

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness.

WOMEN BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

THE BEST TONIC. This medicine combines iron with pure vegetable acids, and is available for Dyspepsia, Scourge to women, and all other chronic ailments.

RACKET STORE.

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, but they are real blessings to those who 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 crack in the right hand and to the left, knowing no law but the greatest value for the least money.

Twenty thousand Envelopes, worth \$c, for per pack. Splendid Note Paper for 5c per quire.

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. Military full. Come and see and save your money.

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

NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

Millionaire Walters, of Baltimore, has just paid \$2,500 for an orchid. Geronimo had a grandson born to him the day after he was captured, so he regards the outlook as more squally than ever.

Mr. Blaine's little victory down in Maine is rather thin when it gets spread out over the rest of the country where he wanted it to reach. The picture of the late vice president Hendricks adorns the new ten-dollar silver certificates which have just been issued. Mrs. Hendricks doesn't like the portrait.

There is a baby in England waiting for Mr. Barnum. It is a great baby, 11 months old, weighing 58 pounds, standing 3 feet high, and measuring 30 inches round the chest.

The sea serpent which pervades the New England coast just now varies in length from fifty feet to five miles, according to the number of glasses through which the observer sees him.

The rumor is denied that Colonel Belo, of Galveston, who is with the President in the Adirondacks, is to be appointed to the Austrian mission. The colonel says he would not accept office.

Lieut. Henn, of the English yacht Galatea, while accepting defeat gracefully, is not satisfied. He still believes that the Galatea can beat the Mayflower in a gale of wind. Both yachts are entered for the Newport races, and Lieut. Henn has challenged Gen. Paine, owner of the Mayflower to a special race over the Newport course. He suggests that they wait until a gale of wind of the required proportions springs up and the yachts then start. In other words, what Lieut. Henn wants is weather especially adapted for outer yachts, and if the sloop Mayflower can beat the outer Galatea in outer weather she will have demonstrated her superiority to the Galatea in any weather and under all conditions.

The sudden appearance of the cholera at Pesh is calculated to cause a panic in Central Europe. The disease has been steadily at work all summer on the Italian shore of the Adriatic. It reached Trieste and Fiume early in the season, and was reported from Carmona and Croatia, and now suddenly takes a spring from the Adriatic to the Danube. The pestilence seems to have developed an extraordinarily virulent character in the village of Lis, near Agram in Croatia, where it has had an effect upon the people similar to that produced upon the ignorant peasantry of Southern Spain, causing them to die off like flies. In Croatia, as was the case in Valencia, the ravages of the pestilence are materially assisted by the unsanitary condition and superstitious fears of the people.

The knowledge that Shakespearean monuments at Stratford-on-Avon are in danger of "repairs and improvements" will cause a shudder of horror wherever the great poet's name is known; and that is everywhere. According to special cable dispatches, the letters on a tablet to the memory of one of the Shakespeare family are to be recut, and a new vestry is to be added to the church, which will make necessary the destruction of an interesting part of the old structure. What reckless spirit has taken possession of the authorities of the town it is impossible to understand. The relics and monuments in their unimpaired condition are all that draw visitors thither, and a selfish desire to make money alone ought to be sufficient to induce the residents of Stratford to refrain from "improvement."

The Dry Goods Chronicle, an excellent authority, says: "There is a boom after five years of forced economy and liquidation; five years of debt-paying and getting down to solid bottom—a boom as steady as the tides, because, like them, it springs from a legitimate source. There are no large surplus stocks on the market now to exercise a depressing influence. Many wholesale houses have extra forces of clerks engaged, and work goes on at the stores till after midnight."

