

NEWS OBSERVATIONS.

Jessie D. Brown, a consumptive, on trial for infanticide at Westminster, Md., died in her cell, and the jury has been discharged.

The Hon. James N. Buffum, of Lynn, Mass., the well-known abolitionist, died Sunday at the age of 80. With the exception of the poet Whitier and the Rev. Edwin Thompson, of Walpole, he was the last of the band led by Garrison fifty years ago.

Swamp lands, and all rich bottoms, which have been well drained, bear repeated and large applications of lime; because they usually contain large supplies of matters upon which lime acts with the best effect, and on such lands lime will be more beneficial than manure, for the first year or two. On all rich, deep, and loamy soils it may be used profitably, for although these contain in themselves the elements of the best soils, they are often very sluggish and retain compost and stable manure in a dormant state for a great length of time, unless they are acted upon by lime. Such soils, after an application of lime, produce much heavier crops, with a smaller quantity of manure, than if no lime had been used. Clay lands are always much benefited by large applications of lime; and upon such lands small quantities have but little effect. It greatly improves all adhesive soils, especially when used fresh and strong from the kiln, as in slacking it breaks up the soil and renders it more friable, so that it is less liable to bake under drouth than otherwise. And crops growing on tenacious, heavy lands, that have been well limed, preserve their green, healthy appearance under either drouth or wet, while those on similar land that has not been so treated, become yellow and sickly. Upon sandy soils, which seldom contain much vegetable matter, lime has a mechanical action, the reverse of that in clay soils. Whereas, on these latter the effect is to disintegrate, on the former it is to combine and render more tenacious. It combines with the fine particles of soil; gives a body to the soil, and, attracting moisture from the atmosphere, imparts it gradually to the crops, so that these are materially helped through our parching drouths. It is upon such sandy lands that farmers often find that cow peas will not thrive. The plants will grow until about five or six inches high when they will turn yellow and die out. This is owing to the absence of lime, a good dressing of which will remedy and avert and produce a fair yield. —A. P. F. in Home and Farm.

The Deadly Spider Again.
From the Chattanooga Times.
A colored man named John King prepared for bed last Tuesday night. Being very warm he undressed himself and sat down on a back porch to cool off. He was just in the act of going in doors when he felt a stinging sensation on his left hip. Thinking it was some insect he crushed it with his hand and upon investigation found that the insect was a red spider. King thought nothing of the incident, and in less than a minute was in bed. In a very short time he discovered that his leg was swelling rapidly, and he was suffering intensely. Local remedies were applied, but they did not alleviate the pain, and finally a physician was sent for. When he arrived King was found to be in a very dangerous condition. The bite of the little spider had prostrated him, and as the poison was absorbed the man's body swelled to enormous size, and was covered over with small white spots which gave him a most peculiar appearance. After a vigorous combat, with a remarkably strong constitution to back him, a doctor has succeeded in saving the man's life, but he will never be the strong wello he used to be.

Dr. McKinnon's Resignation.
Charlotte Chronicle.
At a recent meeting the Executive Committee of Davidson College received the resignation of Rev. L. McKinnon, as President. The committee recommended that the resignation, grant Dr. McKinnon leave of absence from his duties for one year. It is the belief and hope of the trustees and all the friends of the College that one year's rest will restore President McKinnon to his usual health and strength.

The Coke Strike Broken.
PITTSBURG, Pa., June 16.—The backbone of the great coke strike was broken today by the Hungarian strikers at the Sterling and Jintown works of Schoonmaker & Co., returning to work at the old wages. It is understood that the Hungarians held a meeting yesterday and decided to waive their demands and go back at the operators' terms. This virtually settled the strike as there are four thousand Hungarians in the region, and the natives will be forced to follow or lose their situations.

LONDON, June 16.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times learns that a large tract of country near Mero in Turkestan has been purchased by a Russian company for a cotton plantation and the investment is already proving satisfactory. He says that the Russian government will not allow foreign competition, an American company having been refused permission to engage in a similar enterprise. He also learns that Russian petroleum is being supplied in large quantities to Persia.

BLUE AND GRAY.

ANOTHER FRATERNIZATION IN BOSTON.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS VISIT A GRAND ARMY POST—THEIR ROYAL RECEPTION—OTHER NEWS BY WIRE.

