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HARRISON ACCEPTS HIS LETTER TO THE COMMITTEE.

HE DELIVERS HIMSELF OF AN ELABORATE PAPER ON THE TARIFF—THE CHINESE QUESTION.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 11.—The following is Harrison's letter accepting the Republican Presidential nomination:

Hon. M. M. Estee and others, Committee.

GENTLEMEN:—When your committee visited me on the fourth of July last and presented official announcement of my nomination for President of the United States by the Republican convention I promised as soon as practicable to communicate to you a more formal acceptance of the nomination.

Since that time the work of receiving and addressing almost daily letters of congratulation from my fellow citizens has not only occupied all of my time but has in some measure rendered it unnecessary for me to use this letter as a medium of communicating to the public my views on the questions involved in the campaign.

I appreciate very highly the confidence and respect manifested by the convention and accept the nomination with a feeling of gratitude and full sense of the responsibility which accompany it.

It is a matter of congratulation that the declaration of the Chicago convention upon the questions that our people are so clear and emphatic.

There is further cause of congratulation in the fact that the convention utterances of the Democratic party, in any degree uncertain or contradictory, can now be judged and interpreted by executive acts and messages and by definite propositions in legislation.

This is especially true of what is popularly known as the tariff question. The issue cannot now be obscured. It is not a contest between schedules, but between wide apart principles.

The foreign goods competitors of our market have, with quick instinct, seen how one issue of this contest may bring them advantage, and our own people are not so dull as to neglect the grave interests that are involved, for their assault upon our protective system is open and defiant.

Protection is assaulted as unconstitutional in law or as vicious in principle, and those who hold such views sincerely cannot stop short of an absolute elimination of tariff laws, of the principle of protection.

The Mills bill is only a step, but it is toward an object that the leaders of Democratic thought and legislation have clearly in mind. The important question is not so much the length of the step as the direction of it.

Judging by the Executive message of December last, by the Mills bill, by debates in Congress and by the St. Louis platform, the Democratic party will, if supported by the country, place the tariff law upon a purely revenue basis.

This is practical free trade in the English sense. The legend upon the banner may not be "free trade," "tariff reform," but neither the banner nor the inscription are very important.

Those who teach that the import duty upon foreign goods sold in our market is paid by the consumer, and that the price of domestic competing articles is enhanced to the amount of duty on imported articles, that every million of dollars collected from customs duties representing many millions more which do not reach the Treasury, but are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from the tariff laws, may not intend to discredit in the minds of others our system of levying duties on competing foreign products, but it is clearly already discredited in their own.

We cannot doubt, without impugning their integrity, that if free to set upon their convictions they would so revise our laws as to lay the burden of customs revenue on articles that are not produced in this country and to place upon the free list all competing foreign products. I do not stop to refute this theory as to the effect of our tariff duties. Those who advance it are students of maxim and not of markets. They may be allowed to call their project "tariff reform" if the people understand that in the end the argument compels free trade in all competing products. This end may be reached abruptly, and its approach may be accompanied with some expressions of sympathy for our protected industries and our working people, but it will certainly come: if these early steps do not arouse the people to effective resistance. The Republican party holds that a protective tariff is constitutional, wholesome and necessary. We do not offer a fixed schedule to modify the rates, but always with an intelligent provision as to the effect upon the domestic productions and the wages of our working people. We believe it to be one of the worthy objects of tariff legislation to preserve the American market for American producers and to maintain the American scale of wages, by adequate discriminating duties upon foreign competing products. The effect of lower rates and larger importations upon public revenue is contingent, and doubtful, but not so effectual upon American production and American wages. Less work and lower wages must be accepted as the inevitable result of the increased offering of foreign goods in our markets. By way of recompense for this reduction in his wages and loss of the American market, it is suggested that the diminished wages of the workman will have an undiminished purchasing power, and that he will be able to make up for the loss of home market by an enlarged foreign market. Our workmen have the advantage of the question in their own hands. They may obtain higher wages and live more comfortably than those of any other country. They will make a choice between the substantial advantages

they have in hand and the deceptive promises and forecasts of those who are their reformers. They will declare for themselves, and for the country whether the protective system shall be continued or destroyed.