Begin now, says the Charlotte Home-Democrat, to collect manure and to improve the land for next year's crops. The autumn affords many fine opportunities for gathering and composting woods litter, muck, rich earth, peat moss, sawdust, weeds and perishable rubbish about the farm. It is also the best time, the weather being dry, for hauling. The manure, rich sources of the farm, whatever they are, should be utilized and put upon the fields to furnish plant food for crops. Many a farmer has an abundance of material to make all of his cultivated land rich without the aid of commercial fertilizers. Every swamp is a mine of manure, though sadly and unaccountably neglected by our people. Every forest has tons of vegetable mould, furnishing humus, the foundation element of all fertility, and without which store fertilizer will not pay. Every pond has its peat, one of the finest articles for composting with stable or animal manures of any kind. Peat and animal manure, fifty loads to the acre biennially, will keep rich and productive any farm. Having this—and it costs only the labor of getting it out—the farmer may dispense entirely with commercial manures; or having it, the use of the latter would pay him double now, then, to fertilize and improve the ground for the next crop. Do not stop with one light application of manure. Keep hauling on and putting down this thing and that, marly muck, mould, ashes, lime, chips, straw, hay, anything that will add fertility and make the soil better mechanically or chemically. Make the farm fertile and the crops are sure to grow.

ANOTHER APPEAL

MAYOR COURTNEY AGAIN STATES CHARLESTON'S NEEDS.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE FOR YET GREATER AID.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 17.—Mayor Courtney today issued the following proclamation: To the public: The city council of Charleston at its last regular meeting took the following action: "Whereas a terrible calamity has befallen Charleston, vast and wide-spread in the loss it inflicts, far greater in extent than was at first realized, and whereas it is evident that the liberal and spontaneous assistance which has come to us from all parts of the country and from England, and which is deeply appreciated and gratefully acknowledged by our people, will be wholly insufficient to meet our unexpected exigencies, be it resolved that the mayor be requested to prepare and issue an address to the public, setting forth our condition and invoking additional aid for this stricken city."

In making known to the general public this declaration of the municipal government as to the condition of our city at this time, it seems to me unnecessary that I should add any words of my own. The unfortunate facts are before the country, by the statements of disinterested visitors from different parts of the land, after personal observations, and are known here and deeply felt. I ask the press of the United States to give this proclamation the benefit of its far-reaching circulation. (Signed) William E. Courtney.

The Thirteen.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—As the result of the movement on the part of the chief magistrates of the thirteen original States the Governors of that group met here today to arrange for the fitting observance of the centennial anniversary of the promulgation of the constitution of the United States. This centenary will occur September 17, 1887. Ten States were represented: New Hampshire, Massachusetts and North Carolina were not represented, but probably will be by tomorrow. The following Governors were present: Pattison, of Pennsylvania; Lee, of Virginia; Lloyd, of Maryland; Stockley, of Delaware; Wetmore, of Rhode Island; McDaniel, of Georgia; and Sheppard, of South Carolina. New York was represented by Lieut. Gov. Jones, New Jersey by a committee of the State legislature, and Connecticut by Ex-Governor Bigelow. At the Continental hotel Gov. Pattison delivered a brief address of welcome. There were present also many distinguished visitors from various States and the citizens' committee of entertainment. After Gov. Pattison's speech the party divided in pairs and marched down Chestnut street to the old State house. Here the party halted in the room where the declaration of independence was signed, and standing under a canopy of red, white and blue, listened to the address of welcome by mayor Smith.

Carpenters' hall, the old hall where in 1774 the first Colonial congress met, eleven provinces being represented, was next visited. Here, also, a meeting was held. The Governors ranged themselves around a large table near the centre hall. Richard K. Betts, one of the oldest members of the "Carpenters' Company of the City and County of Philadelphia," welcomed the visitors and briefly reviewed the history of the time-worn meeting place. Hampton S. Caroon then delivered the oration.

The Governors in Council.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—The business meeting of the Governors was called to order by Gov. Pattison. Gov. Lee, of Virginia, was invited to take the chair. Mr. Caroon was elected secretary. Letters were read from the Governors of North Carolina, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, regretting their inability to be present, and assuring the Governors that they were in sympathy with the movement.

