

The Democratic Executive Committee of the Congressional District.

Will place in the Yarbrough House, Raleigh, Friday, March 23d, at 2 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of determining the time and place for holding the next Congressional Convention.

MINISTER DEAGO has created something of a sensation on his arrival at his post among the Mexicans and in a very good way. See the report elsewhere made of a significant speech of his.

In accordance with the call of Chairman Parrish, the Democratic Congressional District Committee will meet at the Yarbrough House in this city, today, at 2 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of determining the time and place for holding the next Congressional Convention.

SENATOR BARNUM is one of the sub-committee appointed by Chairman Barnum, of the national committee, to make arrangements for holding at St. Louis in June the convention which is to name the next President and to call him Grover Cleveland.

The Springfield Republican thinks it sees a drift towards Lincoln in the sea of Republican uncertainty, so that it is not difficult to imagine such a ticket as Lincoln and Hayes for the campaign of 1888.

KEVIN'S treasurer's defalcation is now placed at \$250,000. The case is a very remarkable one. The man had been treasurer continuously for twenty years and at the last election had no opposition, everybody laughing at the idea of opposing "Honest old Dick Tate."

Mrs. Mahala Hogland, of Mecklenburg county, who is a widow of John Hogland a revolutionary soldier, still draws her pension for service performed by her husband more than a century ago.

WILKINSON'S Democratic primaries were held Wednesday and were enthusiastic as well as the most harmonious the city has ever known, though without formal expression of sentiment other than that to be found in the character of the executive committee and delegates to the County Convention chosen save in the case of the third ward where it was resolved "as invariably heretofore, and as should always be done by Democrats everywhere, to advocate the renomination of a full ticket for the various county officers at each election, thereby to preserve the organization of the party."

BEAUFORTER evidently has a strong hold on the French people. He may be "the hero of the coffee houses" only, but he is clearly being made a hero of considerable proportions.

THE Messenger says that the result of the meetings indicates that a "united Stedman delegation will go from New Hanover to the State Convention."

THE first gun for Cleveland has been fired by the Rhode Islanders, as we have stated, delegates to the Democratic National Convention having been elected Monday. The first plank of the platform reads as follows:

President Cleveland's wise, economical and honest administration of the affairs of the nation in the interest of the whole people demands his renomination by his party and is elected by the people as patriotic duty; we therefore instruct our delegates to the National Democratic Convention to continue to cast their votes in favor of his renomination just so long as, in the opinion of a majority of them, there is a reasonable probability of accomplishing that result.

One of the delegates elected in Jones' district, one of Rhode Island's most prominent woolen manufacturers, is a staunch advocate of tariff reform.

THE TARIFF BILL.

A favorable report on the Democratic bill to reduce the revenue will be made today, and soon afterwards the discussion will begin. The News and Observer prefers this bill to Mr. Randall's, which aims to cut off revenue in some instances by increasing the tariff tax on articles of prime importance to the public, among them cotton ties. The Radicals do not propose offering any bill. Randall's will serve the purpose of that party. Under shelter of that the high tax Republicans will maintain their record and consistency, while it is hoped that there are enough Republicans who honestly meant what they said in their last national platform to secure the passage of the Mills bill. In their national platform the Republican party went before the people promising tax reduction. Last session they were faithless to that pledge. This session the question is presented in such a shape that it cannot be avoided. We hope that enough Republicans may be true to their pledges to secure the passage of the Mills bill over Randall's miserable abortion. It is too early yet to say, but we expect it will turn out as we hope.

The Elizabeth City Economist says: "We have revised the suggested State ticket named and recommended in the last issue of the Economist. The omission of Judge Davis from the judicial nomination was an error caused by the recommendation from Raleigh. Judge Davis is a member of our highest court that we could not well spare." We do not know what the recommendation from Raleigh is, or from what quarter of Raleigh it came, but, certainly, if it was as our friend intimates, it did not represent Raleigh sentiment in general.

The Fayetteville Observer learns that the Rev. A. A. Benton has accepted the professorship at the University of the South, at Sewanee, and that he will enter upon his duties there the latter part of this month.

