

# THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

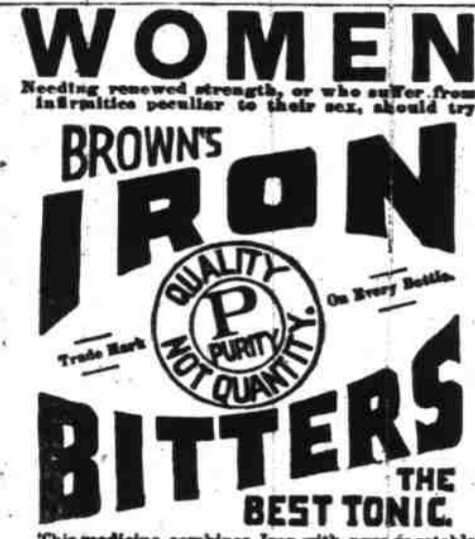
VOL. XXVII.

RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1886.

NO. 97



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



The medicine combines iron with pure vegetable acids, and is invaluable for those suffering from weakness, nervousness, indigestion, and all the ailments of the blood. It is a powerful tonic, and makes the system strong and healthy.



THE GREAT BARGAIN STORE OF RALEIGH.

I have just returned from New York, where I have purchased the largest and cheapest stock of goods ever brought to the Racket.

Just as we have said all the time, goods cheap enough will sell themselves. This and this alone accounts for the tremendous trade at the Racket.

Our goods are cheap and it is time that our sledge-hammer bargains may be hard hitters for those who buy and sell on time.

Give us but a few minutes of your time, and we can pay cash for their goods. Gathered up from the slaughter-pens of credit and laid at your doors with but one profit, you get a dollar in real value in every dollar's worth you buy.

Measure for measure, dollar for dollar, at the Racket Store. The credit system is a system of sleepless nights of deferred hope, of blasted expectations, of bad debts, of disputed ledger accounts, a system which makes an honest man, who pays and intends to pay, support and pay for those who never pay.

The merchant who sells goods on time never knows how much he ought to charge to bring him a reasonable profit on his goods, for the reason he never knows what his losses will be.

The Racket is cutting to the right hand and to the left, knowing no law but the greatest value for the least money.

Twenty thousand envelopes, worth 8c, for 2c per pack. Splendid Note Paper for 5c per quire. Best Hamilton Calico at 5c, worth 7c.

One thousand suspenders at 15c, worth 30c. Men's Wool Hats at 25c, worth 50c. Big job in Boots and Shoes, notions of all descriptions, Dry Goods, Carpeting and Oil Cloths and Rugs. Jewelry at one-half its value. It is an endless job to enumerate the special values in the many departments of the Racket. Millinery full. Come and see and save your money.

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

## NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

Jefferson Davis is writing another book. You might not guess it from its name; but labor day is a holiday.

Hon. A. M. Waddell will enter actively into the campaign in a few weeks.

Quinine in twenty-ton doses is what Mother Earth appears to need about Charleston.

Approps of the results of matrimonial alliances with coachmen an exchange remarks that love that begins in a stable is liable to be unstable.

When the earthquake came the other night more than 30,000 women in Georgia were convinced that they had discovered a man under the bed.

The habit of abbreviating everything one writes is a bad one. The Woburn Advertiser tells of seeing a communication which spoke of a lady appearing at the theatre in eve. costume.

It would be interesting to know what bill collectors say about the effects of the earthquake. Have any of the slow payers been stirred up, and have they heard the rumblings and smelt the sulphur.

A Massachusetts paper says: The writer for the past forty years depended on the kindness of his neighbors when in want of a wheelbarrow, but now has one of his own, and hereafter shall have no occasion to borrow, and hopes no one else will.

This commercial announcement is from the Washington Herald: "Mr. August Belmont has imported—duty free—the well-known English light-weight jockey, Henry Luke. Weight, 96 pounds; coat, \$725 per annum.

The Dispatch sorrowfully remarks: "An Italian scientist has discovered a mysterious fluid that will enable a person to go without eating for a month or two without any discomfort whatever."

Had the discovery been made a little over 20 years ago, history might have been written differently.

The Boston Herald says that the attitude of the western republicans on a good many of the vital issues of the day, as indicated by their platforms, recalls the Hon. George M. Stearns' story of the boy whose mother made his trousers the same behind and before. The boy didn't know whether he was going to school or coming home.

