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NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

A Louisiana judge decides that a man who loses money at poker may recover from the man who sells him the chips. That beats a straight flush. Of all the executive officers Attorney General Garland writes the shortest executive communications. He never uses an unnecessary word, and accordingly he is the recipient of many blessings. Snyder, the successor to Scriba, is well spoken of by ex-Congressman Cannon as a very capable man. New York bank men think he will not be able to estimate the value of commercial paper in bank assets as well as Scriba. Perhaps he will learn. The ludicrous Senator Jones, of Florida, has been somewhat smacked up in a runaway accident out in Detroit, and is confined to his bed. For the first time since Jones began his Michigan tomfoolery he has a valid excuse for his absence from the sessions of the Senate. The crisis of the day is for toboggan slides. Almost every large city of the North is now reveling in this exhilarating winter sport, and different methods of construction are eagerly canvassed. Chicago has three chutes, each 700 feet long, and 10,000 people turn out to enjoy them nightly. Toboggan costumes are advertised for sale in the stores, and "Will you toboggan with me?" has taken the place of skating rink sentiments. Comptroller of the Currency Trenchum Saturday received three petitions asking for the retention of Bank Examiner Scriba. Mr. Trenchum has answered these petitions in a letter in which he declines to accede to the request. His main reason is that if there is any case in which the relation between a responsible officer and his subordinate should be exempt from the interference, not to say the dictation of other persons, whatsoever they may be, it is undoubtedly the case of the comptroller of the currency and a person employed by him to examine the national banks. Mr. Trenchum says that it would be a bad precedent to establish to retain a bank examiner because the bank officials ask it. The trade union conference and the Knights of Labor at Columbus, Ohio, arrived, it is said, at an understanding. Chairman House, of the Powderly committee, said that his committee would report to the national executive board, and in case such committees were continued to settle all grievances that might arise, he believed there never need be any serious trouble or antagonism between the Knights and the trades unions. The Knights preferred peace, and would concede the points to secure if, when necessary, but reviving the charters of the Knights' assemblies could not be considered. The trade union conference had a warm debate over a resolution favoring the formation of a party by workmen. It was finally adopted in the form: "That this convention urge a most generous support to the independent political movement of workmen." In reply to a recent dispatch from Alexandria, Va., to the Washington Post, saying that Gov. Fitzhugh Lee was actively working to be made the next United States Senator from Virginia, Gov. Lee says: "I have never written or spoken one word to any one in reference to the next United States Senator from Virginia, nor have I ever been informed of any action on the part of any friends with any such purpose in view as stated in the dispatch from Alexandria. If the Virginia democrats are wise they will begin at once to repair their fences in order to secure a majority of the next house of delegates (the senate will be democratic) and not begin speculating so far in advance of the prospective Senatorships, for unless they are more active and vigilant in some parts of the State than they were at the recent Congressional elections the party will not have a United States Senatorship to bestow upon any one." Dresses for midwinter wear are being made of heavy rough-surfaced serge, delightfully warm and clinging in its nature, and made up with velvet of a deeper shade. Very comfortable and protective are these heavy suits, but they must, like heavy furs, be very carefully put off for the lighter gowns which this season are so generally adopted for fall dress. The danger to health caused by wearing a heavy dress during the daytime, and then changing it for one totally inadequate in respect of warmth is declared by many physicians to be the most hazardous trifling with life and health existing since the general and hearty abandonment of thin-soled shoes, and the habit of tight lacing once practiced by our grandmothers. Another fashion to be warned against is that of enveloping the head and face in the thick veils now worn. This is an excellent method when one suffers with any sort of facial trouble, and if the habit is kept up the season through. But where, for a lady, the veil is worn one day and omitted the next, there is trouble before the winter is through; for gold in nerve, throat, or head is sure to follow such a course. The lack of rain in California this year is causing serious apprehension among farmers. Only a few light showers fell at the close of October and the first week in November, and these are insufficient to moisten the ground. Ploughing has been impossible, except in very sandy land, as in stiff soil a plough cannot be forced into the ground. The usual November sowing of grain has not taken place, and the chances are that when the rain sets in it will be so steady as to throw all work on grain into the next year. This long-continued drought in November is not unprecedented, but according to the best weather authorities it is ominous of dry weather.

