

NEWS AND OBSERVER.

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By THE NEWS AND OBSERVER Co.

J. I. MOORE, Editor.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1886.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

- FOR CONGRESS: 1st Dist., Louis C. Latham, of Pitt. 2d " " F. M. Simmons, of Caydon. 3rd " " Charles W. McClamden, of Pender. 4th " " John W. Graham, of Orange. 5th " " Jas. W. Reid, of Rockingham. 6th " " Alfred Bowland, of Robeson. 7th " " John S. Henderson, of Rowan. 8th " " W. H. B. Cowles, of Wilkes. 9th " " Thos. D. Johnston, of Brunswick. FOR THE SUPREME COURT BENCH: For Chief Justice, Hon. W. M. H. Smith. For Associate Justice, Hon. Thos. S. Ashe and Hon. A. S. Merrimon. FOR THE SUPERIOR COURT BENCH: 3rd Dist., H. G. Connor, of Wilkes. 4th " " Walter Clark, of Wake. 5th " " E. T. Boykin, of Sampson. 6th " " W. J. Montgomery, of Cabarrus. 8th " " J. F. Graves, of Surry. 10th " " A. C. Avery, of Burke. 12th " " J. H. Merrimon, of Brunswick. FOR THE COLLECTORSHIP: 1st Dist., J. H. Blount, of Perquimans. 2d " " W. A. Dunn, of Halifax. 3rd " " D. Worthington, of Martin. 4th " " J. R. Ligon, of Wayne. 5th " " S. A. Long, of Durham. 6th " " O. H. Allen, of Duplin. 7th " " Frank McNeill, of Rockingham. 8th " " R. H. Glendon, of Forsyth. 9th " " W. H. Bower, of Caldwell. 10th " " F. I. Osborne, of Mecklenburg. 11th " " G. S. Ferguson, of Haywood.

The Carriage Blado says the candidate for county clerk in Moore is Who? Not being good at countdrums, we give it up, but it seems to us that the Blado would be justified in saying Who will be elected.

CAPT. R. W. BURMAN, assistant postmaster of Troy, N. Y., has defaulted to the amount of \$3,700 and skipped to Canada. He is a legacy from republicanism and a leading man in the Grand Army of the Republic. He is further one of those whom President Cleveland ought to have removed immediately on getting into the executive chair.

CAPT. SWIFT GALLOWAY is actively engaged in the canvass; has been so indeed nearly ever since the adjournment of Wake court. Official duties as solicitor prevented his going on the hustings earlier than he did. He is in now to win as certainly as the sun rises and sets. This district knows a good officer when it sees one and it is satisfied that it has never had a better solicitor than Swift Galloway. Hence it proposes to re-elect him by a large majority.

ELSEWHERE we print again a list of the places of registration in Raleigh township. It is most important that every democrat should register now in ample time before the election. See that your names are down and down in due form on the registration books, first of democrats of Raleigh and of the rest of the State as well. If you have changed your residence since the last election, remember, from one voting precinct or ward to another in the same county you will have to re-register. Do not put off the important duty of registration. The vote of every single democrat is needed this year.

CLYDE HARRIS exhibited the most remarkable nerve throughout the great trial in which he has figured as principal. He has also maintained wonderfully well the appearance of a man free to enjoy the open air and the sunlight. Now, however, as the shadow of the gallows looms up darkly immediately before him, he is beginning to show the effect of the terrible strain to which he has been subjected. He has seemingly lost much flesh, it is said, and his features, while not exactly haggard, show traces of great, though suppressed, suffering. His eyes are rather sunken; his nose is thick and looks longer than ever, and his mouth, always large, now seems almost double its former size. His nerve is unshaken. He keeps that in unabated force, but the flesh he cannot control. What with the agonizing suspense he has undergone, the terrible punishment of having a pair of eyes on him night and day, and the natural and usual results of imprisonment, he is a much altered man. He is to be hanged on the 10th of December.

SENATOR RANSOM'S SPEECH.

