

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

VOL. XXVII.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1886.

NO. 57

NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

—It takes 1,000 horses a year to satisfy the baseball fiend. (Their skins.) (For covers.)

—A frontiersman insists that William Tweed's death was a fraud, and that he discovers his lineaments in the face of Geronimo!

—Old "Ned Buntline" is dead. He knew lots of good stories and told them well. Peace to his ashes and a tear to his whole-souled memory.

—The St. Paul Pioneer Press discusses the extraordinary heat of July. It has not been uncomfortably warm in Raleigh for more than two or three days.

—The new Governor of Utah issued a powerful proclamation on polygamy. Proclamations are good, but verdicts in the United States courts are what count with the Mormons.

—Ex-Gov. Curtin will not again be a candidate for Congress. Whoop the Democrats of the twentieth Pennsylvania district will nominate in his place some one who will support Democratic principles.

—There is no limit to the bug possibilities of this country. A "big black bug" in Illinois is devouring the regulation potato-bugs and the potatoes together. Next year there will probably arise a bug which will swallow the farmers, big black bugs, potatoes and farm-houses, and perhaps attack Chicago itself. A good bug-inning has been made.

—The press throughout the country is reveling in the luxury of quotations from Miss Cleveland's recent novel. Here is one: "The western horizon gapes with crimson wounds that drop their heavy labor on city spires and domes and reddens city windows where the golden sun beats through—wounds that are not stanch until Venus, throbbing, great and tender, rises to bind them up with love."

—The discharge of a chief of a division and two clerks in the treasury department for furnishing certain candidates for promotion in the office with advance copies of the examination papers in order that they could "crack" on them is a move in the right direction. The incident supplies an illustration of one of the methods by which civil service examiners can exercise favoritism if so disposed—and one not very easy to detect.

—This is the time of year when the school-houses are usually renovated. Many improvements are needed. The reports to the educational bureau in Washington show that a very large proportion of the country school-houses are about as they were twenty years ago. One lady teacher remarked: "The seats in my school-room are miserably uncomfortable for large, growing girls. I know it well, for I sat on them myself thirty years ago."

—Aside from the reports made by Bradstreet's as to a portion of the loss entailed by the May and June short-hour strikes at Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Cincinnati, New York, Milwaukee and elsewhere, the following totals are furnished in an editorial paragraph by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Cost of the street-car (Third avenue) strike at New York in wages to the companies, etc., \$1,000,000, and of the leading labor troubles since the outbreak of the last strike on the southwestern railways over \$50,000,000. Both totals are in part based on Bradstreet's calculations, as to loss. And now comes a "Knights of Labor estimate" that the cost of the Gould system strike in wages to the strikers amounted to \$1,000,000; that the "general board" spent \$100,000, and that the railway companies lost \$3,500,000.

—The Charleston News says that increased attention has lately been given in South Carolina to the cultivation of fruit and the vine. Thousands of acres are planted each year with watermelons. During the past four years more than 100,000 peach trees have been planted in Barwell and Aiken counties, and it is estimated that at least 70,000 of these trees are now in bearing condition. As early as 1854 3,000 acres of South Carolina farm land were planted with watermelons. Owing to bad returns on that crop the acreage in 1885 was only 2,348 acres. The profits on the crop last year were so large that there have been more than 5,000 acres planted with melons this year. It is estimated that under favorable conditions each acre will yield at least 500 melons, and that the total crop grown for shipment this year to outside markets will amount to 2,500,000 melons.

—In the orchards, says J. Deek in the Farmers' Home Journal, the cry is: "Upon the heads, let in the sunshine." Now, with us more trees are killed by too much sunshine than suffer for the want of it. We don't mean to say that your trees should be a mass of brush that a bird could not fly through; but even that would be more conducive to life and health than having the main limbs baked and burned by summer suns and then wondering what causes our trees to die. But in a tree whose pruning should be so conducted as only to remove the interfering limbs and allow the air to pass freely through, and if the secondary sun could be forever prevented from shining on the main branches and the body, so much the better; perhaps some of the fruit would not be so highly colored, but there would be as much in the upper part that was, and the tree would live much longer. By independence in the manner of cultivating our grains, our tobacco and our stock, we have reached the highest success, and if we expect to attain the same in fruits it must be by the same methods.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE SENATE PASSES THE OLEOMARGARINE BILL.

