

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

OL XXVII.

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


NO 63



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. **ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.**, 108 Wall Street, New York.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS



Containing **IRON** with PURE VEGETABLE TONIC, quickly and completely cleanses and enriches the blood. Quickens the action of the liver and kidneys. Clears the complexion, makes the skin smooth. It does not injure the stomach, cause headache, or produce nervousness. **ALL OTHER IRON MEDICINES DO.** Physicians and Druggists everywhere recommend it.

THE GREAT BARGAIN STORE OF RALEIGH

People know how much credit cost them. 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 an extra per cent laid, to cover the losses by credit. You count ten per cent on each of them and you have at the least estimate 30 per cent which you must pay to cover the losses by 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 4 per cent you think it very high, yet you will buy your goods on credit and pay 30 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 Hackett Store and buy your goods. The Hackett 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 Hackett Store is satisfied with small profits and we shall make our bargains make our business. Now come to the Hackett Store and buy your goods and save your money.

This week we shall offer some great bargains in Gent's' clothing and children's' traps; also in Gent's' clothing of all kinds. Triple silver plate on steel knives and forks worth \$3.50 at \$1.75.

Great job in Gent's, Ladies' and Misses' Gum Shoes. Persons wishing such goods will save money by purchasing from us. Respectfully submitted to the cash trade only.

VOLNEY PURSELL & CO.
No 10 E. Main St.

CONGRESS.

R. BLAIR ADVOCATES THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE BILL.

THE RELATION OF STATE AND FEDERAL RIGHTS IN COUNTING ELECTORAL VOTES DISCUSSED—GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—SENATE.—Mr. Edmunds presented a memorial in favor of a constitutional amendment empowering Congress to pass uniform laws on the subject of marriage and divorce. Referred to the judiciary committee.

After the introduction of a number of bills the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Blair from a select committee on woman suffrage (February 3, 1886) [proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, extending the right of suffrage to women, and was addressed by Mr. Blair in support of the bill.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill, reported by Mr. Blair from the select committee on woman suffrage, (February 3, 1886) proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, extending the right of suffrage to women, and was addressed by Mr. Blair in support of the bill. At the close of his speech Mr. Blair gave notice that he would at an early day ask action on the bill. There were not over a score of ladies in the gallery during its delivery, although notice of it had been given yesterday.

A message was received from the President, and the Senate immediately (at 12 40) went into executive session and afterwards adjourned.

After the reading of the journal, the speaker laid before the House a letter from the director of the mint enclosing a draft of a bill for the issue of subsidiary silver coin; referred.

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, asked for unanimous consent to put upon its passage the bill admitting free of duty material to be used in rebuilding the town of Eastport, Maine, which was destroyed by fire, October, 14th, 1886.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, objected to an immediate consideration of a bill, expressing the opinion that the people of the whole country were as much in need of relief from taxation as the people of Eastport. He was glad to find the gentleman from Maine confessing that the tariff was a tax; and he would insist that the bill should take its regular course, and be sent to the committee which had charge of the subject of taxation.

Mr. Boutelle was not surprised that the gentleman should take every occasion to air his views on the tariff.

Mr. Breckenridge admitted that he was always ready to stand here in defense of the rights of all the people.

The bill was referred to the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, on behalf of the committee on naval affairs, called up the resolution making the bill for consideration of certain vessels of the navy department a continuing special order for Monday, Dec. 16th.

After discussion, Mr. Herbert amended the resolution so as to provide that the bill should be considered in committee of the whole, and as thus amended the resolution was adopted. At the conclusion of the morning hour the House resumed the consideration of the electoral count bill.

Mr. D. Brell, of South Carolina, member of the committee on the electoral count, advocated the passage of the bill reported by the minority as drawing more distinctly than either the Senate bill, or the bill of the majority the line of demarcation between the State and Federal powers and rights in connection with the casting and counting of the electoral votes. He could not agree to the proposition of the majority, providing that in case of more than one return of paper, purporting to be the return from a state, whenever the state has failed by any determination of its own to designate and certify which is its real vote, those votes and those only shall be counted which were cast by the electors whose appointment shall have been duly certified, under seal of the state, by the executive thereof, in accordance with the laws of the state; and also providing that by the concurrent vote of both Houses, this lawfully certified vote may be rejected, thus disfranchising the state, when there is a certificate under its seal, duly certified by its executive according to law. He could not subscribe to a recognition of such power in two Houses.