Col. J. E. Peyton, who originated the idea of the celebration and who has charge of the arrangements, was invited to the stand, to make any suggestions which might have occurred to him. He said that it would be a good idea to have every State in the Union represented at the celebration next September by a regiment of soldiers. It seemed to him that the young men would avail themselves of this opportunity.

On motion of Gov. Pattison the organization was made permanent. The Governor suggested also that the Governors of the thirteen States and representative citizens from those States be appointed to prepare the plan for the celebration.

On motion of Gov. Stockley the chair appointed a committee of five members to draft a plan. The Governors of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Rhode Island, Maryland and Georgia were appointed. A recess was then taken to enable the committee to prepare a plan.

Business Failures.

New York, Sept. 17.—The business failures for the past week throughout the country, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number for the United States 152, and for Canada 33; total 185; against 178 last week and 190 the week previous. The casualties in the Pacific States and in Canada are still above the average. In other sections of the country they are light.

A Roumanian Sensation.

THE PRIME MINISTER FIRED AT BY AN ASSASSIN.

BUCHAREST, September 17.—M. Bratianu, the Roumanian prime minister, was shot at last evening by an assassin. Bratianu perceived the man's intention in time to spring out of the path of his aim. The bullet struck M. Robesco and wounded him. The assassin was arrested and looked up. He confessed that for political reasons he intended to kill Bratianu. The attempted assassination produced great excitement among the people. A crowd surrounded the building occupied by the only newspaper here which had been opposing the prime minister, blamed the editor for inflaming a hostile feeling against him and smashed all the furniture belonging to the concern, savagely attacked and wounded two members of its staff and were proceeding to destroy the edifice when the police became masters and dispersed the mob.

New York Cotton Futures.

New York, Sept. 17.—Greene & Co.'s report on cotton futures says: The generally unfavorable construction placed upon foreign advices induced selling out by many of the longs and the market went off 3/4 points, closing only barely steady. As no new demand was attracted, intimations of increased supplies to come forward next week and certainly that large amounts of recent purchases were going forward to be delivered on September and October contracts at Liverpool also had a somewhat weakening influence.

Baseball Yesterday.

At Kansas City, morning game, Kansas City 3, Chicago 4; afternoon game, Chicago 16, Kansas City 5; at Boston, Boston 4, Philadelphia 10; at New York, New York 4, Washington 1; at Staten Island, Metropolitan 7, Pittsburgh 3; at Brooklyn, Brooklyn 7, Louisville 4; at Baltimore, Baltimore 3, St. Louis 2; at Philadelphia, Athletics 9, Cincinnati 8; at St. Louis, Detroit 3, St. Louis 2.

Deaths at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 17.—Last night was quiet. Work is going on actively, but bricklayers and plasterers are badly needed. Subsistence committees are now issuing rations to nearly 7,000 persons. A large majority of these are colored. No case of distress fails to receive prompt attention.

Parliament.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The house of commons was in session until 4 o'clock this morning considering the supply bill. Many items were adopted after much bickering, the chairman frequently calling upon the Parliaments members to observe the courtesies of debate.

A Darkey Freacher Hanged.

MACON, Ga., September 17.—Rev. Jesse Cook, colored, was hanged today at Butler, for the murder of his wife last April. The crowd at the execution was estimated at 8,000. Cook made a full confession.

Fine Feats in Jugglery.

WHAT SOME OF THE MOST DEXTEROUS PERFORMERS NOW GO THROUGH WITH. From the London Saturday Review.

The feats Paul Clinequivali accomplishes with the knife, fork and potato are as novel as they are extraordinary. He tosses the three in the air from hand to hand, at last catching the fork in his right hand, the potato on the prongs of the fork, and the knife perpendicular on its point in the potato. Again, he throws the knife, fork and potato in the air, cutting the potato in two by a swift stroke of the knife, and catching the halves, one on the fork in the left hand and the other on the point of the knife in the right. This is the very triumph of the skillful use of a common thing, which is the essential principle of the new jugglery. Equally extraordinary is Paul Clinequivali's jugglery with a cannon ball, a china plate and an egg, which he first throws the egg fifteen feet in the air, catching it on the plate without breaking the egg, and then he throws the cannon ball in the air, catching it on the plate without breaking the plate. These marvelous feats are all done without strain or effort, and with the utmost ease and certainty.