The address of our senior Senator last night was a masterly presentation of the questions now pressing upon us for solution. He contrasted the records of the democratic and republican parties touching both State and Federal affairs, and in words of burning eloquence presented pictures so different that none could hesitate for a moment in making choice between them. The depth of degradation to which radicalism has sunk the South was depicted in all the terms of abhorrence could dictate and the improvement wrought by democratic control was made to appear in all its aspect of blessedness to the people. The effort was a powerful arraignment of the corruption and mal-administration of the republican party and a most convincing statement of the great benefits which have followed the triumph of democracy. It was a magnificent oration, marked by all the grace and finish of true eloquence, and cannot fail to accomplish much good. It was full of fire and energy. It was full of earnestness and zeal in behalf of democracy. It was in short such a speech as Senator Ransom always makes when his best efforts are demanded. It was an honor not less than a benefit to the democratic cause. Elsewhere we present a synopsis of it, regretting that we cannot give it to our readers in full.

PROGRESS OF SOUTHERN LABOR.

What happens is often the unexpected, and although logical in its sequence it is unexpected either because of sheer ignorance or because prejudice blinds reason.

Thus the war was unexpected among certain classes alike at the North and at the South. The Northern agitators through ignorance and prejudice thought and said that Southerners were mere bullies and braggarts and would not fight; and some Southern people said the Northern folks were a race of money makers and were too cowardly to engage in war. We remember well our reply to a Southern statesman, who, like President Davis, fully believed that there would be no extended hostilities. It was: "You do not know the Northern people; you misunderstand them. We are on the eve of the grandest struggle the world ever saw." The prevailing Northern idea was that the Southerner was indolent and revolted from either intellectual or physical exertion.

While there never was any proper foundation for such a notion, certainly the incidents of our four years struggle should have forever exploded it. As for our physical activity, the marches of Jackson's "foot cavalry," sufficiently attest it. As for our intellectual activity, the introduction by southerners of torpedoes, of rams, of iron-clad ships, of torpedo boats, of cigar boats that sink beneath the Leviathans of the deep and blow them all up, themselves escaping unhurt, attest it.

Indeed the creative faculty was never more active in the annals of the world than when the south was creating armies, arsenals and implements of war. We assert that nothing equal to it is to be found in the history of mankind. But still outsiders did not learn to understand our people, and to-day a very general impression prevails at the north that the white people of the south do not labor—that they are indolent, lazy, improvident—"poor white trash."

We emerged from the devastation and desolation of the war, sorrowing for the dead, harassed by perplexing questions of government and bereft of all but the naked fields. We believe that minute and patient investigator, Edward Atkinson, has demonstrated to his satisfaction that the entire accumulations of wealthy New England with its palatial mansions, &c., are not sufficient to support the New Englanders one month in idleness. When we consider how slightly ahead New England is of the world which is at every human door, notwithstanding her long period of uninterrupted money-getting and unparalleled prosperity, we need not be surprised at the slowness with which money has been accumulated by the Southerners who began in 1865 with empty hands and bare fields.

In our poverty we were twitted with the absence of public schools; we have got them now. We were twitted with the absence of railroads; we have got them now. We were also twitted with the absence of factories. Why don't you twit us now with the absence of schools, railroads, and factories? Where is your enterprise? Was the continental reproach. All the while the cry went up "the South is indolent, the South is lazy; the poor white trash will not work, cannot work. They cumber the ground."

Well, it is the unexpected that happens. Year by year the South rose from her ashes. She made a little money. She put it in schools, she put it in railroads, she put it in bridges, in cotton, in factories. And first we heard the Northern cotton manufacturers complaining that they had lost their western market and demanding low rates on the great through lines so that they could compete with southern goods in western trade centers. Later we hear from Pennsylvania a shriek that the South is under-selling her in iron—and the prospect is that the South will also undersell her in steel as well! No longer do the Northern cotton manufacturers taunt us with not manufacturing. No longer does Pennsylvania tell us to diversify our industries. On the contrary, the cry is heard in the land that the South is invading their markets, and they have found out that the so-called lazy, indolent South, the South devoid of physical and intellectual activity is interfering with their monopoly of trade.