CONGRESS.

MR. MORRILL'S RESOLUTION COMES UP AGAIN AND AFTER SOME POINTED REMARKS BY MR. BECK IS LAID OVER. AN IMPORTANT BILL INTRODUCED BY MR. HEWITT.—A BILL BY GEN. COX TO INCREASE THE SALARIES OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.—OTHER NEWS FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—SENATE.—Mr. Morrill presented the credentials of Senator Edmunds for a full term, commencing March 4th, 1887. Placed on file. Among the numerous bills introduced and referred were the following: By Mr. Cullom, to amend the revised statutes in relation to an immediate transportation of bonded goods. By Mr. Brown, providing a new basis for the circulation of national banks. Mr. Morgan called up his resolution of December 9th, requesting the secretary of the interior to furnish information as to the state of facts on which the coal and iron lands of Alabama have been withheld from sale, notwithstanding the act of March 8d, 1883. Adopted. Mr. Cullom made an effort to have a special order on Mr. Logan's bill (accepting land for government purposes on Lake Michigan.) It was postponed until Wednesday next, but Mr. Platt contended that the special order for an open executive session took precedence of it. The Senate at 12.50 resumed the consideration of Mr. Morrill's resolution declaring the promise of making a present revision of the tariff at the present session obviously hopeless and impracticable, and Mr. Dawes proceeded to address the Senate on that subject. Mr. Dawes advocated his own resolution referring the subject to the finance committee, and he was followed by Mr. McPherson, who advocated the retention of duties on salt, iron ore, coal and the coarser qualities of wool. Mr. Morrill moved a reference of his resolution to the finance committee. Mr. Beck opposed such reference and suggested that the Senators on both sides should urge on their friends in the House to pass some tariff measure so as to bring the question before the Senate in some practicable manner and thus open the doors fairly to debate. He was not wedded to any scheme. He wanted the taxes reduced. He believed that before this country acquired the commercial position it was entitled to, it must carry its own products on its own ships, and that it could not do so long as it had to pay 50 per cent more on every bolt and every piece of cordage in a ship than its competitors had to pay. The removal of the tax on tobacco or sugar would not open a single manufacturing establishment in the United States. Such things were only suggested for the purpose of preventing anything being done to enlarge manufacturing powers and to send manufactured products abroad. The men who owned the manufactories were content with the American market. With all their pretense of aiding American labor, they intended to keep this market to themselves (charging what they liked) and to let their laborers starve rather than give them the chance of an extended market, by which they could have employment twelve months in the year instead of (as now) four or five months. He wanted a chance to argue the question and to show that the protectionists were merely robbing the laborers whom they were pretending to befriend. He would go as far as any man to protect American labor. He wanted to give to labor constant employment. He protested against the resolution being taken from before the Senate until he and the other men who thought with him should have a chance to say what they thought about it. Mr. Morrill said he would be the last man to cut off the Senator from Kentucky from the opportunity of making a speech on the tariff. He therefore would not press the motion to refer. The resolution was then laid over and Mr. Hoar moved to take up the bill respecting the tenure of office act, Mr. Platt protesting that the special order as to open executive sessions of the Senate should take precedence of any other matter. Pending the consideration of Mr. Hoar's bill a message from the House was presented on the subject of the death of Representative Dowdney, of New York. A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to attend the funeral, Messrs. Miller, Ransom and Voorhees being appointed such committee, and as a mark of respect for the deceased the Senate at 3:55 adjourned. HOUSE. Under the call of States, a number of bills and resolutions were introduced, among them the following: By Mr. Oates, of Alabama, to prohibit the appointment of congressional committees to attend funerals and to prohibit the draping of public buildings in mourning except by order of the President. Also authorizing the appointment of clerks to Senators and Representatives who are not chairmen of committees. By Mr. Lawler, of Illinois, a resolution reciting that the rapidly accumulating surplus in the treasury is in excess of the needs of the government for its support and the discharge of the bonded debt; that the coast defenses are inadequate to protect the lake and sea coast cities, and that 1,000,000 men are unemployed, and declaring it to be the sense of the House that a large proportion of the surplus in the treasury should be expended through liberal appropriations for repairing and properly