

NEWS AND OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED DAILY (EXCEPT MONDAY) AND WEEKLY. BY THE NEWS AND OBSERVER CO. J. L. MORSE, EDITOR.

FRIDAY SEPT. 24, 1886.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

- 1st Dist., Louis G. Latham, of Pitt. 2d " W. A. Dunn, of Halifax. 3d " F. W. Simmons, of Craven. 4th " Charles W. McClammy, of Pender. 5th " John W. Raham, of Orange. 6th " Jas. W. Reid, of Rockingham. 7th " Alfred Rowland, of Robeson. 8th " John R. Henderson, of Rowan. 9th " W. H. H. Coxe, of Wilkes. 10th " Thos. D. Johnston, of Buncombe.

POLITICAL HONORS are easy in New York. Both parties have decided to call no convention. There is only one nomination to be made—that of a candidate for the court of appeals.

The Hon. Allen G. Thurman, who is in Cincinnati, O., on legal business, was serenaded at his hotel the other night by the Thurman club, and he made a brief speech in which he said: "I will never hold an office again."

It is understood that Loge Harris is the correspondent at this place of the New York Times. As such he wrote Tuesday that James E. Boyd, of Greensborough, would be made permanent chairman of the republican voters' convention. This was all well enough, since it "came true," but Loge went on to say that "Mr. J. C. L. Harris, of this city," would be chairman of the new republican State committee, whereas Mr. T. L. Hargrave, of Granville, was made chairman. Can it be possible that Loge was slaughtered in the house of his friends—so early in the season, too?

TODAY the government will begin to issue from the sub-treasuries the silver certificates of the smaller denominations. The beginning will be made with the one dollar notes, the two and five dollar notes being not yet ready. These certificates are issued against deposits of silver dollars and while not a legal tender are receivable by the treasury for all dues and are redeemable on demand in legal tender silver dollars. They are therefore as good as legal tender for all practical purposes. They will be welcomed by the business world since they will supply the places of the legal tender notes that have been withdrawn and so promote the convenience of the whole country.

The information received from our highly valued correspondent, "Relie," in regard to the withdrawal of Mr. Linney from the canvass in the eighth district has been confirmed by the L'nior Topic, as appears elsewhere. Mr. Linney has made a clean breast of his error and doubtless now feels the satisfaction that comes from an honest confession. He is to be congratulated on retracing his steps thus early. He is a man of unusual talent and one of the best speakers in the State. In the democratic party, to which he has returned, a brilliant and doubtless awaits him. As he said himself, he cannot make other than democratic speeches. He was treading the pathway to destruction. We rejoice in his return to the political convictions from which he cannot escape and to the peace of an approving conscience. Now let the other wanderers from the fold follow his example. They may rest assured that they can accomplish nothing as free lances that they cannot much better accomplish within the democratic party. They may rest assured also that the people generally realize this.

TAXES. We notice in some of our exchanges an item to the effect that there are \$800,000 in the State treasury. We wish there were—or the half of it. We had not supposed that there was an editor in the State so "little conversant" with public affairs as to print such an item unchallenged. Our State taxes for general purposes amount each year to about \$540,000 and our expenditures to about the same. In the spring of 1884 the purchasers of the W. N. C. R. R. were to pay \$600,000 into the treasury on account of the purchase of that property; and in that event the tax on property was set off against it and suspended. The payment having been made, no property tax was collected in 1884.

There was a balance of the general fund on hand at the end of that fiscal year, November 30th, 1884, of \$816,072.46. There was received during that year, notwithstanding no property tax was collected, \$90,418.48. That made the total money in the treasury for that year \$706,489.94, but all along through the year disbursements were being regularly made, which footed up \$559,456.81. This left on hand on November 30th, 1885, \$147,000. There was a \$5,000 due to the Western Insurance company, that was not called for until that date, which left \$142,000 as the net amount on which the treasury began housekeeping for the current year.