Indeed we have lived to hear something like this from a noted Pennsylvania manufacturer. "Southern labor is a menace. It is indeed a menace to the Pennsylvania manufacturer. Truly it is the unexpected that happens."

THE ELOQUENT HARBOR.

His Splendid Speech at Metropolitan Hall.

A PERFECT PRESENTATION OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT, STATE AND NATIONAL.

A fine audience assembled at Metropolitan hall last evening, to hear Senator Ransom speak. The assemblage was a representative one and certainly enjoyed the speech that which none better was ever delivered in that hall, the scene of so many great gatherings. The address was worthy the distinguished North Carolinian who delivered it.

On the stage were Messrs. C. M. Busbee, Thomas Bunuch, R. H. Battle, P. C. Flemming and S. F. Mordecai.

SOME PLAIN TRUTHS.

Senator Ransom was gracefully introduced by R. H. Battle, Esq., in a very happy way. He began his remarks by saying that he would try to lay some valuable facts before his hearers. Nothing would stand but the truth. He said he had yesterday afternoon received a request from the chairman of the republican committee to divide time. That invitation had been declined, as the time (the speaking beginning at 8 o'clock) did not admit of a lengthy discussion. But the fact that only one side was to be represented would not prevent him from speaking any wordswise those of truth. He spoke of the delivery of the people of North Carolina from darkness and fear and trouble, and said that too often people who had escaped from these evils forgot what they had escaped from, thought only of the present and did not think of the fact that these perils might come again. He spoke of the dark days of 1874, and said what a contrast there was between the present and that time, when he had last spoken in this hall. Then the liberties of the people were threatened; all that they held dear. He hated to lift the veil from those dark hours. But it was his duty to do so. Then Federal bayonets gleamed everywhere, plans were set on foot to take the last liberty from the people, and the accursed civil rights bill hung over the South. But, thank Heaven, the people had been taken out of that dark sea and all its brightness and peace. Yet people ask what has the democratic party done? What a question! It is almost as if a man had denied his God. He asked if any one could ever cease to remember the dark days from 1868 to 1876; those days when no household was safe, when Southern men were not recognized in the land of their fathers. He asked if they remembered when there was no hope for the State save in the courage and faith of the white people. Democratic had brought the people into the bright daylight of peace and happiness. He spoke of the 6,000 school houses in the State, of the light of education so generously shed, and said he had planned to show his hearers what the republicans had done and then show what the democrats had done, and let the people contrast the two parties and their acts. He asked, if the republican party loved the people why did they not educate them? Why did they not shed light of educational light or employ one teacher to shed it. Yet that party, then in the plenitude of its power, did not give one dollar to the cause of education. He said the republican party for three long years never opened the book of knowledge before the children of North Carolina. They collected the money, and the legislature paid itself its high salaries from the school fund of the State. It sold railroads, it squandered the people's money, it robbed the school fund, but it never did one act looking to the education of the people. Contrast that with what the democrats have done. See the 6,000 school houses in the State, the thousands of teachers, the generous aid to education. Ask the women of the State which party to support and they will say vote for the democrats. He made a powerful appeal to the people to support, to endorse in the strongest way, a party which had put before 500,000 children the bread of life, the bread of knowledge. He said that what helped the people more than all else was the education of their children.

DEMOCRACY AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

He passed on to speak of the great system of internal improvements which since Dr. Caldwell's day had been a great guiding star. What had the republicans done in this matter? They had squandered \$17,000,000 of the people's money, handed it over to their agents, and yet had not built a mile of railway or dug a yard of canal! Are they the people to trust with public improvements? Contrast them with the democrats. In the past four years 900 miles of road have been built and have cost the people one cent in money. He spoke in detail of the great lines and branch lines which are making a network of the State, and have like a mantle opened the riches and beauties of the west. All this done and none of the people's money squandered; no taxes for railways. He asked if the republicans would have constructed a mile of railway.

THE SUDDEN OF DEBT LIFTED.

