

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

VOL. XXIV.

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1887.

NO. 61



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the utterance of low cost, short weight, lumpy or phosphate powder, sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York. Sold by W. C. & A. B. Stronach, and R. Ferrall & Co.

MEDICINES.

Specialties of the Season

—AT—

LEE, JOHNSON & CO'S.
Opposite Postoffice.

LEE, JOHNSON & CO'S
—CELEBRATED—

MILK SHAKES

Limeade and Grape Phosphates,
SODA AND MINERAL WATERS.

A greater variety than elsewhere in the city.

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Special attention given to Prescription day and night. Patent Medicines of all kinds. Fine selection of fancy goods and everything usually kept by large establishments. We have the Finest Soda Fountain in the State.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Our store is now so nearly completed that the contractors have taken down the temporary partition wall and thrown open the entire lower floor in one, making a store room 310 feet long by 41 feet wide, running through from Fayetteville street to Wilmington.

The shelving and counters are being put up and everything will certainly be completed, as by contract, Aug. 16th.

The entrance on Fayetteville street is now being remodeled and will be, when finished, the very latest in artistic store building.

The various departments will be carefully and advisedly stocked with goods peculiarly applicable to this market and climate. Every attention will be paid to detail, and your every want and wish in dry goods will be supplied.

Business has been and will be carried on every day during the completion of the work. Not one day has been lost.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

EDWARD FASNACH,
JEWELER & OPTICIAN.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Positive and Well Selected Stock of
Diamonds, Watches
and Jewelry.

Solid Silver Wares for Bridal Presents.
Mail orders promptly attended to.



My Optical Department

is one of the largest in the South. Careful attention given to oculists' prescriptions.

LABOR DAY.

THE NEW HOLIDAY IN NEW YORK, BOSTON AND ELSEWHERE.

HOW IT WAS CELEBRATED—THE PARADES LARGELY MADE UP OF TRADE UNIONS—OTHER NEWS BY WIRE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Labor day being a legal holiday, all down town offices were closed generally. Many other business houses also closed up for the day, but some had to remain open. The courts and public departments were at a standstill. Flags floated from many buildings throughout the city in honor of the day and the streets were thronged with sightseers from an early hour. The labor parade was the feature of the day. Fully 25,000 men belonging to nearly every trade organization in the city were in line. John Morrison, carpet weaver, and a Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, was grand marshal.

In the ranks were printing presses in operation, bakers' ovens in full blast, a number of large safes, a sailing boat fully equipped and a group of "squaws" represented by cigarette manufacturing girls. The procession was headed by a platoon of mounted police and the route was down Broadway from 13th to 4th street to 5th avenue to Union Square. At this point fully 10,000 people were massed and the reviewing stand was located. On the stand were a large number of representative labor men and women. Among these was Henry George, General Master Workman Powderly and Rev. Dr. McGlynn, who were announced to attend were not present. Notwithstanding the taboos of red flags there were many of them in line, but the red in each case was relieved by coloring less suggestive, which in letters of gold told which labor organization was carrying it. No distinctly socialistic flag was to be seen. The procession wended its way up Fifth avenue to Forty-second street where it disbanded. The different trades then went to Brommer's Park to spend the afternoon and evening. Many of the houses along the line of march were adorned with flags and bunting.

THE DAY IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., September 5.—There was quite a turn-out of labor organizations today. The District Assembly of Knights of Labor paraded to Round Bay on the Annapolis Short Line Road. The Clothing Cutters' Association also paraded in force with the Marine band from Washington, and marched to Eastern Schutzen Park, where there was general enjoyment for all who participated.

THE DAY IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The celebration of labor's holiday was the most successful yet held in this city. It is estimated that from 25,000 to 30,000 men participated in the parade.

THE DAY IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 5.—Labor day was celebrated here this afternoon by a great parade, in which there was no effort at display except in numbers. The Lady Franklin assembly, composed of women, was represented by the members riding in two large wagons.

A Cotton Mill in Bokhara.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 5.—Advices from Chardjin, on the Oxus, say that Russian court chamberlain Mitehajeff, Prince Demidoff and a party of millionaires are inspecting the cotton fields of Bokhara with a view to selecting a suitable site on the line of the projected Samarand railway for a cotton mill.

