

NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

—Prince Bismarck reiterates his intention to uproot anarchism and every body who knows what anarchism is applauds Prince Bismarck's determination. There is a point at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue.

—Both branches of Congress have now waved the flag in the face of Canada by passing the shipping bill with the retaliation clause, and it now goes to the President for signature. It may be remarked that the President has been carrying on a rather extensive veto business of late.

—Representative John S. Barbour, of Virginia, says that he is not a candidate for re-election. He says he proposes to go to Europe as soon as Congress adjourns and will not return until after the nominating conventions have adjourned and probably not until after the fall elections are over.

—Notwithstanding Mr. Rousseau's adverse report upon the prospects of the Panama canal, the French government will, it is reported, authorize M. de Lesseps' lottery scheme for raising \$120,000,000. The eagerness with which the last government loan was taken shows that there is an immense amount of cash still in the French stock market awaiting investment.

—Thomas J. Cluverius, the young lawyer who is in jail at Richmond, Va., under sentence of death for the murder of Lillian Madison, does not sleep soundly now. The guard who has been placed in his cell to watch him says the prisoner wakes up every night about midnight and appears restless from that time on. He talks about his case to the guard and expresses the opinion that the court of appeals will give his case a rehearing. His long confinement is beginning to tell on him.

—Mr. Cleveland's marriage in the White House will be the ninth that has taken place there, and he will be the first President married in the White House. John Tyler had the wedding reception of his second marriage in the White House and President Hayes and his wife celebrated their silver wedding there. The first marriage in the White House took place in 1811, when a Miss Todd, a relative of President Madison's wife, married John J. Jackson, a Virginia Congressman. The next was that of Monroe's daughter, Martha, to Mr. Gouverneur, of New York, about nine years later, and in 1826 the son of President Adams married his cousin, Miss Johnson, there. During the administration of Jackson one of the diplomats, a man named Paquet, who afterwards represented the French government in this country, was married in the White House to the daughter of Andrew Jackson's close friend, Major Lewis, of Nashville, and Jackson's niece was married during this administration to a Mr. Polk, of Tennessee. During Taylor's administration his daughter was married to a Virginian named Waller, and during Grant's term his daughter Nellie was united with Sartoris, an English gentleman. Another marriage during the days of Grant's presidency was that of Gen. Russell Hastings and Miss Emily Platt.

—A lady writes to inquire about the latest style in hair-dressing for the summer season. It is quite impossible to give any special or set style as the prevailing one, for the reason that no one style obtains. Some wear the high Josephine coronet or the broad "Leak" braid wound compactly around the head in an unbroken circle. For full-dress occasions many fashionable women have adopted the Japanese coiffure, which admits of a number of costly gem-set pins run through the high coils of hair. The mania for short cropped heads of hair still obtains, but nine out of every ten of those who sacrifice their tresses to the Moloch of fashion, regret it keenly in a very few weeks. The neat French twist, with three eights arranged about it, is a stylish coiffure as popular as ever. The "Catagon" braid is not "dressed," nor is it becoming to many faces, and the attempt to brush the hair directly off the forehead was not a fashionable success. Soft ringlets hair clustered about the brow, curly bangs falling naturally, and fluffy halos, all adorn the crown of the head. The "best style" in hair dressing to adopt and cling to, in spite of the varied idiosyncrasies of the hair-dresser, is the one which proves most becoming. The low Grecian coil is popular, and will be adopted and adhered to by sensible women who find this special style alone becoming to the shape of their heads and the cut of their features.

—Formerly educational advantages were so limited in the United States that the rural districts were left out entirely, and then the toilers of the soil had to rely altogether upon tradition to cultivate their crops, breed their cattle, &c. Now, however, when first-rate schools are dotted over every neighborhood, agricultural literature extended, and journals devoted to that class of knowledge disseminated in every part of the land, no excuse can be made for an uneducated, ignorant farmer, or his withholding from society, both in civil and political life. The secluded life of the farm naturally induces a fondness for retirement, but progress demands a change in these habits, and requires the intermingling of farmers, to interchange ideas, relate practical experiences, see the constantly-increasing novelties in machinery, in order to keep up with the times. Besides these considerations, the farmers should remember that they outnumber the balance of the country's population and their aggregated wealth is far greater than all the other interests in the land.