After several other gentlemen had addressed the House, the subject went over for the day, Mr. Caldwell giving notice that he would call the previous question on the bill tomorrow.

Adjourned.

President Garrett Re-Elected.
BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—The Baltimore & Ohio railroad directors re-elected Robert Garrett president. Dr. Bernard, assistant to President Garrett of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, was called upon this afternoon in relation to a dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., regarding the rumored contemplated connections of that road in the South, and he said that was the first he had heard of it. While he would make no reply, he said to the interviewer: "I will simply laugh you out of the office." Other officials of the Baltimore & Ohio declared there was nothing in it.

Jay Gould Denies the Rumor.
New York, Dec. 8.—Jay Gould denies that there is any truth whatever in the story of his alleged deal with Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, as to the exchange of the Washburn railroad system for the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph system.

The Convict Camp

KNOWN UNDER AND WORK SUSPENDED.

Special to the News and Observer.

JARRETT, N. C., Dec. 8.

All work is suspended. The snow is thirty inches deep on a level. The trains are all snow-bound. The convicts can only keep up fires and with difficulty saved the roofs of all the buildings from falling. Nothing of the kind has ever been experienced by the oldest citizens. In riding two miles here this morning the snow was half way up the mule's side in many places. Great floods will follow.

A Big Deal.

ATLANTA, Dec. 8.—The Southern Industrial Journal, Dixie, has a special dispatch from a staff correspondent at Fort Worth, Texas, which says: "One of the largest and most important transactions ever recorded is now on foot. It is nothing less than a trade between Jay Gould and President Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio, whereby the entire Baltimore & Ohio telegraph system is to be transferred to Gould, who now practically owns the Western Union. In return for the same President Garrett is to receive the Washburn system, thus giving the Baltimore & Ohio a line to Kansas City from Baltimore. The magnitude of a deal of this kind can scarcely be understood, but it is known to the officials of the Gould system here that the Baltimore & Ohio have long been seeking to extend their operations west of the Mississippi river. The information is believed to be thoroughly reliable, as it is said to be substantiated by a memorandum made by the late H. M. Hoxie, prior to his death, and found among certain papers that had been laid away for future reference. The secret leaked out through a party who desired to arrange with Fort Worth capitalists to operate in Western Union and Baltimore & Ohio stocks as soon as there was any indication that the bargain had been consummated."

Future at New York.

New York, Dec. 8.—Groene & Co.'s report on cotton futures says: All hands have been nervous, and erratic trading led to considerable irregularity. After a small opening gain a disposition to unload led to temporary reaction but the offering was promptly taken up and a new demand coming infused stronger tone that ultimately left the final rates the highest of the day, showing a gain of 7 points over last evening, and well sustained. A smaller run of receipts at the ports than anticipated, and the stimulating statistics from Manchester aided the market. It has been possible today to buy cotton here and sell contracts against it at a margin of profit and one effect of the increase of cost has been to start larger supplies to this port.

An Explosion of Dynamite.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Dec. 8.—Two men were killed and three wounded, perhaps fatally, by a dynamite explosion at Black-Leon, on the San Francisco extension, yesterday. The explosion was caused by drilling in an old hole in the heading of the tunnel on the north side, when the drill struck several forgotten dynamite cartridges at the bottom of the hole, causing the catastrophe.

From New York.

New York, Dec. 8.—At the regular quarterly meeting today the Western Union directors voted to pass the quarterly dividend for the current quarter. The jury in the trial of ex-Alderman McQuade was again completed this afternoon, it is supposed finally. Three hundred and ninety-two talesmen had been examined, taking up nearly eight days.

Big Fire at Buffalo.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—A Times special from Buffalo, N. Y., says that Kilber & Helme's five-story candy factory, the largest in the city, took fire at 2.30 this morning and burned to the ground, together with the adjoining block, occupied by Swift & Stambach, hardware; Frank Campbell, hats; G. W. Reynolds, shoes, and the Wells street chapel. The small Presbyterian church adjoining is ruined. Roswell's hotel, across Wells street, was on fire, but was put out after the window frames were burned. The surrounding property was damaged by water. The losses will probably aggregate \$200,000.