WE have read the first of the series of articles on tariff taxation which Senator Vance is to write for the Baltimore Sun and to which we have already referred, with pleasure and profit. He shows clearly and in his own inimitable way the fallacies of the protective idea and argues the unconstitutionality of protection for the sake of protection only. He points out that the Constitution authorizes Congress to lay and collect taxes, duties, &c., but that it is for specific purposes—to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States. There are no public purposes, and there is no intimation whatever of a power to levy and collect taxes for any private or individual purpose.

"The only question therefore to be considered," he says, "is whether or not protection has a private purpose to subserve or a public one. What is the first effect of a protective tariff, and on whom does it operate? This is not lawful to kill a man in cold blood, although his taking off might be a great benefit to his family and his neighbors; the act is murder. Well, the direct effect of such a tariff is to raise the price of all similar goods owned by private citizens. It operates upon all as to taxation, but only a part as to benefits; all pay out, but only a few receive back. Therefore, when it is levied for protection and not for revenue—that is, to enrich the individual and not the public treasury—if that be not a private purpose it is hard to conceive how language can describe such a purpose as contra distinguished from a public one. If one man only received the benefit, every one would naturally admit it was a private purpose. Well, where a hundred or a thousand? Well, where will you draw the line? What number of beneficiaries will make an unconstitutional law constitutional? Does it depend on numbers at all, or on the grant of power in the instrument itself? Ordinarily one would say that according to Democratic usage it would become a public purpose if it benefited a clear majority of the people, but this would be equally inadmissible. If the majority has the power to tax the minority for the individual benefit of the former, no manner robbery, no despotism more outrageous could be conceived. The true test of constitutionality is not to be determined by the benefits conferred, but by the rights destroyed by the law. If a tariff law outrages the rights of a single citizen by taxing him for the benefit of another, individual benefit of another citizen, it is a violation of the Constitution; and so, and for still stronger reasons, it would be if he were taxed for the personal enrichment of every citizen of the sixty millions."

Digest of Supreme Court Decisions. Bryan vs. Moring. Held: An appeal not docketed within the first eight days of the term or before entering on the call of cases from that district will not be dismissed on that account, but continued.

Transcript of the record should embrace only so much of the record as may be necessary to present the questions raised by the assessment of the transcript, and intelligent and careful preparation of the transcript should be made.

When the Clerk of the Superior Court misapprehends what the transcript should embrace, and the record set up as insufficient, a new one may be obtained and filed before the case can stand for argument.

State vs. Howe. Held: In an indictment for a statutory offense, it is generally sufficient to describe the offense in the words of the statute, and where the legislature by inadvertence omits words, the equivalent of "unlawfully" will, fully, to create the offense intended, a proper construction of the statute requires them to be supplied.

Held: That such words are not necessary to support an indictment under the statute for keeping a gaming table.

Gov. Lee, of Virginia, has gone to Florida.

THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIER.

THE BREEZY DEBATE OVER MR. BLAIR'S BILL IN THE SENATE.

There was a breezy debate in the United States Senate today over the bill introduced Monday by Mr. Blair, Republican, of New Hampshire, to give the preference for civil service appointments to wounded and disabled Confederates among men who had been "disloyal" during the war. The debate grew out of the demand of Mr. Blair for the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Blair said it was very clear to him that the same discrimination now made by statute for the loyal soldier was to be made (under this bill) for the disloyal soldiers, etc.

Mr. Platt said that the more he looked at the bill the more he disliked it. He thought that the bill was fraught with danger. He would, therefore, ask for the yeas and nays on the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Blair replied that the wounded soldiers of the South had not asked for any preference over their comrades. He recognized however, the fact that the Senator had done a very serious thing in making the proposition. He would say to the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Platt) that while ex-Confederate soldiers asked nothing from the government except that they be permitted to take care of themselves (as they had been able to do thus far), any intimation that they were not equal in point of loyalty to country and in every other particular to any other man was unjust, unfounded and unwarranted.

Mr. Spooner asked Mr. Blair whether he did not think the appointments of Confederate leaders under the present administration were sufficiently potential in influence to take complete care of wounded Confederate soldiers without the intervention of Congress?

Mr. Blair replied that the wounded ex-soldiers of the Confederacy had not received that consideration in the matter of appointments that they were entitled to when appointments were made from among those who had been disloyal during the war.