equipping the coast defenses and for the construction of ships. By Mr. Hewitt, of New York: Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of interest on the bonded debt of the United States and to provide for special deposits of public money. The following is the text of the bill: Section 1. That out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered to anticipate the payment of so much of the interest on the interest bearing bonds of the United States as shall be in excess of the rate of 3 per cent per annum, by the payment in gross of such sum in each case as shall be equal to the aggregate present worth of such excess of interest thereon; and for the purpose of ascertaining such present worth, the interest upon the amount paid by the United States in anticipation of such excess of interest, shall be computed at the rate of three per cent per annum, revised quarterly, so as to secure to the United States the benefit of the compound interest thereon. Sec. 2. That when such payments of interest in anticipation of the maturity thereof, shall have been accepted by any holder of the bonded indebtedness of the United States, these bonds shall be distinctly stamped and properly endorsed in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, so as to show the reduced rate of interest thereon to be paid thereon; and the coupons if any shall be cut off and cancelled; and for the coupons so cancelled shall be substituted new coupons bearing the reduced rate of interest; and the bonds so stamped shall be receivable by the Comptroller of the Currency as security for the issue of the circulating notes of any national banking association to the full extent of the par value of said bonds, instead of 90 per cent, as now required by law. Sec. 3. That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit from time to time with any national banking association any portion of the money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated upon the security of an equal amount of bonded or other indebtedness of the United States. Provided the whole amount of special deposits thus made shall not at any time exceed one hundred millions; and all such deposits shall be subject to call upon such notice as the Secretary of the Treasury may see fit to prescribe. By Mr. Cox, of North Carolina, fixing the salary of the civil service commissioners at \$5,000. By Mr. Springer, of Illinois, for the admission into the union of Dakota, Montana, Washington and New Mexico. The floor was awarded to the District of Columbia committee. The first bill called up for consideration was one providing for the appointment by the commissioners of the district of twenty-four persons to constitute a board of education of the District of Columbia. The measure gave rise to a great deal of opposition and the whole afternoon was consumed in its consideration, filibustering tactics being resorted to to prevent a vote. These tactics were successful and no final action was taken. The speaker laid before the House a supplemental report from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the collection of customs duties. Referred to the committee on Ways and Means. ADJOURNED. WASHINGTON, Dec 13.—A large number of nominations were sent to the senate today, almost exclusively of gentlemen who were appointed during the recess of congress to the places to which they are now nominated. Among those which are new is Louis K. Church of New York. Among the more prominent of the recess appointments are Public Printer Benedict, Dabney H. Masury, of Virginia, to be minister to Colombia. The bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. McPherson today to authorize a reduction of the United States bonds and of the circulation of national banks, provides that all national banks having a capital of \$150,000 or less shall not be required to keep on deposit United States bonds in excess of one-eighth of their capital stock as security for their circulating notes, and that all such banks having a capital of \$150,000 or more shall not be required to keep on deposit as security for their circulating notes United States bonds in excess of \$25,000; and banks having on deposit bonds in excess of these amounts are authorized to reduce their circulation, provided that the amount of such circulating notes shall not exceed in any case one hundred per cent of the par value of the bonds deposited, as provided in the bill. A decision was rendered by the Supreme Court today in a question of some interest with regard to the relations of the United States Supreme Court and the Court of Claims. The question was raised by a motion to dismiss an appeal from the Court of Claims in the case of the United States against John Paul Jones on the ground that under the law as it now stands no appeal lies from a judgment of the Court of Claims to this court. After an exhaustive review of legislation affecting the Court of Claims and decisions precedent, the Supreme Court says: "We are entirely satisfied that as the law now stands appeals do lie to this court from judgments of the Court of Claims in the exercise of its general jurisdiction. The motion to dismiss is therefore denied."

