

# THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

VOL. XXVII.

RALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1886.

NO. 56

**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.**, 108 Wall Street, New York.

**TIRED OUT!**  
At this season nearly every one needs to use some sort of tonic. **BROWN'S IRON BITTERS** is the best tonic for those who are suffering from weakness, indigestion, and other ailments.

**BROWN'S IRON BITTERS**  
THE BEST TONIC

**RACKET STORE.**  
From the Red Flag Shops we will offer you a line of Big Leaders for July. To these Unapproached Figures the attention of all is politely invited, not alone of the independent few who buy and sell on time principles. These are

**STARTLING HOOK-BOTTOM FACTS**  
that are well calculated to stagger the thoughtless masses who have been struggling along in the coils of credit.

From mills whose hands must be fed; from factories whose regular prices have been cut down to half for coin; from swell-head concerns pressed for "the omnipotent stuff" and overloaded with regular values, we please before our customers sterling, solid leaders, for net spot cash.

Best Wamwats Prints at 5 cents; indigo blues at 5 cents, worth 8 cents; big job in towels at 11 cents; great bargains in ladies' shoes great bargains in luggy whips, from 12 cents upwards; umbrellas at a bargain.

Just received, a full line of table-cloths.

Call at once and get the pick.

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

## CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATOR VANCE TAKES A COMICAL VIEW

Of a Matter Which Finally Causes Very Harsh Words.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—SENATE.—Mr. Whittome introduced a bill to return the tax on cotton collected by the United States in 1865-'66 and '67 and '68 from the people of certain States of the Union, to be held and used by such States for educational purposes. He said he would, in a day or two, ask leave to submit some remarks thereon.

Mr. Logan called up the House bill for the enlistment and pay of general service clerks and general service messengers in the army (not to exceed 148.) Passed, with amendments.

Mr. Blair offered an amendment to the House joint resolution for the use of the surplus revenue in payment of the public debt. The amendment provides that before the payment of any part of the surplus there shall be received and set apart \$20,000,000, to be known as the common school fund, such fund to be paid out as provided in his educational bill. Ordered printed.

The Senate then took up the oleomargarine bill and Mr. Vance proceeded to argue against it.

Mr. Vance characterized it as the most vicious of all legislation ever attempted in the Senate; most outrageously violative of the constitution and of individual and personal rights. It was literally "protection gone to seed." It was an attempt to use the taxing powers of the government for private purposes, carried to its logical extent. It reminded him of what a naturalist once told him, when as Governor of North Carolina he had favored the introduction of black bass. The naturalist told him that black bass introduced into a pond would destroy every other fish. "All the better," he said; but that was not all. He was told that after they had cleaned out every other fish, and frog and tadpole, they turned on one another and ate each other up. So this doctrine of protection was the black bass of American politics. It began on this article or that article, so as to exclude foreign competitors, and having succeeded in imposing a protective tariff on more than 4,000 articles of foreign production, it now began to devour its own species. It had now begun to eat up American industry. On the principle of the bill Congress would have to tax kaelin, to prevent the adulteration of candy; glucose, to prevent the adulteration of sugar; chicory, to prevent the adulteration of coffee, and finally Congress would have to descend to the investigation of the mysteries of sausage and boarding-house cash. The bill would result not in Darwin's doctrine of the survival of the fittest, but in the survival of the unfittest, because any business that came to Congress and invoked the arm of the law to keep it alive at the expense of other business was unfit to live and thus it was that protection's battle once begun.

Bequeathed by howling sire to son, Only could be fought and won By taxing every son of a gun In the name of American liberty.