But With Amendments Which Will Send it Back to the House.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—SENATE.—Mr. Pugh waiting for the present his notice that he would call up the Payne election case, the Senate at 11:45 resumed the consideration of the oleomargarine bill, and was addressed by Mr. Brown in opposition to the bill. It was clear to his mind, he said, that the government had no right to collect more revenue than was necessary for the efficient and economical administration of the government. This bill proposed to add another class to those properly made subject to the internal revenue system. He would vote on all proper occasions to repeal the internal revenue system in whole or (if that could not be done) in part. He favored tariff legislation to raise the necessary revenue, and so to adjust it as to protect American labor and favor American industry by discriminating against foreign products. This bill was one not to protect the farmers as a class, but to protect a small class of farmers at the expense of the vast number of farmers. He would like to see legislation by the several States compelling vendors of oleomargarine to label the article, but he was not willing to tax a wholesome article of food out of existence because it might be sometimes sold for a different article of food.

Mr. Hawley spoke in support of the bill.

Mr. Call argued against the bill. He opposed it as inexpedient because its policy interfered with the right and exclusive power of the authority of the States; because it destroyed (and was intended to destroy) a particular industry and was intended to have no other effect.

Mr. Everts argued in favor of the bill.

Mr. Ingalls addressed the Senate.

He said that towards the close of the debate yesterday, exasperated by personal allusions intended to be offensive, he had made some observations which on reflection, he was persuaded, had exceeded the limits of propriety in debate, and he availed himself of this first public occasion to express his regret. He then proceeded to argue against the bill.

The discussion was interrupted to permit Mr. Hale to report from the committee on appropriations the general deficiency bill, and he gave notice that unless the sundry civil appropriation bill was called up tomorrow morning he would ask to have the deficiency bill read.

Mr. Miller said that perhaps there was not a pound of oleomargarine made in America. He had a letter from the inventor to that effect and stating that the compounds made here were combinations of oleo oil, lard, cotton seed oil and various other things, so that it was a double fraud. Oleomargarine itself was a bogus imitation of butter; and the article put upon the market today was a bogus imitation of oleomargarine. As to the statement that the Knights of Labor were opposed to the bill, he sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter from Mr. Powderly, stating that neither the general assembly nor the executive board of the Knights of Labor had ever meddled with the question, and that all representations to the contrary are false. In conclusion, he appealed to the friends of the measure to see to it that the bill should not be amended in any particular, because at this stage of the session any amendment might be fatal to the bill. This closed the debate.

Mr. Ingalls moved to reduce the tax from five cents to two cents. Agreed to; yeas 32, nays 28. On motion of Mr. Ingalls, amendments were adopted inserting the word "knowingly" in connection with the sale of oleomargarine, and amending the sixth section by striking out the minimum penalty, being the words "less than \$100," and the words "less than six months."

The voting was interrupted so as to order a conference committee on the naval appropriation bill and on the bill repealing laws pertaining to public lands. A great number of other amendments were offered and rejected. The oleomargarine bill and amendments were reported to the Senate. The first question, being on Mr. Ingalls' amendment to reduce the tax on oleomargarine from five cents a pound to two cents, it was adopted; yeas 34, nays 28. The remaining amendments were adopted without question and the bill as amended was passed; yeas 37, nays 24, as follows: Yes, Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Blackburn, Blair, Cameron, Camden, Chase, Cockrell, Conger, Culom, Dawes, Dolph, Edmunds, Everts, Gorman, Hale, Harrison, Hawley, Hoar, Ingalls, Logan, McMillan, Mahone, Manderson, Miller, Mitchell, of Oregon, Palmer, Payne, Platt, Plumb, Sawyer, Sewell, Sherman, Spooner, Stanford, Teller and Wilson, of Iowa—37. Nays, Messrs. Beck, Berry, Brown, Butler, Call, Coke, Colquitt, Eastis, Gibson, Gray, Hampton, Harris, Hearst, Jones, of Arkansas, Maxey, Pugh, Ransom, Riddleberger, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walhall, Whitthorne and Wilson, of Maryland—24.