CLUVERIUS.

ANOTHER FEATURE IN THE CASE OF THE FAMOUS PRISONER. THE "OLD MAN" FOUND AND PLACED UNDER ARREST KNITTING MILLS REVENUE OPERATION—OTHER GENERAL NEWS BY WIRE. RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 13.—Pending the trial of Cluverius, a colored waiter at the hotel testified that he saw an old man with Lillian Madison and Cluverius in the hotel parlor on the afternoon of the night she was murdered. The old man could not be found although detectives vigorously searched for him. Since Cluverius was respite by the Governor to the 14th of January next, an old man has been arrested by Captain Charles Epps of the Richmond police. Capt. Epps refuses to give the name of the party arrested, but states that the old man is a Richmond mechanic who admits that he met Miss Madison on the street near the American hotel, on the day in a question; that she asked him to show her to the ladies parlor of the hotel; that he did so, and left her with Cluverius, and knew nothing more about the case. This is all that has been given out. KNITTING MILLS REVENUE OPERATIONS. Troy, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Eleven of the Cohoes knitting mills resumed operations today, practically ending the lock-out which began nine weeks ago. Five mills had already opened their doors, so that sixteen out of twenty-six mills belonging to the association are now running. It is thought that the others will resume this week. Terms have been made with the Knights of Labor. A \$50,000 FIRE. Aurora, Ill., Dec. 13.—A fire broke out in the car department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad shops about midnight last night and destroyed the building in which are the wood, machine shop, cabinet shop and pattern shop. Another building, equally as large, in which freight cars are repaired, was also in flames, but was extinguished. The burning of the first shop entailed a loss of over \$50,000. Only the utmost exertion upon the part of the firemen saved the other five large shops and an immense Corlies engine. LABOR AFFAIRS. CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Edward Mulroney, a delegate from the Chicago Trade and Labor assembly to the recent Congress of the Federated Trades at Columbus, Ohio, arrived home yesterday. In conversation with a reporter, Mulroney said that the action of the congress relative to trades' unions and the Knights of Labor was especially important. "One result of our action," he said, "is that no Knight of Labor card will be recognized by any trades' union represented at Columbus. This, you say, means war. I don't care if it does result in war. If a man wants to work at a union trade he must belong to a union first, and then he can go into everything else he sees fit. When I have trouble as a bricklayer I don't want a butcher, a shoemaker or a blacksmith, who does not know anything more about bricklaying than a dog does about side pockets for bones, to set upon any trouble that my union becomes involved in." Being asked about the political movement, Mulroney expressed himself as decidedly opposed to any third-party movement, and said that many of the delegates agreed with him. "Labor people," said he, "with their widely divergent views on tariff, on money and every other question, cannot be united in an economic political party." Was there any attempt made to secure a resolution in favor of the anarchists? A resolution in favor of the anarchists? "I was just going to speak of that. When the Congress reached the head of the resolutions, a communication was read from the Central Labor Union of Chicago, which wound up with resolutions like those adopted by the district assembly, condemning the verdict as an assault on free speech and all that stuff. I was rather expecting the resolution, and as soon as it was read I moved its reference to the committee on resolutions. The committee instead of reporting the anarchist resolutions back, reported this; (and here Mulroney produced the following): Resolved, that it is the opinion of this body, the congress of federated trades, that the great trades of America are dependent on law and order for their continued existence and support. While we deem it unwise for us to interfere with the administration of justice, we are free to express the hope that the law will of itself grant every opportunity of defence to any who may have reason to complain. "When this was read," said Mulroney, "a delegate jumped up and moved to add, 'and this applies to the seven condemned anarchists in Ohio.' Of course there was no objection to the resolution applying to any one and the amendment was adopted. I hope the anarchists and their sympathizers will find consolation in the position taken by the great trades unions on that verdict."