The fact of the Treasury surplus, the amount of which is variously stated, has directed public attention to the consideration of the methods by which the national income may best be reduced to the level of necessary expenses. This condition has been seized upon by those who are hostile to protective custom duties as an advantageous base of attack upon our tariff laws. They have magnified and nursed the surplus which they affect to deprecate seemingly for the purpose of exaggerating the evil in order to reconcile the people to the extreme remedy they propose. A proper reduction of the revenue does not necessitate, and should not suggest, an abandonment or impairment of the protective system. The methods suggested by our convention will not need to be exhausted in order to effect the necessary reduction. We are not likely to be called upon, I think, to make the present choice between a surrender of our protective system and an entire repeal of the internal taxes. Such a contingency, in view of the present relation of expenditures to revenue, is remote.

The inspection and regulation of the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine is important, and the revenue derived from it is not so great that the repeal of the law need enter into any plan of revenue reduction.

The surplus now in the Treasury should be used in the purchase of bonds. The law authorizes this use of it, and if it is not needed for current or deficiency appropriations, the people and not the banks in which it has been deposited should have the advantage of its use by stopping the interest on the public debt. At least those who needlessly hoard it should not be allowed to use the fear of the momentary stringency thus produced to coerce public sentiment.

Another question closely connected with the subject of the tariff is that of the importation of foreign laborers under contract of service to be performed here. The law now in force prohibiting such contracts received my cordial support in the Senate, and such amendments as may be found necessary effectively to deliver our workmen and women from this most inequitable form of competition will have my sincere advocacy. Legislation prohibiting the importation of laborers, under contracts to serve here, will, however, afford very inadequate relief to our working people.

The system of protective duties is broken down. If the products of American shops must compete in American markets without favoring the duties with the products of cheap foreign labor, the effect will be different, if at all, only in degree, whether the cheap laborer is across the street or over the sea. Such competition will soon reduce wages here to a level of those abroad and when that condition is reached we will not need any laws forbidding the importation of laborers under contract. They will have no inducement to come and no employer no inducement to send for them.

In the earlier years of our history public agencies to promote immigration were common. The pioneer wanted other neighbors than the Indian. Labor was scarce and fully employed. But the day of the immigration bureau has gone by, while our doors will continue open to proper immigration. We do not need to issue special invitations to the inhabitants of other countries to come to our shores or to share our citizenship. Indeed, the necessity of some inspection and limitation of those who are admitted is entirely beyond the stage of argument. Laws relating to this subject would, if I should be charged with their enforcement, be faithfully executed. Such amendments or further legislation as may be necessary and proper to prevent evasions of the law and to stop further Chinese immigration would also meet my approval. The expansion of the convention upon this subject is in entire harmony with my views.

Our civil compact is a government by majorities, and the law loses its sanction and the magistrate our respect when this compact is broken. The evil results of election frauds do not expend themselves on the voters who are robbed of their rightful influence in public affairs. The individual or community or party that practices or connives at election frauds has suffered an irreparable injury and will sooner or later realize that to exchange the American system of majority rule for minority control, is not only unlawful and unpatriotic, but very unsafe for those who promote it. The disfranchisement of a single legal elector by fraud or intimidation is a crime too grave to be regarded lightly. The right of every qualified elector to cast one free ballot and to have it honestly counted must not be questioned. Constitutional power should be used to make this right secure and punish frauds on the ballot. Our colored people do not ask special legislation in their interest, but only to be made secure in the common rights of American citizenship. They will, however, naturally mistrust the sincerity of those party leaders who appeal to their race for support only in those localities where suffrage is free and election results doubtful and whose votes would be controlling and their votes cannot be coerced. The nation no less than the States is dependent for prosperity and security on the intelligence and morality of the

YELLOW FEVER A FREE TRAIN FOR REFUGEES TO HENDERSONVILLE.

