

this powder never varies. A marvel of urity, strength and wholesomeness. More conomical than ordinary kinds and cannot be old in competition with the multitude of low est, shert weight, alum or phosphate powders old only in cans. Royal Baring Powds of, 108 Wall Street, New York.

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



STORE.

Rorgain House of Raleigh.

With grape and canister I attack credit that cannot be quoted by others and in a short, It all lies in crowding the counters with un-

It will be hard to match these expressive mercantile Stonewall Jacknote of his endeavors to best the chemist's tables, would be such a small

Desertions from the rotten old army of meney down, crowd back the defeated and retreating horde of thirty day, sixty day, and

We are receiving some great bargains this opening a new lot of Ladies' White Goods Laces, Hamburg Edgings and Trimmings of all kinds. A Job in Ladies' Cashmere Shawls at \$1.35; worth \$2.50 Call

VOLNEY PURSELL & CO.,

No. 10 East Martin Street.

NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

-Cupid's winged dart is not more pointed than is Cleveland's veto pen. -Charles Gayarre, of Louisiana, the historian of the Creoles, is mentioned us a successor to "Sunset" Cox as United States minister to Turkey.

-Col. George B. Corkhill, ex-District attorney of the District of Columbia, who prosecuted Guiteau, died suddenly at Mt. Pleasant, Ia., Tuesday, aged forty-eight years.

-Agnes Ethel, the actress, married Frank Tracy, a millionaire inebriate. He died the other day, leaving the bulk of \$1,000,000 to his wife. A divorced wife contests the will and insists upon an equal share with her substitute. Frank Tracy was the champion cocktail drinker. He once swallowed thirty drinks on a wager.

-The municipal council of Drebkau. small German town, received lately from the post officials a letter-box usually furnished free of charge to places of a certain number of inhabitants, but as the aldermen of Drebkau could not agree as to the house in front of which to place the letter-box, it was unanimously resolved to return it to the authorities as "superfluous for the needs

-The New York Star urges the union of New York and its neighboring metropolis with a population of 3,000,-000, which would at once rank as the formation Manhattan, and its commerce | sion. would have 100 miles of piers and

-The fighting which has been reported between the Turks and Montenegrins on the frontier does not seem to be serious The Turks concerned are represented to be irregular troops, and the Montenegrins are very likely peasantry. The intimate relations between Russia and Montenegro and the latter's pretensions in the Balkan peninsula al- posed of. ways make the attitude of the little state important, even if Turkey keeps on the President for information as to 47th Congress a republican committee afoot ten soldiers to her one. Prince the seizure or detention in any foreign of the Senate had reported that the wo-Nikita was received with extraordinary honors in St. Petersburg last winter, and Montenegro seems to keep on hand chronic frontier misunderstanding with the Porte, for use when required. During the present spring, also, Austria over. watched rather closely the plans for constructing a post at Antivari. But the pears to have no political bearing or for

-Graceful yoke waists which simulate guimpes are very much liked upon their final trial has been postponed toilets of muslin and chambery. Rows of insertion set between clusters of tucks, make the yokes more dressy, but they are considered quite pretty enough for general wear without trimming. The waists made with surplice fronts, or wuns' folds crossing each other at the waist line, have the V portion (left uncovered) filled in with a tucker or chemisette of embroidered muslin, and in some cases the sleeves are made of this embroidery to correspond.

chemist's figures. Turnips have pos-

sibly a mechanical value, as they may

to it. I have found that raw turnips

an amount, which, according to the

have a turnip patch, the larger the bet-

ter. The crop can always be made sup-

-The Country Gentleman says: For

gapes in chickens I will give your in-

quirers the "ounce of preventive

which is better than a cure. Put into a

fine-cut tobacco, pour on the tobacco a

very little boiling water; a teaspoonful

is sufficient. Take just hatched chickens

from the nest in a basket, put the hen

into a coop, and by dipping your finger

the top of the head, under the throat,

and to the corners of the mouth around

the bill of each chicken as you put him

alarmed, he will soon recover and re-

spond to the mother's call.

into the tobacco juice, wet thoroughly

is so much clear gain.