He was opposed to the bill, not only on account of its unconstitutionality, but on account of its inexpediency and the oppression which it would bring about, for on every hearthstone would be the government. What difference was there between the proposed law and the club of the striker who refused to let non-union men work? As much as he abhorred both, he had infinitely more respect for the club of the striker than he had for the legislative sneak in the protective interest. One was manly and open and acknowledged itself to be a violation of law, while the other was an attempt by a perversion of the law and the constitution to secure one interest an advantage over its rivals. He had great respect for the cow, but how was the product of the udder entitled to more respect than that of the rib? If butter was to be protected, why not beef steak also? He intimated that the supporters of the bill were influenced by political considerations and said that "butter, like conscience, made cow-herds of them all." (Laughter.) The necessity of "grease" to carry the State of New York two years hence was what affected them.

Mr. Butler offered an amendment extending the principles of the bill to wines and liquors. After the reading of the amendment, which is quite long, Mr. Miller moved to lay it on the table, remarking that he had learned from the committee on appropriations that if this bill were out of the way the appropriation bills might all be disposed of and Congress might adjourn next week. The motion to lay on the table would, however, cut off debate. Mr. Miller consented to withdraw his motion and the debate proceeded. A vote was taken on Mr. Harris' amendment making it unlawful to sell oleomargarine within the District of Columbia or the Territories, unless it was distinctly marked as such. The amendment was defeated; 16 to 82. Mr. Miller renewed his motion to lay Mr. Butler's amendment on the table and the motion was agreed to; 32 to 16.

Mr. Vest spoke strongly in opposition to the bill, on constitutional grounds. He held that the question should be left entirely to State control. Mr. Van Wyck advocated the passage of the bill. Mr. Butler said that since the foundation of the government Congress had taken a great many liberties with the constitution. Some Senators would abolish the constitution and establish on its ruins a parliamentary government, to do as it pleased. Of all violations and disregard of the constitution this bill was the most flagrant and unblushing ever introduced in Congress. Mr. Ingalls exhibited artificial coloring for

butter made in Vermont, and said it had been pretended that the simple dairymen of Vermont and elsewhere were engaged in a struggle with the manufacturers of oleomargarine. It was warranted to add at least five cents per pound to the value of white butter, and return a dollar for every cent it costs.

Mr. Miller said it had always been known that coloring matter was used in butter, just as salt was, and nobody ever regarded it as a fraud.

Mr. Ingalls said Senator Miller was in the dairy business, owned a dairy farm and a herd of dairy cattle, putting its produce on the market, and that he used the whole power of his official station as a Senator and as chairman of the committee to get the measure away from the committee to which it belongs and referred to his own committee and that he stood on the floor of the Senate, day after day, advocating a measure which was to increase directly the profits of his own pocket.

After Mr. Ingalls had delivered this sentence, with great emphasis and effect, he paused for several seconds, and the most profound silence. He went on to say that a more shameful spectacle had never been presented to the American people than had been presented in regard to this measure. In the other house it had been under the leadership of a chairman of a committee who was himself engaged in the dairy business and in this body that gentlemen were reinforced by the chairman of the committee on agriculture (Mr. Miller) who was engaged in the same business and who was to profit directly by the legislation. The Senate had heard something about attorneys who were members of Congress not being permitted to take fees against the government in cases where land grant roads were involved. If that was improper, how much more improper was it, how much more indefensible was it, for the chairman of committees of the two houses to present a measure in which they had a direct personal interest, and then when an argument was made against it to descend to the arena of vulgar personalities and denunciations in order to make the passage of the measure less obnoxious.

Mr. Miller (apparently laboring under great excitement) rose to reply. He said the Senator had charged him with being directly interested in this measure. It was true that, for his own delectation, he kept a few cows and horses and other domestic animals. It was true that at home some periods of the year he made butter on his farm and, at other periods of the year, cheese. He had, however, in his experiments for making butter and cheese expended \$10 for every \$1 which he got back in return. But whether this bill became law or not it would not add one farthing to any profit which he could possibly receive, for whatever butter was made on his farm sold for a price so high that it was in no way affected by the competition of oleomargarine or butterine or bogus stuff. No sneers at the dairymen would close his mouth. He appealed from that infamous charge to his constituents throughout all the great rural districts of New York. He left the judgment of the matter to them and not to any man on the floor of the Senate who ventured to charge him with corruption. These were words which neither the Senator nor any other man would dare to speak to him outside of the Senate chamber.