DEATH OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL GARLAND'S BROTHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec 13.—Attorney General Garland received a telegram this morning announcing the death of his brother, Rufus V. Garland, at his home near Prescott, Arkansas.

DEATH FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Cor. of the News and Observer. WASHINGTON, Dec 13, 1886. The senate was not in session Saturday, but the house made up for the Friday that was lost. Mr. Randall tried to get up the sundry civil bill, but was voted down, and the committee on the public lands got the floor and did some good work by forfeiting some 400,000 acres of railroad land grants. Members seem determined that these large railroad corporations shall no longer fraudulently hold such large slices of the public domain. A question of social precedence is now being warmly argued here by the ladies of the cabinet, growing out of the recent electoral bill. It will be remembered that the bill placed the cabinet officers in the line of Presidential succession, beginning with the Secretary of state and so on, and ignores the President pro tem of the senate. This the lady dames of the President's advisers hold allows them to out-rank the senator's wife on state occasions, and they want the question settled for all time. Heretofore the custom has obtained for the ladies of the cabinet to call first upon senators' and members' wives. This of course they would have reversed. This social struggle will hardly produce a revolution, and I imagine the people at large can get along without its settlement. It is said a queen of Siam was once drowned because, of those present, none were of sufficient rank to pull her out of the water. "Let her drown," the American people would say, if she is such a storker, and pari passu they would say the same to the cabinet sticklers. One of the pleasantest little episodes that has occurred at the capital this session took place in the room of the committee on reform in the civil service, of which Gen. Cox is chairman, on Saturday afternoon. It was in the nature of a collation tendered to Congressman Clummins, of Georgia, who is a member of the committee, by his fellow members, and congratulating him upon his recent marriage. Besides the committee there were present by invitation Mr. Willis, of Kentucky; Mr. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia; Judge Crisp, of Georgia, and your correspondent. The long committee table was filled with fruits, champagnes and cigars, interspersed with the handsome silverware inscribed to the groom from the committee. "Sunset" Cox, of New York, by invitation of Gen. Cox, presided, and his post-champagne introductions of each member as his state was called were the most brilliant and felicitous I ever heard. His beautiful allusions to Sir Walter Raleigh and North Carolina, in calling upon Gen. Cox to respond, "brought down the house." Gen. Cox, as chairman of the committee, spoke last, and in a very happy little speech concluded the congratulations. The entertainment was extremely "civil," the silver "service" was handsome, and the participants thought it an excellent "reform" in the routine of committee work. On Saturday, in the criminal court, Judge McArthur, the ex-clerk John L. West, was arraigned on the two indictments found on Thursday, charging him with housebreaking and with assault with felonious intent upon Mrs. Page. He pleaded not guilty. It seems likely that the Knights of Labor will champion the Blair bill. The national legislative committee of that organization had a consultation with Senator Blair on Friday, and the result was forwarded to the general board with a recommendation. "Ruthless extortion" is what the President calls the present tariff, and all good democrats hope that his recommendations on this subject will not go into "annuous denatude." It is highly probable that some reduction of our excessive revenues will be made this session. Lieut. Gov. Siedman and Col. A. B. Andrews are in the city. Mr. J. W. Powell, of Clinton, clerk to Col. Green's committee, has returned to his duties, looking well and happy as of old. Mr. Thomas Moonlight has been appointed Governor of Wyoming, and they do say that all burglars have left the Territory and the gas companies have gone into nocturnal denatude. It is also whispered that Dakota will soon have a democratic Governor. One of the best democrats in power here is assistant postmaster general Stevenson, and if the nomination of our next candidate were left with the democrats of the House I believe Mr. Stevenson would poll the largest vote. They praise him highly. Mr. Henderson's eyes are much better, and he was in his seat Saturday. He is one of the most prompt members in the House, and therefore is quickly missed when absent. Judge James Grant, of Iowa, who by the way is an old teacher, is in the city on a visit. Some of your readers no doubt remember with pride his able address at Ochsall Hill a few years ago. CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE: Uncle Ben how can you tell that your hands are dirty—they're so black, you know? "He! he! wot a chile y' is! Yo' s' honey, de water gits riley."—Harpo's Banter. Jakey—"Fader, dere's a fly in de soup." Mr. Cohen—"Well, eat all but der fly before you show it to der waiter; den you can get some more."—Banbler. THE MORNING DRESS. It is said that a lady's standing in society can easily be determined by her dress at the breakfast-table an expensive, showy one usually indicating that the wearer has not yet learned the proprieties. But no one need be afraid of being called "shoddy" if her liveliness is as apparent by day light as at the hops. Persons beauty is never the attendant of disease; above all of those diseases peculiar to women, and which stand a ready cure in Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