Mr. Hoar said he did not believe that the pending measure would ever have come from gentlemen representing States formerly in rebellion. There were men who had been disloyal during the war, but who had rendered eminent service to their country, both before and since the war, and these men would be discriminated against by this bill. That was the bill exactly.

Mr. Riddleberger said that, although he (coming from the South and having served four years as a Confederate soldier) would not have introduced this bill, he could not see why objection should be made to its reference to a committee. As to Mr. Hoar's arguments that the bill would discriminate against "some of his aged friends," he reminded that Senator that "the war was an old man's war and a young man's fight."

Mr. George said he agreed with the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Hampton) that no Confederate had asked for such a bill. He did not feel that he ought to "slap the distinguished Senator from the North in the face" by voting to refuse his bill the universal courtesy of a second reading and reference to a committee.

Mr. Blair said that he did not apologize for the introduction of the bill, and that the apology should rather come from those who opposed its second reading and reference to a committee. He had no apprehension that the "gray-haired traitors of the South" would fail of due discrimination in their favor; and one reason why this bill was introduced was because they had succeeded altogether in largely securing such discrimination thus far. He asked nothing but the usual courtesy of the floor, and Mr. Daniel said that if the question were one of courtesy or of discourtesy to the Senator who had introduced the bill there would be no doubt in his mind as to how he should vote. He felt incapable of offering discourtesy to any Senator, and certainly he should go very far to avoid doing so toward one who had been inspired by such a magnanimous and generous sentiment as that which the Senator from New Hampshire had exhibited. But a public question could ever be belittled by a question of courtesy. The question before the Senate was the propriety of the consideration of the bill. If it had gone to a committee in due course without vote or comment no one would have felt that there was anything improper in it, but since a question had been made, and it trusted that no ex-Confederate in the Senate would object to that question, although doubtless his emotion might incline him to do so. If he (Mr. Daniel) could, with propriety, decline to vote on the question he would do so, because, in his judgment, it did not become a Confederate soldier to ask the United States government for any pecuniary right or privilege. The Confederate soldier had boldly laid down the gauntlet of war; and when he came out of the war he had contempt for both classes of men engaged in it—first, those who made apologies, and second, those who demanded them. Questions of great international strife and of great social conflicts never descended to personalities, but were governed by the great philosophies of human existence.

He had no doubt that the Senator from New Hampshire had introduced the bill in a spirit of benevolence, kindness and generosity, but it had not been called for by any Confederate, nor had it grown out of the demands of public sentiment. The wise legislation of the world was generally that which had public opinion behind it. There had been no public discussion of the subject. There had been no wide debate about it either North or South. The Senator from New Hampshire had stated that he originated the bill, and he (Mr. Daniel) ventured to believe that its origin was entirely confined to the contributions of the Senator's own mind. While he had great respect for that Senator he could not feel that, in this instance, he (Mr. Blair) had acted wisely, or in consonance with the public spirit of the country. A bill that the Confederate soldier asked

from the United States was that he should stand equal before its laws, and should have a fair opportunity to work out his own salvation. He would venture to say that there was not a town or hamlet from the Potomac to the Rio Grande where a Confederate soldier was to be seen in rags or tatters, or begging his bread in its streets. There was not a palace or hut where the Confederate soldier was not always a welcome and honored guest. There was no danger of any honorable and true man, however humble he might be or however small his fortune, dying on the roadside because no good Samaritan would come by to lend him a helping hand. All that the ex-Confederate asked was not special privileges, but to be respected in their rights of American citizenship, which they had assumed knowingly and intentionally, and which they intended to abide by (God helping them) in such a manner that no man could justly lift against them the finger of scorn or apply to them an insulting epithet.

