



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the hundreds of low cost, short weight, alum or phosphate powders sold only in cans.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS WILL CURE HEADACHE INDIGESTION BILIOUSNESS DYSPEPSIA NERVOUS PROSTRATION MALARIA CHILLS AND FEVERS TIRED FEELING GENERAL DEBILITY PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES IMPURE BLOOD CONSTIPATION FEMALE INFIRMITIES RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red Lines on wrapper. TAKE NO OTHER.

RACKET STORE.

THE GREAT BARGAIN STORE OF RALEIGH.

If people knew how much credit cost them they would not be seeking it, for it is common sense that the merchant who buys goods on credit and sells them on credit must sell his goods higher to cover his losses. In regular lines of merchandise there are three distinct profits charged up and on each one there is a extra per cent laid, to cover the losses by credit. You count ten per cent on each of what you must pay to cover the losses of men who never pay. This the consumer has to pay. It all comes out of the hard-earned dollars of the laboring people. If you borrow money from the bank at 8 per cent you think it very high, yet you will buy your goods on credit and pay 80 per cent more for them than you ought to pay and you will never wink your eye at it. This credit takes from the producers of this country one-half they make. Now how do you like the system? Come to the Racket Store and buy your goods. The Racket Store has all the advantages, from having buyers always in the New York market, with cash in hand, who buy from houses which are compelled to take their orders for these goods. It is the power of the almighty dollar cutting its way through the centre of time which enables us to offer goods at less than they can be made for in hundreds of cases. The Racket Store is satisfied with small profits and we shall make our bargains make our business. Now come to the Racket Store and buy your goods and save your money. This week we shall open some great bargains in Silver Plated Knives and Forks, triple plate on steel, at \$1.75 a set—worth \$3.50. A lot of job in suspenders at 35 cents, worth 50. Some great bargains in Men's Cashmere suits \$12.00, worth \$20. Great bargains in Ladies' and Misses' cloaks and shawls. New lines of Prints, choice, at 40 per yard. We will also open a big line of 6 and 8 and Boys' Hats and Caps at a bargain. Call and examine before purchasing. Soliciting cash trade only. Most respectfully, VOLNEY PURSKELL & CO., No 10 E. Main St.

NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

—Of all the Senators who sat under President Polk, Simon Cameron alone survives. Mr. Morrison is now mentioned in Washington as a good man to succeed S. S. Cox as minister to Turkey. —A physician says "if a child does not thrive on fresh milk, boil it." This is too severe. Why not spank it?—Chicago Mail. Mr James Gordon Bennett was expected to arrive in New York on Saturday last. He comes home, it is said, to take charge of the Herald himself. —Eugene Tyler, of Adairville, Ky., is so full of electricity that he can lay his hands on another man's shoulders and control him completely. He would make a capital worker at the polls. —The late William H. Vanderbilt, for some years after he inherited his great fortune, paid no taxes on his personal estate. He "swore off" his taxation on personality. That is to say, he maintained, when applied for an inventory, that his debts exceeded the value of his personal estate. This became such a scandal that in 1880 he confessed to owning personal property in excess of his debts to the value of \$1,000,000, and on that amount he paid taxes each year until his death, and on that amount only. It is now known that he left at least \$3,000,000 in taxable securities, of which all but \$5,000,000 has escaped taxation. —Thomas Power O'Connor, M. P., in his cable letters to the New York Star, says: "The coming session will mark the commencement of a great parliamentary struggle between the nationalist members, backed by the whole Irish nation and the Tories. While showing an outward front of moderation and conciliation, the government secretly resolved to postpone the settlement of the Irish question until 1888. The long interval is to be devoted to English and Scotch business. Hence the proposed new closure rules to silence Irish members. It will be the part of the liberal, seconded by the nationalists, to compel the government to proceed with Irish legislation, and of the Tories to resist pressure and put off the day of reckoning. Compared in the event to store at the coming session of parliament, the excitement that occasionally lighted up the last will seem like child's play."