F. Siemens, of Dresden, is stated to have succeeded in casting a glass as hard as any cast metal, and not dearer than cast iron. Experiments are now being made at the Siemens glass foundry at Dresden to ascertain if this material can be employed for ties on railways. Specimens of this hard glass have been made suitable for millstones.

Rich embroideries in imitation of Hungarian work are made of fast silk gimp and raised designs in tufted chenille. Bands of this decorate the skirt, sleeves and basque front. Other new embroideries are in velvet applique on cloth, the work in raised silk outlined with beads or metallic threads. Panels or handsome silk and satin dresses are bordered with renaissance designs in plain-stitch embroidery, intermixed with plush flowers in relief.

A writer in the Boston Post had his breath taken away when he found that Carter Harrison, mayor of Chicago, was not a man of the ward politician type, with a big diamond stud and a moustache with an annex on each side extending downward towards the jawbone. He says that on the contrary Mr. Harrison is one of the handsomest of men, distinguished in appearance, and with the air and language of a gentleman of the old school. It is evident that this fellow never saw the mayor in an abbreviated bathing suit on the sands of Block Island.

The following from Prof. Mendenhall, the distinguished scientist now at Charleston, who differs from Prof. McGee, in regard to the coastal plan theory, reads like a News and Observer editorial: "Prof. Mendenhall, being asked if he had formed any theory as to the cause of the disturbance, said: 'I said a moment ago that I have some views in regard to the theory, but they have not been definitely developed. I would prefer to wait until I shall have had all the facts before me. Of course we shall be governed by the history of the progress of the disturbance. I have a theory, but only in a general way. I can say that the earth is an intensely hot body, with a cool or comparatively cool exterior. That body is all the time radiating heat into space. It is, therefore, all the time cooling. It must be, therefore, undergoing contractions or shrinkages. Again the earth is not homogeneous in its matter, and when these contractions take place there must be at intervals an adjustment of the surface of the earth to the new condition of things resulting from the changes in the interior. In fact such adjustments are constantly going on. I therefore regard the shocks which followed the great shock of Tuesday night as so many minor adjustments made necessary by the first change.'"

John M. Brower nominated for congress.

Winston, Sept. 7. The republicans at their convention here today nominated for Congress John M. Brower, of Mt. Airy; Thomas Settle, Jr., of Greensboro, for solicitor.

First Men in Convention.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Sept. 8.—The State geological convention is in session here, with commissioner of agriculture Harrison presiding, discussing fruits, grapes especially. There is a fine exhibit at the convention.

## CHARLESTON.

### SOME CURIOUS NOTES ON THE BEHAVIOR OF ANIMALS, &C.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM CHARLESTON—BRIGHTENING UP.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 8.—Things are settling down in Charleston and the slight tremor of the earthquake, which is felt once or twice a day, attracts little more attention than the rumbling of a passing wagon. Laborers are at work in every direction, clearing away the masses of fallen brick and stone, and there are strenuous efforts made to protect the injured buildings from the expected rains. Everywhere there are signs of a restoration of the normal condition of things and business is transacted just as usual.

The relief committee which was organized last Saturday is actively at work and has now provided accommodations in tents and in huts for over 3,000 persons. Besides this, the subsistence committee is in full swing, and is serving out today ample rations of meat, bread and sugar to all worthy applicants. The plan is to make the distributions hereafter upon the recommendation of the clergymen of the different denominations of the city. Subscriptions continue to come in very freely and the aggregate now is over \$200,000. This will go a long way towards relieving the present distress in the city, but is only a drop in the bucket in comparison with what is required to make Charleston what it was a little more than a week ago. Mayor Courtenay has issued a proclamation to the people of the city, in which he says: "I have this day returned to my loved city, amid its widespread desolation, its homes shaken to their foundations, many of them utterly wrecked and few without serious injuries, and I find many of you, my fellow-citizens, with your dear and tender families, living and sleeping still under frail shelters, and some under the sky, with the recent terrible calamity and its awful suspense still lingering in your minds. Amid the ruins of this far-reaching and terrible calamity I am profoundly thankful that so much of life and property has been spared, and I rejoice that the same fortitude and heroic patience that, in trust of God and His providence has always characterized this people, is now their stay in this time of dire trouble, and I am thankful to add that in this past week of disaster the good order and helpful co-operation of all classes of our citizens have conduced to the maintenance of the public well. It is inspiring to behold amid these grave difficulties the resumption of the business life of our city and the unflinching faith of our people in the future."