The anti-no-fence movement in Wain is slight.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THAT EVERLASTING OLEOMARGARINE BILL AGAIN.

The House Evidently in Favor of the Bill—Fruitless Amendements all Blatantly.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—SENATE.—Mr. Beck, in introducing a bill to prohibit members of Congress from acting as attorneys or employees of railroad companies that hold charters or have had grants from the United States, remarked that there had been much ermination and recrimination in both houses about members of Congress being employed by railroad companies. This bill, he said, was intended to see if a remedy could not be provided for the trouble. The bill makes it unlawful for any member of either house to accept employment as an attorney at law, or payment for services of any kind from any railroad company, or any officer or agent thereof, which obtained its charter or any grants of land or pecuniary aid from the United States. Violation of its provisions is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not to exceed \$500, or imprisonment for not more than one year.

The Senate resumed the Northern Pacific land forfeiture bill. At 2 o'clock the bankruptcy bill came up as the regular order. After Mr. Hoar by unanimous consent had secured some verbal amendments to the bill, Mr. George moved to strike out all the sections that provide for involuntary proceedings in bankruptcy. Mr. George said he was willing to vote for a bill that would allow an unfortunate debtor to start again in life by a surrender of his property and getting an acquittal. He was not willing to vote for any scheme of involuntary bankruptcy, especially when characterized by the harsh proceedings provided for by this bill. The theory of the bill, Mr. George said, seemed to be that every man who became insolvent was either a knave or a fool. That was not the correct theory. Calamities for which they were not responsible sometimes overtook the most efficient and energetic business men. These calamities were sometimes induced by the government, sometimes by agents of the government banks putting such men into bankruptcy and taking the management of their business out of their own hands and putting it in the hands of a court. This was the worst possible thing to do. Mr. George argued that the effects of the bill on the business of the Southern States would be ruinous. He also objected to the bill because it permitted no preferences among creditors, such as were allowed by the laws of nearly all the States. It often happens that a man's condition—even his honor—required that he should give a preference.

Mr. Hoar moved to lay Mr. George's amendment on the table. Before the announcement of the vote on this motion, it being clear that the result would be strongly against it, Mr. Hoar wished the bill postponed till tomorrow. It seemed to him, he said, that the opinion of the Senate was against the fundamental feature of the bill, and if he should be of that opinion tomorrow he might move to postpone the bill till December. He did not wish to do that without consultation with his colleague on the committee reporting the bill. He asked unanimous consent that the bill be postponed till tomorrow. Mr. Coke objected. The vote on Mr. Hoar's motion was yeas 14, nays 25, so the Senate declined to lay Mr. George's amendment on the table. The bill went over till tomorrow.

Mr. Plumb called up the conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill and on his motion the Senate insisted on its amendment and re-appointed Messrs. Plumb, Beck and Mahone as a conference committee on the part of the Senate. The Senate passed a bill to prevent the acquisition of real property by aliens and the supplemental Chinese immigration bill (that which explains the meaning of the original bills on the same subject, passed in 1882-1884).

Mr. Sherman called up the bill to indemnify the Chinese for losses incurred by the riot at Rock Spring, Wyoming, and it was discussed until 5:45 p. m., when without action the Senate adjourned.

The unfinished business for tomorrow, which had been put aside informally when the indemnity bill was taken up, is the bill providing for taxation of railroad lands. This is the Van Wyck bill.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Mr. Blount, of Georgia, from the committee on postoffice and postroads reported the bill amending the statistics relative to the transmission of lottery advertisements through the mails. House calendar.