—Season after season the influence of American taste becomes more noticeable in the importation of millinery. Instead of the conspicuous novelties formerly sent out by Paris houses, the styles are modified and American ideas developed by the skilful and delicate manipulation of French fingers and trained ideas. Even then the models sent over are in a way naturalized and adapted to the peculiar tastes and caprices of our own country women, who have eyes and minds of their own, with very decided preferences for the things they like and the things they dislike, and not at all bowing to the foreign eccentric decrees thrust upon them, if their own good sense and judgment do not approve them. Most of the shapes for the season are neat, trim, and stylish. There are a few pronounced models, but the majority of the styles are moderate, graceful, and sensible. There are, however, some rather striking features in current goods for trimming purposes, and also a number of exceedingly elegant novelties. The importations are exceptionally rich, and in many instances show, but the vivid colors and brilliant "face trimmings," as they are called, are so artistically combined with deeper and neutral tints, that these gay effects only serve to lighten and brighten the sombre shades of olive, bronze, black, and gray. —The American Agriculturalist urges that old tin cans be not thrown away, and they be picked up by the farmer where already thrown away, as one sees them by the thousands. They are handy for many purposes on the farm. The tin of which they are made can be brought in a useful state by exposing the cans to heat until the solder melts and loosens the joints, when they are to be pulled apart and left to cool off. The pieces which constitute the body of the cans should be flattened out, and there will soon be quite a collection of these sheets, which are often useful. They may be pushed under the shingles where a leak occurs or when a shingle gets lost. The edges of the manglers can be covered neatly with them to prevent horses from gnawing them. The rat and mouse holes can be neatly and securely patched over with this tin, strips of which can be used in securing the lids of boxes, and in many other ways there will be found uses for the tin of the old cans, when put into this convenient form. In large cities and towns the old tin cans are now carefully collected and taken to the factories, where they are heated for their solder, which is valuable, as well as for the tin upon them. The remainder, which is iron, is melted down and cast weights and other rough articles made of them. In this way they form a profitable business in utilizing what was for a long time considered worthless, as well as a nuisance, in every house.

A Well Worned Scheme. "Don't you like jelly cake with frosting on top, Mr. Featherly?" inquired Bobby. "Oh, yes," laughed Featherly, "but I thought I had eaten about all the dessert I ought. However, since Bobby is so polite about it, Mrs. Hendricks," continued the young man, "I believe you may give me a small piece of the cake." "All right," said Bobby, "and I'll have some too. Ma said I could have a piece if she had to cut into it."

GREAT STRIKE.

A LARGE NUMBER OF NEW MEN AT WORK.

THE OLD HANDS BEING PAID OFF—ARMOUR & CO'S MEATS BOYCOTTED BY THE KNIGHTS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—A large number of men applied for work at the packing house this morning, and about 5,000 men are at work. Nelson Morris received a dispatch from the east saying that some one down there, whose name he would not give, would send 800 skilled butchers. He also had a dispatch from a slaughter firm in the east which has been killing beef for him, which says that they have killed 300 head of cattle today, and on double that number if he wishes it. About 213 of the men at work in the yards are new hands. The militia guards were out as usual, and all the approaches were lined with pickets. There was a busy scene at the town hall at the union stock yards during the morning. About 5,000 of the old employees of Armour, Swift and Chicago packing and provision company were congregated there for the purpose of being paid off. It was deemed more advisable to let them get their pay there than to have it done at the firms' offices. Besides a great throng of strikers, there were thousands of their friends. The crowd was a little more turbulent than yesterday, and Gen. Fitzsimmons has put an extra force of men near the town hall, to be ready in case of any disturbance. An afternoon paper says: "A 'boycott' has already been declared by the general executive board of the Knights of Labor," said Mr. Barry at noon today. "It begins on Armour's meats and other products. How far we shall extend it as to other packers I cannot say yet."

Alabama Legislature. MONTGOMERY, Nov. 10.—The legislature organized this morning by the election of the officers chosen by the democratic caucus. Governor O'Neill's message was sent in. It was devoted entirely to State affairs and is an able presentation of all matters relating to the State government. He calls attention to the fact that Alabama devotes more than one third of all the revenue she receives into the State treasury to public schools. He also refers to an increase in assessment value of property in the last few years of \$35,000, and that the entire collection for the fiscal year just ended, had been made with the exception of fifty dollars; a record, perhaps, unparalleled in the financial transactions of any State of the Union, and showing only a first class set of revenue officers. Every obligation of the State, including the interest on the bonded debt, has been promptly met, and the rate of tax reduced. The rate of the county tax has also been reduced largely in the last few years. As showing the improvement in the penitentiary in these matters, he instances the fact that, with an average of 600 convicts for 1886, there were only sixteen deaths, and four of these from causes attending imprisonment. The people are satisfied with this result. State emigration has ceased and immigration begun, and altogether he presents an outlook for the future of a most rosy hue.