A FALLING OFF IN THE NUMBER OF NEW CASES—SUSPECTED TO BE DUE TO A STORM—OTHER NEWS.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 11.—The official bulletin for yesterday reports only thirty-two new cases of yellow fever for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m., and six deaths.—Mrs. Laura Jenkins, J. L. McKinnon, E. Davidson, brother of Congressman Davidson; Mrs. Christopher, of Campbell Hill; J. C. Wright and Mrs. J. H. Hurrell. Total number of cases to date 636; total number of deaths 77. Some regard the reduction in new cases as the effects of the storm, but the physicians see no reason to hope for an abatement of the disease on that account. Mrs. J. H. Bourse died last night. Her son James B. Bourse is very critically ill. Hon. H. A. L'Engle was reported quite ill yesterday. Col. J. J. Daniel was in town yesterday and attended the executive committee meeting, though still quite weak. There is still a great want of physicians and nurses. One hundred nurses are needed. The mortality is still very high, when the cases are promptly and properly treated and nursed. Several persons have died from want of proper nursing, being in charge of field hands who professed to be nurses. The Board of Health have issued a circular giving a formula of self-treatment that will be the occasion of much good.

It is estimated that there have been thirty per cent more cases, principally very mild, than have been reported to the Board of Health. The order of the Board that yellow fever flags be placed only at houses where relief is required has caused several physicians who have heretofore concealed cases to report. Probably there have been nearly 900 cases in the city. Three or four hundred are under treatment.

Liberal contributions are coming in from all parts of the Union. The work of relief will probably not be hampered for lack of funds in the future. Dr. C. H. Mallett, Eminent Commander of the Knights Templar of this city, has conceived the idea of opening a charity hospital under the supervision of his order for the general admission of yellow fever patients. He had the matter brought before the Board of Health yesterday and secured the official sanction of that body in case he and his association should decide to do so. Later he received a telegram from J. F. Thompson, of Chicago, one of the leading Knights Templar in the United States, asking the needs of the order in Jacksonville and offering general assistance. Dr. Mallett will at once see if proper quarters can be secured for such a hospital. If he is successful an appeal will at once be made to Knights Templar throughout the country. The suburban villa of Mrs. Harriet Hubbard Ayer, of Riverside, has been suggested and may be taken for this purpose if it can be secured.

Dr. J. L. Posey, U. S. Marine Hospital Service, assigned to inspection duty, arrived last night. He will report at Camp Perry today. He has wired the result of his investigation to Surgeon-General Hamilton. It is understood he found thirty-five cases of fever there in a population of one hundred in the town and vicinity. There have been several deaths. The place is built on a pine level, but there are numerous cypress bogs, filled with sawdust, which was the case at Plant City, near Tampa, where the fever hibernated. The fever is most prevalent in this city in sections near saw mills, where sawdust is used for filling low grounds.

The chairman of the executive committee of the Citizens' Association went to Camp Perry yesterday to confer with Surgeon-General Hamilton.

J. J. Porter also went to Camp Perry at the request of the Surgeon-General. It is supposed he will be made disbursing agent of the Marine Hospital Service. A free government train for Hendersonville, N. C., is expected to leave here this morning with three or four hundred refugees.

REFUGEES COMING TO HENDERSONVILLE. JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 11.—Twelve new cases of fever were reported for the eighteen hours ending at noon. No deaths reported as yet. There were rumors of several deaths. 240 refugees left here on the government train for Hendersonville, N. C., this morning. They will be quarantined there ten days. The weather is very muddy and unfavorable.

Destructive Winds in Spain. By Cable to the News and Observer.

MADRID, September 11.—The rivers Xeni, Guadalfo and Granada have overflowed their banks, causing great destruction to property in the adjacent country. Villages have been destroyed and bridges swept away. The people have become panic stricken and have taken refuge in the mountains. Many people have been drowned. Twelve corpses have already been recovered.

Bond Offerings. By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—The bond offerings at the Treasury today aggregated \$276,000. Accepted \$700 registered fairs at 129.

Maine No Longer Disfranchised. From the Philadelphia Record.