There is an old jugglery device called the devil-on-two-sticks, in which a stick about two feet long and slightly bulbous at the ends is balanced and twirled about on rods held in each hand. Trewey has improved on this by doing away with one of the three sticks, and he now balances and revolves one of these sticks on the other. He has revived and improved another most interesting feat. He balances on his chin a rod having a long cross-piece on which are four bits of cardboard perched like birds on the bough; then he takes a pea-shooter and one by one he knocks over the bits of cardboard, which fall forward, displaying silken streamers.

Quinine at Six Cents an Ounce.

From the London Morning Post.

Dr. Cresswell Hewett, of Lincoln's-in-field, has discovered a synthetic or artificial mode of making quinine, by which the price of that drug will be reduced to something like 3d per ounce. The importance of this discovery (which was made two or three weeks ago, through the accidental breaking of a medicine bottle) is rendered greater by the fact that while hitherto we have been depending for quinine on the cultivation of the cinchona tree, from whose bark only about two per cent of good quinine can be extracted, 98 per cent being valueless, the drug can now be manufactured without limit by a very simple process from an article which can always be gotten in abundance in any part of the world.

Maj. Graham's Address.

HE SPEAKS AT THE COURT HOUSE.

Yesterday evening Maj. John W. Graham, democratic candidate for Congress, spoke at the court house, opening the campaign here. The audience was a very intelligent one. Gov. Seales, Gen. Cox and Justice Merrimon were among the listeners, and Mr. John Nichols was an interested hearer. R. H. Battle, Esq., introduced Maj. Graham, saying that he was not unknown here, as he had spent much of his boyhood and his earlier school days in Raleigh. He took occasion to say that Maj. Graham high compliments, as a man true in all life's relations, as soldier, legislator, citizen. He was a true and honored son of old Orange.

Maj. Graham spoke of his nomination; said it had been charged that democrats had been untrue to their party pledges. He said there were many matters which were best settled by individual judgment. He said he would address the laboring men. The democratic party was the laboring man's party and had at all times given attention to any requests or suggestions made by laboring men. He said a number of questions had been propounded to him and he would answer them and in the most sincere manner.

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

He answered these questions categorically, as follows: In regard to the granting of charters to corporations he said stock should not be issued until actually paid for and bonds secured by mortgage only after property had come into existence of sufficient value to pay them.

In regard to the coinage of silver he thought the relative value of gold and silver should be settled by an international commission.

That convict labor should not be brought into competition with honest labor, but employed on public works and highways.

He thought that public works if let to contract should be under a requirement that convict labor should not be employed.

As to giving subsidies or the credit of government to private enterprises he said that taxation should be only for public purposes, the credit of the government rarely used and then only for a public purpose.

As to the settlement of labor difficulties by arbitration, each side should be allowed to select a member of the board and those so selected should choose an umpire, so that it should be a board of conciliation, which would command the confidence of all parties.

He believed that there ought to be a graduated income tax, applied to the payment of pensions, and the tax on tobacco abolished.

He was opposed to pauper immigration and favored the enforcement of the law against it.

SOME WORDS TO LABORING MEN.

He went on to speak of the matter of taxes, declaring that they must be levied only for public purposes and not for private ends. He said that he would rather maintain his integrity in this canvass than to gain a seat in Congress. (Applause.) He said it had been charged that he had spoken against the Knights of Labor. He had done no such thing. He asked what reason there was for leaving the democratic party. He said in the answers he had given he was in full accord with the democratic platform and with what the democratic members of Congress endeavored to do at the late session. He read the planks of the platform referring to these matters. He asked in regard to the Knights of Labor if it was thought right to force its members to support only members of that order for offices. He asked this in a frank way, and in the same way in which he took it the questions had been asked him: He went on to read the work done in the house of representative at the last session in aid of American free labor. He also read the views of President Cleveland in regard to labor disputes, recommending a government labor commission. Maj. Graham said he did not agree to this plan, as he thought both sides ought to be represented upon such a commission. He said that the question was asked him sometimes when he became a friend to the laboring man. He said he learned that during the war. He had learned to respect the laboring man, who formed of course the rank and file of the army. It was no new song with him. In response to the question if he did not vote to reduce printers' wages.