The sheriffs settle one by one in the spring and along through the year. They have all settled and have paid in through the year \$511,000; and receipts from miscellaneous sources will by November 30th amount to \$32,000 more. The total net receipts for the year will be \$543,000.

Add to this the \$142,000 on hand at the beginning of the year and we have \$685,000 as the total amount of the general fund for the whole year ending November 30, 1886. But from the first day of the fiscal year, December 1, 1885, till the present, the disbursements have been constant; the aggregate for the nine months elapsed and the remaining three months being carefully estimated for will be \$550,000. So, at the end of the year, November 30, 1886, there will be \$135,000 in the treasury, belonging to the general fund, which is \$7,000 less than at the beginning of the year. At present there is about \$200,000 in the treasury, belonging to this fund, but the sheriffs having already settled, there will be no additional receipts worthy of note, while the regular disbursements will continue as usual. We have spoken alone of the general fund; there is besides an interest fund which has no connection with the general fund and is not applicable to ordinary disbursements. That fund is raised by certain taxes specially appropriated to that purpose and which just about suffice, without calling on the general fund for aid.

We present below the statement of the auditor for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1885, showing the disbursements for last year, which will be practically the same for this year. The News and Observer having carefully considered these figures finds tenable ground to urge that the next assembly should reduce the rate of taxation. Such a reduction would in no wise affect the school fund.

FISCAL YEAR 1885—ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS. Table with columns for item and amount. Total: \$559,455.81.

For the current year the receipts from taxes will be \$543,000.00. On hand Nov. 30, 1885 142,000.00. The disbursements will be \$550,000.00. Leaving a balance of \$135,000.00.

ELSEWHERE in this issue appears the address to the people of the State democratic executive committee. It is "interesting reading." Chairman Battle, from whom pen it proceeds, we suppose, analyzes the situation exactly and points out the advantages of democratic control with modesty but in such a way otherwise that he who runs may understand. He shows the good fruit the democratic tree has borne and simply asks that such care may be taken of the tree that the good fruit may be continued to the end that our children as well as ourselves may be happy. The bitter fruit of radicalism can never be forgotten, and there will be no return to it so long as we remain on our guard. But we are liable to fall asleep under the peacefulness of good government and we must therefore stir ourselves every now and then. One of the times for doing this has now again come and we must buckle on our armor for another contest. Eternal vigilance is the price of the maintenance of party principle as well as of liberty. We hope every democrat in the State will read this address.

As the people of Wake county prepared to be bound hand and foot as their public affairs and delivered into the keeping of the Upchurch-Adams influence? We don't believe it, but that was the meaning of the ticket nominated the other day by the republican convention.

Address of the Democratic State Committee. DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 22, 1886.

Another campaign is upon us, and it again becomes the duty of this committee to address a few words of counsel to those who are to carry the banners and fight the battles of democracy in this State.