Arrested for Forgery.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—Wm. H. Parker, of the firm of Loag & Parker, printers, was today arrested and placed under \$5,000 bail to answer in court the charge of having forged the names of various parties to seven promissory notes which were deposited with and discounted by the National Bank of the Republic. The arrest was made at the instance of President Rhawn of the Bank of the Republic. The notes varied in amount from \$100 to \$700 each, the total being \$3,862.

Labor Day in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—There is almost a general suspension of business. A large influx of suburban visitors and a grand procession of working-men marked the celebration of the early hours of labor day in this city. The procession was a much larger one than in the labor demonstration of last year, with the difference that in today's parade the majority of the participants are trades-unionsists, while last year more than half the men were Knights of Labor. During the afternoon there will be six monster picnics and in the evening a number of gatherings under the auspices of various charitable societies.

Arrested for Libel.

MILWAUKEE, September 5.—Editors Krakwintzer, Cook and Parks, of the Labor Review, were arrested Saturday on a charge of criminal libel preferred by Alderman Garrett Duncan, whom the paper termed a "boodle alderman" and a "Buddensiek builder. They are out on bail.

[OTHER TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ON 4TH PAGE]

Civil Service Commission Report.

WASHINGTON, September 4.—The Civil Service Commission has submitted to the President the report of its investigation in April last of the complaint made by George A. Webster against Anthony F. Seeberger, Collector of the port of Chicago, transmitted to the President by the Civil Service Reform League of Chicago and by him referred to the commission, charging violations of the civil service law. The report consists of the "Opinion of the Commission" signed by Commissioners Obery and Lyman, a report to the commission by Commissioner Edgerton and another by Commissioner Lyman, who confines himself principally to the testimony submitted at the investigation. The facts as to the inciting cause of this particular investigation indicate that it was brought about in this way: George A. Webster, a clerk in the appraiser's department of the Chicago custom-house, an honorably discharged wounded soldier, whose efficiency, sobriety and integrity were established, was requested to resign. He inquired for what cause, and therein comes the element of conflict. Webster told him the request was made because the pressure was too great and he made some vacancies for his party.

Collector Seeberger, on the other hand, is quite sure he did not make use of this language, but cannot remember what he did say and has since persistently declined to give his real reasons, saying they were satisfactory to himself but he proposed to keep them locked up in his own bosom. On this point the main divergence of opinion comes in. Commissioners Obery and Wyman hold that Mr. Webster had a right to his opinions and should not have been discharged for them if this were really the case as asserted, so long as he did not offensively obtrude those opinions or allow them to influence his official conduct, and that he had the right to know from the collector what the real reasons for his discharge were.

Commissioner Edgerton, on the other hand, holds that the collector had the right to make the dismissal without assigning any reasons. Commissioner Edgerton in his report says: The papers in the case were sent to the President by the Civil Service Reform League of Chicago, and not directly to the commissioners, and it was apparent upon the face of these papers that the charges were not only insufficient, but were incited and encouraged by the league, for two purposes: To make them the basis for a political partisan attack upon the present administration and by so doing to bring prominently forward as active civil service reformers certain persons who might otherwise remain unknown. Mr. Webster states that he was removed or coerced to resign for political reasons, and this is all the charge there is against Mr. Seeberger that deserves any consideration whatever. This charge Mr. Seeberger emphatically denies. Webster was not removed; he resigned. When Mr. Webster resigned he abandoned all legal claim to his position, and without claim or right why should he or the Chicago Reform League seek intervention of the President or an investigation by the commission unless for partisan political reasons? He sought aid and sympathy of this reform league, not for restoration to office but for that temporary newspaper prominence which might make more popular the purposes of both, which purposes were to antagonize and to discredit the democratic administration. The league might possibly demonstrate its pretended power and usefulness by an attempt to find some legal redress for such complainants as Mr. Webster, if any could be found to exist. But in these cases of removal from office, restoration is not sought through the civil service commission, for it is known to be powerless to effect it, but the purpose of the complaint is to fasten upon the democratic administration some charge of violation, if not of the letter, then of the spirit of the law; violations which are rarely, if ever, sought for during a republican administration, as whatever it might do would be called a faithful observance of the law. The "leagues" and "associations" which are too often essentially political in their character and purposes and not composed entirely of consistent reformers, as well as the individual pretenders to devotion to the public interest as civil service reformers, should concede to the President and to his party some honesty of purpose, and should believe that as far as it is in his power he will see that the civil service law and the rules made by himself are faithfully executed.