of the farmers of this country appreciate the value of turnips as a farm sent to the clerk's desk and had read crop. Some chemists estimate them to a dispatch from Chihuahua, published contain ninety-five per cent of water, in the New York Herald stating the leaving only five per cent of flesh- orming material; and out of this small part they deduct a portion as woody fibre, only good to help fill up the stomach of an animal. I am not prepared to dispute the correctness of this analysis, but I do take issue with the connclusions that turnips have no greater value as food than may be indicated by the

aid in the digestion of more concentrated food, such as corn meal, when fed with it. Perhaps the fault is to be found in the fact that the ninety-five per cent of water is put down as worthless. In the economy of nature this very water may prove of more importance than has been ascribed | Senate wing of the capitol.

An adverse report upon the nomina- against almost the solid vote of the will not only sustain life, but cause hogs | tion of solicitorageneral John Goode, Democratic party. to thrive when fed nothing else. I do was then taken up.

It is said a programme of operations in this case had been arranged by the not mean when fed a large quantity, but Republican members of the judiciary great representative of absolute power, per cent of the actual food that starva- committee by which Mr. Edmunds had and said the Democratic party of the tion would be expected. Sheep and assumed the task of speaking upon the House, a party which was opposed to cattle will fatten on them, with very subject of Goode's alleged incompetency little hay. The credit cannot be put as evinced in the decisions on file in the down to the hay,' but must be carried department of justice. To Mr. Hoar over to the turnips Knowing the real was assigned the task of exploring berate the Democrats, which he did in value of turnips, and how easily they Goode's alleged connection with the tismay be converted into meat, why should sue ballot system of carrying elections rounds of applause and laughter from not the American farmer avail himself while Mr. Ingalls was to dwell upon both sides of the House. He denounced of the opportunity, and not rely so ex- the Pan Electric developments and them as poltroons and cowards, who ex-

plementary to another on the farm, and him.

and the Senate adjourned.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the speaker announced that the regular order was the vote on the declam shell or other small vessel some mand for the previous question.

> on invalid pensions, a message of the President vetoing the bill granting a pension to Sally Ann Bradley, was read

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, on the part of the Republicans, and Mr. Matson, of Indiana, representing the demofrom the basket into the coop. It is crats, endeavored to come to some arvery important that the tobacco juice rangement, the time being frittered away

to reply if so desired. Mr. Gresvenor said that he desired to Mr. Hill, of Ohio, made an argument

sages. They were caused by a total mis-HE PROCEEDINGS IN BOTH HOUSES apprehension on the part of the President of his relations to the administration of the government. He (Mr. and decent speech. He did not know the House declaring that there were no Grosvenor) had read all the vetoes com- what the pending bill was about. Its such papers, he had telephoned to ing from that prolific source of vetoes. and he thought the trouble was that the President understood that it was his duty to examine carefully every act of stand that before the election should Congress, and if he, as a member of come the people would forget all these Congress would not vote for the bill, he gave no sort of consideration or weight