New York Futures. New York, Nov. 10.—Greene & Co say the market has been unsettled today over conflict of opinions regarding crop prospects. Upon receipt of the National Exchange report with an estimate of 640,000 bales, the tendency was stronger and upward, but the report of the Agricultural Bureau, afterwards received, made a showing that, taken in conjunction with the condition given by the National Exchange, permitted an estimate of over 67,000,000 bales. This at once had a weakening influence, and prices, after advancing 8 to 9 points, closed only about 5 points above last evening, with the tone slow. The demand in the morning was for the shorts covering and buying for a scalp, and the selling out of the latter caused a subsequent break, as no really new business was coming upon the market.

Vessel Burns. RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 10. Information from West Point was received here today to the effect that last evening, while the bark, Alice M. Minnett, Capt. Dickerson, of Baltimore, Md., was being loaded with cotton for Liverpool, a lamp was overturned in the hold and exploded, setting fire instantly to the lint and stray cotton. The fire made rapid headway, and all efforts to stay its progress were futile. The hatches were closed and the vessel towed into the stream in order to save other property. Holes were then made in the burning vessel and she was sunk. The estimated loss of the vessel and cargo is \$10,000; insured.

Widow of an Editor. HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 10.—About 9.30 o'clock this morning the police found Jesse H. Lord, formerly one of the editors of the Post, more recently on the Boston Journal of Commerce, and latterly with the Scientific American, lying on the grave of his wife in the old north cemetery. He had shot himself through the head with a .32 calibre revolver. He was conveyed to the hospital, where his wound was pronounced fatal. He is about fifty-five years old. The Cholera in Germany. WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Marine hospital service has just received information through the state department of the existence of cholera at Mayence, Germany.

Telegraphic News.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 10.—General R. D. Lilly, financial agent of Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, was stricken with paralysis in this city last night while addressing the Presbyterian synod of Virginia, now in session here. He is today reported in a critical condition. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The "National Grange Patrons of Husbandry," composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the United States, commenced their twentieth annual session here today. Their meetings will be held secret, and continue about eight days. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—The comptroller of currency today authorized the Alabama national bank of Birmingham, Ala., to begin business with a capital of \$500,000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Mr. Randall, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, is expected to arrive here on the 18th inst. to get things in readiness for the meeting of his committee, which takes place, if the quorum can be brought together, on the 22d. Among the members who are confidentially expected, are those composing the sub-committee on the sundry civil appropriation bill, which measure it is said to be Mr. Randall's purpose to have in readiness, to be reported to the house at the opening of the session. The estimates are now in the hands of the printer. It is said, though not by official authority, that their aggregate is slightly below the total of the past year's appropriations. Roanoke River. Cor. of the News and Observer. DANBURY, N. C., Nov. 9. I have been interested in reading the communications of President Battle, of the university of North Carolina, and Colonel Saunders, on the question how Duplin county received its name, and more recently President Battle's communication on the origin of the name Tar river. It is time that such points in the history of the State were made the subject of investigation, and the results given a printed existence. It should have been done during the lives of those who were contemporary with the early history of this State. Some years ago I entertained an ill defined notion of essaying a historical description of Stokes county; an ill defined notion, for I did not decide upon the form in which the results were to be moulded. I thought of preparing the matter in the ordinary form of a history. Then again I had some fancy for writing a novel, the scene of which would be located here, into the web of which I would wove my material relating to the history of the county. In pursuing this object I have collected much memoranda to serve for material for this purpose. Amongst my notes I have one on the Dan and Roanoke (Moratuc) river, which cost me many hours of investigation, and as the subject possesses, to my mind, more than a local interest, I herein give the result, though I do not regard the subject as exhausted. What is now called the Roanoke river was formerly known as the Moratuc, forming, as Byrd describes it, "all that part of the Roanoke below the great falls towards Albemarle Sound;" the falls being situated thirty-five miles below the fork of the river according to this authority. The tribe of Moratuc, according to an old map in my possession, had their location in the vicinity of the Roanoke river. I am indebted for a kind and interesting communication from Maj. Powell, of the Ethnological Bureau of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, a distinguished expert in the languages and history of our Indians, in which he says: "This bureau has considered the Moratuc as of Algonkian stock, and that their name bears much resemblance to the Powhatan word for enemy." The Algonkian family embraced, among others, the powerful tribes of the Powhatans and Shawnees in the South. There is no authoritative ground for associating the Moratuc with this locality (Stokes county), nor was the Dan, as far as this investigation has penetrated, ever called the Moratuc river, this name, as we have shown, having been limited to the waters of what is now called the Roanoke. I know of no written authority for referring the origin of the name Dan river to the word Danapahaw, who is said to have been a chief of the tribe of Sauras who had their domain in this region. Indeed Byrd in his Narrative* says, when they came on the south branch of the Roanoke they called it Dan river, and in the absence of any authoritative statement to the contrary it is, to my mind, more reasonable to suppose the name was suggested to his mind by the same fancy for scriptural names which led him to name a scope of Rockingham county the Garden of Eden. *Narrative of the Dividing Line twixt Virginia and North Carolina. WILLIAM SHAWWOOD. Election Returns. MITCHELL. The following are the elect in Mitchell, all republicans, and by the following majorities: For representative, Mr. Turner, 170; clerk, Mr. Hyams, 200; register, Mr. Green, 185; sheriff, Mr. Buchanan, 224. The republican judicial ticket carries the county by 400 majority, a republican loss of 200 on the vote of 1884. YANCEY. The democratic judicial ticket carries Yancey by 400 majority, a democratic gain of 200 on the vote of 1884. HAYWOOD. In this county the Congressional vote was as follows: Johnston 1218, Malone 104, Jones 474. Johnston is 1114 ahead of Malone, 744 ahead of Jones, and 574 ahead of both combined.