This closed the personal altercation between the Senators from Kansas and New York. The Senate listened to speeches with great interest and curiosity and there was an almost painful stillness in the chamber as each of them spoke.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the House resumed the consideration of the fortification appropriation bill, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Randall, reducing from \$500,000 to \$100,000 the appropriation for the armament of the seacoast defenses. Mr. Randall withdrew the amendment and offered another, which was adopted by unanimous consent, providing that the guns, projectiles, etc., purchased shall be of American manufacture. The bill was then passed.

The next business was the consideration of the Senate concurrent resolution for the printing of 26,000 copies of the third annual report of the civil service commission. Agreed to; yeas 188; nays 46.

The House committee on rivers and harbors today discussed the prospects of its bill, and although the measure has not yet been referred to the committee, it was practically agreed to report it back to the House as soon as it reaches the committee, without concurrence in the Senate amendment, and request a conference.

Mr. Morrison, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution ordering sessions for tonight and tomorrow night; the former to be for the consideration of bills reported from the committee on postoffices and postroads, and the latter to be devoted to action on bills authorizing the construction of bridges. Adopted.

Mr. Cobb, of Indiana, from the conference committee on the bill repealing the pre-emption timber culture and desert land laws, reported a complete disagreement.

Another Bond Call.  
WASHINGTON, July 29.—The treasurer today called for the redemption of \$4,000,000 of 3 per cents. The call matures September 1.

## A Bank Swindle at Peoria.

CHICAGO, July 17.—A special dispatch from Peoria, Ill., says: The report of the bank expert who has been going over the books of the broken banking firm of H. P. Tracy & Co., of Elmwood, shows a general looseness in book-keeping and a strong suspicion of criminality on the part of some one.

Bills receivable have mysteriously disappeared and the cash on hand has diminished in some unaccountable way from \$45,000 to \$367. Paper mill accounts are mixed up in every way, for which there is no accounting on the face of the books. The total shortage is estimated at \$68,000. The meeting of Elmwood citizens, held Saturday night, which was composed largely of the creditors of the defunct firm, instructed the assignees to furnish money for the criminal prosecution of Tracy on the charge of embezzlement, a preliminary hearing being set for Thursday. Tracy returned to Elmwood last night in company with the deputy sheriff, and claims that he will be able to account for all discrepancies. The other partner in the firm is in Kansas. There were six warrants issued for Tracy's arrest.

## British Sailors Drowned.

CHICAGO, July 19.—A special from Halifax says: Nineteen men of the British war ship, Goshawk went ashore at Port Royal, Jamaica, the 27th ult., and while there a storm arose. They attempted to return to the ship in the storm and on nearing the vessel their boat capsized. Next morning three of the sailors were found on the bottom of the boat, drifting toward Port Henderson, and two on one of the royal navy buoys in Port Royal harbor, to which they had swam. The other fourteen were drowned.

## A Very Great Scoundrel.

BATIMORE, July 19.—James R. Willing, of the firm of William L. Ellis & Co., oyster packers of this city, has not been seen in his accustomed haunts for ten days and inquiry developed the fact that he had left the city with from \$30,000 to \$35,000, belonging mostly to his friends and that no clue to his whereabouts could be found. He was a member of the 1st State legislature.

## State Fruit Fair.

VINEYARD, N. C., July 17, 1886.

## Cor. of the News and Observer.

I have just returned from a trip over the R. & G., W. & W., C. F. & Y. V. and R. & A. R. in the interest of the fruit fair, to be held at Fayetteville, August 4-5. The Cape Fear river steamers will run passengers from Wilmington and all points on that line at one-half fare, including board and state-room. The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley road will sell tickets from all points at 2 1/2 cents per mile round trip (1 1/2 cents each way). The special rates over this road and the low rates on the steamers will give visitors a chance to see the exhibit at very little cost. All the principal roads will sell round trip tickets at two cents per mile each way; long distances less.