The section as to the penalty as amended reads as follows: "Every person who knowingly sells or offers for sale, or delivers or offers to deliver, any oleomargarine in any other form than in new wooden or paper packages, as above described, or who packs in any package any oleomargarine in any manner contrary to law, or who falsely places any package, or affixes a stamp

on any package, denoting a less amount of tax than that required by law, shall be fined for each offense not more than \$1,000, and be imprisoned not more than two years."

Mr. Miller moved that the Senate insist on its amendments to the bill, and ask the House for a conference. This was agreed to.

Mr. Allison called up the sundry civil appropriation bill. Mr. Pugh moved that the bill be laid aside temporarily, and that the report on the Payne election case be taken up. Objection was made by Mr. Pugh's proposition and after some discussion Mr. Hoar remarked that at least six of the nine members of the committee desired to address the Senate. He suggested that the three reports, instead of being read, be published in the Record, and that a recess be taken until 8 o'clock. That was ordered and the Senate at 5:40 o'clock took a recess till 8 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, the Senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and Messrs. Herbert, Hewitt and Harmer were appointed conferees.

Mr. Willis, from the committee on rivers and harbors, reported back the river and harbor appropriation bill, with a recommendation that the Senate amendments be non-concurred in; but on the point of order raised by Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, the bill and amendments were referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York, from the committee on ways and means, reported back a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the House copies of any correspondence, reports or information relative to the probable advantages or disadvantages to accrue to the United States by the operations of a reciprocity commercial convention between the United States and Mexico. Adopted.

The House then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, in the chair,) on the Senate amendments to the river and harbor bill.

The Senate having stricken out all after the enacting clause and inserted a new bill, the question arose as to whether the change made by the Senate constituted one amendment or a large number of amendments. The friends of the measure insisted that there was but one amendment, and in support of this position they referred to the endorsement on the bill by the secretary of the Senate: "Passed the Senate with an amendment."

In controverting this position the opponents of the bill called attention to the fact that as the bill came from the Senate it contained provisions which House, and which were proposed by the House, but one amendment it would never be considered by it. They contended that even though if there was but one amendment it was susceptible of division, as it contained provisions which had no connection one with the other. In referring to a remark made by Mr. Brown, of Indiana, that he hoped Congress would adjourn with the bill undisposed of, Mr. Dunn, of Arkansas, said that he knew that it had been determined by some gentlemen that the bill was to be adjourned upon. Mr. Brown remarked that he was credibly informed that the bill would be lost, whether Congress adjourned upon it or not.

Mr. Dunn: "Let me inform the gentlemen that the enemies of the bill will have to find some way to adjourn this Congress without a majority of the House, or this bill will go to a conference committee. I call on the friends of the measure to serve notice on those who have preordained the defeat of this bill that no adjournment resolution can be carried until this bill goes into conference. I am ready to stay here all the summer."

The other ruled that the change made by the Senate presented but a single amendment, but that it was in order to amend any portion of that amendment. The bill as it passed the Senate was read at length. The reading of the bill consumed an hour and a half and the chair stated that the measure was open to amendment. Mr. Randall moved to amend by striking out the Hennepin canal clause. This motion was the cause of a parliamentary discussion, the point being made that it was not in order. The motion was, after a long discussion upon the legislative tangle presented, held to be in order and was rejected; yeas 108.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York, moved to strike out the clause making an appropriation for the improvement of New York harbor. He said that the only effect of the clause would be to make an appropriation to be expended by men who had no definite plan. That was the view of the chamber of commerce of New York. On Mr. Hewitt's motion the vote stood 88 to 51, but the point of no quorum being raised the committee rose.

Mr. Morrison, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution setting aside the 22d of the present month for the consideration of the bill providing for a new naval establishment. This was laid over for the day. He also reported back a concurrent resolution fixing July 28th as the day for final adjournment, but pending action 5 o'clock arrived and the House took a recess till 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of bridge bills.

Washington News. WASHINGTON, July 20.—The committee on ways and means today agreed to Mr. Morrison's resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress sine die the 28th day of the present month.

The druggists meet in convention at Fayetteville August 11 and 12.

A FRENCH RIOT.

MOBS ATTACK THE ROYALIST PAPER AT MARSEILLES.