In 1885 the Democrats carried Maine in the September election, and Gen Hancock was beaten for President in November. In 1884 the Republicans carried Maine by a plurality of nearly twenty thousand, and Blaine was beaten in November of the same year. It is quite evident that Maine is out of the main current of political opinion in this country and exerts no influence upon its elections.

Senator Hanson on the President's Letter. "It is like all of President Cleveland's official acts, manly and straightforward." The letter is an admirable statement of the Democratic position, and I have not one word of criticism to pass upon it."

CONGRESS. PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

MR. BLAIR INDULGES IN A LITTLE "SARCASTIC"—MR. BLOUNT ON PUBLIC EXPENDITURES AND ECONOMY—OTHER NEWS.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—SENATE.—The House amendment to the Senate bill for pensioning the widow of Gen. Heintzelman (reducing the amount from \$190 to \$75 a month) was non-concurred in and a conference was ordered.

Mr. Sherman, from the committee on finance, reported the Senate bill to declare unlawful trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and production. Calendar.

The bill for the allowance of certain claims reported by the accounting officer of the Treasury (known as the Fourth of July claims) was taken from the calendar and passed.

Mr. Blair made a formal motion to reconsider the vote passed on the bill, and commented, in a satirical manner, upon the reality with which 688 claims (amounting to \$180,000) had been passed by the Senate, occupying only fifteen minutes by the clock. He alluded to it as an instance of "nefarious disregard of duty on the part of Congress," which had been stigmatized by another department of the government.

In the course of the debate which followed, Mr. Harris inquired of the chairman of the committee on claims (Mr. Spooner) as to another of those claims bills passed by the House many months ago and referred to that committee.

Mr. Spooner replied that the bill in question, as it came from the House, appropriated \$155,000, but amendments had been offered to it by Senators until now it aggregated \$446,000. The committee on claims had referred the bill to himself, and he had looked into several of the claims as passed upon by the Court of Claims and found that the findings of the court were not sustained by the testimony.

He could not therefore report such claims to the Senate. He had found that over 45,000 claims for army supplies had been rejected by the quartermaster's department, and over 10,000 by the commissary department and a vast number by the Southern Claims Commission and many of these rejected claims had gone before the Court of Claims, had been reported on favorably, and were embraced in the bill before the committee. He informed the Senate that this was the first of the omnibus bills that would involve from fifteen to twenty million dollars. He understood that fourteen of these omnibus bills had been favorably reported in the House and were now on the calendar. So that it behooved the Senate and its committees to act with great care on such bills. Nearly all of the rejected claims had found their way or would find their way under the Bowman act to the court of claims. He desired to say that unless otherwise ordered by the Senate he would proceed as he had been proceeding to examine each case on its merits, and if that examination were not finished until the next session the bill would not be reported till next session.

The Senate then at 3 o'clock resumed consideration of the Chinese exclusion bill and was addressed by Mr. Stewart in advocacy of it.

Messrs. Teller, Hoar and George also spoke upon the bill and then it went over till tomorrow without action.

Mr. Plumb offered a resolution (which was adopted) requesting the President to transmit to the Senate all correspondence or communications concerning the recent Chinese treaty between the United States and the American minister to China or any other representative or agent of the United States in China or elsewhere. The Senate then at 5 1/2 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE. Immediately after the reading of the journal the House resumed consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, made an earnest appeal for economy in public expenditures, declaring that waste of the public money and reduction of taxation were utterly inconsistent. The only way to reduce the expenditures was to reduce them, and unless the Democratic House made its expenditures on a moderate scale the judgment of the country would be one of scorn and contempt.

Finally after a long debate on the motion of Mr. Bland, of Missouri, the appropriation in the Senate amendment was reduced from \$250,000 to \$100,000.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, then offered a substitute for the Senate amendment providing that the necessary expenses for carrying on the work of the survey shall be paid from the appropriation for the topographic survey of the United States, and suspending the operation of the desert land law during the pendency in Congress of legislation looking to its repeal. The vote, resulted—yeas 61, nays 73; no quorum, and the House at 4:35 adjourned.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS. Mrs. Wigham's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are teething. It relieves the little sufferer at once, produces natural quietude, soothes the inflamed membrane, and the child's natural strength, and the best remedy for colic, diarrhoea, and all the ailments of the bowels and is the best of all other cases. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A servant girl at Nyack is to be rewarded for her gallant struggle with and defeat of a burglar.