PRISON BOUNDS.

Cor. of the News and Observer. Your excellent and instructive article on prison bounds in your last number accidentally omits one point which might lead to misunderstanding, as your paper is always relied on as authority. It is not every person who is sentenced to jail that has the benefit of prison bounds, but only those to whom the judge at the time of the sentence extends that privilege. This was decided in State vs. Bradley, 4 Ire. 568. K. FUTURE AS NEW YORK. New York, Dec. 13.—Greene & Co.'s report on cotton futures says: Considerable irregularity has prevailed with a general inclination in buyers' favor. The condition of Liverpool was unreporting and this, followed up by a pretty port movement, seemed to have a discouraging effect and led to considerable spilling out of long contracts, especially as the radical bull element made no resistance. There was, however, some fair buying on orders to cover at breaks, and, after losing some fine points, prices partially re-acted, closing about steady, at a small shading from the figures ruling on Saturday evening. HERE ABOUT THE KNICKERBOCKER. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—The schooner Mair and Oranger, which was the unfortunate cause of the loss of the boat's crew of the steamer Knickerbocker, on the 7th inst., has arrived here in tow. She reports that one of her mates jumped into the Knickerbocker's boat carrying a line and was lost with the Knickerbocker's men. The captain of the schooner knew nothing of the loss of the Knickerbocker's men and his own mate until informed by the tug which picked him up off the eastern shore of Virginia. He supposed his mate was safe on board the Knickerbocker. ADVICE TO MOTHERS. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the pain 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 diarrhoea, "rubber" rising from teething or other causes. MORGANTON COMES NEXT IN THE "COOKING CLUB" RAGE. One has been organ-ed there among the young ladies. The street pump in front of J. S. Peou's drug store is reported to be in bad order.

D'BULL'S COUGH SYRUP. The Greatest Cure on Earth for Cough, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. Price 25 Cents a Bottle.

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Optical Goods! A SPECIALTY. Spectacles and Eye-glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber and Shell Frames. Lenses, white and tinted, in endless varieties.

CASSARD'S PURE LARD. WHAT A WELL KNOWN CITIZENSHIPS ABOUT IT! "Dear Sir—I have now used Cassard's Lard both winter and summer and it has proven entirely satisfactory. We had my wife of well known pure country lard and my offer advised the continuance of Cassard's. I heartily congratulate you on being the agent for such a prime necessity of life. Yours truly, 'Rev. W. J. W. CROWDER.' For sale by the following reliable Grocers: W. B. Mann & Co., W. H. Newcomb & Co., E. J. Harding, W. H. Kille, J. E. Ferrall & Co., W. C. Upchurch, A. W. Fraps, A. B. Stronach. G. Cassard & Son, BALTIMORE, MD. Cures of the Celebrated "Star Brand" Malt Cured Ham and Breakfast Bacon. B. H. WOODRILL, Sales Agent.