Mr. Grosvenor then detailed the facts

of the special bill under consideration

and commented on the fact as he asserted

that the President had approved the

Fitz John Porter bill on the very day

that he had vetoed the bill granting a

pension to Sally Ann Bradley, the

mother of four sons, two of whom had

died on the battle field, and two of

whom were in hospital disabled. Fitz

John Porter would go on the

ley would go to the pour-house,

undertook to say that it was deal-

ing generously and liberally with its

soldiers. The House was paralyzed and

terrified by the veto of a single man,

a proposition tyrannical in the direction

of absolute usurpation, in the direction

of turning from its normal position the

Congress of the United States and turn-

ing over the administration of the gen-

Mr. Matson merely remarked in re-

ply that he had just learned that in the

man ought not to be pensioned for the

Mr. Long, of Massachusetts, sug-

gested that at that time the woman had

a husband living who was in receipt of

The bill and message were then

Matters then proceeded smoothly and

the messages were read and referred to

the appropriate committees without de-

bate or objection, until the veto mes-

sage on the bill granting a pension to

Francis Denning was reached, when the

Republicans demanded and were ac-

Mr. Boutelle, or Maine, arraigned

the president for what he characterized

as his crusade against the veterans of the

President as an open, clear, unmistak-

able announcement that the Democratic

party was opposed to recognizing the

services and sacrifices of men who gave

time had come when the Democratic

in the saddle to utter its defiance and

hostility to the men who went to the

front to save the Union in its hour of

peril. He thought he could see

the grand procession of chief magistrates

and he could imagine the expression of

the features of the "Goddess of Am ri-

can Liberty" when she should look

in his shirt sleeves, with his collar un-

buttoned, perspiring over the vetoes of

the war. [Applause.] He then pro-

Mr. Brumm, of Pennsylvania, char-

acterized the President as the great

obliterator of segregated rights and the

centralization, stood by humbly and

said to the President, "Not noy will,

but thine be done." He continued to

such an energetic manner as to call forth

onerated their President whenever he

reminded him of the play of Hamlet

[Applause.] He would substitute for

the young prince a young, courageous

for poor old Polonius, the poor miser-

able cowards of the Democratic party.

Cleveland-"Do you see yonder

Democratic Congress-"By the mass,

Cleveland-"Methinks it is like

[Laughter]

corded half an hour for debate.

ferred-yeas 122, nays 111.

[Applause on the Republican side.]

After the presentation of the usual vato the fact that the legislative branch of riety of petitions the Senate took up the government had acted affirmatively Mr. Riddleberger's resolution, offered upon it. The President acted upon the yesterday, to have the executive session idea that the executive had the right of today held with open doors. and it was his duty to decide absolutely Mr. Harris made the point of order that the resolution proposed a change on every question. Another idea of the President's was that

of the rules, and that proper notice of no private act should be approved unit had not been given. less there was a law authorizing it, Mr. Riddleberger conceded that the wholly oblivious to the fact that Coupoint of order might apply, but he had merely wanted to call attention to gress was a law making power and had the matter, and he was going to do so the right to confer a pension on any-

on every occasion that presented itself. body. The chair sustained the point of order and the resolution was laid on the

CONGRESSIONAL.

INTERESTING YESTERDAY.

Mr. Goode---! he House has a Long

Talk Over the President's

Vetoes ... Other Washing .

WASHINGTON. July 9 .- SENATE -

ton News.

The Senate Rejects the Nomination

Mr. Sewell, from the committee on pensions, presented a report in the case of the vetoed bill granting a pension to Margaret D. Marchand, widow of Commodore Marchand. The committee repeats its former report in the case, and cities and suburbs, thus forming a recommends the passage of the bill over the President's objections. Referred.

The time for considering the calendar pension roll while Sally Ann Bradsecond, and before long the greatest city having expired, Mr. Edmunds moved in the world. It would call this new that the Senate go into executive ses- and this was the government which

> Mr. McMillan, who has charge of the river and harbor bill, reviewed the course of the bill thus far, and gave notice that he would ask the Senate to finish it tomorrow. He moved that a vote on the passage of the bill be taken at 5 o'clock tomorrow. Several objections were made; then Mr. McMillan announced his intention to ask the Senate erosity of the government to one man. to sit tomorrow till the bill was dis-

> Mr. Hoar offered a resolution calling ports of any American vessels on pretexts or the alleged causes therefor, and same reasons that the President said she what efforts have been made to provide ought not to be pensioned. (Applause redress for such seizures and to prevent on the democratic side) their recurrence. The resolution went

Mr. Call offered a resolution calling on the President to direct the American a pension. representative in Mexico to investigate the truth of the statements made in the the present to threaten any extension of newspapers that citizens of the United States are confined in Mexican dungeons without trial for alleged offences against the laws of Mexico, and that without cause; and requiring the United States government (if such statements are found to be true) to demand trial of such persons and their humane treatment during confinement and to make provision for their defense and relief from confinement, where no sufficient country. He regarded the policy of the cause for detention is found, also requesting the President to institute negotiations with the government of Mexico for a convention to secure a fair trial without unnecessary delay of citizens of their lives or health in order that this -Col. F. D. Curtis, in a letter to the the United States who may be charged great nation might be preserved. The American Agriculturist, says: Very few | with violating the laws of Mexico.