Which Shows that the Rabble in Republican France is Proclivities.

PARIS, July 20.—In Marseilles last evening mobs attacked the offices of the royalist paper. The gendarmes defended the buildings, successfully preventing the rioters from carrying out their purpose of sacking the premises. The mobs then turned on the gendarmes and severe fighting ensued. The police and soldiers together overpowered the rioters and restored order. A number of the rioters were arrested. Many of the police and soldiers were wounded.

Delegates to Smithfield.

Special to the News and Observer.

SMITHFIELD, July 20

Delegates to the judicial convention which meets at Smithfield Thursday next will be carried from Selma to Smithfield by train on the Wilson and Fayetteville railroad.

The New Extradition Treaty With Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—What is said to be the text of the new extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain, now pending in the Senate, is published today. The convention extends the provisions of article 10 of the treaty of 1842 to four crimes not there named, as follows: Manslaughter, burglary, embezzlement or larceny to the amount of \$50 or \$10, and malicious injuries to property, whereby the life of any person shall be endangered, if such injuries constitute a crime according to the laws of both countries. It is also provided that the provisions of article 10 shall apply to persons convicted of crimes named in the treaty of 1842 and the new convention, as well as to those charged before trial with the commission of them. The convention is not retroactive; no surrender is to be demanded for political offenses and no trial is permitted for any other offense than one for which extradition is requested until the person extradited has had an opportunity to return to the country by which he was surrendered.

The Sensational Features of a Mexican Revolution.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 20.—A special from Laredo says: Intense excitement prevails on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande concerning the status of the revolution which has broken out in the State of Tamaulipas. The air is thick with thousands of rumors, none of which can be traced to an authentic source. It is stated, however, on good authority that "the revolution" is a "sympathizer" with the present outbreak, received a cypher dispatch yesterday from Tamaulipas, stating that the revolutionists would publicly "pronounce" today in the principal plaza of Matamoros. If this is done it is thought bloodshed will surely follow.

A Railway Smash in the Heart of a City.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 20.—An express train from New York ran into a gravel train in the heart of the city today. The gravel train had the right of way and proper danger signals were set for the express train and no explanation is given for the accident. Two Italian laborers were killed instantly and five others injured, probably fatally. The engineer of the express train was out about the face, but not seriously hurt. He was promptly placed under arrest.

A Disputed Point in California.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 20.—It is asserted by many of the most prominent members of the legislature that the extra session which was called to consider the question of irrigation, will not adjourn without electing a United States Senator to succeed Senator Hearst. It is claimed that the State constitution and the Revised Statutes of the United States compel the election of a Senator and that the Governor, having called the legislature together, has no power to prevent it.

New York Cotton Futures.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Green & Co.'s report on cotton futures says: The general market retained a rather stupid tone, with business confined principally to the local deals. Cable reports from Liverpool afforded no encouragement, and that led to further unloading by "longs," after which some reaction ensued, and at last reacted to a fraction above last evening, closing with a steady appearance.

The British Cabinet Resigns.

LONDON, July 20.—The Cabinet at a meeting this afternoon decided to immediately place their resignations in the hands of the Queen. The meeting was held at Gladstone's official residence, in Downing street. The street was crowded with people. There was but little cheering when the decision of the ministry became known.

It was stated a day or so since that Col. W. T. Blackwell was North for medical treatment. His health is much better than for a year past, a special dispatch from Durham says.

MOST EXCELLENT.

J. J. Atkins, Chief of Police, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "My family and I are 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 afflication of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Trial Bottles Free at all Drug Stores. Large Size \$1.

HENDERSON NEWS.

HENDERSON, July 19, 1886.

HENDERSON TO WASHINGTON. Henderson township's Democratic primary convention was held at the court house Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock; Dr. J. C. Jacobs, chairman, and Thad. R. Manning, Esq., secretary. The only contest of any importance was over the solicitorship, and was between Col. D. Worthington, of Martin county, the present incumbent, and Col. I. A. Sugg, of Pitt county. Col. Sugg secured fifteen out of seventeen delegates. The result was a surprise to the community, and grew out of a sudden spurt of activity on the part of Col. Sugg's friends, not anticipated or prepared for by solicitor Worthington or his friends. There was no suggestion of a change until within the past few days. A resolution declaring it the sense of the meeting that the present justices of the supreme court should be retained, met some opposition, but was adopted. The meeting also declared against the expediency of making nominations for county officers before the last of September or the first of October.