A handsome complexion is one of the greatest charms of woman. P. P. Fessenden's Complexion Powder gives it.

GOV. CASWELL'S PORTRAIT. The following letter is printed by permission of the gentleman to whom it is addressed:

(COPY.) CRESCENT CITY, Cal., Aug. 28, 1888. Dr. R. H. Lovett, Kinston, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—I see by the Raleigh News and Observer that there is a call for a picture of Gov. Caswell for the University of North Carolina.

I do not think he left a likeness of himself, unless it may be an engraving, which was lost, among other valuables, in the ocean. You know in his day there were few artists in this country and those generally very poor.

We are very much gratified to know that the Old North State is making an effort to perpetuate the memory of her distinguished sons. No State can boast of more noble, brave and self-denying men than were found in North Carolina in the Revolution and in the Civil War.

My brother, Gen. R. C. Gatlin, and myself, I believe, are all the grandchildren of Gov. Caswell now living, and we are very old. He may see the same notice in the paper that attracted me, as he is now traveling in the western part of North Carolina.

Excuse me for scribbling what cannot interest you; but pleasant memories are awakened whenever I speak of North Carolina, particularly of Kinston, my native place.

Yours, &c. (Mrs.) M. M. KNOX.

THE DEMOCRATS OF CURRITUCK PREPARING FOR A MASS MEETING.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 11.—While the question of federation has not been discussed by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, everything seems to indicate hearty endorsement of the amalgamation of the Brotherhoods of Engineers, Firemen, Switchmen and Brakemen. The public exercises last night were a grand success. Addresses were made by Mayor Collier, Gov. Gordon, Grand Master Smith and Grand Chief Arthur of the Engineers, Hon. Hoke Smith and Grand Master Welsh of the Brakemen. Gov. Gordon's welcome was received with a wonderful demonstration of applause. He began, "Ladies and gentlemen, fellow-citizens and brothers." As the last words dropped from his lips the 1,500 people present roared and cheered for five minutes. Chief Arthur's speech was full of friendship for other organizations.

The Maine Election. By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

PORTLAND, Sept. 11.—Returns from yesterday's election show that the Republicans have gained one Senator in Knox county, one in Waldo county, and two in York county. This makes the Senate unanimous, unless possibly one or both of the nominees in Knox county may have escaped the general slaughter. These two nominees were Stephen S. Gushes, of Appleton, member of the present Senate, and Randall C. Bond, of Friendship. In the House the Democrats gain a seat in Cumberland and another in Lincoln so far, and lose two in York county. If the gains and losses continue to offset in this manner, the House will divide as now—122 Republicans and 27 Democrats.

Fire in Hendersonville. By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

YANCOVILLE, N. C., Sept. 9. Our village was started at 12 o'clock by the cry of fire. It was soon found that the storehouse of Mr. J. W. Vaughan was beyond saving. This house was one of a group of three, all stores, Florence, Harrelson & Co. and George O. Wilson & Co. having their stocks in the other two. The last building of this group was the old Masonic Lodge. All three were burned out, the walls of two remaining. It was at one time feared that the residences of Mr. Julius Johnstone and Capt. James Potat would go. The furniture in the first was moved and some was made ready for moving in the second. These precautions proved unnecessary. A crowd of men, women and children are watching the conflagration—it is nothing less for this village—as I write. The losses are estimated at \$18,000. Insured \$7,000. It is raining heavily and has been all night. There are scraps of evidence for believing that Vaughan's store was set on fire.

A Railroad Man Testifies. Mr. Hanson Montgomery states the following: "For two or three years I was afflicted with diarrhoea. I tried several physicians and various remedies all to no effect. I was reduced to a mere skeleton and gradually sinking every day; indeed I was upon the brink of the grave. I heard of Dr. Biggers' Huckleberry Cordial, and I used one bottle and at once felt the improvement. The second made a final cure."