As a basis for the resolution Mr. Call party felt itself sufficiently firmly seated case of Merkley, a station agent of the Mexican Central railroad company. The the muse of history looking at resolution went over.

Mr Edmunds' resolution was agreed to, and the Senate, at 12:45, went into ineffable disgust which would pass over executive session.

Immediately after the doors were closed an order was made upon the mo- upon the panel upon which was depicttion of Senator Ingalls, that the public ed the present chief magistrate, sitting should be excluded from the upper corriders, lobbies and committee rooms, which order was carried into effect at the paltry pension bills of the heroes of

oceded to read from the Record to show This resulted in closing the offices of the Associated Press and the Western that all legislation favorable to the sol-Union and Baltimore & Ohio telegraph dier had emanated from the Republican companies, and the ejectment of all the party and had been passed by Republireporters from their quarters in the can votes against the solid votes of the representatives of the solid South and

clusively on corn? Every farmer should Goode's connection with the matter.

chose to slap them in the face and spit The nomination of Mr. Goode was rejected, there being four majority against upon them. The action of the House

At 6:12 the doors were re-opened

cloud that is almost in the shape of a On motion to refer to the committee and it is like a camel, indeed." amid a good deal of confusion.

weasel." Democratic Congress-"It is backed Cleveland-"Or like a whale." Democratic Congress-"Very like should be strong and the wetting thor-oughly done. When the chickens are that the demand for the previous ques-that the demand for the previous quesfirst taken from the nest there are no tion should be withdrawn and that Mr. Brumm, "has only to point out shape gapes. If when you put the chicken Grosvenor, of Ohio, should be allowed or form and the Democratic party is in the sunshine he cannot walk after the fifteen minutes to oppose the motion to down on its marrow bones, saying, 'As application of the tobacco, do not be refer with permission to some Democrat thou wilt, and not as I will." [Laugh-

heap no recrimination or condemnation to show that the Democratic party had severely wounded by a minie ball passtion of the country.
Mr. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, bespoke for the President decent respect

> merits had not been presented, but the the pension office and had no trouble in House had resolved itself into a political getting them. meeting. The gentlemen must underspeeches, so they might reserve their campaign eloquence for a while He could speak, because he was not in the same category. He was not looking for votes, but all the rest were. The House should turn its attention to business If it did not, it would be here until the last of August. This vituperation and abuse of the President was all wrong. He asserted his entire confidence in the integrity of the President and in his desire to do his duty. and he reserved to himself the right to approve or disapprove vetoes. Suppose that members quit quarreling and turn their attention to public business. Let them remember what they had been taught by their mothers:

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite. For God has made them so. Let hears and lions growl and fight, For 'tis their nature to. But little children should not let their

angry passions rise; heir little hands were never made to scratch each other's eyes."

Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, thought he should apologise for discussing pension matters, as he had been a Confederate rivate. It was said that the Confedrates ought to have thought of this matter of pensions twenty-five years ago. He acknowledged that at the beginning of the war he had not given the matter that due consideration to which it had probably been entitled. (Laughter.) He had been quite a young boy then, but along about the third year of the war he began to think seriously of it, and so much had he been impressed with the fact that the course he was pursuing would bankrupt the United states government in pensioning the widows of soldiers, he was killing that finally. With gun in hand he retreated across five or six States with the enmy in his front rather than slav a whole army. (Laughter). The combat had finally come to the

point that he saw that he would have to slay the whole army or give up and he home. He wanted to call attention to party, and to charge that they were opa little incident which occurred when he was on his way home. He had gone into the war at the age of fourteen During the entire eight years and had remained four years, and he was pretty well tired of fighting. Tarre was another boy with him as he was going home who had not been in the war so long and who wanted him to go across the river into Alabama and fight with Kirby Smith. He had had about enough fighting and did not wish to go, and they were arguing about the matter when they saw an old gentleman coming across the field, and waiting for them at a fence. When they reached him he was very much interested to know about the surrender and about our institution. "I told him," continued Allen 'in a decided tone that our institution was gone. (Laughter.) He asked me what I was going to do? told him I was going home. He said : Young man you are right, you go home and go to ploughing. My experience is that when you fight and get beaten you ought to go to something else." Then he began to philosophize, and said, "Boys, this has been a mighty bad war; we have lost a good many of our best men; we have a great many one legged and one-armed soldiers in our midst who can scarcely carn a living, and a great many widows and orphans. The soldiers have been terribly demoralized and our homes have been desolated and devastated. Boys, this has been a terrible war, but we can stand all this. The only thing teerible is that some fools who have not made much reputation out of the war will be wanting to throw this thing up to us for the next twentyfive years. [Loud laughter.] I make no application of this incident, but it does look like words of prophetic wisdom."