Mr. Hawley expressed himself as personally grateful to the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Daniel) for his many and statesmanlike speech. He thought the bill was, fundamentally, a mistake. He not only disclaimed any feeling of hatred towards those who had been Confederates, but he would not do anything to bar their progress or to disqualify or to dishonor them. The generous and many Confederate soldier knew as well as any of them that the issue had been joined before the greatest tribunal of the world on a question involving the very foundations of Republican government; that it had been fought out as great armies of brave men alone could fight; that somebody won; that some fundamental theory of constitution won, and that the result had proved that it was a causeless, unconstitutional and wicked war. That had been recorded by the surrender at Appomattox. But should he, therefore, act ungenerously toward any person on the other side? God forbid. Should he try to bar his progress? Not at all. He would object to meeting him in the Senate chamber as his peer? By no means. Did he object to the fellow-citizen of a Confederate soldier loving him because of his gallantry? No. Did any man think less of the State of South Carolina for sending to the Senate two of her gallant Confederate generals? Not at all. On the contrary, he should be ashamed of South Carolina if she did not remember each man in the days of her restoration, by his vote, or without a vigorous protest, permit to be placed on the statute book anything which would in any degree reward a man for fighting on the Confederate side in the war. He was obliged to the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Daniel); he honored him for remembering with gratitude and love the men who fought on his side, and he thanked him for not asking Senators from the North to do that which, in his (Mr. Hawley's) judgment, if they did, they would be treating fools of the world.

Mr. Blair replied to Mr. Hawley and characterized his whole argument as a sham and piece of nonsense. He argued that the bill was not a reward for those who had fought to destroy the Union, but that it merely provided that, as between those who had been disabled in the Confederate army, and those who had served and been disabled in the Confederate army, the latter should be allowed to go over without action, Mr. Blair remarking that that course had been suggested to him by several Senators.

How Men Die. If we know of all the methods of approach adopted by an enemy we are the better enabled to ward off the danger and postpone the moment when surrender becomes inevitable. In many instances the inherent strength of the body suffices to enable it to oppose the tendency toward death. Many, however, have lost these forces to such an extent that there is little or no help. In other cases a little to the weakened lungs will make all the difference between sudden death and many years of useful life. Upon the first symptoms of a cough or cold or any trouble of the throat or lungs, give that old and well-known remedy—Boschee's German Syrup. A careful trial will prove what thousands say of it to be, the "benefactor of any home."

Mexico's mines are being largely developed by American capital. Don't Experiment. You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems, at first, only a cold. Do not let any dealer impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Croup, Lung and Chest affections. Trial bottles free at Lee, Johnson & Co's Drug Store, Large Bottles \$1.

At Paris Gen. Caffare and Mme. Limousin were sentenced for complicity in the sale of decorations.

The breath of a chronic catarrh patient is often so offensive that he cannot go into society and he becomes an object of disgust. After a time ulceration sets in, the spangly bones are attacked, and frequently destroyed. A constant source of discomfort is the dripping of the purulent secretions into the throat, sometimes producing invertebrate bronchitis, which is sure to end in consumption, the cause of pulmonary disease. The brilliant results which have attended its use for years past properly designate Ely's Cream Balm as by far the best, if not the only real cure for hay fever, cold and catarrh.

Gen. Adam Badeau makes a statement of his connection with Grant's memoirs.

THE State Insurance Agency, FIRE AND LIFE. WILSON, JERMAN & COCKE, Managers. RALEIGH, N. C.

The undersigned have this day established an agency for writing insurance, both on life and property, and will be glad to have the patronage of the people of Raleigh and the State at large. The companies represented by them are among the very best in all respects, and will guarantee protection at the lowest rates and in a satisfactory manner. P. M. WILSON, B. S. JERMAN, A. J. COCKE.

25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP. For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incurable Consumption, and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the disease. For Sale by all Druggists. Price, 25 cents.

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OPIMUM. WEAK UNDEVELOPED PARTS OF THE BODY ENLARGED AND STRENGTHENED. Full particulars on receipt of this medicine. SUFFERERS FROM NEUROSTIC LACK OF VIGOR, REMEDY IN OVER-EXERCISE, INDIGESTION, ETC., ADDRESS ABOVE.

Clearing-Out Sales. W. C. & A. B. STRONACH Grocers. AND—CANDY MANUFACTURERS. Wishing to close out the entire stocks of our three stores. Before moving into our new quarters. We shall inaugurate a series of CLEARING-OUT SALES, Commencing this week with our stock of CANNED VEGETABLES AND FRUITS. Jams, jellies, preserves. Prices and price list on application.

COAL. Three Hundred and Fifteen Tons. Arrived a few days since, second shipment of that excellent, Red Ash LOBBERRY COAL. For grades. Superior to any other anthracite coal. Two hundred tons Limousin Soft, and one hundred W. V. Splint.

WOOD. FIFTY CORDS. DRY PINE. And two hundred best heart. Cut any length desired, or sold long.