More Shocks.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 8.—There was another earthquake shock here about 4.20 o'clock this morning. It was very perceptible, waking up sound sleepers, and the tremors appeared to last fully a minute.

St. Louis, Dec. 8.—A special from Missouri City, Mo., states that a distinct shock of earthquake was felt there at 8.35 o'clock last night. A low rumbling noise was first heard and a perceptible jar followed, shaking buildings and rattling windows. Its duration was about three seconds.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Mrs. Cleveland returned to Washington today after an absence of a couple of weeks in New York.

The President suffered considerable rheumatic pain today and spent most of the time in a recumbent position. He denied himself to all callers except a few Senators, who desired to see him on important business.

The Annie F. Conlon Ashore.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Signal Corps station at Wash-Woods, N. C., reports under date of December 7th as follows: "The Annie F. Conlon, of Portsmouth, N. H., bound from Boston to Baltimore, is ashore three miles north of False Cape, Va. The crew of eight men were saved."

THE FISHERIES.

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A COMMISSION TO CONSIDER THE MATTER—A SUIT FOR LIBEL—TERRIFIC GAIN IN ENGLAND—OTHER NEWS BY WIRE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The President today transmitted to Congress the following correspondence which has taken place in relation to the Canadian fisheries disputes, and a letter from the Secretary of State, on the same subject. The following is the President's letter of transmittal:

I transmit herewith a letter from the Secretary of State which is accompanied by a correspondence in relation to the rights of American fishermen in British North American waters, and comment to your favorable consideration the suggestion that the commission be authorized by law to take perpetuating proof of the losses sustained during the past year by American fishermen. Owing to their unfriendly and unwarranted treatment by the local authorities of the maritime provinces of the Dominion of Canada, I may have occasion hereafter to make further recommendations during the present session, such remedial legislation as may become necessary for the protection of the rights of our citizens engaged in open sea fisheries in the North Atlantic waters.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Dec. 8, 1886.

Mr. Bayard's letter is as follows: DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.

To the President: The Secretary of State has the honor to submit to the President with a view to communication to Congress, a correspondence relative to the fisheries in the waters adjacent to British North America which has taken place during the present year. It will disclose the action of this department and of our Minister to Great Britain in relation to the disputed construction of the convention of 1818, and what has been done to procure such an interpretation of its provisions as will be acceptable to both parties to that instrument, and consistent with their mutual interest and honor.

From time to time since the conclusion of the treaty of 1818, differences have arisen between the two governments as to the extent of the renunciation by the United States of their former fishing rights in common in the littoral waters of British North America and the true definition of the rights and privileges granted by and expressly guaranteed to the United States in the first article of that convention.

The history of this question during the period from 1818 to the present time, has been one of unsuccessful attempts to adjust the respective claims, and occasionally difficulties have been bridged over by temporary arrangements, notably by the treaties of Washington of June 2nd, 1854, and of May 8th, 1871, the fishery articles of the latter having been abrogated by the United States on June 30th, 1885.

It is deeply to be regretted that the efforts of this department, as shown by the correspondence submitted to arrive at such an agreement as would permit instructions of like tenor to be issued by the governments of Great Britain and of the United States to guide citizens of the respective nationalities in the unobscured exercise of their rights of fishing in the waters in question, and defining the limits of lawful action therein, have not as yet reached a final and satisfactory result. Although propositions are now pending for consideration which it is hoped may prove the basis of a just and permanent settlement, as yet supplementary to the published history of this long standing subject and as illustrating the obvious necessity in the interest of amity and good neighborhood of having a clear and well defined understanding of the relative rights of the two governments and their respective citizens, it is considered expedient that Congress should have full knowledge of the action of the executive in the premises, to assist them in their deliberations upon this important subject.