BOSTON, June 16.—Robert E. Lee, camp No. 1, Confederate Veterans, of Richmond, Va., arrived in Boston this morning at 9 o'clock. They are the guests of Post 15 G. A. R. They were met at Fall River this morning by a delegation from Post 15, and upon their arrival in Boston a procession was formed consisting of the first regiment of infantry, the National Lancers, Post 2 G. A. R. and Post 15 G. A. R. The boys in gray received an ovation throughout the entire line of march, the enthusiasm of their greeting being extremely marked. Crowds lined the sidewalks along the entire walk, and through the squares the number of people was so great as to interfere with the march. All along the line the visitors were received with cheers and hand-clapping. No visiting organization has been accorded such a reception since the Bunker Hill centennial, when the Norfolk regiment was so royally entertained.

The procession as it passed through School Street, was reviewed by Mayor O'Brien at the City Hall, and then passed through Beacon Street before the State House, where it was reviewed by Gov. Ames and the members of his staff. The column then marched to the Tremont House, where it was dismissed. Another procession will be formed this afternoon, when the guests will be taken on an excursion in Boston harbor.

The Great Wheat Deal.
CHICAGO, June 16.—C. J. Kershaw & Co. will, says a local paper, meet all demands for margins made upon them today notwithstanding their failure to go through the clearing-house yesterday. The money is in the American Exchange National Bank to their credit and will be checked against as fast as demands are presented so that if the stability of the market is dependent upon that firm's meeting its obligations, as many claim, no violent fluctuations can be expected today. The announcement of the firm's complete solvency comes in an official way, and from sources that cannot be questioned. Although permission to use names is denied, the parties making the statement stand close to the firm and to the officers of the bank in which the money is deposited, and are thoroughly familiar with the intentions and resources of Messrs. Joseph Wiltshire and J. B. Hoyt, the representatives of the Cincinnati end of the great wheat deal.

Notice was posted up in the window of Kershaw & Co's office this morning stating that the firm expected to pay all differences today. When the market opened at 7.30 o'clock the first sales were at 7 1/2 for June and 7 3/4 for July. The latter then sold down to 7 1/2, but quickly went up to 7 3/4, and at 10.30 a. m. was 7 3/4. The failures of yesterday numbered fifteen. They were as follows, with estimate of liabilities: Crosby & Co., \$75,000; H. K. Matthews, \$60,000; J. A. Edwards & Co., \$50,000; M. B. Crafts & Co., \$40,000; B. J. McCleary & Co., \$25,000; Fiskering & Co., \$20,000; S. D. Eldridge & Co., \$18,000; Gregg Son & Co., \$15,000; Hord Bros. & Co., \$10,000; Hibbard & Co., \$10,000; M. S. Robinson & Co., \$8,000; Yount & Brearly \$5,000; S. Corer & Co., \$5,000; total, \$361,000.

Including the failures of the day before, M. Rosenfeld & Co., Hamil & Brien and E. W. Bailey & Co., there is a total of 19, with aggregate liabilities approximating \$2,000,000. Some of these failures were caused by the inability of parties to reach their outside customers, while others were caused by the failure of Rosenfeld & Co. and the suspension of payments by Kershaw & Co. It is said that in the majority of cases the embarrassed firms will come out all right, and that in one or two instances the books will actually show profits. In addition to those whose failure was brought about by either of the causes given, there are some who were in the deal on their own responsibility, and simply got caught where they could not help themselves. The following is the notice in Kershaw's window. It is in Mr. C. J. Kershaw's handwriting: "Nothing can be decided until 11 o'clock. We are promised by that time positive knowledge whether remittances are on the way, which we are led to believe will come."

10 A. M.—The exciting scenes of yesterday and the day before were not witnessed at the opening of the Board of Trade this morning. The few people who had gathered in the galleries before the opening tired of the calm which prevailed and departed. It was given out that Kershaw would announce at 11 o'clock whether he would be able to meet the claims against him or not. It is generally conceded that everything depends upon Kershaw's action. Some members are of the opinion that he will pull through all right, but the majority are very doubtful on the subject. Scarcely any trading is being done and prices are barely fluctuating at slight fractions. There are rumors of impending failures, but everything awaits the announcement to be made by Kershaw

at 11 o'clock. In the meantime business is practically at a standstill. July wheat opened at 73 and has fluctuated between that figure and 73 1/2.