OIL. The best illuminating oil, delivers from our patent oil tank wagon. No waste to purchasers.

PHIL. H. ANDREWS & CO., Edw. J. Hardin, Grocer. Offers at all times a complete and carefully Selected Stock Of all reasonable substantial and luxuries of the PROVISION TRADE. Meats, Fish, Fine Butter, Fine Teas, Coffees, &c., &c. Canned Goods of the most approved brands, including the Peaches, Pears, Apricots and Cherries of the "Golden Gate Company" of San Jose.

BEST CANNED VEGETABLES, Corn, Tomatoes, Asparagus, Succotash &c., &c. PRESERVES, Jellies, Sauces, Olives, Flavoring Extracts, and everything else in the way of TABLE SUPPLIES. For special announcements from day to day, see the local columns of this paper.

E. J. HARDIN. Merchant Tailor, No 14 Fayetteville St.

PRINTERS AND BINDERS. EDWARDS & BROUGHTON, Raleigh, N. C. Having ample facilities and employing a large force, we offer special inducements for quick work. Our Work Stands as First-Class. All the Legal Blank Forms kept in stock.

R. E. PETTY. Special Bargains. Black gros grain silk at 85c, worth \$1.25. Colored Rhadamés at 90c, worth \$1.25. Other dress goods and trimmings proportionately low.

Low Prices. Rule in every department of my stock of General DRY GOODS. Shoes, hats, flannels, carpets, trunks, &c.

R. E. PETTY, 134 Fayetteville St. BARGAINS IN FURNITURE. WE OFFER Parlor Suits... From \$40 00. Bedroom Suits (walnut) " 37 50. Bedroom Suits (poplar) " 23 50. Sideboards (walnut) " 22 50. Sideboards (poplar) " 10 00. Wardrobes " 10 00. Tables " 1 50. Chairs " 50. Rockers " 1 00. Mattresses " 2 50. Feather pillows (per pair) " 5 00. All Orders will Receive Prompt Attention.

J. C. HUTSON & CO., No. 128 S. WILMINGTON ST., Next door to W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO. Patapsco Flouring Mills. ESTABLISHED 1874. OUR Patent Roller Flours. Are manufactured from the CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE. Their superiority for UNIFORMITY, STRENGTH and UNAPPROACHABLE FLAVOR has long been acknowledged. The Patapsco Superlative STANDS UNRIVALLED OF RICH, CREAMY COLOR, it makes Bread that WILL SUIT THE MOST FASTIDIOUS. Ask your grocer for Patapsco Superlative Patent, Patapsco Family Patent, Orange Grove Extra, Baldwin Family, Mapleton Family, Howard Mills Extra.

C. A. Gambrell Manufacturing Co., 214 Commerce Street, Baltimore. Represented by A. H. Thompson, Raleigh, N. C. Dissolution of Co-partnership. Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between E. P. Stone and G. H. Glass, doing business in Raleigh, N. C., under the name and style of E. P. Stone & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The obligations of the firm are assumed by G. H. Glass, who is alone authorized to collect debts due the firm. GEO. H. GLASS, E. P. STONE, Raleigh, N. C., Feb'y 24, 1888.

NOTICE. Having bought the interest of E. P. Stone in the business formerly conducted by him and myself, I will continue the business of retail grocer and commission merchant at the old stand No. 11 Hargett street. Thanking the public for their past patronage, I solicit their custom for the future. GEO. H. GLASS, E. P. STONE, Raleigh, N. C., Feb'y 24, 1888.

DR. E. B. RANKIN, Homoeopathic Physician, Halifax Street, Opposite Cotton Platform, Attends to the general practice of medicine. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children.

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If you want a good, comfortable, good fitting Spring suit call and see me before purchasing. I defy competition.

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FOR SALE. TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY. I will be obliged to all holders of 2 per cent bonds of the North Carolina R. R. Company, if they will let me know what amount of bonds they hold, and the printed numbers of such bonds; also whether they desire the bonds to be paid in cash, or will take stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company in exchange, or wish to continue a loan to the company at six per cent after November 1st, 1888. I have now \$5,000 in cash, and can arrange for exchange of stock, or payment in cash at short notice, and will make or receive propositions now for such payment, or exchange of stock or other collateral. As the stock is not required to be listed for taxation in the hands of the holder, it presents a good opportunity for a safe investment. JNO. W. GRAHAM, Trustee of Sinking Fund of N. C. R. R. Co. Hillsboro, N. C., March 15, 1888.