The open exchanges, banks and leading houses in all departments of business, the uninterrupted commerce of railroads, steamships and sailing fleet, and the ready wharves, the busy workshop and the usual routine of all the vocations and employments of our city, proclaim that we are already going forward to a new future. That future is based on work, not idleness, and I call upon every one to seek work in any and every way possible. Although the situation is critical, it is not insurmountable. It demands from every citizen in our midst calm judgment, the broadest charity; a resolute determination, in word and act; an unflinching trust in God to tide over the unparalleled calamity that has so unexpectedly come upon us. This disaster, that reaches every home and every part of our city, can only be met and overcome by the moral courage and the united effort of the whole people. The immediate and serious duty before us is the protection and succor of the houseless, the sick and the indigent, the unfortunate and the helpless, that crowd us. As the executive of the city it is my duty to create an organization looking to dealing with the different problems before us, and I have to act as once. I have therefore initiated this work by asking the service of some of my fellow-citizens in a worthy attempt to organize such plans as will mitigate the suffering and distress, so universally around us, and which threatens such serious consequences to many of our people. This plan will be altered if found in any way wanting in completeness as the work progresses. In this effort it is a source of great gratitude to us to know that we are not grappling with this unspeakable disaster alone. The sympathy of this whole union of States has touched us deeply, and the spontaneous giving of practical and speedy aid in this our struggle shows that the true heart of the people of this country beats with us now as it will hereafter. In this hope and cheered with this promising future as part of a great people whose helping hands are outstretched to us, let us turn manfully to our heritage and, as many times in the past on this very spot, work out, under the blessing of God, a new future for our now shattered and dearly loved city.

"WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, mayor."

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 8.—The effect of the great shock Tuesday on the animals of the city may be best illustrated by the stampede of the horses at engine house No. 4. They escaped from the house and ran in the wildest affright through the upper part of the city, snorting and neighing, to the terror and alarm of all whom they passed. They were not recovered until the following morning, having run as far as Wagoner's farm. All those who have come to the city from the country say that plight of the poor animals there was pitiful in the extreme. Those which were stabled endeavored to break their bonds, and failing to do so, stood

up in their pent-up houses, trembling and shivering in an agony of fear. Horses neighed out their distress in unmistakable language, and cows lowed in a most piteous manner; those of the animals that were at large fled through the woods and, as usual, sought to hide themselves from the mysterious danger in the depths of thickets and swamps. One of the most pathetic instances of the expression of terror by dumb animals occurred Tuesday night, fully half an hour after the frightful shock. A very savage looking mastiff approached a rook-out on Spring street, which added considerable confusion to the momentary expectation of another shock. The demoralized dog, however, came over to the reporter and licked his shoes as an eloquent and pathetic appeal for moral comfort. Subsequently the animal moved off and stopped from time to time whining at doors and seeking in vain admission, in his terror-stricken way.

A gentleman who has just returned from John's island says that at an early hour Tuesday afternoon cows and sheep came hurriedly in from the fields, lay down in a circle and filled the air with their moans. The chickens went to roost long before dark and cackled constantly for some time preceding the shock. This gentleman was sleeping soundly at the time of the earthquake and was thrown out of bed.

The scene in the market today was cheering and hopeful. This long row of buildings, a landmark of Charleston, escaped injury with the exception of the hall at the western end of the market. This is badly shaken and cracked, and will, it is feared, have to be pulled down. The butchers were at their stalls with tempting displays of joints, ribs, steaks, roasts and "soup bones." No attempt has been made to advance prices. Beef is sold at from 10 to 15 cents, and other meats at the usual prices.