Mr. Lafor, of Kentucky, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill for the forfeiture of a land grant to the New Orleans, Boston Roux & Vicksburg R. R. company. House calendar.

The House then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Springer in the chair) on the oleomargarine bill.

Dunham was amended so as to fix the rate at eight cents, and as so amended it was agreed to. Mr. McKee, of Arkansas, offered an amendment exempting from taxation oleomargarine into the composition of which cotton seed oil enters. This was rejected. Mr. Dunham offered an amendment providing that there shall be placed on every receipt for any sum of money or the payment of any debt a special tax stamp of the denomination of two cents. This was rejected. Also an amendment providing that all United States officers shall pay a tax of five per cent on their salaries. This was rejected also. Also an amendment requiring railroad companies to pay a tax of ten per cent on all dividends. Rejected.

Mr. Dunham moved to strike out the taxing section. Lost; 30 to 134.

Messrs. Negley and Curtin, of Pennsylvania, presented a protest of trades assemblies of western Pennsylvania, representing 70,000 workmen, against the passage of the oleomargarine bill. Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, presented protests of oleomargarine manufacturers in New York and Brooklyn and of the Charleston, S. C., merchants' exchange against the bill. He vigorously defended the manufacture of oleomargarine, which was the poor man's butter, and denounced the proposition to tax it out of existence.

Mr. Parker, of New York, protested against the petitions presented by Messrs. Negley and Curtin being regarded as an expression of the sentiment of 70,000 working men. They were signed by officers of the order and not by the men themselves. A few persons could be easily reached and freely worked upon and easily induced to act in a matter. Mr. Farquhar, of New York, regretted that his colleague (Mr. Parker) should have sought to break the force of the remonstrance presented by Mr. Curtin by intimating that they did not represent the sentiment of the working men. No officers of a trades assembly would dare to send to Congress an expression of opinion that was a falsehood, and he had never heard of a case in the history of an assembly where its officers had taken it on themselves to formulate an opinion that was not held in common by the whole brotherhood. Pending further action the committee rose.

The speaker reappointed Messrs. Blount, Riggs and Bingham as conferees on the postoffice appropriation bill. The House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

HANGED.
A BLACK BRUTE MEETS A MERITED FATE.
Today at 1 o'clock, at Jacksonville, the county-seat of Oslow, George McNair paid with his life for the horrible crime of outrage. He was hanged in the jail yard. The execution was in a measure public. The little town was crowded with people, many of whom came in boats, even from Carteret and Pender counties. There were no disturbances at the scene.

The crime for which McNair was hanged was committed in April, 1885, about eight miles from Jacksonville. The victim of the negro's brutality was Mary Edins, the nine-year-old daughter of Mr. James Edins. McNair's age at the time of the crime was about eighteen. He escaped, but was captured a few days later, tried and sentenced to the supreme court, which at the fall term, 1885, affirmed the decision of the lower court. At the spring term of the present year, McNair was sentenced to be hanged May 7. The first day of that month, the counsel for the prisoner having asked for a reprieve, alleging that evidence in the prisoner's favor could be adduced, and a number of citizens having also signed the petition, Gov. Scales reprieved McNair until today. Last week he declined to take any further action in the matter.

A WALKING DELEGATE
Has to Pay the Penalty of Interference with Laborers.
CHICAGO, June 1.—William Telscher was employed until last Saturday in Thompson's stone yard, when he was either discharged or became dissatisfied and quit. Telscher is also walking delegate of the stone-cutters' union, and yesterday he appeared at Thompson's yard and as the official of the union ordered the men to quit work on the ground that Thompson was not complying with the union scale of wages. Quite a disturbance resulted and Thompson called a patrol and Telscher was arrested. This morning he appeared before justice Meech, charged with disorderly conduct. Thompson appeared to prosecute. The court read a section which provides a penalty for interfering with workmen or attempting to induce them to leave their work. Telscher insisted that he went there in his official capacity, but the court fined him \$50 for violation of the section, dismissing the count of disorderly conduct. The case is the first on record in this country.