The outlook is for the best exhibit ever held by the society. While the rains are causing the peaches to rot, there will be no scarcity of fruits and the management by the local committees will be in every way first-class.

President J. Van Lindley and myself met the local committees on the 15th inst., and the management was fully discussed, and the plan of operations, as outlined by the committees, shows that they will leave nothing undone to make the fair a success.

The premium list (sent to all on application) is the most liberal ever offered, and nearly six hundred dollars will be paid out to exhibitors. The society has paid and will continue to pay its premiums promptly as soon as the list is read.

It had been feared that the hotel accommodations of the town were insufficient for the crowd, but a thorough canvass of the town proves that it is without foundation.

The schedules with rates from all points in the State is now being prepared and will be ready for the public in a few days, and will be fully circulated.

The horticultural society and fruit fair is strictly a State institution, and as such aims to encourage the cultivation of horticultural productions in all parts of the State; it purposes collecting and disseminating information of value to every citizen of the State who owns enough land to plant a tree or vine and to every consumer as well. But to do this it is necessary to have the co-operation of live horticulturists in all parts of the State, who will aid in giving the necessary information. We are trying to do an unselfish work for the State, but it is a lamentable fact that many who should be its best friends and supporters stand aloof, waiting for others to do the work. We desire to say that the society has succeeded beyond the expectation of its friends and will continue to do its work to the best of its ability. That the fair for 1886 will be a success there is no doubt, and if you will attend you will be repaid in pleasure and profit. Every attraction will be provided, such as steamboat excursions, etc. Again we invite the public to come with us and we will do you good. Most respectfully,

S. ORNO WILSON,  
Secretary.

NOTE.—State papers please copy and keep the fair before the public.

## Schooner Capsized.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Lieut. Hand of the revenue cutter Stevens, reports that the schooner Lewis Willis was capsized two miles off Nag's Head, N. C., at midnight last night and that the officers and crew of the Stevens succeeded in saving a woman and child by cutting through the side of the vessel.

## ON A ROCK.

THE DISASTER TO THE STEAMER GATE CITY.

The Divers Express Hope that She May be Saved.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 19.—The steamer Gate City, Capt. Hedge, of the Boston and Savannah steamship line, on the passage from Savannah to Boston went ashore on the south side of the island of Naushon, in Vineyard sound, at 7 15 o'clock last evening, in a thick fog, and now lies in about fifteen feet of water. The steamer had been in a fog all day, and for four hours had had her engine stopped. When she struck she was going under one bell and had a man heaving the lead. She struck just as the man called out "We have no water." A boat put off from the steamer and went in search of help near Tarpanin cove. The boat encountered the steamer William O. Brown, which went to the Gate City and took off thirty of her fifty-two passengers and brought them to this city, where they took the 5 25 train for Boston. The rest of the passengers and crew remained on the Gate City, but it is thought the Brown will take them up on the next trip to the steamer. The Gate City struck twice, once on her port bow and again about amidships, and as she soon settled down her fires were extinguished and no efforts could be made to get her off. She lies in a comparatively easy position and will, it is believed, be got off. She has a large number of watermelons as freight. The passengers who were landed saved all their baggage.

They speak in the highest terms of the coolness and courage of Capt. Hedge and his officers, and say that owing to their promptness there was no panic. All was done for the comfort of the passengers that was possible, and no blame for the accident attaches to those in charge of the steamer. The fog had been thick all day and when the steamer struck it was impossible to see more than a few ahead, although after she struck, the fog lifted and land could be seen less than the steamer's length ahead.