There was quite a falling off in the number of outgoing passengers for the city today. This was owing chiefly to the action of the railroad officials and of the city authorities. It was found that a large number of colored persons were applying for passes which they used to make excursions to the country. It was also found that a number of people, not a large number it is true, who could afford to pay, were using the free passes. Free transportation will be given hereafter to those women and children only whom have no home or shelter here. When the Circular church, on Meeting street, was destroyed in the great fire of 1861 a number of monuments and headstones in the church yard, some of them dating back to colonial times, were shattered. One of the marble columns which stood on the south side of the church, within a few steps of the street, survived the fierce flames. The intensity of the heat, however, caused the north face of the shaft to warp out until the marble slab was bent like a bow. Since that time it has been regarded as a great curiosity by thousands of people. During the earthquake it was completely demolished. The sailors' home in Charleston is a complete wreck and will have to be rebuilt from its foundation. The matron barely escaped with her life. Chaplain Rev. C. E. Chichester and his wife were providentially out of the city or they would probably have been fatally injured. The Mariners' church is so seriously injured that it cannot be used and may have to be rebuilt. It will require at least \$15,000 to replace these buildings. An appeal is made to seafaring men everywhere, who could easily raise the amount needed. Work among the seamen goes on, and services will be held on the wharves and on shipboard. Contributions can be sent to Rev. C. Chichester, the seaman's chaplain, Charleston. Reports of great distress in colored villages on the line of the South Carolina railroad are reaching this city. There will be speedy action, and what relief is needed will be given out of the Charleston fund.

The mayor has appointed a board of engineers and architects, with Capt. W. H. Bixby, U. S. engineer corps, as chairman, to examine and report upon shabby buildings for removal. The public buildings will first be inspected, to determine their safety and the extent of their injuries. Places of business will be inspected next and afterwards residences. There was some rain today, but the weather tonight is fine and clear. Four colored infants have died from exposure today, and one man.

Trouble With the Miners.

COSHOCTON, O., Sept. 8.—A report was received here last night to the effect that a conflict had occurred between the black and the white miners at the Franklin coal mines. Twenty shots were exchanged. The sheriff is now rallying a posse to go to the scene of the trouble. The trouble has arisen on account of the black miners superseding the whites, who have been out on a strike since April 15th. Detectives are now guarding the mines and shutes. A number of miners on both sides were injured, but how seriously could not be ascertained.

Arkansas Politics.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 8.—Partial returns from half the counties in the State indicate no change from the estimates telegraphed Monday night. The combinations between the republicans and other elements affected the democratic vote in several counties and dechanted local democratic tickets wholly or in part. The democrats claim this county by one thousand majority.

The State labor ticket carried White and Nevada counties and will receive probably 4,000 or 5,000 votes in the State, drawn about equally from democrats and republicans.

The legislature is largely democratic, the democratic losses and gains being about equal.

## STRIKERS

### KICKING UP THEIR USUAL ROW AT AUGUSTA.

ATTEMPTS IN PROGRESS TO RUN THE AUGUSTA FACTORY.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 8.—It was learned at a late hour last night that the Augusta factory, where a strike causing a lock-out occurred, had obtained twenty employees to take the place of the striking pickers and starts up this morning.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 8.—This morning six men, escorted by the police, started to work in the picker-room of the Augusta factory. They were met at the mill by several hundred operatives, who indulged in jeers and cries of "Scabs." Four out of the six entered the office of the superintendent and two were induced to remain outside. After remaining a short time the four recruits left. This afternoon at 2 o'clock eight hands, escorted by the police, entered the mill and worked in the picker-room until 6 o'clock. Several hundred operatives remained on the streets in the neighborhood of the mill, but offered no violence. Efforts will be made to run the Augusta factory tomorrow. There are no new developments at the other factories.

A Land-Tide in the Big Tunnel.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 8, 1886. A land-slide occurred in the Swannanoa tunnel last night, which delayed trains today. All the obstructions will be removed as speedily as possible. Trains will run through on schedule tomorrow.

Still Hoping Charleston.

New York, September 8.—At an informal meeting in New York today of several prominent business men of Charleston and a portion of the committee appointed by the chamber of commerce at its recent meeting for the relief of the Charleston sufferers, preliminary steps were taken toward the organization of a trust company with its principal office in Charleston and with branch offices in all the large cities in the country, for the purpose of raising necessary funds by subscription to its stock for the rebuilding of the ruined portions of the city, the money to be loaned on bond secured by mortgage on property improved at 3 per cent interest.