The county Democratic convention will meet in Henderson next Saturday, July 24th.

The Republican township meetings are called for Saturday, July 24th, and their Vance county convention will be held here Monday, July 26th.

In this district Mr. R. E. Young, of Vance, and brother of the late Col. I. J. Young, is a prominent Republican candidate for Congress. His friends claim that delegates favorable to his nomination have already been appointed in Northampton, Bertie and Jones counties, that Vance and Warren are sure to support him, and that Edgecombe will almost certainly support him. In addition to these county delegates he will have individual delegates from other portions of the district.

Peter Hight, col., has been arrested upon a charge of burglary. J. H. Edwards, Esq., justice of the peace, heard the case and committed him to jail in Warren county, for trial at the next term of Vance superior court. It seems that a white man, J. H. Freeman, recently came here from Florida and obtained employment as engineer at the brick yard of J. A. Kelly & Co. Being a stranger he kept his money about his person. On the night of the burglary about \$39 in money and various small articles were in a valise, which was taken from the room. About sunrise the next morning Hight was arrested, after an exciting chase, a pistol, and a pair of cuff-buttons, which had been in the valise, were taken from him, together with a letter which had been written by Freeman and put in the valise. In his efforts to escape Hight snapped the stolen pistol two or three times at Gaston Wyche, a colored deputy sheriff full flesh wound upon the calf of Hight's leg.

The Methodist district conference of the Raleigh district meets here Thursday, and continues in session the remainder of the week, and at 4:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon there will be a Sunday school mass-meeting at Barwell hall, in which the other schools of the town will take part. Addresses will be made by Rev. Solomon Pool, D. D., Rev. W. C. Norman and possibly others. The farming news is encouraging. From various parts of the county crops are reported in good condition, with indications of a large yield. Many farmers have laid aside the one-crop idea and are raising their own supplies. In the Pungo neighborhood it is said that every farmer will have corn to sell this fall, for the first time in many years. One gentleman, who has between seventy and eighty thousand hills, expects an average of two full grown ears to the hill.

PERSONAL.

Col. I. A. Sugg, of Greenville, Pitt county, come to town last week, looking after the solicitorship, but was almost immediately recalled home by a telegram that one of his children was dying. He was well received and favorably impressed our people.

Rev. T. H. Lewis, D. D., president of Western Maryland college, Westminster, Md., is in town, the guest of Mr. S. R. Harris. He preached a very able sermon at the Methodist Protestant church yesterday, and will preach at the same place tonight.

Prof. S. Simpson, late president of Yadkin college, N. C., and now professor in Western Maryland college, is spending his vacation here. His family is with him.

Hon. M. V. Lanier, LL. D., of Oxford, is here. Mr. A. C. Zollieffer and family go to Buffalo Springs this week.

Rev. J. S. Watkins, D. D., of Raleigh, is here, and goes to Williamsboro this afternoon. J. M. PITTMAN.

A Gallant Rescue.

HOW THE REVENUE CUTTER STEVENS SAVED TWO LIVES.

Condensed from the New Berns Journal. The morning of the 15th inst. the revenue cutter Stevens, Lt. Hand in command, discovered the schooner Lou Willis capsized in Roanoke sound between Nag's Head and Manteo. There were fourteen persons on board and a severe wind storm prevailed. A lifeboat from the cutter went to the rescue, but when it reached the Willis a number of the passengers were being taken on board of a large canoe, which was in tow at the time of the disaster, and one, a young lady from Hertford had been drowned. A child and Miss L. Willie Evans, a cripple—who can only walk by means of a pair of crutches—were known to be in the cabin of the capsized schooner. The capsized vessel was on her beam ends, with a heavy sea breaking over her, and all efforts to release the imprisoned lady from her perils

confinement seemed hopeless. From that time until 4 o'clock the gallant men and officers combatted the waves, and after cutting through the side of the vessel still found the partition of the cabin between them and the suffering woman; but at last the wall was broken through and when the light of the seaman's lantern darted into the watery cavern the first sound that greeted their ears was the feeble voice of Miss Evans—"Thank God, I am saved." In the cabin the drowned child and the almost lifeless body of the crippled lady were found.