The fish-commissioner steamer Albatross returned from the steamer at 3 p. m., after having towed a wrecking scow to the wrecked vessel. A diver examined the ship's bottom and reported the keel forward split and broken. One piece, six feet in length, was sent up. The garboard is started and there are two hoies in the ship's bottom. A big boulder, which the diver says is higher than his head, is directly under the ship, nearly amidships, and has separated the ship's bottom. The after compartment is filled with water, but it is believed to be tight, and that the water ran in from the deck. There are twenty-four feet of water under the ship's stern. The vessel can be saved only by the promptest action, as her position is a dangerous one. If the sea remains smooth until the steam pumps arrive tomorrow she can be saved. It is expected that 50,000 melons on board will have to be thrown overboard.

## An Early Assembling of Parliament.

LONDON, July 19.—The new parliament will probably be summoned to meet August 5. It will, it is believed, be adjourned to reassemble sometime in October. Mr. Gladstone's servants are packing up his furniture, books and papers in his official residence in Downing street, preparatory to moving. The Marquis of Salisbury, who has been sojourning at Royat, France, has left for Dieppe, en route to England. Lord Randolph Churchill has been summoned home by telegraph and has started for London.

## Next Thursday's Celebration.

Next Thursday will be a gala day in Raleigh. On the various lines of rail-way some days ago handbills were circulated, extending an invitation to participate in the installation of the buildings at the State experiment farm, by the Governor, assisted by the grand master of Masons, F. H. Busbee. The arrangements made are complete. A special train leaves the Hargett street station at 9 a. m. The procession forms at the fair grounds at 9 30 a. m. The speaking commences at 10 a. m. The corner-stone will be laid by the Governor and grand master. After the exercises of laying of the stone addresses will be delivered by Gov. Scales, Mr. Randolph Harrison, commissioner of agriculture for Virginia, Mr. Montford McGehee, and commissioners of other States and also members of the State board of agriculture and other prominent gentlemen. At 12 30 the regular exercises will close and the young people will have dances and other amusements, making a people's midsummer holiday. The large buildings of the State exposition and the agricultural society will be thrown open to visitors and an abundance of ice water will be provided free of charge. Various refreshments will be for sale. There will be no charge for admittance. The Governor's Guards will attend in a body. Jackson's silver cornet band will furnish the music. Special round-trip rates have been secured. On the Raleigh & Gaston railroad they are as follows: Henderson \$1.75, Kirtzell \$1.45, Frankinton \$1.10, Youngsville \$5 cents, Wake 75, Forestville 75, Neuse 40. On the Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line railroad: Cameron \$2.20, Sanford \$1.75, Osgood \$1.50, Monrore \$1.25, Mero Oaks \$1.05, New Hill 85 cents, Apex 75, Cary 40.

## A Military Ball was Given at Smithville Friday Evening, which was attended by the Hornets Nest Riflemen, Wilmington Light Infantry and Smithville Guards.

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## A New Revenue Bill.

The following bill has been reported by Mr. Breckenridge from the ways and means committee, and will come up in a day or two for the action of the House:

## BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

That section thirty-two hundred and fifty of the revised statutes shall be amended by adding at the end of said section the following:

"The secretary of the treasury shall exempt all distilleries which mash five bushels of grain or less per day from the operations of the provisions of this title relating to the manufacture of spirits, except as to the payment of the tax, which said tax shall be levied and collected on the capacity of said distilleries; and said distilleries shall be run and operated without storerooms or 'storerooms and gaugers.'" And the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of said secretary, may exempt any distillery or all distilleries which mash over five and not more than twenty-five bushels of grain per day from the operations of the provisions of this title relating to the manufacture of spirits, except as to the payment of the tax, which said tax shall be assessed and collected upon the capacity of the distillery so exempted, as heretofore provided. And the said commissioner, with the approval of said secretary, may establish special warehouses, in which he may cause to be deposited the product of any number of said distilleries to be designated by him, and in which any distillery operating any such distillery may deposit his product, which when so deposited shall be subject to all the laws and regulations as to bonds, tax, removals and otherwise as other warehouses. The commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, is hereby authorized and directed to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section."