We have now so long been accustomed to the blessings of good government, under democratic rule, in North Carolina, that we may be in danger of forgetting the horrors from which we emerged when our party, by a grand uprising of our best people, obtained control of the legislative branch of the State government fifteen years ago. To those who are old enough to remember the reckless extravagance, the unblinking corruption, the defiant lawlessness of the negro and carpet-bag sway, which all but ended in war and bloodshed, it seems like a hideous dream; and in the enjoyment of the peaceful present and in the anticipation of a still brighter future, they might prefer to put away the memory of it all forever. But as history is ever repeating itself, it is well to be reminded of the past and that the people who did these things once will, if opportunity is offered, do the like again. Undoubtedly the democratic party is still the party of virtue and intelligence in this State, and so long as the ignorant blacks continue to stand together in a solid phalanx on one side, the intelligent white men of North Carolina are compelled by every consideration of prudence, and in sheer self-defense, to stand together on the other. They must see to it that they who pay the taxes shall have the controlling voice in directing how these taxes are expended. No fair minded man anywhere can find fault with them for this. We do not contend that we have made no mistakes in the decade and a half during which we have had control of legislation in the State, but we do insist that our mistakes have been few and comparatively unimportant, and that results on the whole have been such as to command the approval of all fair-minded men. Our State, in spite of the poverty from which she has not yet recovered, has become respected abroad, while at home peace, contentment and comparative prosperity and happiness nearly everywhere prevail. We found the public treasury empty and our credit bankrupt. We found that the irresponsible strangers and our late slaves, who with a few corrupt or ambitious native whites, had assumed control of our finances, had in three years run up, in the name of the State, an immense fraudulent debt to pay the interest on which they levied enormous taxes from an impoverished people, while they were utterly regardless of the accumulating interest of our honest debt. We at once declared the fraudulent debt, \$16,000,000 of bonds issued without consideration to those whose property was to be made to pay them, as binding neither in law nor in conscience, and wiped out the whole of it. Then, in view of the fact that the honest debt had grown too large for the people to pay it all, we proceeded to make terms with the State's creditors and effect a settlement which was mutually satisfactory. By the act of 1879 our unsecured debt of \$12,627,045, bearing 6 per cent interest, will have been reduced to \$3,589,511, bearing 4 per cent; and the debt of \$2,795,000, for which the State's stock in the North Carolina railroad company was liable to be sold by decree in the Federal court, has nearly all been extended for forty years, and the State's control of our most valuable railroad property secured to her indefinitely. The dividends annually paid on her shares of stock are more than sufficient to meet the interest on this extended debt. And so far has the credit of North Carolina grown under the care of her loyal democratic sons that her 4 per cent bonds are worth par in the markets of the world, and her 6 per cent ones are bringing a premium of more than 25 cents on the dollar. What other Southern State can boast as much?

We found that during the three years of republican rule they had handled and wasted upwards of a million of dollars belonging to the educational fund, and had paid less than forty thousand for teaching the children of the State. We have now, fully established, a system of public schools nearly equal to the best, in full operation, school houses in every hamlet open for several months in each year, and the school sessions yearly increasing in length, with graded schools and normal schools in which our teachers are better prepared for their duties, and our principal centres of population—every dollar of our half a million raised for school purposes legitimately applied.

We found our unfinished railroads, notwithstanding the millions of bonds issued professedly to build them, making no progress, their ties rotting and their iron rusting. These roads are now some of them, finished and the others rapidly approaching completion, while new lines and branches have been begun and finished since the new era dawned in 1871. Our mileage of roads has been nearly doubled and the public debt not increased. We have built two new asylums for the insane, of large dimensions; and the penitentiary, of sufficient size and strength to safely keep all the convicts likely to be sentenced to it, in nearing completion. And all this without an increase of our taxes, and "to pay as we go" has been our motto. No new bonds have been issued, nor any deficit made for these great works. Soon they will all be off-hand, and our State taxes may be still further reduced, or, if the people prefer it, the excess may be applied in the still better education of our children.

It has been and continues to be the policy of the democratic party to use the labor of the convicts to the penitentiary in work on railroads and draining the swamp lands belonging to the State for the purpose of bringing them into market, and to avoid employing it in competition with the honest labor of the country. There seems to be a growing disposition to have convict labor employed in part on the public highways, so far as it can be done consistently with the requirements of the constitution that our penal institutions must be made as nearly self-supporting as possible.

The administration of the executive department of the State government, since the inauguration of a democratic governor in 1877, has been all that could reasonably be expected. Vance, Jarvis, Scales, able, wise and progressive—so far as progress is consistent with true conservatism—have done or omitted little for party friends to criticize or political enemies to complain of. They have executed the laws faithfully and fairly, and with justice to all classes and colors.