11 A. M.—The appearance which the wheat pit presents at this hour is ludicrous as compared with the intensity which has prevailed during the past few days. A few members, dealers in a small way, have taken possession of the pit, and are shouting themselves hoarse in their efforts to buy or sell a thousand or two bushels of wheat. No one seems to care to transact any business; all is listless expectancy. The more prominent dealers are strolling about the hall or sitting in the cool window recesses gossiping about the situation.

Just at the close of the morning session Jno. J. Bryant & Co., announced that they desired all their trades to be closed. This is a heavy failure, involving as much as that of B. J. McCleary yesterday. No exact estimate of the liabilities can be given but it is thought they will amount to \$150,000.

T. E. Belding & Co., who suspended yesterday and then announced their solvency, again requested that their trades be closed out.

At the close, although nothing had been heard from Kershaw, a feeling of confidence became general, and the members at once began trading moderately and prices became firm.

July wheat advanced slightly closing at 73 1/2, June 71 1/2.

A special from Minneapolis says: Griffith, Marshall & Co., grain brokers, have suspended, owing to their close business relations with the Kershaw firm at Chicago. The facts in regard to the deposit of money for Kershaw yesterday, at the American Exchange bank, on which he founded his promise to pay in full, are made public in a semi-official way. It seems that Wiltshire did deposit \$600,000 to the credit of Kershaw & Co. yesterday morning. When C. J. Kershaw left there at 8 o'clock, after an hour's conversation with Wiltshire, President Irwin, Cashier Hoyt of the bank and Messrs. Dewar, Eggleston and several of the directors of the bank. There was nearly \$800,000 on deposit subject, as he supposed, to his check. He hurried down to the office of Armour & Co. and there told P. D. Armour of his position and his ability to stand up to everything. It was not until 10.45 o'clock, when he went into Armour's office again, that he was told that his checks were being thrown out by the American Exchange Bank. The trouble was that immediately after Kershaw left the American Exchange bank and when Wiltshire produced six hundred thousand dollars to go as he supposed to the credit of Kershaw, Irwin, Green & Co. demanded half of it. President Irwin is the senior partner in this house and had this advantage, that he could credit the money as he was disposed to.

When Kershaw's check for \$200,000 from the clearing-house went down for certification, it was thrown out. Some big checks had, however, gone through all right before. Among them were checks to Schwartz, Dupree & Co., D. B. Wear & Co., and a few others, aggregating, perhaps, \$150,000, so that Kershaw's promises were made in good faith. If it had not happened that the president of the bank was also an applicant for more margins Kershaw's checks would have been certified.

The clerk's offices in the court house had hardly opened today before attorneys for the suffering board of trade speculators began crowding in with affidavits from attachments on which to have service of garnishees secured. Among the first to appear was attorney Riddle, whose cases reads, Joseph W. Wiltshire & Howard Rekart, doing business as Wiltshire, Rekart & Co., against Maurice Rosenfeld and Frank Johnson, doing business as Maurice Rosenfeld & Co., trespass on the case on promises of \$2,000,000.

The complainants assert that they were sold out without authority and without giving them an opportunity to put up margins. They further claim that funds furnished the firm were not used according to instructions, and that if they had been so used the firm need not have failed and the market would not have been depressed. It is also claimed that the defendants owe Kershaw & Co., \$75,000, also that they are liable to repay all the money advanced as margins. Victor MacFarlane commenced against B. J. McCleary for \$25,000 and secured an attachment to protect him, and B. J. McCleary & Co., confessed judgment on a note given yesterday to Wilson & Boyd for \$6,000. This is the first piece of preferred paper during the panic which has yet appeared in court. Rosenfeld yesterday began suit against Wiltshire, Rekart & Co. for \$1,000,000 margins claimed to be in default. The report that Rosenfeld had begun suit against Kershaw is a mistake, and he has not garnisheed Kershaw's bank account.

