and Western States, which were derived from the national bounty-twice as much as the education bill proposes to add to it from year to year for eight years, and, whatever may have been formerly the case, the people are now aroused and guard the school money quite as jealously as in any of the Northern States. If they prudently and honestly apply their own, what danger if we add a trifle to it to be expended for the same purpose, under the same local supervision, and subject to strict review by national authority yearly before another installment is paid? The expenditure will be made with perfect safety, and even if half of it were wasted it would be better than that nothing be done, and in no case will a State receive more than she expends of her own money.

"5. New England participated in the building up of slavery and had her share of the profits. The fortunes of New England and of the South always were and always will be most intimately connected.

"6. National aid will encourage the South and bless the whole community. It has not discouraged the South to send it \$25,000,000 from the religious and philanthropic treasuries of the

North. This has wrought immeasurable good. All that we do will only give to the Southern child what every Northern child has had given to him—the opportunity to study. He must still be a self-made man like the poorest Northern child, whose common school has always been free. How does it hurt the children to receive a fraction of the money from the nation rather than the whole from the State?

"7. The Northern States in many sections do not expend more than half they should for schools, and every dollar they get by the bill they will be able profitably to expend. We took \$28,-000,000 in one year, when we were but 17,000,000 of people, most of which went for schools and did great good in

those States which so applied it. "8. We shall for many years pay more money to the North in pensions every year than the whole amount which the education bill will give the South in eight years. Not one dollar in seven of the pensions goes to the South, while she pays her full proportion of taxation. Educating her people would soon double her power to pay taxes, and thus the most thrifty, as well as the most noble, generous, and just motives combine to demand the passage of the educational bill.

1'9. National taxation for schools is chiefly distribution of accumulated property to the children of the common people, and is therefore so far a relief from the alarming inequalities which now prevail in the possession of wealth."

Possibly there may be something in the above that will convince the few "doubting Thomases" in our State. They are given to "reason-ing."

> LLEWXAM. An Ohio Earthquake.

ATHENS, Ohio, May 3 .- An earthquake shock of sufficient force to sway houses and startle their occupants occurred here at 9.30 last night. It was as distinctly felt as a cannonade. Similar generally sought not by individuals but railroad. The petitioners charge that reports come from Nelsonville, nine miles distant, where the shock broke windows.

The comet is rather a small affair.

THE STRIKERS STILL HOLD OUT.

THEY CANNOT BE "PERSUADED."

CHICAGO, May 3.-The large freight depots of the Chicago, Milwaukee & and Kenzie streets, early this morning the number were the striking freighthandlers of the road. From the windows of the main offices appeared the heads of clerks and other department come. Fifteen minutes before 7 o'clock a special of three passenger coaches and an engine ran into the yards and fourteen special detectives of the company. in citizens' clothes and decorated with stars, appeared first and following them marched 200 men, brought in by the railroad company from different points on its line. They were at once surrounded by the strikers, who urged them in all manner of ways not to go to work and deprive them of their positions the new men, however, who entered the freight house in a body. Only the ordinary number of city police were on duty and there was no call for their services. The strikers appeared dazed at first at the size of the crowd which had arrived to support the company, and owing to this fact possibly, offered no violence. The leaders of the strikers seeing that no impression was being made on the men called off the former and after a few moments parleying the entire crowd marched off in a body to the Burlington yards, for consultation and to obtain possibly an enlargement of their forces. Groups of idle men hung about the yards of the Fort Wayne, Burlington and Alton roads.

MR. GLADSTONE.

HIS PRIDE IN HIS HOME RULE MEASURE. LONDON. May 3 .- Gladstone has issued a manifesto to his Midlothian constituents, in which he explains that his great age has prevented his taking part in the speeches of the Easter recess and has obliged him to reserve his limited powers for the house of commons, and for that reason he uses his pen instead of his voice. Continuing, he says Never have I known an occasion when parliamentary event so rang throughout the world as the introduction of the home rule bill. From public meetings; pure. from the highest authorities in the British colonies and in America; from capitals such as Washington, Boston and Quebec; from remote districts lying beyoud the reach of ordinary political excitement, I have received conclusive assurances that kindred people regard with warm fraternal sympathy the attempt to settle once for all the troubled relations between England and Ireland, which exhibit only great failure of the political genius of our race to confront and master the difficulty and obtain in a reasonable degree the main ends of civilized life. You must not be discouraged if in the upper ranks of society at home you hear a variety of discordant notes; discordant alike

THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

No Business Going on in the Lumber

CENCAGO, May 3.-Up to 9.30 o'clock no trouble has been reported in the lumber district. Firms located at south Chicago are working as usual today, but in the lumber district proper no work at all is being done. A large fleet of lumber-laden craft is blocking the river near the lumber exchange. None of the cargoes will be bought or unloaded until the present difficulties are settled. It is stated that upwards of 300 more vessels with cargoes of lumber are on their way here. Not a mill in the district started running this morning. The Lake Shore men in the out freight houses, about 65, made a demand this morning for an increase of wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 a day, in the cuse of laborers, and from \$55 te \$60 a month for check clerks. They said they were willing to work ten hours a day. The company was given until May 5 to return an answer. The agent said he would mefer the request to higher officials and in the meantime the men are

New York Cotton Futures. NEW YORK, May 3.—Green & Co.'s report on cotton futures says: Prices at the opening were a trifle better; the market fell off under a loss of tone on foreign futures and a shading of the silver rate; offerings were careful, however, and the bulls continue to find encouragement in a firm tone and a full business on Liverpool spot markets and the fact that rates abroad are gradually approaching a parity of those raling here. The close was steady, at about 2 points under Saturday evening. A Strike at Mobile,

MOBILE, Ala., May 3 .- The bricklay ers' union men are out on strike against a large contractor, demanding a day's pay for nine hours work. Their places have been supplied by New Orleans men. The journeymen painters demand for twenty per cent increase has been granted.

One Benson's Capeine 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, cleanly, and cures aliments in a few hours which no others are able even to relieve. This fact is testified to by 5,000 physicians, pharmacists and druggists, volun tarily, and ever their own written signatures. Imitations of Benson's phaster under the name of "Capsicine," "Capsicum," "Capsicine," "Capsicine," "Capsicine," "Capsicine," "Capsicine," "See, are offered for sale. This eare shameless. Purchasers may protect themselves against imposition by examining the article tendered by the dealer. Ask for Benson's Phaster and see that the "Three Scale" trademark is on the face-cloth and the word "Capcine" is perpused in the middle of the plaster itself. to relieve. This fact is testined to by

tlass Day at the University. Cor. of THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

CHAPEL HILL, May 1, 1886. Yesterday, by the desire of the senior class, was set apart for the exercises of class day. The present graduating St. Paul railroad company, at Junction class numbers twenty-six. S. B. Weeks in a very admirable manner gave us its was the scene of curious crowds; among history during the past four years. He alluded in a touching manner to the death of Mr. George Arrington, formerly one of its members, and paid a fitting tribute to the devotion of that noble woman who soothed his dying

hours by her tender care. W. A. Self read the class poem. It was admirably done, but the class was conspicuous in it by its absence. S. S. Jackson had been elected the

orator of the class. He took as his subject "The Freshman and the Senior." It was neatly written. We have been freshmen in college; now we must be freshmen in life.

J. F. Schenck then read the prophew-classmates. We be untit the class of '86, if the oracle that Mr. Schenck consulted do not err. From the fact that the prophet himself was the only one favorably treated, we are led to suspect conspiracy. "A prophet is not without honor save in his own coun-

The class adopted as its tree an oak recently planted on the square with president Caldwell's monument.

The president of the class, Mr. Frank Dixon, closed the exercises, with some very appropriate sentiments regarding the need of the times for right thinking, right acting young men. They are

needed to meet the questions of the day.

It is an old and a pleasant custom that thus brings the seniors together before the public. I think it is calculated to deepen the affection of the seniors for their gracious mother, and certainly to bind them closer to each other. I seems good thing that men should go out each year bound in their affections to each other and to their University, and by those very bonds strengthened in their desire to strive for the right. Therefore let the University never cease to do anything that will strengthen those mutual affections. A.

Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills can do you no harm, and may save you from the sick room. When the baby is crying and fretting, quiet him with Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, it is safe and

Farmers, attention! Don't hesitate to kee Day's Horse Powder in your stables.

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

What Chances for Bargains are afforded in furniture at Bagwell's. No. 12 East Martin street! You ought to see them. You can't afford to miss

seeing them. Fugniture in all styles. of all degrees of finish, and certainly at popular prices. The best cash bargains in Raleigh are a feature of this store. This is no idle talk. Come and see how true it is. Fine walnut furniture, cheap furniture. Furniture in sets or pieces. from our policy and from one another." Baby carriages a specialty. Great bar-

White Cap Soap. White as Snow; Pure as Gold, Sweet as Honey, \$6.50 per box 100 12 oz cakes. W. C & A. B. STRONACH.

Baleigh's cattle show occurs next Thursday.



### DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipiert Con-sumption, and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Drugrists. 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

B. H. WOODELL, Raleigh, N. C., Agen G Cassard & Son

BALTIMORE, MD.,

Curers of the Celebrated Star Brand Mild ured Hams and Bacon.

## All Sorts of

burts and many sorts of alls of man and beast need a cooling lotion. Mustang Liniment.