WASHINGTON.

REPRESENTATIVE WELBORN OF TEXAS INTERVIEWED.

HE GIVES HIS VIEWS ABOUT MR. CARLISLE'S SEAT—CHOLERA IN GERMANLY—OTHER NEWS BY WIRE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Representative Welborn, of Texas, who is one of the ablest and most experienced parliamentarians in the House, was asked by an Associated Press reporter today, what effect the contest over Carlisle's seat, should there be a contest, would have upon the candidacy for the speakership of the House? Welborn replied: "Such a contest would furnish no reason whatever why Carlisle should not be the speaker of the fiftieth Congress. Rule ten, of the House of Representatives reads, 'Unless otherwise ordered by the House, the speaker shall appoint, at the commencement of each Congress, the following standing committees,' &c. The list includes the committee on elections and all standing committees of the House. The rules of the present House cannot by their own force fix methods of procedure in subsequent Congresses, nevertheless, by unbroken usage the new House, as preliminary to its permanent organization, adopts the rules of the present House. Such, I take it, will be the course in the next House, and rule ten will thus control the constitution of the committees in the fiftieth Congress. Should there be a contest over Carlisle's seat, the House itself will in some suitable way select a committee on elections, and thus Carlisle will be relieved of any possibility of embarrassment on that score. To hold that Shoebos contest with Carlisle disqualifies the latter for speaker, conduces to results illogical and absurd. If such a holding were followed, the influence and power of the chosen leader of the dominant party in the House could be effectually crushed at any time by springing the contested election case, no matter how absolutely devoid it might be of merit." WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—The report of the Agricultural department says: The cotton returns for November attest a rapid progress of picking, unusual cleanness of fibre and shortness of late crop on light uplands and districts most affected by drought. Light frosts sufficient to arrest growth have occurred in northern districts and to the centre of the cotton belt. In Arkansas and Tennessee a large yield is assured, and in Texas the yield is higher than in the census year, when the product was thirty seven hundredths of a bale per acre, and the October condition sixty-five. On the Atlantic coast the effect of the excessive early rains and the long continued drought of the later season is apparent in the reduced production. The following percentage of several States, indicating the probable product are based on a full crop, unimpaired by injuries or losses from any cause, and the general average is two or three points lower than the result of October's returns: Virginia 71, North Carolina 74, South Carolina 72, Georgia 76, Florida 82, Alabama 75, Mississippi 77, Louisiana 88, Texas 71, Arkansas 66, Tennessee 88. The yield of corn according to the revised returns of the yield is twenty-two bushels per acre, making a product upon the present adjustment of acreage, of \$1,668,000,000 bushels. This accords well with recent returns of condition, and will not be materially changed in the final review of the work of the year. The yield of the great corn surplus States is variable, the lowest of course, being in the region of the drought: Ohio, 32.3; Indiana, 32.2; Illinois, 24.7; Iowa, 24.5; Missouri, 22.2; Kansas, 21.3; Nebraska, 27.5. New York and the Eastern States exceed 30 bushels, Pennsylvania nearly as much, and the Southern States generally have reduced the rate of yield. The potato product is nearly the same as last year, with higher yields in the East and lower in the West. The average is 73 bushels per acre, giving a product of 163,000,000 bushels. The buckwheat crop makes a yield of about 18 bushels per acre, promising a product exceeding 11,000,000 bushels. The apparent production of tobacco is at a rate slightly exceeding the average of 700 pounds per acre, or about 485,000,000 pounds, which is equal to the average requirements of consumption and exportation. The average rate of yield for the hay crop is close to one and two-tenths tons per acre, and the apparent product about 45,000,000 tons.