The Sharp Trial.
NEW YORK, June 26.—At 9.30 this morning Jacob Sharp came into court with under-sheriff Sexton and Deputy Joe Curran, his legally constituted guardians, who had spent the night with their prisoner at his Twenty-third street mansion. But few people were in the court room and four of these were ladies. Mr. Nicoll resumed his address at 9.45, reviewing briefly the points he made last evening.

It is reported that the English government will prosecute Michael Davitt.

THE FLAGS

NOT TO BE RETURNED.

THE PRESIDENT FEELS THAT THE LAW DOES NOT JUSTIFY HIS MAKING THE ORDER—AN ACT OF CONGRESS NECESSARY—OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—The following letter was sent to the Secretary of War by the President today in regard to the disposition of the flags captured by the Union forces during the late war:

"I have considered with more care than when the subject was orally presented to me, the action of your department directing letters to be addressed to the Governors of all the states, offering to return, if desired, to the loyal states of the Union the flags captured during the war of the rebellion by the Confederate forces and afterwards recovered by government troops, and to the Confederate states the flags captured by Union forces; all of which for many years have been packed in boxes and stored in the cellar and attic of the war department. I am of the opinion that the return of the flags in the manner thus contemplated is not authorized by the existing law nor justified as an executive act. I request therefore that no further steps be taken in the matter except to examine and inventory these flags and adopt proper measures for their preservation. Any direction as to the final disposition of them should originate with Congress. Yours truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

At the request of Gov. Foraker of Ohio, that a counsel should be retained to institute legal proceedings to enjoin the return of the Confederate flags to the Governors of the Southern states, Gen. H. V. Boynton today selected Samuel Shellabarger, of Ohio, and Geo. S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts to take charge of the case. These gentlemen expected to have an application for mandamus filed in the Supreme Court of the District at 1 o'clock this afternoon, but were delayed by the non-receipt of the necessary telegram from Ohio. The papers were based upon a claim that the Secretary of War was about to dispose of public property without the authority of law. The letter of the President made further action by the attorney unnecessary.

Two Men Saved.
KEY WEST, Fla., June 16.—There have been two new cases of yellow fever today, making a total of 29. Sixteen patients are now sick, three have been discharged, cured, and ten are dead. The sickness has been confined to the class of mechanics who flocked here after the fire. Many of them are dissipated and unthrifty and have not saved enough to get away with. If the board of health could send fifty of these people to New York at a cost of about \$100, nothing more, it is thought, would be heard of the fever here and the city and its interests would be relieved of the incubus of quarantine and the adjacent country freed from contagion.

Two of a Kind.
DES MOINES, June 20.—Gen. Tuttle, commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for Iowa yesterday asked Governor Larrabee to protest to President Cleveland against the rebel flags captured by Iowa troops being surrendered to the South and to take legal steps to enjoin any such surrender, if it is contemplated. Gov. Larrabee is telegraphed the President an emphatic protest and will take legal steps if necessary to make the protest effectual. The following was sent last night by Gov. Larrabee.

To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

I send herewith a request made upon me as governor of Iowa by the commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in this state against the proposed return to the South of the war flags captured by the union troops during the rebellion. I add to this request and protest of the surviving Union soldiers in Iowa the respectful but equally urgent protest of the people of the state, and shall deem it my duty to use all proper endeavor to prevent any such return of battle flags captured by Iowa troops. (Signed) WILLIAM LARRABEE.

The Accident to the Dauntless.
LONDON, June 16.—The relative positions of the yachts in the jubilee race are still uncertain as the haze there prevents them from being seen. Mr. Popham writes to the papers protesting against the gross negligence of which the captain of the steam yacht Pandora was guilty in running into the American yacht Dauntless. He says the collision took place at three o'clock in the afternoon and that the Dauntless had her mizzen gaff carried away and sails split and only escaped being out into amidsips by the Pandora through the smartness of the Dauntless skipper.

Capt. Geo. I. Nowitzky was selected to be chief marshal at the unveiling of the monument to the Confederate dead at Bentonville, but he was at Manteo, amid the ruins of the old Walter Raleigh fort, and the notification of appointment did not reach him in time.

THE TEACHERS' ASSEMBLY.

The Largest Educational Organization in the South.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, MOREHEAD CITY, N. C., June 15, 1887.