WALL PAPER is cheaper just now than ever before. Will paper rooms complete (owing to size) as follows: \$6, \$8 and \$10 each; \$12.50, \$15 and \$20 each. Prices named are one-half former prices. Special care taken to do good work. Satisfaction guaranteed. Have on hand a large stock and can suit almost any taste. Fred. A. Watson, art dealer and manufacturer of picture frames. Orders solicited and promptly executed.

THE Fayetteville Messengers say "Cleveland loaned the national banks \$64,000,000 of the people's money without any security and charges them no interest." Our contemporary d.d. not mean to misstate the matter, and we do not question its motive. But the statement is untrue. We do not mean to be "personal" with our contemporary, but Cleveland—the present Democratic administration—has not lent a cent of money to any bank, or to any person.

The statement is false. The fact is, that where money has been collected from the people in any section, and the money is not needed, Cleveland, pursuing the very policy which the News and Observer has advocated, has let that money stay in the place where the collecting officers deposited it. Thus the money is left among the banks to be lent out by them to the people. No collecting officer can deposit money in any banks except depository banks, which keep more bonds in the United States Treasury as security than the money deposited with them.

The money is not lent. It is necessarily collected from the people and deposited in the depository banks in the places it is collected by the collecting officers. It is simply left there, being fully secured by government bonds in the United States Treasury, so as to keep the business of the community from being disturbed by withdrawing it from circulation and locking it up in the Treasury vaults. Is not that right? There is no excuse for the Messenger stating this wrongly, for any bank officer in any place can tell him the truth about it in two minutes. The Messenger has simply reprinted a Republican falsehood. We would be glad to see the Messenger make the correction.

The Republicans in Maine send out their dispatches making comparison with the vote of 1856, that being an "off year," when they habitually poll a small vote. In Presidential years their normal majority is 20,000. We do not expect any change from that.

McDowell Organized and Harmonized. Cor. of the News and Observer.

MARION, N. C., Sept. 8. Old McDowell is organized, and harmonized, and will send a Democrat to the Legislature in place of Crawford, Republican, who went last term.

True to the undeviating course of the Democratic party, we will not forget the interests of labor and our workmen. In all efforts to remedy existing evils we will furnish no excuse for the loss of employment, or the reduction of the wages of men in other countries. We propose in the adjustment of our revenue laws to concede such encouragement and advantage to the employers as is consistent with the maintenance of the standard of wages which should be paid to our laboring men and which is allowed in other countries. We propose, too, by extending the markets for our manufactures, to promote the steady employment of labor, while by the same means we are enabled to secure the life we need in the purchasing power of the workman's wages and add to the comforts of his home.—President Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

A Warning. The modes of death's approach are various, and statistics show conclusively that more persons die from diseases of the Throat and Lungs than any other. It is probable that every one, without exception, receives vast numbers of Tubercular germs into the system, and where these germs fall upon suitable soil they start into life and develop, as first slowly and is shown by a slight tickling sensation in the throat and allowed to continue their ravages they extend to the lungs producing consumption and to the head, causing catarrh. Now all this is dangerous and if allowed to proceed will in time cause death. At the onset you must act with promptness; allowing a cold to go without attention is dangerous and may lose you your life. As soon as Fayetteville feel something is wrong with your Throat, Lungs or Nostrils, obtain a bottle of Boeche's German Syrup. It will give you immediate relief.

A prominent Philadelphian has sued his wife in Maine for divorce, serving the papers in the former city.

Is Consumption Incurable? Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable consumptive. Bought and used Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

JOSE MIDDLEWATER, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption I would have died of lung trouble. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Samples bottles free at Lee, Johnson & Co's drug store.

PICKLED OYSTERS.—Pickled Oyster pint jars, choice, 40c per jar; Turk's Island Salt for freezing; Flavoring Extracts, Sauces, &c., &c., at E. J. Hardin's.

Appointment as Gauger. Miles A. Royall has been appointed a gauger at Hamptonville, N. C.

FULL WEIGHT PURE DR. PRICES' CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lard or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

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