So long as unreasoning hostility to the administration and persistent denunciation are called vigilance and investigation in the cause of honest government and civil service reform, so long will it be known that neither civil service reform nor honest government are the real subjects of deep concern, but that the greed for office and party success are the mainspring to action and the defeat of the present democratic administration the highest purpose.

A Baltimore Steamer Burned.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.—The steamer "Avalon," of the Maryland Steamship Company's fleet, was entirely burned last night at Freeport, Va., on the Great Wicomico river. Damage \$90,000, insurance \$60,000.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Selma, Ala., becomes a free delivery office October first.

The collections of internal revenue for July last were \$10,097,879, being \$301,411 more than the receipts during the same month of last year. There was a decrease of \$178,540 in the collections on spirits; an increase of \$312,700 on tobacco; \$204,727 on fermented liquors, and a decrease of \$3,296 on miscellaneous objects. The receipts from oleomargarine were \$25,818.

The Signal Office today issues the following supplement to the weekly weather crop bulletin:

During the past week the weather has been reported as favorable for the growing crops in Massachusetts, New Jersey and for all except cotton in South Carolina; as slightly improving them in northern Illinois, Tennessee and Kansas; as improvable in Ohio, Indiana, Southern Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi and North Carolina. For the cotton-growing region, too much rain is reported from North Carolina; too cool in South Carolina, and some damage by worms in Mississippi and Arkansas. Reports indicate for the corn-growing region a yield below the average, due to a deficiency in rainfall. From Ohio it is reported that tobacco has been injured. Pasturage is reported good in Nebraska, improved by the late rains in Minnesota and Kansas, unfavorable in Missouri. Frosts occurred in central Michigan on August 30th and 31st, but no injury has been reported.

Weather Crop Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The following is the weather crop bulletin of the signal office for the week ending September 3d: Temperature during the week ending Sept. 3d.—The weather has been colder than usual in the lake region, Ohio Valley, Southern and Atlantic States, and unusually cold from Maryland southward to Georgia and Alabama. In the tobacco region of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, the daily average temperature ranged from six to nine degrees below the normal in the corn region west of the Mississippi River, the temperature has been normal or slightly above. The daily average temperature for the season, from January 1st to September 3d, very generally differs less than one degree from the normal in all districts, excepting that for Missouri, and from Central Dakota southward over the western portions of Nebraska and Kansas it varies from one to two degrees above the normal and along the South Carolina and Georgia coasts, from one to two degrees below and along Lake Superior, from two to three degrees below.

Rainfall.—During the week the rainfall has been slightly in excess from Eastern Texas northward to the Missouri Valley, in Florida and the upper portion of the Mississippi Valley, and in other sections there has been a slight deficiency amounting to about one inch in the South Atlantic and Middle Atlantic States. The deficiency for the season continues large in the lower Mississippi Valley and portions of Illinois and Iowa, exceeding ten inches—over one hundred per cent of the usual amount of rainfall in the past month from Eastern Texas northward to the Missouri Valley, in the northern portion of Illinois, southern portion of Wisconsin and from Virginia to northern Georgia. Less than 50 per cent of the usual rainfall has been reported from lower Mississippi Valley, Central Alabama and Southern Illinois and the greater portion of Ohio. Frosts occurred in Central Michigan August 30th and 31st.

Parsons Deported of His Razor.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Under orders from Sheriff Matson the cells of all the prisoners in the county jail were searched yesterday. In the cell occupied by A. R. Parsons, the anarchist, was found a razor. This was pounced upon by the officers. Parsons claimed he had it for the purpose of shaving himself. But the piece of steel was confiscated nevertheless, although the condemned anarchist cursed and swore when it was taken from him.