Sec. 2. That section thirty-two hundred and fifty-five of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended by striking out all after said number and substituting therefor the following:

"The commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may exempt distilleries of brandy made exclusively from apples, peaches, grapes, or other fruits from any provision of this title relating to the manufacture of spirits, except as to the tax thereon, when in his judgment it may seem expedient to do so."

Sec. 3. That the provisions of an act entitled "An act relating to the production of fruit brandy, and to punish frauds connected with the same," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, be extended and made applicable to brandy distilled from apples or peaches, or from any other fruit the brandy distilled from which is not now required, or hereafter shall not be required, to be deposited in a distillery warehouse: Provided, That each of the warehouses established under said act, or which may hereafter be established, shall be in charge either of a storeroom or a storeroom and gauger, at the discretion of the commissioner of internal revenue.

Sec. 4. That section thirty-three hundred and thirty-two of the Revised Statutes, and the supplement thereto, shall be amended so that said section shall read as follows:

"When a judgment of forfeiture, in any case of seizure, is recovered against any distillery used or fit for use in the production of distilled spirits, because no bond has been given; or against any distillery used or fit for use in the production of spirits, having a registered producing capacity of less than one hundred and fifty gallons a day, every still, doubler, worm, worm-tub, mash tub and fermenting-tub therein shall be sold, as in case of other forfeited property, without being mutilated or destroyed. And in case of seizure of a still, doubler, worm, worm-tub, fermenting apparatus of any kind whatsoever, for any offence involving forfeiture of the same, it shall be the duty of the seizing officer to remove the same from the place where seized to a place of safe storage; and said property so seized shall be sold as provided by law, but without being mutilated or destroyed."

Sec. 5. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

## Orange County Democratic Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic Convention of Orange Saturday, July 17th, the following delegates were appointed to the Congressional convention: Bingham township—T. J. Oldham, S. S. Webb, J. F. Piekard, A. P. Cates, Cedar Grove township—S. J. Hall, J. D. Jordan, Jas. Laws, Jr., H. L. McDade, A. W. Hughes, Thos. H. Hughes; alternates, A. J. McDade, A. Toler, Jno. W. Jordan, C. C. Wilkerson, J. H. Hughes, Jno. McCracken, Chapel Hill township—Jesse Cole, C. W. Johnston, W. N. Pritchard, John H. Watson, H. C. Patterson, M. A. McCauley, C. W. Hanks, Merritt Cheek, W. D. Latta.

Hillsboro township—C. M. Parks, O. E. Parish, Wm. Dickson, Thomas D. Turner, J. A. Harris, Geo. C. Corbin, A. W. Graham, Thomas Ruffin; alternates, A. A. Smith, J. W. Hooker, Wm. Strain, Elmore Faucett, C. D. Parks, James Norwood, A. J. Ruffin, J. S. Searlett.

Little River township—R. N. Hall, J. C. R. Wilson, Sr., A. A. Dickson, J. D. Lewis, B. C. Hill, Frank Laws.

The surveyors of the Durham & Lynchburg R. R. southward have reached Sanford. Campbell county, Va., has followed the example of Durham county, N. C., and voted \$100,000 to this road.

## New York Cotton Futures.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Green & Co.'s report on cotton futures says: Liverpool reports excruciatingly depressing influence here. The unloading of many small lots led to 34 points decline. Selling, however, was not liberal or general, and there seemed to be especial ability to take care of August contracts, which helped sustain the new crop months in the face of further improvement in the weather reports from the South.

## For the Home from Caldwell.

Caldwell County's Democratic convention endorsed Cowles, for Congress. It nominated Drury D. Coffey for the house of commons.

## Ninth District Justice Convention.

At the meeting of the 9th judicial district, held at Yadkinville the 14th, Hon. J. F. Graves was renominated for judge, and Mr. R. B. Glenn for solicitor.