FAVORS GOOD WAGES.

He said he never had done so. He had always believed in paying good wages. He mentioned incidentally that he had once voted for Mr. Nichols for public printer. He spoke of labor, as being of the head and of the hands, and said that all laborers were entitled to respect. He said that there had been absurd rumors about what he had said in speeches at Durham and Smithfield. He spoke of the Knights of Labor and of questions arising out of labor. He said that there were fears among the farmers that the Knights had a purpose to disorganize farm labor. He said he had assured farmers that this was not so. He said that laborers had a right to organize to protect their interests.

FAVORS THE BLAIR BILL.

He touched upon the charge in Mr. Nichols' address that the Blair bill was defeated by democrats. He said that some of the North Carolina representatives were opposed to it, but he had noticed that those members who had opposed it had not been returned. He said he was for the Blair bill and would support and vote for it, while he was not hopeful of its passage. He thought the Northern people would not be willing for it to pass, as the South would get the bulk of the money. But he believed the North Carolina members to be chosen would support it. He referred to the matter of the purchase of the railways by the government. That would require \$6,000,000,000. He thought a bill to regulate the railways and make them perform their duties would answer the purpose.

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HIS PUBLIC WORK.

Maj. Graham spoke of his public acts as a legislator and his efforts to stem the tide of radical extravagance and save the people from the burdens of excessive taxation. He read a selection from one of his speeches made in taking that stand against the special tax bond bills. He had in 1870 aided in passing the bill to take off all the railway taxes, 42 cents on the \$10, thus relieving the people of a grievous burden. He had at that time represented the democrats of Wake, when they had no representative. It was pleasantly remarked that he had already represented Raleigh and said he had always striven to advance its interests.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

He spoke of his desire to secure a settlement of the public debt. That the debt was now settled and the State's 4 per cent bonds above par. He spoke in reference to the national debt and said he would go to congress with no wild theories. He said the democrats must have the confidence of the business men to achieve success. He endorsed secretary Manning's views upon keeping both gold and silver as circulating mediums. He believed in keeping up the dual coinage and getting as much money in circulation as possible. He hoped that international action on this matter could be secured so as to regulate it.

FACTS FOR COLORED PEOPLE.

In conclusion he said he wished to state to the colored people that it had been said that the democrats wished to take away their rights of suffrage. He said that the representation was based upon the colored voters well as the white and this alone secured the strength of Southern representation. Therefore it would be the last thing which a Southern democrat would take from them.

LIQUOR AND TOBACCO TAXES.

As a practical matter he believed that the tax should be removed from tobacco; he feared it would not be repealed upon whisky. His view was that all taxes on whisky, brandy, and tobacco should be taken off. He again spoke of his strong advocacy of an income tax with which to pay pensions.

HE SAID AS TO FREE TRADE, THAT WAS AN ILLUSION.

There would always be a tariff. He said that the customs were laid only to secure the tax. If American industries could be fostered, why that ought to be done.

HIS PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

He said that in conducting his campaign it would always be done courteously and fairly. He would always be pleased to divide time with his opponent. He urged the people to come out and vote. He said the working people must keep the democratic party in supremacy. He declared that he had at all times carried out his pledges to the people. He spoke of the duty a representative in Congress owed his people, every one of whom stood in the same relation to him. Maj. Graham's speech ended at 9.30. He was at its close applauded.

MR. NICHOLS SPEAKS.