A Treasurer's Safe Empty.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 5.—A special force from Freville, Dark county, Ohio, says the county treasurer's safe doors were found open this morning and \$48,000 missing. Treasurer John S. Simon is not at home, but it is rumored that he only went to Versailles last night to visit his father and is on his way back.

Simon has returned to Greenville but gives no account except to make out that the robbery had been committed unknown to him. He weeps and appears to be in great distress. His shoe store, containing a large stock, has been closed by the sheriff. The commissioners have ordered an investigation immediately by prosecutor Elliott, democrat, and lawyer Tullen, republican.

The Thebe Carriage Contest.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The testimony in the contested election case of George H. Thebe against John G. Carlisle, sixth congressional district of Kentucky, was opened today by the Clerk of the House and ordered printed. Mr. Carlisle appeared in his own behalf, and Gen. J. Hale Sypher, ex-member from Louisiana, appeared as counsel for Thebe. The sealed package contained notice of the contest, the answer and depositions on the part of Thebe. Mr. Carlisle offered no testimony.

GREAT DOCTORS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

IN COUNCIL AT WASHINGTON—THE INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS—ITS BRILLIANT OPENING YESTERDAY—OTHER NEWS BY WIRE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Before the hour for the opening of the International Medical Congress every seat in Albaugh's opera house was occupied. The orchestra and orchestra circle had been reserved for members of congress.

Ladies were in a considerable majority in the dress circle and gentlemen in the upper gallery. The private boxes were filled by the wives and families of the officers of Congress. President Cleveland, Secretary Bayard and Speaker Carlisle were escorted by Dr. Garrett to seats upon the stage at 11 o'clock and were greeted with applause by the audience. The assemblage was called to order by Prof. Henry M. Smith, of Philadelphia, chairman of the executive committee. He said that to welcome the distinguished guests of the profession and show his interest in their great humane object the President of the United States had consented to open the Congress for organization. He had the honor to announce Hon. Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America.

The President arose, bowed to the assemblage and when the applause had subsided, said: "I feel that the country should be congratulated today upon the presence at our capital of many of our own citizens and those representing foreign countries who have distinguished themselves in the science of medicine and are devoted to its further progress. My duty on this occasion is a very pleasing and a very brief one. It is simply to declare the Ninth International Medical Congress now open for organization and the transaction of business."

The chairman of the executive committee then proceeded to nominate the gentlemen agreed upon by the committee to be officers of the congress. "For the high office of president of the congress," he said, "the committee unanimously nominate to you one widely known as a scientific practitioner and an able teacher and medical author, Dr. Nathan Smith Davis, of Chicago."

Dr. Davis having been unanimously elected by acclamation, the chairman appointed Dr. Francesca Duranah, of Italy, and Deputy Surgeon-General Jeffrey A. Marston, H. B. M. Army a committee to escort him to the chair. Dr. John B. Hamilton, Superintendent Surgeon-General of the United States Marine Hospital service, having been nominated and unanimously elected Secretary-General of the congress, took his place and nominated the gentlemen agreed upon as vice presidents of the congress, who were elected.

The list contains a hundred or more names. The only Americans on the list are the ex-presidents of the American Medical Association, and the Surgeon-General of the Army and Navy. The foreigners on the list include all who came as delegates from their respective governments together with many other of distinction. The president of the congress put the question and the gentlemen named were elected in the usual manner by acclamation.

A delegate: "Mr. President, I would like to ask, sir, if it is proper to elect as vice-presidents those who are not members of the congress. I protest and move to amend."

President Davis: "It is hardly proper to interrupt the proceedings now. It was impossible to know who would be here in person. The gentlemen named were notified and they all accepted the places."

"The list as read is elected, and I have the honor to invite the vice-presidents to seats on the stage."

Dr. Wm. B. Atkinson, Philadelphia, George Byrd Harrison, Washington, and Henry Barga, of France, were elected associate secretaries; Dr. E. S. F. Arnold, New York, treasurer; Dr. Richard G. Dugling, Philadelphia, chairman finance committee; Dr. Henry N. Smith, Philadelphia, chairman executive committee; Dr. A. Y. P. Garnett, Washington, chairman committee of arrangements. Presidents of the various sections were also elected, and the secretary-general read his report.