It will be observed in the course of this correspondence that notification has not failed to be duly given to the government of Great Britain, that compensation is expected for loss and damage caused to American fishermen by the unwarrantable action of the local authorities of the Dominion of Canada, not merely by the summary seizure of their vessels and the execution of heavy fines in advance of hearing and judgment, but for the curtailment of the privileges to which they were justly entitled under commercial regulations as well as treaty stipulations; and the consequent interference with their legitimate voyage whereby the natural profits of their industry were seriously diminished and in many cases wholly destroyed.

It would seem proper that steps in perpetuation of a memorial should be taken by Congress to allow profits to be made and placed upon record of these losses and injuries to our citizens, and to enable them to be properly presented to Her Majesty's government for settlement—and that for the purpose a commission should be authorized by Congress to take the necessary proofs of the respective claims.

Respectfully submitted, THOS F BAYARD, Sec'y. The correspondence enclosed consists of 104 communications from Secretary Bayard, Minister West and Minister Phelps.

A Suit for Libel.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 8.—Col. Wm. Lamb entered suit today in the circuit court of this city against the Richmond Whig in the sum of \$10,000 for libel for publishing the recent card of Congressman Geo. D. Wise, in which Wise severely denounced Lamb because of alleged offensive personal allusions of the latter in a speech in the late canvass. The rule is returnable on the first Monday in January.

Terrific Gale in England.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A terrific gale, accompanied by lightning and thunder prevailed last night and this morning in the southern counties of England, and in the channel where a number of vessels were wrecked. At Brighton much damage was done to property. Throughout the united kingdom rain and hail fell. The storm caused wide spread disaster. In Scotland there was also a heavy fall of snow.

The Crisis in France.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—M. Floquet, president of the Chamber of Deputies, who yesterday undertook to form a ministry, has advised President Ferry to summon M. Moblet to form a new ministry. M. Moblet refused. M. Grevy has again summoned Floquet.

The Railroads.

WILL THE CAR LINE OPERATE?—RICHMOND AND DANVILLE MATTERS. Charlotte Observer.

The latest information which we have in regard to the proposed "invasion of the South" by the Pennsylvania railroad Co., is that it has definitely decided upon its route. An agent of that company says that they will build from Norfolk to Monroe, N. C., where they will connect with the Seaboard and Roanoke Air Line, controlled by John M. Robinson, of Baltimore. This system reaches Charlotte, and will eventually go as far into Western North Carolina as Asheville. From Monroe it is proposed to build direct to Atlanta, taking in Athens, Ga., and Columbia, S. C., en route. It is stated by persons in position to know that the Pennsylvania has offered to buy from Mr. Robinson the entire Seaboard and Roanoke system of roads, and lines of steamers now running between Baltimore and Norfolk in connection with the Seaboard and Roanoke system. These statements cannot be confirmed in any principal quarter.

THE RICHMOND & DANVILLE.

Mr. James B. Pace has returned to Richmond from New York, where he spent part of last week in conference with prominent railroad men interested like himself in the Richmond and West Point Terminal and Richmond and Danville affairs. The State says that he is in the best of spirits over the condition of the Terminal matters, and says the outlook for the Richmond and Danville system could not be better. The transfer books of the Terminal closed Saturday. The details of the Terminal meeting have not been completed. The stockholders may simply have a routine meeting, carrying out in due form and ratifying what has already been done by the board. Or some new project in addition to the transactions heretofore published may be brought up. The annual meeting of the Richmond & Danville railroad company will be held in Richmond, but after hearing President Buford's report it will adjourn until some day in the near future—probably Saturday or Monday. The adjournment will be owing to the fact that the first payment on the \$5,000,000 to secure the control of the Richmond & Danville is not due until Thursday, the 9th instant, and of course the property could not change hands until that date. The Terminal by the terms of agreement, was to pay the \$5,000,000 in three installments, December 9th, January 9th, and February 9th, but arrangements have been made to anticipate the dates and pay up in full within the next ten days.

Mr. Pace says that the general offices of the Richmond & Danville railroad will be removed from Washington to Richmond very soon. The probability is that the removal will be made by the first of January.

The new purchasers of the Richmond & Danville are very anxious to retain the services of General Manager E. B. Thomas. Rumor has it that he has been offered the presidency of one of the Vanderbilt lines, but the Terminal people will doubtless prevail upon him to remain where he is. It is said that few if any changes will be made in the general or local offices of the Richmond & Danville system.