As much may be said of the administration of justice and expounding the laws by our democratic judges. Their delicate duties have been faithfully executed and their great and increasing labors conscientiously performed. We have heard of no suggestion of unfaithfulness and no suspicion of corruption with respect to any of them. We therefore confidently commend the judicial ticket presented by our late convention—Smith, Ashe and Merrimon for the supreme court; and Connor, Clark, Boykin, Montgomery, Graves, Avery and James H. Merrimon (the last the only one who has not heretofore served as judge and his high character and ability are universally conceded) to the support of the law-loving voters of the State; and all such are urged to go to the polls and give them deserved endorsement.

It is submitted with all confidence that President Cleveland has redeemed his promise made on his nomination and at his inauguration, to conduct the government of the United States on business principles. He has never forgotten that "public office is a public trust," to use his own maxim and that one who is entrusted with the conduct of a great government, should employ at least that measure of watchfulness, prudence, economy, and faithfulness, in the discharge of his duties that is expected of one who has the direction and control of the affairs of an ordinary person or corporation. Whether it suited, political friend or foe he has executed the laws as he found them in the statute book, in a manner to command the applause of the law-abiding of all parties. His courage, industry, faithfulness and capacity for labor have been beyond all praise. Millions of money have already been saved by reforms instituted under his administration and the departments at Washington have been and are being purified of much rotteness and corruption which had accumulated under republican administrations. By his recognition of the South as an integral part of the country, with equal rights, by selecting members of his cabinet and appointing foreign ministers from Southern States he has put an end to sectionalism, we hope, forever. The bloody shirt is never to be raised as a rallying banner again.

Some, concealing that the present Congress, of which only the lower house is democratic, has under democratic influence done much for the benefit of the country—for example, pressing laws whereby over 50,000,000 acres of land granted to railroad companies on condition and unearned by them, were declared forfeited and thereby saved for actual settlers; certain bills for the protection of labor, &c.—yet complain that the democrats have not abolished the internal revenue system and reduced the tariff to a revenue basis, with only incidental protection to our industries. To them we reply, that the only hope to do these things is in the democratic party and not in that party which is responsible for the system and inaugurated these high protective tariffs; and that our Congressmen from this State, at least, have done their duty in trying to abolish the one and ameliorate the other, and it becomes us to see that good democrats are again sent to Congress, with renewed instructions to exert all their influence toward the attainment of these desired ends.

In our address two years ago we assured the public that the so-called liberal party existed but in name. Even that name is now a thing of the past. That device to divide and weaken our party having failed, our adversaries are trying another plan to distract and ruin us. Not daring to oppose us in many sections with republican candidates or those once called liberals, they find in our ranks professed democrats, ambitious, selfish men who, for some reason, could not secure nomination from democratic conventions, and these they persuade to run as independent democrats. Well they know that if such men are successful, they must of necessity cease to belong to the party whose rules they have ignored and whose organization they have attempted to destroy, and would ultimately join those to whom they owe their election. An open enemy is much to be preferred to a faithless friend; and true democrats will see that such independents are repudiated and ignominiously routed.

In 1884 we carried our State ticket by about 20,000 majority, and a legislature over two-thirds democratic was returned, while we sent democratic Congressmen from eight out of our nine districts. This was done by organization and hard work. Let us now see to it that our organization is preserved and let us again go to work. It is now less than six weeks to the day of election, and to make signal victory, at all points, certain, much remains to be done. Every good citizen owes it to patriotism to vote, and to vote intelligently and right. He should inform himself and his neighbors on the public issues beforehand, and when the day of election comes he should give it, or at least a part of it, to his country. If he fails in this and bad men are elected or bad laws made, he has no right to complain. He has neglected to do his duty.

So, with organized work, we will again succeed. Let the township committees see that every democrat, and every one who can be persuaded to vote the democratic ticket, is properly registered and has the opportunity to get to the polls and vote. Let these committees report frequently and regularly to the county committees, and let the county committees report to this committee. Then, on election day, let every democrat do his duty, and the State will be safe in democratic hands for two years longer, and we will be assured of good, conservative government for that period, at least.