The May Debt Statement.
WASHINGTON, June 1.—The debt statement issued today shows the decrease of the public debt during May to be \$8,828,565.91; cash in the treasury \$490,406,301.78; gold certificates outstanding \$80,120,005; silver certificates outstanding \$89,184,129; certificates of deposit outstanding \$13,955,000; legal tenders outstanding \$346,738,488; fractional currency (not including the amount estimated as lost or destroyed) \$6,954,087.52.

JOHN KELLY.
DEATH OF THE FAMOUS CHIEF OF TAMMANY.
NEW YORK, June 1.—John Kelly, the famous Tammany politician, died at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

HIS WEDDING DAY

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND TO WIN HIS PRIZE AT LAST.

He Enjoys the Pleasant Congratulations and Jokes of his Friends.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—The President returned to Washington this morning and proceeded at once to business as soon as he reached the White House. Many Senators, Representatives and other officials called during the forenoon and congratulated the President on his approaching marriage. He was in a very happy of mind and enjoyed the chaffing and pleasantries by his visitors on the subject of his wedding with the utmost good nature. Secretary and Mrs. Manning will attend the President's wedding. This will be the first social entertainment of any kind that secretary Manning has attended since he was taken sick.

The secretary of state today received a short telegram from the U. S. consul at Apia, Samoa, saying that he had hoisted the Samoan flag under the American flag, as a recognition of King Malietoa as against King Tomazi. No particulars are given.

The President today nominated David L. Hawkins, of Missouri, to be assistant secretary of the interior, vice Jenks, resigned.

They Must Leave France.

THE EXPULSION OF THE PRINCES NOW CERTAIN.

PARIS, June 1.—The radicals and the government late this evening reached an understanding respecting the expulsion of the French princes. The government promised the bureaus of the chamber of deputies having the bill in charge that the Count de Paris and his wife and children and Princes Jerome and Victor Napoleon should be expelled at once after the bill was passed. This was accepted as satisfactory and effected a reconciliation between the government and the radicals, who will now vote for the expulsion bill as introduced by the government. The concession consists in naming the families against whom the bill would be enforced. At first the government promised generally that if the bill was passed the expulsion would be made immediately. This was considered by the radicals as evasive, but the naming of the very families whom they ardently desire to have expelled, and against whom all their energies have been directed, as those to be immediately expelled, is accepted by the radicals as a full equivalent for their support. The passage of the bill is considered certain.

The Wedding Parlor.

The blue parlor, in which the Presidential wedding ceremonies will occur, was decorated by Tiffany, of New York, and reopened in the winter of 1882-83. A robin's-egg blue is used for walls, furniture coverings and window hangings; but it looks green by gaslight, which is the light always used on state occasions. The ceiling is silvered over in a beautiful design. Silver and crystal brackets on the walls have gas burners, which, as well as those in the handsome centre chandelier of crystal, are always lighted at ceremonials. Although the east room was used for Nellie Grant's wedding, the blue parlor is the room in which the most formal and ceremonious social events usually happen at the White House. There the new year reception of the diplomatic corps and all other formal receptions held by a President or the lady of the White House occur, and there on presentation of their letters accrediting them as envoys to this country the foreign ministers or charges d'affaires are first introduced by the secretary of state to the President. The wedding of John Quincy Adams' son, in 1826, while his father was President, and of Mr. Hayes' niece, Miss Platt, occurred in this room.

The blue bedroom which the President has occupied whenever in the executive mansion since his inauguration is the same from which the last two brides whose weddings occurred in the White House descended to be married in the parlors below. It was Nellie Grant's bed-chamber during the months preceding her wedding in the east room, May 21, 1874, and it was the bed-chamber occupied by Miss Platt, President Hayes' niece, during the time she spent in the White House before her wedding in the blue parlor, June 16, 1878.