Bulgaria's New Ruler. PRINCE WALDEMAR TO SUCCEED PRINCE ALEXANDER. SOFIA, Nov. 10.—The Sobranje at a secret session last evening, after a debate which lasted three hours, decided to elect Prince Waldemar, third son of the King of Denmark, as the successor to Prince Alexander on the throne of Bulgaria. Prince Waldemar is twenty-eight years old. At tomorrow morning's session of the sobranje Premier Radaslavoff will propose Prince Waldemar as a candidate for the throne and the sobranje will elect him by acclamation and appoint a committee of five to officially convey the decision to the Prince. Mr. Branoff, prefect of Sofia, has resigned. His dismissal has been demanded by Gen. Kaulbars because he had ejected a Russian subject from the Sofia council chamber. The prefect at once offered to resign, but Gen. Kaulbars insisted that the government dismiss him.

Colonel Charles Chaille Long, who was associated with Lemai Pasha and General Gordon, and who is again in this country, says he believes with Captain Burton and Gordon's sister that Gordon is alive somewhere in the equatorial regions of Africa. It is never too late to mend a sprained ankle, swollen limbs, stiff necks, or any pain or ache, if you but use that sovereign remedy, Salivation Oil, the greatest cure on earth for pain. Price 25 cents. "He is well paid that is well satisfied." This is what a happy man up-town said when he threw away his empty bottle after he had cured his cold with Bull's Cough Syrup, the favorite.