In all the history of North Carolina there has never been seen within our borders such an assemblage of ambitious, progressive and enthusiastic teachers, consecrated to the noble profession which they have chosen. And never has the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad carried a larger, more cultured, refined and congenial body of men and women. The splendid representative character of the company and the handsome personae were the subjects of many complimentary comments from the people at every station along the route.

There is no other organization like our North Carolina Teachers' Assembly, it being composed of selected material, and no person is admitted to membership who is not well known or properly recommended as in every way acceptable. This feature adds greatly to the enjoyments and benefits of the organization, and is particularly encouraging to the highest social pleasures, because the requirements as to membership remove all unnecessary formalities in friendly intercourse and make the Assembly indeed a great brotherhood of educators and friends, who feel a special interest in one another's happiness, comfort and prosperity.

The cars which brought the teachers to Morehead City on yesterday were started from Asheville across the Blue Ridge Mountains, and as the number of passengers increased at each station extra cars, which had been provided by Capt. W. H. Green, master of transportation, were added to the train. At Raleigh and Goldsboro several hundred more persons swelled the number greatly, and the powerful engines of the Atlantic railroad took the cars through to Morehead City, thus making the first train which had ever made a through run entirely across the state from the mountains to the sea. From Goldsboro the train was made into two sections.

The committee could not have selected a better place for the session than the great Atlantic Hotel, for here is combined every facility for comfort, enjoyment and physical benefit. The immense building is thoroughly alive with the happiest and largest family which has ever been its guest. The rooms are large and pleasant, well furnished in every way; the servants are very attentive and the proprietors, Messrs. Cooke & Foster Bros., with their strong and efficient corps of clerks, are unceasing in their efforts to please every body, and to their satisfaction it may be said that they are succeeding admirably. The Assembly is entirely free from the crowding and discomfort of former sessions, where accommodations were so limited, and this fact is a source of great comfort to all.

At 12 o'clock m. the Assembly, numbering nearly eight hundred, gathered in the great ball-room of the Atlantic hotel in an introductory session. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. S. M. Finger, was called to preside at this session by President Alderman.

Major Finger on taking the chair said:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

This is the first time the Teachers' Assembly has met in the eastern part of the state. It had been thought that the mountain region was better suited for our annual gatherings, for more reasons than one; but judging by the splendid accommodations and the delightful breezes we have here, not to mention other things, we are to be congratulated that the managers of the Assembly selected this place by the sea for this meeting.

But however strong are the promptings of my heart to speak a word in merited praise of eastern Carolina and of this pleasant seaside resort, I forbear to do so because a welcome will be extended by a native of eastern Carolina, a resident of this good county, who, although a young man, is by no means unknown in our state. It affords me very great pleasure to be allowed to introduce Hon. C. R. Thomas, Jr., who will now address the Assembly.

Major Finger then introduced in very pleasant terms Hon. Charles R. Thomas, Jr., of Beaufort, who extended to the Teachers' Assembly a most hearty and sincere welcome to the eastern portion of North Carolina.

The speaker briefly reviewed the history and the organization of the Assembly, sketching its growth and importance in the state. Such an eloquent welcome and noble tribute to the teacher has scarcely been excelled in the state. He heartily endorsed the establishment of the North Carolina Normal college for the training of her noble and devoted teachers.

Upon the invitation of the president, Mr. John W. Starnes, county superintendent of Buncombe, as a representative from the Blue Ridge, then thanked the speaker for the welcome extended to the teachers.

Dr. W. L. Arendell, mayor of the city of Morehead, also extended a hearty welcome, and offered to the teachers the "freedom of the city" during their stay.

Mr. C. F. Siler, of Farmer's, moved that the assembly express by a rising vote its thanks for such a cordial reception so pleasantly extended to the teachers on their first visit to the seaside.

The afternoon has been spent in

sailing, fishing and visiting the prominent places of interest in this vicinity. The great attraction seems to be the splendid surf, and it is expected that almost the entire assembly will enjoy a delightful plunge into the Atlantic during the session.

A Clergyman Kills a Boy in a Fit of Anger.