The informality of such invitations as have been sent out for the wedding is thoroughly in keeping with the simple dignity of the whole affair. This is said to be an exact copy of the little notes which were delivered to each member of the cabinet:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 29, 1886.

My Dear Mr. —: I am to be married Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock at the White House to Miss Folsom. It will be a very quiet affair, and I will be extremely gratified at your attendance on the occasion. Yours sincerely,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

To the members who are married the invitation includes their wives.

New York Cotton Futures.

New York, June 1.—Green & Co.'s report on cotton futures says: The market opened weak and declined 67 points, under the absence of demand and generally unfavorable indications. The decline in silver and the need of rain in the southwest induced the unloading of "long" cotton. At the close Liverpool private accounts were rumored steeper and the tone was reflected here without increasing the demand.

Fayetteville ice factory is in operation.

PEACE INSTITUTE.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AND CONCERT MONDAY, MAY 31ST.

COR. OF THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

The new and spacious chapel of Peace Institute was filled by a large and singularly attentive and appreciative audience Monday evening. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Atkinson. The exhibition and reports have never been surpassed, if indeed they have ever been equalled at any similar occasion in the history of this highly successful school. The several classes taught by the accomplished professor of music, Prof. A. Baumann, did equal credit to their teacher and themselves. Their execution of elaborate and difficult pieces of music by the most eminent composers evinced skillful and assiduous training in the mysteries of musical science, careful and diligent practice and the proficiency, both in the science and art of music, which might be expected from the earnest co-operation of instructor and pupil to a common end.

It was especially gratifying to note the marked proficiency of the young ladies, not more in instrumental than in vocal music. The execution of their pieces, whether solos, vocal duets, or choruses, showed that the fair cantatrices were qualified not merely to render their homes graceful and pleasing by the melody of "their most sweet voices," and their skilful touches on the responsive instruments, but to lend additional aid in the conduct of the delightful services of the house of God. This aid in those parts of the country where musical science is comparatively uncultivated, if not wholly unknown, may be invaluable; an essential and welcome contribution to the attractions of divine worship. In such a general blaze of excellence, it might possibly be regarded as invidious, to single out any one performer, but it is believed in according the palm to Miss Meta Graham, who has "charmed the air" on former occasions, we voice the general sentiment of those who heard her.

The report of distinction was of course particularly interesting to those who received them, and their near friends and kindred, but there could have been hardly any one present who did not kindly with generous sympathy at the just rewards of diligence and capacity. Certificates of graduation were accorded to the following young ladies: As full graduates, to Miss Eugenia Brown, of Raleigh; Miss Augusta Graves, of Liberty, Va.; Miss Kate S. McDonald, of Morganton. As graduates in literature and science, Miss Mary L. Allen, New Bern; Miss Sallie L. Coleman, of Buncombe county; Miss Willie F. Hooker, of Greene county; Miss Mildred McPheeters, of Raleigh; Miss Willie Russell, of Mecklenburg county, Va.; Miss Mary de White, of Raleigh. The following young ladies were awarded certificates of proficiency. In the school of Latin, Miss Emmie Faison, of Garysburg, N. C.; Miss Emma Faison, of Garysburg, N. C.; Miss Mary Allen, of New Bern; Miss Emma school of natural science, Miss Emmie Faison, of Garysburg, N. C.; Miss Lily Faison, of Garysburg, N. C. For faithful and obedient to school prizes with high grade in scholastic attainments were given to Misses Mary L. Allen, New Bern, and Ada W. Womble, N. C. Dr. The mathematical prize, offered by D. E. Everett, of Raleigh, was awarded to Miss Augusta T. Graves, of Liberty, Virginia. The English essay prize was adjudged by Miss Jane T. Long, (now of Minneapolis, formerly the teacher of English literature at Peace Institute,) to Miss Lillie C. Morehead. The prize for proficiency in French was awarded to Miss Louisa Wilson, of Morganton; the Latin prize to Miss Kate S. McDonald, of Raleigh. The penmanship prizes (offered by Mr. W. S. Primrose, the other by the institution) were awarded for proficiency to Miss Nora Cole, of Raleigh; for progress and improvement to Miss Bessie Titman, of Gaston county. The prize for book-keeping was awarded to Miss Mary L. Allen, of New Bern.