Prevention the Best Remedy for Pome Injurious Insects. UNIVERSITY OF N. C. Nov. 10, 1886. Cor. of the News and Observer. The old saying that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is well worth the consideration of the horticulturist. One of the greatest mistakes made by those who give much or little attention to the growing of fruits, is the almost universal acceptance of the idea, that when a tree is planted it will "take care of itself." That a fruit tree, which is shamefully neglected all through its life, and in many cases actually treated, should yield any product to its owner, is evidence of a different spirit from that which, under similar circumstances, actuates human beings. Perhaps we might say that it does not possess malicious and revengeful feelings, which too often characterize beings much higher in the scale of existence; that it is concerned only with development into a beautiful and well-proportioned tree; with opening its millions of richly colored petals offering bread and sweets to insects as a reward for beneficial services; with perfuming the air which its thankless owner inhales, and in each recurring autumn of its life; and with bearing well rounded fruit. The Creator has given it a place in nature and it strives with inherent tendencies to develop from the seed the harmonious, fruitful, well rounded and successful existence for which it was intended. Almost with human appreciation of kindness does it respond generally to benefits received. It puts on its livery of gaily colored flowers, and opens its store of sweets, to attract insects, which it has found from past experience aids in its fertilisation. First, in the wild state, it developed the fruit about the seeds that birds and other animals might eat it, and in return for the food would bear the seeds far away to accomplish distribution and multiplication of the species. When offered cultivation and a better quality of food by man, it quickly responded by returning the large and delicious fruits of the cultivated varieties. When all this has been accomplished, it is unjust to poke it into the back yard or a fence corner, to be the "catch all" for all sorts of things, and to struggle with forest or shade trees which deprive it of sunlight and nourishment. When planted in the orchard, how little care is taken to keep animals from running over it while it is yet young, making wounds in the bark biting off the principal twigs, thus insuring disease, dwarfed and ill-proportioned growth, if death does not come to the rescue. In the cultivation of crops in the orchard, carelessness generally results in breaking off patches of bark from many, if not all the trees; portions of the harness catch against the limbs and skin them. Often in gathering the fruits, limbs are broken and the bark bruised. "All of these accidents tend to induce disease and unsightly trees. But this is not all. A bruise or break invites the attack of certain insects, generally of various species of beetles. The eggs are deposited that the young may feed upon the diseased dead portions of the tree. This aggravates the trouble and the enemy pushes his way onward, by his injuries preparing in advance other parts of the tree for his table, until at last the tree is hopelessly infested. The majority of the wood and bark-boring Coleopterous larva feed only on diseased trees. These insects are not so easily reached as the phytophagous species and are some of the most difficult to destroy. It is believed that the peach bark beetle (Colytus rugulosus) never attacks a healthy tree except in rare instances it may be, but that it infests trees that have been previously diseased by pear-blight or some other cause. The best way, then, to fight the majority of borers in our orchards, is to keep our trees so healthy that the enemy will find no vulnerable points for his shaft. By this means not only will we get rid of many of the annoying pests, but our trees will be healthier, more productive, and consequently more profitable. G. F. ATKINSON. Bulgaria's New Ruler. PRINCE WALDEMAR TO SUCCEED PRINCE ALEXANDER. SOFIA, Nov. 10.—The Sobranje at a secret session last evening, after a debate which lasted three hours, decided to elect Prince Waldemar, third son of the King of Denmark, as the successor to Prince Alexander on the throne of Bulgaria. Prince Waldemar is twenty-eight years old. At tomorrow morning's session of the sobranje Premier Radaslavoff will propose Prince Waldemar as a candidate for the throne and the sobranje will elect him by acclamation and appoint a committee of five to officially convey the decision to the Prince. Mr. Branoff, prefect of Sofia, has resigned. His dismissal has been demanded by Gen. Kaulbars because he had ejected a Russian subject from the Sofia council chamber. The prefect at once offered to resign, but Gen. Kaulbars insisted that the government dismiss him.

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Sentenced to Death.

AND HIS FELLOW CONSPIRATORS SENTENCED TO FIFTEEN YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

TIRNOVA, Nov. 10.—Captain Rabolko, a Russian, who led the recent revolt at Boussias, has been tried by the Bulgarian authorities for causing the insurrection and convicted. He was sentenced to death. His fellow conspirators also have been tried and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment each.

A Entertaining Hoax.

Can always be relied upon not only to carry in stock the best of everything, but to secure the Agency for such articles as have well known merit, and are popular with the people, thereby sustaining the reputation of being always enterprising and ever reliable. Having secured the Agency for the celebrated Dr. K. G.'s New Discovery for Consumption, will send it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, and to show our confidence we invite you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free.

Rumor has it that the R. & D. R. W. will build the Fayetteville and Winston railroad. The Winston papers say that it is so.

From Baron Falkenberg, of the Royal British Rifles, etc., etc. Liebig Co's Cocoa Beef Tonic is unquestionably superior to any tonic which I have ever tried. It benefited me as no other tonic has ever done before.

A member of my family, says the Hon. Hiram Watkins (Ed. N. Y. World) was very ill with typhoid malarial fever. The stomach retained nothing and the patient was failing rapidly. Finally the attending physician prescribed Liebig's Cocoa Beef Tonic. The resulting ceased with the first dose; food was again retained and digested and speedy recovery followed.

A New Bridge.

DANVILLE, Va. Nov. 10.—The city of Danville entered into a contract today with the Edgemore bridge company, of Wilmington, Del., for the construction of a new iron bridge across Dan river to cost \$4,000.

D'BULL'S COUGH SYRUP. Cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, etc. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

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