How Cleverness Reached the News.

Special to Charlotte Chron. As soon as Judge Crump received the ultimatum of the Governor he went down to the city jail in company with his son Beverly, who was associate counsel in the case, and broke the news to the condemned man.

"How did he hear the news?" asked a united press representative of Judge Crump.

"With his usual gravity," was replied. A number of press men went down to the jail to see Cleverness. Sergeant Le took the man to the cell of the condemned man, opened the door and asked him if he wanted to be interviewed.

"No," said the prisoner, "I do not want to see any one."

He has broken down under the disappearance of hope and looks we begone and ghostly. A respite will be asked for, and it is generally conceded that it will be granted.

The Country's Finances.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The annual report of Secretary of the Treasury Manning to Congress, is mainly devoted to the consideration of the silver question and currency and taxation reform. In regard to the silver question, he says: "The act of 1873 which 'demonetized' the standard silver dollar, and the act of 1878, which 're-monetized' it, are so nearly identical that a common authorship might be suspected. The act of 1873 has been denounced and praised for demonetizing silver, which it did not do. The act of 1878 has been praised and denounced for re-monetizing silver, which it did not do. Both took a sure way to keep our fractional silver at home. Exports would only be possible at a loss on the silver coined under either act. In both acts monetization is denied except to Treasury purchases."

The Secretary reviews at length the action of foreign governments on the silver question, and shows how they were forced into their present attitude towards silver.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

is an international one, and both our own silver and surplus problem are involved in it. The Secretary is of the opinion that the time for another conference has not arrived, and the moment for diplomatic interference is not felicitous. Treasury silver purchases is characterized as "an expense and a taxation demonstrated by experience to be of no avail."

TO STOP THE PURCHASE OF SILVER

is our only choice, our duty, and our interest. It will stop a wasteful and injurious expense, and the taxation which defrays it. It will commence and promote reform in the sum and the methods of federal taxation. It will recover to the United States an equality of position (non-ouging) with foreign powers, which will give us due influence in negotiation. To increase our stock is to increase the difficulties of the Treasury, illegitimate and abnormal difficulties. To stop purchasing will enable the Treasury to maintain with certainty and greater ease the present stock of silver coin at par with gold in all our fiscal and local issues.

"Another year's delay in stopping the silver purchase is the loss of remunerative prices upon another wheat crop of the United States."

It is for Congress to consider whether a policy which does not prevent the loss of 25 per cent off of our silver output to a few thousand mine-owners, but prologs the loss to many million farmers of 25 per cent of the price of their annual wheat crop, should not now be abandoned and the only policy adopted which promises to restore the former prosperity of both.

SURPLUS TAXATION.

Employment for the proceeds of our surplus taxation, reasons for delay in reducing our surplus taxation, can no longer be found in a rapid payment of the debt. Setting aside the vanishing three per cents and the unfunded debt of \$346,000,000, the residue of the public debt has been in such wise funded by our predecessors that \$250,000,000 cannot be paid except by purchase at a high premium to the holder, before September 1st, 1891, and that \$77,775,400 cannot be paid, except by purchase at a high premium to the holder, before July 1st, 1907. To continue the present surplus taxation, and to employ its proceeds in giving to the bondholder premiums by anticipatory purchase of those bonds before they are due and payable at par, is a false policy un-essary, extravagant and needless to the industrious toilers of our land.

Compliance with the provisions of the sinking fund and the public debt will effect the payment of the whole public debt, ground and bonds, by the year 1908 without a continuance of our present surplus taxation. He recommends the repeal of the clause in the act of February 28, 1878, making compulsory treasury purchases of silver, in order to reduce surplus and unnecessary taxation \$24,000,000 a year. Further reduction of surplus taxation closes down to the necessities of the government economy daily administered. 8 Repeal of the act of May 8th, 1878, making compulsory post-redemption issues of securities of United States legal tender notes of 4 Grand purchase and payment of \$346,681,016 outstanding promises of the United States with the present and accruing treasury surplus-issuing silver certificates in their room and gold certificates if need be, without contraction of the present circulating volume of the currency.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

What surplus we expend in paying off the greenback debt, will diminish as by so much the immediate reduction of our tax (taxation) for, while the funded debt stands, certainly it is not wise to decrease the taxes on whisky, tobacco and beer. Indeed, it is my own belief that whenever we begin taking off the shackles of war-tariff taxes on raw material goods, we shall see our income from imported manufactures dwindle so fast as not only to compel the retention of these most fit items of revenue—whisky, tobacco and beer—but, perhaps, to drive us back to getting ten millions of revenue from two cents a pound tax on coffee and half as much from tea.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE.