Dr. A. Y. P. Garnett, chairman committee of arrangements, announced the social programme for the congress. It includes a conversation this evening at the Pension Office, an informal reception by the President and Mrs. Cleveland tomorrow, a lawn party by Hon. Josiah Dent, a reception by Secretary and Mrs. Whitney, a reception and buffet banquet at the Pension office, a visit to Mt. Vernon upon United States vessels and an excursion to Niagara Falls. He said it was a source of regret and embarrassment that in the month of September had been selected for the congress and the committee felt it a duty to explain the absence of that boundless hospitality for which Washington was so widely known. It was, he said, due to the absence from the city of so many of those who were at other seasons wont to open their doors to visitors.

the congress in the following address:

Gentlemen of the International Medical Congress:

The pleasing duty has been assigned to me of giving expression, in the name of my fellow-countrymen, to the gratification felt by us all that you should have selected this capital to be the scene of your ninth congress, and cordially to bid you welcome. The world is becoming better acquainted; social assimilation has progressed; small provinces and minor kingdoms are federalizing into great empires; international intimacy suffers less obstruction; the broad and powerful current of literature is silently wearing away the banks of geographical prejudice, and a spirit of common brotherhood, of mutuality and inter-dependence is expanding itself irresistibly over the barriers of mountain and sea, and these new and beneficent conditions give promise that the word "stranger" shall soon be obliterated from the vocabulary of civilization. You, gentlemen, will not, I hope, feel, and I am sure you will not be considered by us, as strangers in the United States, for not only has the fame of many of your number, whom to name might seem invidious—long since surpassed the limits of your own lands, and been recorded in the world's annals of scientific attainment, but I take leave to say that here especially will your claims for public respect and grateful acknowledgement, due to your enlightened services, find prompt and hearty allowance by populations who dwell amid the blessings of civil and religious liberty beneath the broad banner of these United States. If letters be a republic, science is surely a democracy, whose domain is penetrated and traversed by no royal road, but is open on all sides and equally to all who with humility and intelligence shall watch and wait for light as it is gradually disclosed by Divine Providence for the amelioration of mankind.

In this democratic republic the brotherhood of science can best realize its universality; for here you will find institutions for the promotion of science in every department, and in none more conspicuously than in that of medicine and surgery, the most important of which are voluntary gifts of private citizens, men who in a great majority of cases, were painfully limited in their associations with science and letters, who began life at the lowest round of fortune's ladder, but, thanks to the noble equities of our political system, rose without "invidious bar" to the highest level of material success and public usefulness. To the public spirit and benevolence of such individuals as these the advancement on a scale that prizes may envy have never surpassed, of schools of science, colleges and universities open for the intellectual training and advancement of all who desire to share and are competent to receive such benefits. Your congress is held, gentlemen, in the closing year of the first century of our national existence, and what has been here accomplished in the line of scientific edification and equipment owes comparatively little to official or governmental assistance. To no system of proscriptive privilege, but to individual energy, enterprise and generosity we owe what under God we now possess of such things, and the non-interference by the government has proved a promotion and not a hindrance in our advancement. Busy in every department of industrial pursuit, engrossed with diversified occupations and burning with breathless energy that has left its traces upon the physiognomy of our people, yet, believe me, we are not deaf to the calls of humanity nor lacking in appreciation and grateful respect for the votaries of science. We welcome this congress as guardians of the sanitation of the nations. In your profession we recognize the noblest school of human usefulness, and in the progress of the development of the laws of cure, mitigation of suffering, prolongation of human existence and efforts to discover the true principles and conditions by which life can be made "worth living," we have learned to appreciate our debt to those whose highest reward is the "still small voice of gratitude" and the consciousness of benefaction to the human race. Gentlemen, I confidently promise your convention a worthy audience, not alone the members of your profession, here assembled nor to the limited number whom this building can contain, but that vaster audience to whom upon wings of electrical force your message will be daily borne far and wide to the listening ear of more than sixty millions of American citizens. Sure am I that your message will be worthy and equally that your thoughtful deliverances will be welcomed by the continent. The closer relations of mankind which modern invention has introduced, have been necessarily accompanied by increased dissemination of disease, and the need is obvious of frequent international conference, that in the grand sweep of scientific observation new discoveries in the healing art may be promptly tested and applied in counteraction. Forgive me, if, as one of the great army of patients, I humbly petition the profession, that in your deliberations nature may be allowed a hearing when remedies are proposed; that her *vis medicatrix* may not be omitted in computing the forces of cure, and that science may be restricted as often as possible to sound-