out objection. The next and last veto message upon the speaker's table was then laid before the House. It was the message vetoing sages the bill granting a pension to Joseph Romiser, and as this case is regarded as presenting specially strong features the Republicans determined to make a

fight over its reference. Mr. McComas, of Maryland, who originally introduced the bill, made an explanation of it and analyzed t's veto message of the President. The bill, he said, had passed both houses with unanimity. The President declared that he thought the committee man of nerve, President Cleveland, and on invalid pensions had reported that ment had been tampered with and made Romiser had filed a claim for a pension to include the official reporters and the which had been rejected by the pens on capitol police. He stated that the office. There was no such case in the office. The President said that Romiser | had not included those employees. had never filed a claim If this were true, the committee was indeed convicted of gross carelessness, and doubtless the President made the statement Mr. Reagan admitted that he must have to illustrate the loose methods of the committee and his own accuracy in examining these private pension bills. If this charge were unfounded, then the President was convicted of still grosser | the roll-call on a motion to reconsider carelessness, because the report of the and lay on the table. The latter motion committee had warned him that there was agreed to-yeas 116, nays 104; so was a case in the office. He (McComas) held in his hand the very bundle of pension papers in the case of Jos. Romiser.

The packet recorded all the proceedings from the time of filing the claim in 1879 until its rejection. The records showed that the pension

office found that though Romiser was

upon the President for his veto mes- credit for much of the pension legisla- ing through his head and face, because he was not mustered in, the office was "constrained" to reject it.

When the President's veto came to

Why had not the President done likewise; why had he reproved the committee for what now proved to be his own carelessness? The committee had been diligent; the President had been negligent; Congress had been just. The President had denied justice to a citizen whose case had never been considered. Romiser, he said, was justly entitled to a pension because he had been inspired by the spirit of the minute men of Concord and Lexington. There were many precedents for the bill. The very first Congress had passed a bill pensioning the minute men of Concord and Lexington, and George Washington, unlike President Cleveland, had approved it. Thomas Jefferson, the father of the democratic party, had signed a bill granting pensions to men who had never been mustered into the army, and Andrew Jackson had signed a similar bill. Abraham Lincoln, in a like case, had said that he would not inquire whether a man had been mustered in, but only whether he had done his duty. [Applause.] If the members of Congress could not rise above party feeling and go with Jackson, Jefferson and Lincoln and Washington, let them go with Cleveland and send back this poor soldier who had never received a dollar of pay, who had scarcely a bullet left, and who suffered for twenty-five years with neuralgia for serving his country. Every man who thought that the fathers of the Democratic party were instinct with the heroism of Concord and Lexington would vote for a minute man of 1861, who got a bullet in his head when on his way to join the boys in blue. (Applause.) Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, vigor

that there was no reason why the bill should be referred to the committee. Mr. Springer said that he would not discuss the pending bill and veto message of the President thereon, except to call attention to the fact that it was first vetoed in the pension office, in 1882, by commissioner Dudley. But gentlemen on the other side of the chamber had taken advantage of the discussion to attack the President and the Democratic posed to granting pensions. Nothing could be further from the truth. of Gen. Grant's administration only 542 private pension bills were granted. During the 47th Congress, which was 1,000 Republican in both branches, only 151 private pension bills were passed.