Perhaps we may kindly hint to the young gentlemen of the rising generation that it is time for them to look to laurels and take every opportunity to improve their minds if they would not be left far in the distance by their sisters and sweethearts, not only in the ornamental parts of education, but in solid knowledge, in the study of the classics and in the severe sciences.

The Rev. W. C. Norman presented a Bible each to the graduating class, in a pertinent and brief address. The invocation of heavenly grace upon those to whom he was speaking was especially solemn and touching. After a second and parting favor from the vocal class, the assembly was dismissed with the apostolic benediction by the Rev. F. L. Reid and thus the delightful entertainment of the evening was brought to a close.

Disastrous Fire at Pensacola.

PENSACOLA, Fla., June 1.—A fire originated at 2 o'clock a. m., in a low gambling dive and burned thirty buildings. The loss is \$60,000. Several buildings were thrown down by exploding powder. One hundred people are burned out of their homes. The streets adjacent to the district are filled with homeless people, household goods and merchandise. The insurance is small. The new water-works are expected to turn water on the city today. The scarcity of water caused the fire to spread.

Young amateur (president of newly-formed village dramatic association)—"Oh, don't let's try anything very hard at first. Let's begin with some easy play, like 'Box and Cox' or 'Much Ado about Nothing.'—Harper's Bazar.

Growing up with the Country.

We are growing up with the country. We commenced a few years ago and we have grown very rapidly. At home we are a cause of marvel and wonder so rapid has been our growth. We are going to the remotest parts of the country to grow up with them as they settle and grow up. At the same time we are going to remain where we have been for a long time and continue to grow as the country grows. We are not omnipresent. No! but we propose to penetrate every settlement where the U. S. mails go and there can be found a place in which goods are sold. We can now be found in every city, large town, considerable village or small hamlet where the wants of the community are supplied. Who are we? Brown's Iron Bitters. The people need this remedy. They demand it and the dealers must supply it. The sales in 1885 were more than twenty times those of 1880, because Brown's Iron Bitters is the best strengthening and purifying medicine known. It cures all diseases arising from weak, watery, vitiated blood and strengthens the nervous forces. It furnishes relief to the overworked brain and rest to the tired body. Its enriching, vitalizing, strengthening qualities do this. This is the cause of its great growth in popularity, of the words of commendation it receives from physicians, chemists, and the people generally. It will continue its progressive march and reach every place in the country where there are sufferers desiring relief. Rheumatism is directly due to an enfeebled condition of the blood. Neuralgia to the same cause and its action upon the nerves. These troubles, fully described in the one word, "torture," yield to the use of Brown's Iron Bitters. Malaria fevers, prevalent in low lands and places with insufficient or bad drainage, are cured by Brown's Iron Bitters. Spring fever promptly dislodged. Don't use quinine or whisky any more. By using these you may cause congestion or neuralgia. Deafness frequently follows the continued use of quinine. Brown's Iron Bitters contains no whisky. It relieves spring fever and promotes the health of its victims. Used occasionally it will prevent attacks from malaria. It is sold everywhere. Imitations are attempted. Don't be deceived. It costs you no more to buy the genuine Brown's Iron Bitters than an imitation. The dealer may advise you to buy the spurious, if he does it only that he may make a better profit. Trade mark and crossed red lines on the wrapper of the genuine. Made only by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

WANTED.—Four or five bright, honest boys to sell all the other boys in town that Mac's keeps the best cigars.

WANTED.—To place in every family in town a bottle of Little's Waterbury's Compound. Received at MacRae's Drug Store.