The Election in Vermont.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., September 8.—One hundred and thirty-eight towns give Ormsbee, republican, for Governor, 23,558; and Shurtell, democrat, 11,217; republican majority 12,341, with 103 towns to be heard from. For member of Congress from the first district, forty-one towns give Stewart, republican, 11,375; and Bingham, democrat, 4,202; Stewart's majority 7,173, with thirty-nine towns to be heard from. In the second district, seventy-four towns give Grant, republican, 12,524; and Pelsom, democrat, 5,754; Grant's majority 6,770, with fifty-seven towns not reported. The republicans have elected 112 members of the State house of republicans, the democrats 18 and the workmen 1. Of the republican members elected ninety are for Edmunds for U. S. Senator.

A Negro Killed.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 8.—Today Jas. Banks, colored, entered the grocery store of B. F. Ward and behaved in such a disorderly manner that Ward ordered him out. He refused to go and a difficulty ensued, in which Ward killed Banks with a cart wheel spoke. Ward is in jail.

New Senators at Charleston.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO BALTIMORE SUN. CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 7.—At 11.40 a. m. today there was a distinct rumble and a perceptible quiver of the earth. Many persons did not hear it, however, and the panic was not as great as it might have been. At 1.40 p. m., exactly two hours later, another and severer shock came. This last was more perceptible, in that the writer could distinctly trace its advance, its culmination and its subsidence. Like those of last week, it came from the southeast, apparently from about five seconds, and then the wave proceeded northwest, the rear gradually dying out. Shortly after this a scaffold on which five or six workmen were at work on a building at the corner of Broad and State streets was crushed by a slab of marble from the cornice. All of the men were buried in the ruins, but all escaped with slight injuries except one, who was fatally crushed.

The list of earthquake victims continues to increase at the rate of three or four a day. Most of these are women and children, who are dying from fright and exposure.

The fight from the city continues. A rough estimate gives the number of women and children who have already left at about 3,000. The railroads are granting free passes. It is creditable to the men of Charleston to be able to say that they are, with few but exceptions, at their posts. Many who were away on their summer holiday have returned, and those who have had to carry their families away have hastened back to their posts of duty. This is true of rich and poor alike.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is fast taking the place of all the old-fashioned cough remedies. It never fails to relieve the most violent cold, and for throat diseases it is invaluable. Price 25 cents.

## The Supreme Court.

THE ACCEPTANCES OF THE NOMINATIONS. RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 26, 1886. TO THE HON. W. N. H. SMITH, RALEIGH, N. C.:

As a committee appointed for that purpose, we have the honor to inform you that at the convention of the democratic party of N. C., held at Raleigh, on the 25th inst., you were unanimously re-nominated for the office of chief justice of the supreme court of North Carolina, and we were appointed a committee to notify you of the same.

We congratulate the people of the State upon this result, and trust you will accept the nomination.

With assurances of high regard, etc. J. J. DAVIS, T. C. FULLER, CLEMENT MANLY.

Similar letters were addressed to the nominees for associate justices.

THE REPLIES. RALEIGH, August 27, 1886. MESSRS. J. J. DAVIS, T. C. FULLER, CLEMENT MANLY, COMMITTEE:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your official communication of the action of the recent democratic State convention, in which you say that I was "unanimously re-nominated for the office of chief justice of the supreme court," the place I have occupied for several years past.

In accepting this renewed proof of popular confidence after long public service in matters so deeply affecting the well-being of the people—a reward next after an approving conscience most to be desired, and assenting to accept the trust, if the nomination shall be confirmed by the vote of the people, I can offer no higher assurance of future fidelity to its requirements than is found in the record of the past.

For your kind words in the communication, accept my thanks. Yours truly, W. N. H. SMITH.

WADESBORO, Aug. 27, 1886. DEAR SIBS: Your letter of the 26th instant, informing me of the action of the convention held in Raleigh the 25th August, in putting me in nomination for the office of associate justice of the supreme court, has been received.

With heartfelt gratitude to that body I accept the nomination, and do so with the greater pleasure because it is enhanced by the consideration that it gives me the assurance that my official conduct and labors have met the approval of my fellow-citizens. And I trust that I shall never be found to be unworthy of this renewed mark of their confidence.

Through you, as the committee of the convention, I tender my grateful acknowledgments to that body and at the same time I beg that you will accept my sincere thanks for the personal interest each of you has taken in my behalf. I have the honor to be most sincerely, your obedient servant, THOS. S. ASHB.