"Free trade" accurately describes the internal commerce of our states. It does not apply to our trade with foreign nations. No man now living will ever see "free trade" adopted by these United States in their commerce with foreign nations; for taxes on imports, from the foundation of this government, have ever been one chief source of federal

revenue, and such they will continue to be.

We trade as free with and within all the united states of Europe as it is among the United States of America, the great surplus products of our industry, including the manufactured, would have the pick of foreign markets, for the reason that our labor, being the most highly paid and insuring lowest percentage of labor cost, would everywhere surpass rivalry.

UNTAX THE CLOTHING OF SIXTY MILLION PEOPLE.

"I respectfully recommend to Congress that they confer upon wage-earners of the United States the boon of un-taxed clothing, and in order thereto, the immediate passage of an act placing raw wool upon the free list. A repeal of the duty on raw wool should be followed by a compensating adjustment of the duties on manufactured woolsens."

"But the common daily clothing of the American people need not be taxed; to free their clothing of taxes will freely reduced, by half, their expense for one of the three great necessities of life."

"There are several hundred articles among the 4,182 articles that we tax, which ought at once to be swept off the tax list into the free list. I shall at an early day prepare and submit to Congress a supplementary report on the collection of duties."

The estimates of receipts and expenditures for 1887 show: Total receipts, \$356,000,000; total expenditures, \$301,213,517 21; estimated surplus, \$54,786,482 79.

A rich and philanthropic Philadelphia woman has undertaken the task of founding an institution for the technical instruction of poor girls. Let her example be imitated by more rich and humane persons.

GOOD RESULTS IN EVERY CASE. D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs, had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives has been saved by this wonderful Discovery. Trial Bottles all free at U. S. J. Hanson & Co's drug store.

"Hail, Mike, I hear yer on a strike."

"So I am. I struck for fewer hours."

"Did you succeed?"

"Indeed I did. I'm not working at all, now."—Philadelphia Call.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP



SALVATION OIL,
"The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain."
Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Sores, Frost-bites, Backache, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, &c. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 Cents a Bottle.

Edward Fasnach, Jeweler and Optician
RALEIGH, N. C.
Gold and Silver Watches, American and Imported. Real and Imitation Diamond Jewelry. 18 Karat Wedding and Engagement Rings, any size and weight. Sterling Silver Ware for Bridal Presents.

Optical Goods!
A SPECIALTY.
Spectacles and Eye-glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber and Shell Frames. Lenses, white and tinted, in endless varieties. Seals for Lodges, Corporations, etc. Also Badges and Medals for Schools and Societies made to order.
Mail orders promptly attended to. Goods sent on selection to any part of the State.
Eggs, 14 Gold and Silver in small and large quantities taken as cash.

CASSARD'S PURE LARD.
WHAT A WELL KNOWN CITIZEN SAYS ABOUT IT: "MR. B. H. WOODRUFF."
"Dear Sir—I have now used Cassard's Lard both winter and summer and it has proven entirely satisfactory. We had the offer of well known pure country lard and my wife advised the continuance of Cassard's. I heartily congratulate you on being the agent for such a prime necessity of life."
"REV. W. J. W. CROWDER."

For sale by the following Retail Grocers:
W. B. Mann & Co., W. E. Newsum & Co.
E. J. Hardin, W. H. Ellis,
J. E. Fernal & Co., A. C. Upchurch,
A. W. Frye, A. B. Stronach.

G. Cassard & Son
BALTIMORE, MD.
Cure of the "Star Brand" Mild Curd Cream and Breakfast Bacon.
B. H. WOODRUFF, Sales Agent.