There were calls for Mr. Nichols, who began his speech by saying that it had not been his purpose to enter the canvass or to make any speeches before the election. He said he was present to hear Maj. Graham and not to make a speech, but he would at all events speak a few moments. He spoke in high terms of Maj. Graham. He said he proposed to show what the democratic party had done for the working men. He read the bill forbidding the importation of foreign contract labor, and said the democrats attempted to evade the penalty. He spoke of Maj. Graham's claims that republicans had defeated the Blair bill and claimed that the republican Senate had passed the bill and that it had died in the democratic House. He touched upon the tariff, but made no statement as to his views. As to land grants he said that the democrats first made these donations of public lands to the railways in 1850. He claimed that the House had refused or neglected to pass many bills declaring these grants forfeited. He said that in regard to the repeal of internal revenue taxes the democrats were pledged to vote for such repeal, but had done nothing towards securing it. He referred to some charges made against him in regard to the removal of white clerks in the post-office and the substitution of negroes, declaring that he had never done so. He said that it had been charged that he had procured his election to the presidency of the Knights of Labor. He said there was no such office and he did not hold it. He said that while he expected that many Knights of Labor would vote for him, for which he would thank them, he had appealed to no Knight, and would not do so, to vote for him. He asserted that he had used no undue influence. He referred to the appointment of the negro Matthews as the holder of an important office, and asked what was the difference between that and his (Nichols') appointment of a negro as general delivery clerk at the postoffice. Mr. Nichols said he would stake his election upon the matter of the tariff and upon the importation of foreign labor. He took ground against free trade. He spoke of the labor arbitration bill that had been voted against by a number of democrats. He charged that democratic votes were always against labor and always against repeal of the internal revenue. He said the democrats had

actually increased the taxes by adding that of oleomargarine. He spoke of the appeal to the colored voters and said when it came to votes voters were generally counted out. He spoke to his fellow working men, telling them they had just listened to what he termed Maj. Graham's sophistry in declaring himself the friend of the workingman. He said that Maj. Graham's interests and views were all with the capitalists. He said people would think he was a "horny-headed (sic) son of toil." He intimated that Maj. Graham and his friends and associates were capitalists. He spoke to Knights of Labor, saying that they must be true to each other and declaring that in ten years their principles would prevail over the whole country. He charged that half the existing evils were brought about by one-sided democratic legislation. In conclusion he made an appeal to the voters to support him. He said that by the help of God and the votes of the working men he was going to be elected. He said that Maj. Graham had arranged his appointments without consulting him (Nichols) He only spoke this time because he thought it proper to meet Maj. Graham here on his (Nichols') own "jungle." In conclusion Mr. Nichols said that this was his first political speech. He stood by his address, by every word in it, and would stand or fall by it.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

New York, Sept. 17.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending Sept. 15:

Table with columns for 1886 and 1885, showing Total receipts, Exports, Total exports to date, Stock at all U. S. ports, Stock at all foreign ports, Stock at Liverpool, and For Great Britain.

Death of a Distinguished Noteman.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The Duc Decazes is dead.

D'BULL'S COUGH SYRUP. Cures Coughs, Colic, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Influenza, etc.

SALVATION OIL. "The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain." Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy.

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 collection to any part of the State. Old Gold and Silver in small and large quantities taken as cash. dly.

Startling Facts. YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO IGNORE THEM.

The following appeared in a recent issue of the "New York Commercial Bulletin": "An expert examined and reported upon a sample of Western Refined Lard the other day, which he said did NOT CONTAIN A POUND OF HOG FAT, but consisted of tallow, grease, cotton seed oil, and oleo stearine." A drummer, commencing upon the exposure being made, remarked: "Consumers don't care what is in the lard, so it is cheap." In view of the above facts want it pay you to carefully examine the lard in your kitchen and be sure you are not using the adulterated article. The odor from it when hot betrays it. Apply the above tests or any other test to CASSARD'S STAR BRAND LARD and see for yourself that it is what we guarantee it to be, ABSOLUTELY PURE. For sale by leading grocers. G. CASSARD & SON, Baltimore, Md. Agent for Raleigh, B. H. Woodell, Esq.