YOUNG Ladies Wanted.—To call and examine the quality of Little's Waterbury's Compound, at MacRae's Drug Store.

WANTED.—The young men of Raleigh to stand together on MacRae's corner and smoke his fine cigars.

WANTED.—Every smoker in town to try the quality of MacRae's Minko cigars.

AGENTS.—Collecting orders for Little's Waterbury's Compound, at MacRae's Drug Store.

WANTED.—Every body who is thirsty to call at MacRae's and drink Ice-cold Soda and Mineral water.

\$1000 BOUNTY TO AGENTS.—Address at MacRae's Drug Store, Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.—To buy their cigars and toilet articles at MacRae's, corner Wilmington, Martin and Market streets.

WANTS in the drug line of all descriptions can be filled at MacRae's Drug Store.

WANTED.—Everybody in the State to know that MacRae gives special attention to mail orders.

WANTED.—Everybody to know that they can get their prescriptions filled with care and dispatch at MacRae's Drug Store.

WANTED.—Men and women to start a new business at their homes, easily learned in an hour, 10c to 50c an hour made daytime or evening. Send for a package of samples and 24 working samples to commence on. Address ALBANY SUPPLY CO., Albany, N. Y. May 18-1886.

WANTED.—Every body suffering with torpid liver to come to J. Y. MacRae's and drink his Limestone.

WANTED.—LADIES to work for us at their own homes \$7 to \$10 per week can be quickly made. No photo painting, no canvassing. For full particulars please address at once CRESCENT ART COMPANY, 19 Central Street, Boston, Mass. Box 5170.

WANTED.—LADY. Active and intelligent to represent in her own locality an old firm. References required. Permanent position and good salary. Address J. M. STARK, 67 Grange, N. C. June 2 1886.

WANTED.—A young gentleman, a graduate in the schools of Latin and Mathematics of the University of Virginia, and who has been an assistant at the Davis school since September, 1885, wishes to make an engagement to teach for the coming season. He can give good references. Address J. M. STARK, 67 Grange, N. C. June 2 1886.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 109 Wall Street, New York.

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

RACKET STORE.

THE GREAT—

Bargain House of Raleigh.

From some great disasters in the mercantile line in New York we shall offer you some big bargains this week. To these unapproachable figures the attention of the ladies and gentlemen is politely invited. These are standing, rock-bottom facts which are well calculated to sober and stagger the thoughtless masses who have been struggling along in the toils of credit, helpless, hopeless and worthless.

From the mills, whose hungry employees must be paid; from factories, whose regular prices have been cut down to one-half, we place before thousands of readers our patent sterling solid "leaders" for not a spot cash.

Mosquito netting at 6 cents a yard. Hamilton Calico, the best in the market, 4¢ cents a yard.

We will open this week some great "laughers" in Hamburg Oriental Laces, Pillow-case Lace, Trimmings, etc.

Our Shoe Department will be filled with some great bargains. Our Straw Hats will be replenished.

Our Millinery Department will be filled this week with flowers and ribbons to suit the season, from the most fashionable house in New York. Ladies wishing millinery are specially invited to look at our stock before purchasing, as we will save them money on these goods.

VOLNEY PURSELL & CO.,
No. 10 East Martin Street.

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THE COUNTRY IS FLOODED WITH ADULTERATED LARD. Examine carefully what you are using; the odor from it when cooking betrays it.

CASSARD'S "STAR BRAND" LARD IS PURE. EVERY PACKAGE GUARANTEED. Try it and you will use no other.

B. H. WOOLKILL, Raleigh, N. C., Agent.

G. Cassard & Son, BALTIMORE, MD., Curers of the Celebrated Star Brand Mild Toilet Soap and Broom.

REFRIGERATORS, FREEZERS, DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, FLY FANS, TABLE OUTLERY, PLATED WARE, FINE LAMPS, TOILET SETS, BIRD CAGES.

All the above and a general line of people and fancy goods may be found at bottom prices at

W. H. HUGHES