R. H. BATTLE, Chairman. B. C. BACKWIRE, Secretary. [State papers please copy.] Citizens are again visible.

Alexander County Items. Correspondence of THE NEWS AND OBSERVER. If there is any opposition to Col. Cowles now since Linney has withdrawn it is most likely to be Dr. Tyr York, of the county of Wilkes. Col. Cowles' majority is certain to be large over any one. The "June Bug" railroad from Statesville to this place is now a certainty. Col. A. B. Andrews was here last week and the contract was drawn up for its completion by the 25th day of December, 1886, or within ninety days thereafter. So our town is beginning to look up.

The U. S. Senate Photographed. One of the most interesting and successful newspaper enterprises of the past few years is what is known as The senatorial edition of a Washington, D. C. local paper. It is illustrated, contains photo portraits and biographical sketches of each member of the U. S. Senate, together with a full history of that distinguished body from its organization to the present time. A group of the entire senate, standing on the steps of the capitol, forms the frontispiece. Senators have given it their countenance and liberal support, and already the sales have reached nearly half a million. The Balke publishing company, of Baltimore, Md., has procured control of the senatorial edition, and is furnishing the same by mail upon receipt of ten cents.

We accidentally overheard the following dialogue on the street yesterday: Jones. Smith, why don't you stop that disgusting hawking and shouting? Smith. How can I? You know I am a martyr to catarrh. J. Do as I did. I had the disease in its worst form but I am well now. S. What did you do for it? J. I used Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It cured me and it will cure you. S. I've heard of it, and by Jove I'll try it. J. Do so. You'll find it at all drug stores in town.

The Roman Catholics will establish a female school at Asheville.

SERIOUS DANGER. Threatens every man, woman or child living in a region of country where fever and ague is prevalent, since the germs of malarial disease are inhaled from the air and are swallowed from the water of such a region. Medical safeguard is absolutely necessary to resist this danger. As a means of effecting and securing the system so as to be able to repel the malarial poison Hostett's Stomach Bitters is incomparably the best and the most popular. Irregularities of the stomach, liver and bowels encourage malarial; but these are speedily rectified by the Bitters. The function of digestion and secretion are assisted by its use, and a vigorous as well as regular condition of the system is promoted by it. Constipation and physical weakness are thus defended against the incursions of malaria by this matchless preventive, which is also a certain and thorough remedy in the worst cases of intermittent and remittent fevers.

BONELESS BREAKFAST BACON.—Ferris Boneless Breakfast Bacon, the choicest of the kind. Ferris' Hams, Tongues &c. A line lot of Southport. E. J. HARDIN.

KEEP COOL.—Read the new advertisement of J. C. Brewster & Co., and give them a try. Everything new in the way of Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, &c. The Birmingham Cotton Hoe, the Farmers' Friend.

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Faculty.—R. A. Kinloch, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery; Middleton Michel, M. D., Professor of Physiology of Medical Jurisprudence; E. L. Parker, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Lecturer on Diseases of the Eye and Ear; J. Ford Prieoleau, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics of Gynecology; F. Poy a Forcher, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica of Therapeutics; J. Ward Hemminger, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Hygiene; John Gutters, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine and of Clinical Medicine. INSTRUCTORS.—R. Barnwell Rhet, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy; Mazyck P. Ravenel, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Assistant Demonstrator; H. Herbert Hacker, M. D., Instructor of Microscopy; George D. Kinloch, M. D., Assistant to the Professor of the Principles of Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery; W. Payne Forcher, M. D., Assistant to the Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. EXPENSES.—To be paid in advance. Matriculation Fee (to be paid at once) \$5. Entire course of instruction, including Demonstrator's Fees, Hospital Privileges, etc., etc., \$90; Graduation Fee \$30.

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Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 31, 1886.