## MOST EXCELLENT.

J. J. Atkins, Chief of Police, Knoxville, Tenn., writes to my family and I, beneficiaries of your most excellent medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; having found it to be all that you claim for it, desire to testify to its virtue. My friends to whom I have recommended it, praise it at every opportunity.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup and every affection of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Trial Bottles Free at all Drug Stores. Large Size \$1.

Hoops are in fashion—on four barrels.

## A LITTLE SUFFERER

CLEANSED PURIFIED AND BEAUTIFIED BY THE CUTICURA REMEDIES.

It affords me pleasure to give you this report of the cure of our little grandchild by your CUTICURA REMEDIES. When six months old his hand began to swell and had every appearance of a large boil. We poulticed it, but all to no purpose. About five months after it became a running sore. Soon other sores formed. He then had two on each hand, and as his blood became more and more impure it took less time for them to break out. A sore came on the chin, beneath the upper lip, which was very offensive. His head was one solid scab, discharging a great deal. This was his condition at two months old. When I undertook the care of him, his mother having died when he was a little more than a year old of consumption (scrofula of course). He could walk a little, but could not get up when he fell down, and could not move his arms, having no use of his hands. I immediately commenced with the CUTICURA REMEDIES, using the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP freely, and when he had taken one bottle of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, his head was completely cured and he was improved in every way. We were very much encouraged, and continued the use of the Remedies for a year and a half, when one more another healed, a bony matter forming in each one of these five deep ones just before healing, which would finally grow loose and were taken out. They would heal rapidly. One of these ugly bone formations I preserved. After taking a dozen and a half bottles he was completely cured, and is now, at the age of six years, a strong and healthy child. The scars on his hands never again remain; his hands are strong, though we feared he would never be able to use them. All that physicians did for him did him no good. All he ever did for the child before using CUTICURA REMEDIES and see the child now consider it a wonderful cure. If the above facts are of any use to you, you are at liberty to use them.

612 E. Clay St., Bloomington, Ill. May 9, 1885.

The child was really in a worse condition than he appeared to his grandmother, who being with him had seen him become accustomed to the disease. **MAGGIE HOPPING.**

Sold everywhere. CUTICURA, 50 cts.; CUTICURA SOAP, an equal skin beautifier; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, \$1.00. Prepared by the PORTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

Send for "How to cure Skin Diseases." "ITCHING," "Scaly," "Pimply and Oily Skin beautified by the CUTICURA SOAP."

**WEAK BACK, PAIN and weakness across the Kidneys, Shooting pains through the joints, Stiffness, Pain, Lack of Strength and Activity, are instantly relieved and speedily cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. At druggists, 25 cents.**

## Edward Fasnach,

## Jeweler and Optician

RALEIGH, N. C.

Gold and Silver Watches, American and Imported. Real and imitation Diamond Jewelry, 18 karat Wedding and Engagement Rings, any size and weight. Sterling Silver Ware for Bridal Presents.

## Optical Goods

A SPECIALTY.

Spectacles and Eye-glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber and Shell Frames. Lenses, white and tinted, in endless varieties. Seals for Lodges, Corporations, etc. Also Badges and Medals for Schools and Societies made to order.

Mail orders promptly attended to. Goods sent on selection to any part of the State.

Old Gold and Silver in small and large quantities taken as cash.

## PURIFY PURELY!!

Is desirable in all things but demanded in articles of food. Don't ruin your health by using adulterated lard, even if it does cost a little less.

## CASSARD'S PURE LARD

Is for sale by the following leading grocers and recommended by them to be the best. Try it.

W. H. Ellis, E. J. Hardin, W. H. Newsum & Co., Wyatt, Co., Grausman & Rosenthal, Jno. H. Terrell, J. R. Ferrall & Co., W. B. Mann & Co., Norris & Newman, W. C. Upchurch.

Also CASSARD'S MILD CURED HAMS and BREAKFAST STRIPS, which are unsurpassed.

Note—This list will be corrected weekly.