When the republican party came in it found a debt of \$18,000,000. It had added to this in all conceivable ways until when Vance came in the debt was \$22,000,000, over one-third of all the taxable property of the State. What have the democrats done? By a wise adjustment by the democratic party the debt has been reduced to under \$4,000,000. He said the party had saved the people of North Carolina \$38,000,000; has lifted that great burden from their shoulders.

A GRAND FINANCIAL RECORD.

It has been said that all people who come here love North Carolina, and he was sure his hearers all loved North Carolina. He asked if any of his hearers were not proud of her financial record; with her six per cent bonds selling today at 130 and her 4 per cent bonds at 100. He asked if all true North Carolinians, democratic or republican, white or colored, were not proud of that fact, and wanted to go back to the time when the State's bonds was of no value at all. Today the State's credit is better than gold. He felt like thanking the grand party which had brought this state of affairs about. He said the State government was the most economically administered of any State in the Union. He spoke of its very high

terms of the ability of State Treasurer Bain. He said he had asked Mr. Bain what the tax was in republican days, in 1869-70, and was shown that it was 80 cents on the \$100. He asked what it was now and was told 25 cents, and that next year it would be 20 cents. It could be reduced to 20 cents now if there was law for it. Think of it; in 1869 the republicans made the people pay 3 1/2 times as much taxes as the democrats do in 1886. He asked, in the face of this, if they could have so little sense as to support a party which made them pay three times as much as another and yet never gave them a cent's return in return for a dollar they spent. Suppose a man has two stores to trade at, and at one he is charged 80 cents for an article, at the other he has to pay only 25 cents, which one will he patronize?

A REGION OF PROSPERITY.

He said it had been said a hundred times that the democrats will drive away trade from North Carolina. How absurd. How had the facts been? What were the results. Now there is a democratic State and National administration, and more people and more capital are coming into the South than ever before. In the year closing over \$83,000,000 of Northern capital had been invested in the South by Northern people. He asked if people had ever seen so many public and private improvements, buildings, towns, railways, etc. The whole State is in a high state of progress. He spoke of the fact that a great contractor said he had never seen so much improvement. People poured into the State; money came here for investment. He thanked God for his goodness to North Carolina and His blessings upon her. Would people return to darkness, to an impoverished, a plundered people, to cruelty, to fraud, to Littlefield and his host of plunderers who preyed upon the State? When he looked at these questions and the duty of the people, he could not speak coldly. The mere thought of fifteen years ago made his blood boil to look back upon. He eloquently spoke of a man's duty to his country. He spoke of the destruction which earthquakes brought, but that could be repaired. But when an earthquake blow was struck at good government damage was done which could not be repaired in years. He called upon the people to stand to their high duties as citizens. Good government is a vital necessity. Next to his duty to his God is a man's duty to his country.

NO MORE CORRUPTION.

He spoke of the dark days of fifteen years ago, when the people heard and knew of corruption in the courts. He contrasted the supreme court then and the court now. In all the years since the court has been under democratic control no word affecting its high honor has ever been heard. Not a whisper. He warmly eulogized the present court. He spoke of North Carolina's representatives in Congress, democrats, and said that against them there had never been a breath of scandal. He said that in all the years since the democrats got control of the State not one cent of the State's money had been misapplied or squandered. He spoke of the democratic party as democratic purity and honesty and good management in the light of these great blessings, this great prosperity, this beneficent education for all the people, this purity of courts, this liberal provision of public charities, this honest administration, would the people return to the old republican way?

WHAT IS DONE FOR THE NEGRO.

He spoke to the colored people about the provisions the State under democratic administration had made for them; for their insane, their deaf and dumb and blind, and for the education of their children. He asked if they would be less than citizens, and fail to stand by the party which had done all these things for them.

WILL WAKEN DO HER DUTY?

He spoke of Wake county's noble work in 1884, which thrilled the entire State, and asked if Raleigh and Wake would do less in 1886.

CLEVELAND'S POLICY OF JUSTICE.