To Messrs. Davis, Fuller and Manly, committee.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 30, 1886. GENTLEMEN:—I have received and thank you for your polite letter of the 26th inst., informing me that the State democratic convention had nominated me the 25th inst. for the office of associate justice of the supreme court.

I thank the convention for this high manifestation of their respect and confidence, and accept the nomination tendered to me by them through you. If elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office of judge faithfully.

With great respect for you, officially and personally, I am etc. Yours truly, A. S. MERRIMON.

Messrs. J. J. DAVIS, T. C. FULLER, CLEMENT MANLY, Committee, &c. Raleigh, N. C.

The City Out of Doors.

Confidence has been so far restored that those persons whose homes are not entirely destroyed generally return to their homes in the morning, and some few who have kerosene stores venture to set them up in the kitchen or back parlor and prepare their meals. Some attempts have been made, too, to clear off the wreck out of bedrooms and dining-rooms, but the advent of night sends everybody back to their outdoor quarters.

The ninety tents received from the war department Saturday afford shelter to about one thousand persons perhaps. This distribution has already been noted in the News and Courier. When five hundred of them shall have been received and distributed the needs of the people will have been partially supplied. In the meantime necessarily, which has been said to be "the mother of invention," has taught people to take care of themselves, and in the parks, public squares and vacant lots a very great variety of tent architecture may be seen.

The only material available for the construction of tents is sheeking, old rugs, shawls, carpets, matting and other miscellaneous articles of bed furniture. The people in the various sections of the city have gradually congregated together, and as the sun sets the whole population repair to their open-air houses. A reporter yesterday strolled around the lower wards and visited some of these camps. The result of his observations are given below:

BAITERY PARK. At White Point garden there are a dozen of the large hospital tents sent by the government, and about two hundred other improvised tents. About six hundred people sleep there every

night, the white and colored being in about equal proportions. The nights at this place are very cool, and considerable suffering is the consequence.

WASHINGTON SQUARE. The colored people have taken entire possession of this square and appear to have moved there permanently. The ellipse in the center is crowded with tents made of all kinds of material. Since the rain yesterday many of these tents are covered with tin. The square was the place of refuge for the whites last week, but the howlings at night and the gradual encroachment of the colored people, who seem to take an especial delight in noisy religious services, have driven them off, and the colored people now occupy the entire square.

The who's square is gradually being covered by tents, not excepting the laws adjoining the walls of the fire-proof building. Some of these are square, some round, and some triangular. The majority of them are made by driving four sticks into the ground. The rectangle thus made is walled in with sheets and the top covered with matting or carpets, or old rags of any kind that can be obtained. Others are built by driving two sticks into the ground, placing a pole over them and stretching bed quilts across them, thus forming an "A" tent. At nights the settlement numbers about six hundred persons, all of whom are colored.

New York Cotton Futures.

New York, Sept. 8.—Green & Co's report today says: It has been a nervous market all day, with numerous fluctuations, mostly on a lower level, in some cases showing 56c points decline. Easier Liverpool and favorable crop reports induced selling during the early portion of the day. There was subsequently a firmer tone and prices went back to last evening's level on all except September options. Timid shorts covered on the reaction. A slight new "long" interest was created.

CAPTAIN'S FORTUNATE DISCOVERY. Capt. Coleman, seer, Weymouth, plying between Atlantic City and N. Y., had been troubled with a cough so he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief, but cured the extreme nervousness in his breast. His children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the schooner Free Trial. Bottles of this Standard Remedy at all Drug Stores.

Baseball Yesterday.

At Baltimore, Baltimore 1, Metropolitan 3; at Cincinnati, Cincinnati 4, Louisville 3; at Detroit, Detroit 21, Washington 2; at Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh 2, St. Louis 6; at Chicago, Chicago 9, New York 4; at St. Louis, St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 2; at Kansas City, Kansas City 2, Boston 5.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Sores, Frost-bites, Backache, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, &c. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 Cents a Bottle.

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.

PURITY PURITY!!

Is desirable in all things but demanded in articles of food.

Don't impair 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. B. Newsom & Co., Wyatt & Co., Grausman & Rosenthal, Jno. R. Terrell, J. R. Ferrall & Co., W. C. Upchurch, Norris & Newman, N. Y. Denton.

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

Note—This list will be corrected weekly.