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New September Catch M. kereel. Fresh Cured Cod-Fish. Fresh Mulletts. Roe Herring; 100 BOXES Tarbell Fancy, 6 1/2-Edge, English Gloucester and Fancy Lard (bees). 75 Tubs Rose Creamery and 6 1/2-Edge Goshen Butter, 20 to 50 lb tubs. 100 SACKS Fair to Fancy and Seal Tick Rio Coffee. 10,000 POUNDS Thurber's 34, Barkley's Roasted Coffee, All bought before the advance. Dark Horse, Lu-Y-Hinton, Winesap, Rapidan and Shell Road (Ch. wine) Tobacco, At Manufacturers' prices. BEST AND CHEAPEST LINE Laundry Soap in the State. ANY BRAND OF Snuff and Cigarettes at Manufacturers' prices.

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Just to Hand. ORANGES AND LEMONS, 10 CENTS A DOZ.

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The Best of all Plain Crackers. The largely increased demand for this excellent Cracker makes it no nearer to keep them in larger stock. As agent for the manufacturer, I shall be pleased to give close prices to the trade by the barrel or in lots.

RETAIL PRICE 15c PER LB.

Also Wilson's Crackers and Cookies; Pearce's Biscuit in tins, &c., etc.

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Canned Tomatoes.

Fifty cases Tomatoes, this season's packing, very Choice. M's, Fish, Fine Butter, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, &c., &c.

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Desire your attention to their purchases for this season's trade in

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French Novelties. PLUSH AND VELVET EFFETS.

With Plain Goods to match in new colorings and styles exclusively our own in this market.

BLACK SILK AND BLACK VELVETS.

Faltes Fancies, Satin Rhodames, Satin Duchesse, Gros Grains &c., at Exceptional and Unprecedented Low Prices.

Our Great Attractions.

44 All-Wool Tricots, solid colors, in every shade and in the new mixed colors at only 4c per yard. The best thing in the market for street and walking dress, suitable for everybody.

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Offer this week: NEW RICEWHEAT, New Crop Carolina Rice, New Crop Navy Beans, Fresh Hominny and Grits. PURE VERMONT MAPLE SYRUP by measure.

Finest New Orleans Molasses and Golden Syrup. California Strained Honey.

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8 to 10 lb. 15c lb. Norton's Pine Apple Cheese, 75c to \$1.25. Van Housen's Edam Cheese, \$1.25 each.

Ginger, Crystal and Graham Wafers, 1 and 2 lb. cans. COOKED COMPRESSED Ham, Beef Tongue and Pick' Feet. Canned Tripe, Ox Tail and Mock Turtle Soup, Green Turtle, Clams, Devilled Crabs and Fresh Crab meat.

Extra Choice Sugar Cured Hams, 8 to 10 lb. 15c lb. Our Uncanned Shoulders, equal to Hams, 10c lb.

Beef Tongues, B. Oiling Beef, Uncanned Sugar Cured Treasts and Breakfast Sausage, Dry Salt Pig Breasts, Old Southampton, Virginia, Hams.

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Celebrated Westphalia Hams, 8 to 10 lbs. Harvey's Best Leaf Lard, 30 lb. tubs, net 10c lb. Thurber's Deep Sea Mackerel, 10c lb.

W. C. & A. B. STRONACH. WHOLESALE GROCERS.

100 BOXES Tarbell Fancy, 6 1/2-Edge, English Gloucester and Fancy Lard (bees). 75 Tubs Rose Creamery and 6 1/2-Edge Goshen Butter, 20 to 50 lb tubs. 100 SACKS Fair to Fancy and Seal Tick Rio Coffee. 10,000 POUNDS Thurber's 34, Barkley's Roasted Coffee, All bought before the advance. Dark Horse, Lu-Y-Hinton, Winesap, Rapidan and Shell Road (Ch. wine) Tobacco, At Manufacturers' prices. BEST AND CHEAPEST LINE Laundry Soap in the State. ANY BRAND OF Snuff and Cigarettes at Manufacturers' prices.

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