A telegram from Reidsville, N. C., June 13, to northern papers, says: The Rev. Geo. Pittard is pastor of the North Fork church. He is popular with a large congregation, and teacher in a boys' school during the week. As he was crossing the lawn a few days ago during recess the boys were playing base ball, and a ball thrown by the center fielder struck Mr. Pittard in the face, bruising him severely. The boy at once ran forward, begged pardon, and said the occurrence was entirely accidental. The minister, infuriated by the pain, knocked the boy down, stamped on him, and dragged him about until the boys united and drove the preacher away. The lad, who was in a terrible condition, was tenderly carried to the dormitory by his fellow-students. The minister called to the boys later and upbraided them for not dragging their school-mate from him sooner, and said he had no idea what he was doing; that his temper for the time had crazed him. The boy has just died, and Mr. Pittard has fled.

The Sensations of the Dying.

New York Medical Journal.
It is doubtless the case that in many instances—and perhaps they are the majority—dying persons lapse gradually into an unconsciousness that ends their bodily pain, and saves them from the anguish of the final parting with those they leave behind. It is not uncommon, however, for clearness of comprehension to persist to the last, and perhaps it is still more common for some of the special senses to preserve their activity. We think it was Ernst Wagner who, in his "General Pathology," dwelt particularly on the preservation of the sense of hearing in many cases long after the apparent occurrence of unconsciousness, and who tenderly cautioned his readers that this possibility should be borne in mind. The following touching account of the late Dr. Wilson Fox's last moments when his friend Dr. J. Russell Reynolds was at his bedside, is given in the *Lancet's* obituary: "On the next morning when obviously and consciously dying, and after his eyes had been fixed for a few minutes on the angle of the room, and some gray streaks of dawn were entering it, he said suddenly: 'There is a great light, a great glow of light, a great glow of light, a great glow of light. What is it, Reynolds?' The reply was: 'It is the peace of God.' He grasped his friend's hand firmly, and said, 'God bless you.'"

ASTONISHING SUCCESS.

It is the duty of every person who has used Boecher's German Syrup to let his wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend to the poor, dry, consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Large bottles 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in the United States and Canada.

New York Cotton Futures.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Green & Co. say: The contract market was a rather narrow one, and while prices have shown a gain of from 6 to 7 points for the day there appears to be nothing significant in that beyond a timid feeling among a few of the trade on the short side, under the impression that cotton was sure to go down in sympathy with other speculative commodities. The market has possibly been shortened by small operators depending upon a quick decline, and that not coming, they have simply cornered. The largest operators were doing little beyond watching the position, and standing under August, whenever it was necessary. The new crop is slow under continued cheerful accounts from the plant.

Don't Wait

Until your hair becomes dry, thin, and gray before giving the attention needed to preserve its beauty and vitality. Keep on your toilet-table a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor—the only dressing you require for the hair—and use a little, daily, to preserve the natural color and prevent baldness. Thomas Munday, Sharon Grove, Ky., writes: "Several months ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a few weeks my head was almost bald. I tried many remedies, but they did no good. I finally bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, after using only a part of the contents, my head was covered with a heavy growth of hair. I recommend your preparation as the best hair-restorer in the world."

"My hair was faded and dry," writes Mabel C. Hardy, of Delavan, Ill., "but after using a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor it became black and glossy."

Ayer's Hair Vigor,
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

Pimples and Blotches,

So disfiguring to the face, forehead, and neck, may be entirely removed by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the best and safest Alterative and Blood-Purifier ever discovered. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists; \$1; six bottles for \$6.

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 test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders, sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.

CASSARD'S STAR BRAND PURE LARD

is making new friends every day. Consumers state that it goes so much further than ordinary lard that it is decidedly the most economical to use, and being absolutely pure, it can be substituted for butter in nearly all classes of cooking. Put up in packages convenient for family use. Beware of imitations. All our cettles have our red seal stamped in the side. For sale by all leading grocers.

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Curers of the Celebrated "Star Brand" Mild Cured Hams and Breakfast Bacon. Agent for Raleigh, B. H. WOODSELL.

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If you want silks, laces, feathers, or any and all kinds of fine goods cleaned, dyed or repaired, please notify me at once. All orders will receive prompt attention. We admit of no competition in work of this kind.

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Homeopathic Physician,
(Union House),
RALEIGH, N. C.

Special attention paid to all forms of chronic diseases, diseases of women and children. Patients treated by mail and visits made to neighboring towns when desired.