He said he would now pass on to speak of national matters. People sometimes asked the question, what are the democrats doing? He could answer that plainly. Unfortunately there was in the last Congress a republican senate, which put a stop to many measures which the democrats sought to pass for the people's benefit. He said that under the republican administration the people of the South were banned, ignored, treated as hostile, foreign. They had no political equality. He said that in those days even the colored people of the South who went to Washington could not get justice at the hands of their own representatives and fifty of them had come to him there for aid. He said that Cleveland had done justice to the South (applause) Justice is the mother of peace. The darkness upon the South has been removed. The eclipse upon our people and our institutions has passed away. Honored and noble Southern men are in the cabinet, representatives to foreign countries. He called the names of Jarvis, in Brazil, of Hale, in England, of Jernigan in Japan, and these names evoked applause. He spoke of the purity of the present administration and of the joy that filled him when he thought of those great Southern States, once again having their full share in the country's administration; these proud commonwealths occupying their positions in the bright galaxy of the American union; redeemed, disentangled, with great statesmen in the cabinet, with honored sons in Congress and abroad. Would the people turn around and drive out a party which had brought about all these glorious results? Would the people go back to those republican days when there was no justice and no honor and no integrity. He said the great cause of the American people had been sectional discord; that monster which had covered this land with blood and tears. The great George Washington had left as his legacy to the American people the advice never to let the harmony of the union be disturbed. Once more there is peace betwix the north and south. The grand democratic party had brought about this happy result and the sight of 60,000,000 people living in peace and harmony. Let this continue and nothing in all the world's history will be comparable to this America. Let us support that great, that noble man,

Grover Cleveland, whose broad and national policy of good will and justice has brought to this happy state the peace and prosperity of this great south. If you wish to show your appreciation of these facts, show by your votes that you love the union and will do your share to help preserve it.

AN HONEST GOVERNMENT N. W.

Another thing the democratic administration of Grover Cleveland has done is the giving of an honest government to the people (applause) What a glorious thing honest government is. With what pleasure can you pay taxes when you know that the funds are honestly administered. An honest government is the noblest work of man. He said that no scandals or swindles had stained the democratic administration; there was purity throughout. An honest government, a just government, a government of the people, was what the democrats had given the country. A free government, a government in which all men felt that they had an honored part, prevailed in this grand union.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND WORKINGMEN.

He spoke of the people who made up the government, the people of all the union. Capitalists, laboring men, all stood on the same plane; all are equally interested in the purity and justice of the government. He said a beautiful tribute to the workingmen, who had done so much to make this country what it is. The democratic party shed its light, its grandeur, its justice, its glory, equally upon all men. Do not claim special privilege; demand equal and impartial justice. There should be no class. He showed that the democratic party had always been the friend of labor. He asked why the arbitration bill, having passed the democratic house, was slaughtered in the republican senate. Why was not President Cleveland's message acted upon by that republican senate? Had the methods of the republican party ever aided the workingmen? He said the republican doctrine was that the six million white people in the South must elevate the six million colored people to social equality. The democratic doctrine is that each man must be the maker of his own fortunes. He said that he believed that God would not bless the people of the South unless they were just to the colored people. He said the white people should say to the colored people "you are free, and you must be the architects of your own fortunes." Let each man stand upon his own feet, rise or fall upon his own merits, work out his own destiny. That is the basis of American power and prosperity. He spoke eloquently of the fruits of labor seen on every hand, but said that without the genius of Fulton, of Franklin and others what would have been the state of things. Men were all parts of the same human society. The ration was made up of mind and muscle.

THE MARVELOUS DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTH.

He made in conclusion an earnest plea for good government, for support of the party, and said there was no hope for freedom unless men came together in the light of the sun and discussed government. The party was pledged to equal justice to all men. No laboring man can benefit himself by voting for the republican party under which the great capitalists rose upon their prey of rings and rascality. He said there never was never such a field, such an opening, such a promise for the working man, as in the South. He spoke of the South's prosperity and said it was now the rival of the North. He said the manufacturers of the North had found that in North Carolina the iron and the cotton could be manufactured more cheaply than in the North. This was the secret of the efforts of some people of the North to remove the democratic party from power and install the republican party, which in all its life crushed the working man and injured the South. The working man is the coming man. He spoke of the absolute failure of the republican party to maintain itself in the South. He said this was a white man's government, (applause), while men had made it and white men would rule it.