For four hours this fair creature had held her head above water twelve feet deep by clutching by the mere tips of her fingers a slight moulding or ledge on the side of her prison. More than this; the water was so close to the wall above her head that the space in which her face was could not have exceeded six inches, which necessitated her turning her face directly upward in order to breathe at all, and even then the rolling of the vessel and jostling of the water would dash an occasional wave in her face, as if determined to shake her from her already frail dependence for life. Her cool determination under the trying circumstances in which she was placed was but few equals, if any, upon record. Owing to the heavy condition of the atmosphere in which she was confined, no sound could be heard from her and none could be heard by her from the gallant men who were at work in water to their necks with that earnestness known only among gallant seamen in efforts to release a fellow mortal from drowning. Thus she must have clung to the slender support in a firm reliance upon that Being to whom she so readily offered thanks when the gleam of light burst upon her eyes, then almost glazed in death from exhaustion. When she was taken out her fingers were cramped and completely rigid and her neck nearly so from the posture in which she had swung, and it is thought that had the rescuers been fifteen minutes later reaching her, it would have been only to find a ghastly corpse instead of the sweet-faced, thankful creature that she is.

Lieut. Hand landed the rescued party safely at Manteo. There is another story connected with the rescue, and it is that the captain of the Willis and some others on board were in a state of besotted intoxication.

A Young Journalist has a Big Snag. Among those who were fortunate enough to win a prize in the last drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery was W. E. Seymour, the son of the well-known journalist, W. J. Seymour, of the New Orleans States. He purchased one-tenth of ticket No. 28,408, which drew the second capital prize of \$40,000. The Bank of Commerce of Memphis, Tenn., also held for collection one-fifth of said ticket. One-tenth of same ticket was held and collected by the People's Bank of this city. New Orleans Times-Democrat says the winner should be notified with exceeding gingeriness.

INTERESTING TO ALL ATHLETES.—What L. E. Myers says, after his repeated victories over W. G. George the celebrated English runner, at Madison Square Garden, New York City: Pond's Extract Co., New York, May 10th, 1886.

Dear Sir: I have used POND'S EXTRACT constantly as a rubbing material, and find it to be the best article of the kind I ever used. It removes stiffness and soreness of the muscles like magic, and in my opinion is destined to be the liniment for athletic purposes. Yours truly, L. E. Myers.

POND'S EXTRACT is used generally by all the leading athletes, and is invaluable for Sprains, Soreness, Stiffness, Bruises, Chills and all kinds of Pains and Inflammations. It is sold everywhere. Carefully avoid imitations. Hoops are in fashion—on four barrels. 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. PURELY PURE!!! Is desirable in all things but demanded in articles of food. Don't impure your health by using adulterated food, 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. R. Newsum & Co., Wyatt & Co., Grauman & Rowenthal, Jas. H. Terrell, J. B. Ferrall & Co., W. B. Mann & Co., Norris & Newman, W. C. Upchurch, N. V. Denton.

Also CASSARD'S MILD CURED HAMS and BREAKFAST STRIPS, which are unsurpassed. Note—This list will be corrected weekly.



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** is made by **W. C. & A. B. Stronach, George T. Cronch, and J. B. Ferrall & Co.**



OH! MY BACK
Every strain or cold attacks that weak back and nearly prostrates you.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
THE BEST TONIC

Strengthen the Blood, Stimulate the Nerves, Give New Vigor to the System, and Purify the Blood. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all ailments of the system. Use it freely in your own family. It is sold by all druggists and grocers. **W. C. & A. B. Stronach, George T. Cronch, and J. B. Ferrall & Co.**

Get the Best at the **RACKET STORE.**

Bargain House of Raleigh.

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

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

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

Best Wamsutter Prints at 5 cents; indigo blues at 6 cents, worth 8 cents; big job in towels at 11 cents; great bargains in ladies' shoes great bargains in buggy whips; from 12 cents upwards, umbrellas at a bargain.

Just received, a full line of table-cloths. All at once and get the pick.

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