ously assailed the veto and maintained

But during the last or 48th Congress which contained a majority of Democrats in this House, and when the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Matson) was chairman of the committee on pensions, there were 552 of such bills passed and became laws, and during this Congress since December last, Congress had passabout 575 had either been signed by expense) addressed President Cleveland or had become laws without his action. He had vetoed about 90 private pension bills, but 33 more had passed and become laws during his administration up to this time than were passed during the eight years of Grant's administration. General Black, commissioner of pensions, had granted 110,000 certificates to pensioners since he assumed the duties of his office, that being ten per cent more than had ever before been issued by any of his predecessors during the same length of time. The treasury of the United States attested the effect of Gen. Black's increased efficiency in the administration of the pension office. The payments to pensions during the fiscal year just ended exceeded those of the previous fiscal year by \$8,600,000. But notwithstanding this increase in pension payments, there had been a net reduction of expenditures during the past ascal year of over \$16,000,000 as compared with the fisca year of 1885. Excluding pensions, the reduction of the ordinary expenditures for 1886 as compared with 1885 amounted to \$24,500,000. This statement was from the treasury department.

The bill was referred. This cleared the speaker's table of the veto mes-

The House then resumed the consideration of the general deficiency bill, and by a vote of 124 to 86 confirmed the action of the committee of the whole in agreeing to the amendment making an appropriation to meet the Fox and Wisconsin river claims. A stormy scene then ensued over the amendment granting to the House and Senate employees one month's extra pay. The House was in great confusion, which was increased when Reagan charged that the amendamendment, as agreed to in committee,

Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, who had originally drafted the amendment, stated that no change had been made in it, and been mistaken. The opponents of the amendment failed to secure the yeas and nays on its passage, and the amendment was agreed to. They, however, secured the amendment remains in the bill.

Pending further action, the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideratio of pension bills.

Rough straw hats continue in fashion

Comparative Cotton; Statement.

New York, July 9.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week

ending July 1.

Net receipts at U. S. ports, 13,906 2,863
Total receipts to date, 5,299,244 4,691,465 Exports for the week, 39,336 4,118,488 8,797,178 Total exports to date, Stock at all U. S. ports, Stock at all interior towns, 803,043 557,129 82,481 17,628 649,000 82 ,000 66,000 80,000 Stock at Liverpoel, For Great Britain,

29.UAPITAL PRIZE 875,000 TA



"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quaterly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.'



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our coun-

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank, J. W. MILBRETH, Pres. State National Bank, A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for educational and charitable pur-poses—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been

By an overwhelming popular vote its frarchise was made a part of the present State constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879. The only Lottery ever veted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take

place monthly, and the Extraordinary Drawings regularly every three months, instead of emi-Annually as heretofore, beginning March, A splendid opportunity to win a fortunce Seventh Grand Drawing, class G, in; the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, July 13, 1886—194th Monthly drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Deliars Each. Fractions, in Fifths, in proportion. LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize 25,000 10,000 12,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 30,000 30,100 25,000 1 do do 1 do do 2 Prizes of \$6,000

9 Approximat'n Prizes of \$750

6,750 4,500 2,250 .967 Prizes, amounting to \$265,500 Application for rates to clubs should be

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in or-

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and ad dress Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La

Edward Fasnach,

Jeweler and Optician RALEIGH, N. C.

Gold and Silver Watches, American and

Imported. Real and imitation Diamond Jew-

Rings, any size and weight. Sterling Silver Ware for Bridal Presents.

Optical Goods

A SPECIALTY.

Steel Rubber and Shell Frames Lonson

Spectacles and Eye-glasses in Gold, Silver,

Seals for Lodges, Corporations, etc. Also Badges and Medals for Schools and Societies

WE ARE SELLING

CASSARD'S

PURE LARD "RED STAR BRAND."

And recommend it as being the very best to be had. Send us your orders. W. C. & A. B. Stronach, E. J. Hardin, W. R. Vewsom & Co., Grausman & Rosenthal, Wyatt & Co. Jno. R. Terrell, J. R. Ferran Norris & Newman, W. H. Ellis. J. R. Ferrall & Co., W. B. Mann & Co. W. C. Upchurch.

Also CASSARD'S MILD CUERD HAMS and BREAKFAST STRIPS, which are Un-

surpassed. Look for Red Label and Bine Seel.