THE NOBLEST ACT IN HISTORY.

He paid a glorious tribute to the southern people, who he said had done the proudest act in history. This people had, after the war, wrapped in sorrow and almost helpless, when they even wanted bread, when the colored men were arrayed as one man against them—in that dark hour they taxed themselves to give the colored people of the south education; to open the door of knowledge to them. He defied any one to show an act of equal virtue, equal justice and equal humanity. God had blessed the people for it and would continue to bless them. He said the republicans had arrayed the negro solidly against the white people, who nevertheless had done them justice. He called upon the white men to guard their honor and their liberties and not to trust the specious promises of the republicans. He spoke of the republican party as in its last stages in North Carolina. He asked whether the people would say to the President that he had given the south good government and equal justice, or would they speak the contrary and against his noble work.

SOME ADMIRABLE ADVICE.

He paid a high compliment to Maj. Graham, as soldier, statesman, patriot, tribune, and called for cordial support of him, with no class division. Let all unite and be brothers in democracy and in love for North Carolina. Do not go to sleep. Work until the first Tuesday in November. Maintain honest government. He spoke of the assessments laid by the republicans, and said that Cleveland had issued imperative orders to stop that raising of a corruption fund. Closing with an eloquent appeal for democratic unity, Senator Ransom was greeted with a storm of applause. His speech, of two hours and a quarter in length, was listened to throughout with the closest attention.

There are less persons afflicted with rheumatism since our druggists have sold Salvation Oil. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or common cold in its first stages. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon presses upon the lungs. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup affords instant relief. It is an infallible remedy. Price 25 cents a bottle.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Blisters, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chalks, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Itches, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists.

Much interest and pleasure is taken in the fact that the department of agriculture will make so large and beautiful a display at the State fair. It will be a notable feature.

Advice to Mothers. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once, induces natural, quiet sleep, relieves the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste, soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The dust lies deep on shrubbery in the city and along the country roads.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Something Mysterious that is Under-mining the Nation. A Revelation of Importance.

There is no need in designing the fact that we as people are growing weaker every day. Men and women who were formerly stalwart are becoming less strong and less active. An unaccountable feeling of lassitude, an uncertain appetite, bad breath, less vigor, occasional headaches, and above all inability to sleep well and rest well—all these and many more symptoms are the sure indications of absolute physical breaking down. It does not come at once; it is often a slow process. Indeed, it is so gradual that it is often unnoticed until it becomes too late to arrest its course. Then insomnia and nervous debility set in, followed by softening of the brain, insanity or death. This is an exceedingly important subject and demands the most earnest and careful attention. But what causes this terrible state of affairs? Various things: The habits of life; the competition of business, innumerable excesses. The nerve force becomes lost, the energy gone and the death seal set in. The presence of these evils being apparent the great vital question is: "How can they be avoided or begun upon, how driven away?" By toning the system. By building up where disease is tearing down. But how? By using a pure, gentle, yet efficient medicine and for this purpose nothing equals or has ever equalled Volina Cordial. This wonderful compound is fast making a revolution in the health and spirits of the community and is unquestionably in the front rank of modern medicines. It is a purely vegetable preparation, pleasant to the taste and wonderful in its results.

It is seldom that we advise any definite course of action, but the need of the human race is so great; its danger so imminent and the relief so easy that we cannot refrain from directing careful attention to these solemn truths and urge the importance of avoiding impending disaster at once. A well-known public man at Washington, in conversation with the writer on this subject said: "Government statistics show a tremendous falling off in the vital force of the nation and a special increase of those diseases arising from nervous exhaustion. Whatever its cause may be, the fact remains that debility and loss of energy are prevalent and increasing, and they must be checked if we are to hope for long life or health as a people."

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These will be the richest designs shown in any market this season, together with large lines of plain and fancy Silks, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, &c.; also a magnificent stock of plain and fancy Suitings, Plaids.

44-inch Ladies Cloth at only 50c per yard. 38-inch " " " " 45c per yard.

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TIES

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