ing the alarm for nature to hasten, as she surely will if permitted, to the defense of the point assailed. My duty is very simple and I fear I have already overstepped its limit, for there was indeed little more for me to say than to repeat the words of the ancient dame whose cottage was close by the battlefield of Waterloo, and being somewhat deaf and hearing the sound of the artillery when the famous "pounding" was the hardest, thought she heard some one knocking at her door and simply said "Come in." This may seem an unscientific illustration of auscultation and percussion, but you need not make half the noise of Wellington or Bonaparte, and I can assure you the American people will hear you, and heartily say to you as I do for them, "Come in."

The welcome was acknowledged and responded to briefly by Dr. Wm. Harris Lloyd, Inspector General R. N., on behalf of Great Britain; Dr. Leon Laforte, of Paris, on behalf of France; Prof. P. G. Unna, of Hamburg, on the part of Germany; Senator M. Semmla, of Naples, for Italy, and Sir Charles Reyer, of St. Petersburg, representing the government of Russia. Prof. Unna spoke in German, Drs. Semmla and Laforte in French.

President Davis having called one of the vice-presidents to the chair, proceeded to deliver his opening address.

The presiding officer proposed a vote of thanks to Prof. Davis, which was enthusiastically accorded, and then he announced the Congress adjourned till ten o'clock tomorrow.

There has been but one case of friction in the proceedings so far as has been learned. Some days ago the committee invited Dr. Francisco Durante, of Rome, to answer in the name of Italy to the welcoming address. Later when Senator Semmla arrived he claimed it as a right that he should make the response, representing the government of Italy. The committee felt constrained to make the change and notified Prof. Durante. This gentleman is much offended and has withdrawn from the congress. He claims that he, and not Senator Semmla is the representative of the Italian government.

In Brief, Ayer's Pills. Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food and cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

But Green's August Flower is without equal. It is a powerful medicine which brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

Glanders is so prevalent in Philadelphia that radical measures have been adopted to eradicate it.

When used according to direction, Ayer's Cure is warranted to eradicate from the system, Fever and Ague, Intermittent, Remittent and Bilious Fevers, and all malarial diseases. Try it.

A brakeman, named Nordaby, leaped from his train into the Housatonic River and rescued a lady from drowning.

A Famous Doctor

Once said that the secret of good health consisted in keeping the head cool, the feet warm, and the bowels open. Had this eminent physician lived in our day, and known the merits of Ayer's Pills as an aperient, he would certainly have recommended them, as so many of his distinguished successors are doing.

The celebrated Dr. Farnsworth, of Norwich, Conn., recommends Ayer's Pills as the best of all remedies for "Intermittent Fevers."

Dr. I. E. Fowler, of Bridgeport, Conn., says: "Ayer's Pills are highly and universally spoken of by the people about here. I make daily use of them in my practice."

Dr. Mayhew, of New Bedford, Mass., says: "Having prescribed many thousands of Ayer's Pills, in my practice, I can unhesitatingly pronounce them the best cathartic in use."

The Massachusetts State Assayer, Dr. A. A. Ayer, certifies: "I have made a careful analysis of Ayer's Pills. They contain the active principles of well-known drugs, isolated from inert matter, which plan is, chemically speaking, of great importance to their usefulness. It insures activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. Ayer's Pills contain no metallic or mineral substance, but the virtues of vegetable remedies in skillful combination."

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

R. W. SANTOS & CO.,

NOELFOLK, VA.

DEALERS IN COAL

(Domestic use, Foundry and Smiths).

1 TIME, (Building and Agricultural), Lanc' Plaster, Gypsum Plaster, Cement, BRICKS AND LUMBER.

We sell the best articles at

REASONABLE RATES.

correspondence solicited.