SALE OF VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY. Under and by virtue of a decree of Wake Superior Court, made at February Term, 1888, in the case of J. M. Pugh vs. Martha Mason, adm'r &c. at the underwritten will expose to public sale at the court house door in the city of Raleigh on MONDAY, APRIL 23d, 1888, at 12 o'clock, that valuable house and lot in the city of Raleigh, belonging to the estate of the late William S. Mason, situated on Edenton street, between Wilmington and Blount streets, fronting about 100 feet on Edenton street, and running back 100 feet to Edenton street, and 100 feet to Wilmington street. The dwelling house is one of the most desirable in the city, being one of the best built houses in the State, with sewerage connection. The sale will be without reserve, except that it will be subject to confirmation by the court. Terms of sale: One-half cash and a credit of six months as to the residue with interest at six per cent. M. BUREK, S. F. MORDECAI, Commissioners.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO. Silk Dress Fabrics. Special and Attractive Opening. New Weaves, Novel Ties and Standard BLACK and COLORED SILKS. MOURNING DRESS FABRICS. During this week we will receive our invoices of H. Priestley & Son's celebrated Black Mourning Dress Fabrics for spring. These are the leading black goods offered in any market in the world. In this city we have control of them and offer them at prices, the same as in larger cities. We will show all that is new and desirable in Mourning for Spring Wear.

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THE HOME, Sollicits the patronage of property owners in the State, offering them safe indemnity for losses at rates as low as those of any company working in North Carolina. CLASSES OF PROPERTY INSURED: Dwellings in town and country, mercantile risks, churches, schools, court-houses, society lodges, private barns and stables, farm produce and live stock, cotton gins. Insure in the North Carolina Home Insurance Company. W. S. PRINCE, Cashier. Geo. Root, President. Sec'y and Treas. W. G. UPTON, Vice-President. J. P. COOPER, Vice-President. Office in Briggs' Building, No. 23 Fayetteville street. Telephone No. 76.

M. T. NORRIS & BRO. OFFER TO THE Trade and Farmers. A large and selected stock of Groceries and Farmers' Supplies and the highest of Standard FERTILIZERS Sold in the State. POCOMOKE GUANO, PATAPSCO GUANO. LAZARETTO ACID PHOSPHATE AND GERMAN KALK. Also the King of the cotton field, THE STONEWALL COTTON PLOW. At manufacturers' Prices. 100 bushels choice Seed Oats. Call or write for prices.

M. T. NORRIS & BRO. 18 SPRING TIME! 88. J. C. BREWSTER. Is now receiving his stock of SPRING GOODS. House FURNISHING GOODS. Of every description. Full and complete hoes, rakes, spades, shovels, pitchforks, floral sets, &c., &c. Beautify Your Homes. By painting your dwellings, out-houses, fences &c., &c., with the best Green Seal White Lead, or the Manhattan Ready Mixed Paints guaranteed to wear as well as ordinary white lead and oil. All colors on hand. Prices guaranteed. J. C. BREWSTER, 214 Fayetteville St.

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J. R. FERRALL & CO. Grocers, 222 Fayetteville St. Small lot of very choice N. C. HAMS. FINE—Seed Potatoes. Early Rose Bushbank Peerless, Goodrich and Hebron, all pure seed. New Crop Cuba Molasses, Choice Porto Rico molasses. Fine Orleans Molasses. Pure rock candy drop, half gallon cans and by measure. Pure maple syrup, in cans and by measure. Fresh sure raising buckwheat. FIRST-CLASS GOODS, LOW PRICES. PROMPT DELIVERY. Fleisman's yeast, fresh every day.

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FRESH GARDEN SEEDS. - IF YOU WANT A Good Vegetable Garden PLANT LANDRETH'S OR ELY'S - RELIABLE - GARDEN SEEDS - SOLD BY - LEE JOHNSON & CO. Druggists & Seedsmen. OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C. Seed dealers supplied at Philadelphia. Wholesale prices. Orders by mail promptly filled.

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