S. A. ANHR. Deily one year by mail postpaid "three 's 1 50
Weekly, one year, 1 20
Six months,
No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after the expiration of time paid for.

England is suffering from a scarcity of currency.

fornia. This year all nature seems to be awry. Here we have no winter. On the Pacific coast, they have snow storms.

Howard, a writer for the New York Press, who is a most unconscionable trifler with truth, tries to even up things by devoting a column of that journal last Sunday to the text: "Honor should hold the helm, and truth should be the sim of newspapers." If such is his sim, he manages to miss it with great regularity.

Many of our old Wilmington friends will enjoy reading in the As a whole the paper is a delightful one. Indeed we recall nothing more sparkling and entertaining. But be youd its general merits, Wilmingtonians who recall the times therein adverted to will find it peculiarly interesting.

Canada last year exported to Great Britain \$38,000,000 of products, and imported \$42,000,000 from that country. She exported to the United States \$43,000,000, and imported from us \$50,000,000. While her trade with Great Britain had not increased, that with the United States was \$20,000,00 more than in 1888. That is a very satisfactory showing. That Canada during the year furnished the great United States with \$43,000,000 worth of stuff should be called to the attention of the protectionists. It is an outrage, but the people of this country will have what they want, and when they find it in Canada they will get it. And they can't get it without paying for it. So we had to send to Canada \$50,000,000 of our

own products to pay for it.

Canada tried to keep our goods out, for she has a tariff against us. She also has a tarifi against British goods. The average rate of duty collected on British imports into Canada was 22 per cent, while the average duty levied upon imports from the United States

was only 14 per cent.
We have not looked into what our exports were, but know that raw cotton was one of the items, and suppose agricultural machinery was another. The articles they get from us are not probably finished good, since the duties are less than those collected from English goods.

AMERICAN CITIES.

The future of our American cities known, there being centered around it some five millions souls. But London has been growing near twenty centuries, while for a thousand years it has been the nucleus of a considerable population. New York, on the other hard, has attained its present greatness within the compass of a single century, and already perhaps a million and a half of people come within the verge of the American metropolis. In another century she will be greater even than London. There is a heavy drift towards the

upbuilding of American cities. Col Polk in his Banquet speech commented unfavorably on the greater growth of manufacturies than of agriculture in this country, in which we think he took a mistaken view of what is desirable for our farmers. We need markets for our farm produce, and these will be supplied by the cities. We need less competition among our agriculturists, and this would not be obtained if all the world went into that business. The drift then to urban population should not be discouraged by farm ers; on the contrary, it is to their advantage. But it has its dangers. Within the limits of an immense city will be found the most dangerous elements in society. There are portions of London where policemen do not make arrests, there savagery and barbarism and vileness run riot. The slums of New York are now places of disrepute—a century hence they will be fearful places. Overgrown cities ara always a menace to established institutions. Even now Chicago occasionally emits the odor of an in cipient volcano, and rumblings deep down within the bosom of the social structure give warnings of what the future may have in store. Of this tendency to congregate within cities, one may read in an article found in the Quarterly Journal of Economies published by Harvard Mr. Hart, the author, has ascertained that while the foreign population of this country was in 1880 only 13 per cent, it constituted 27 per cent of our sity population. One-half the foreigners had settled in the cities. Indeed they threaten to take possession of some of the great centres. One-third of the population of our great cities

are now foreign born people.

Forty five per cent of the population of San Francisco and Chicago are not of American birth; 40 per cent of New York's people are not; one-third of Boston are not. Indee i of adult population, in 1888 there were 120 000 foreign born, to 138,000, native born in Boston. And the tide is constantly increasing. Soon our great cities will have put off their American aspect, and as they become seats of enormous population, they will prove disturbing elements in our

THE BLAIR BILL. vere talking about the United States government building school houses and doing sundry other such things under the Blair bill, we thought they sould not have read that bill, and we expressed ourselves to that effect. The Sanford Express, in its issue of January 18th, noticing our remarks, devotes two sentences to the general p ovisions of the bill, which do not read much like what it said some

three weeks ago. It now says: "Should it become a law as it now reads, the money will be paid out of the national treasury to the States, to be applied by them to their respective Snow did not use to fall in Cali- systems of public schools. The bill makes but few restraints and these are not of a nature to interfere seriously with the public schools of the

States.' We are not aware that any change whatsoever will have to be made in our public school system in North Carolina in order to put us in a position of using this fund should the bill be passed into a law. The Express, however, opposes the measure per se.

"If money should be paid out of the National Treasury to help maintain the public schools of the States, without imposing a soli ary restraint upon them that would be a fact tremendous in its significance in a Re-January Century that installment of the autobiography of Joe Jefferson.
As a whole the paper is a delightful Come up and draw your shares out of the National Treasury according to your respective illiteracy and only promise to appropriate this money to your public schools,' can the States afford to accept the money?"

We ask, why not? The General government has made many donations to States for educational purposes. It has donated probably 200,000,000 of acres of public lands to such uses, and we know of no reason why the States should not have accepted those lands. In 1835 the sales of the public lands amounted to \$14,000,000, and in 1836 General government deposited with the States the greater part of that money, and the part which North Carolina got was the basis of our very excellent school sys-tem that was then adopted and was continued until the war. And we know of no reason why that should not have been done. These public lands have brought to the government \$250,000,000, and that money, if it had not been otherwise used might well have been distributed among the black. He succeeded in removing the from that source will certainly continue; and we know of no reason why the receipts from the sales of the public lands should not be divided among the States.

The Express says: The money sufficient for such appropriations is not now in the National Treasury, and if it were, it ought not to be

We quite agree with the Express that it ought not to be there; but as put into another bag and thrown into a matter of fact there is twice as is a matter of curious interest. London is now the greatest aggregation of human beings the world has yet known, there being centered around it has been there all the paper. He replied that Governor the paper. idle, and it has been there all the while this bill has been before Congress. That part of the business has never given the News and OBSERVER any concern whatsoever.

The general government being the agent of the States, the property it holds is for its principals, the States; and this money and these lands belong of right ultimately to the States.

We therefore see no impropriety in the distribution per se. Nor do we see any impropriety in the General Goverament making the distribution for a particular purpose, such as to promote education. On all these matters, however, there are, as they may well be, differences of opinion.

What we could never understand, however, is that gentlemen who know that the bill does not contemplate any interference with the school system of North Carolina, sometimes tell the people who look to them for information, that the bill provides for such interference.

Like The Express The NEWS AND OBJERVER does not believe that the bill is to become a law, nor have we desired that it should pass without amendments, which we thought the Damo-cratic House could easily have incorporated in it. When the Democrats lost the House, our interest in the measure also passed away. But under an acceptable bill, it would have been extremely gratifying to us to have seen the public school fund of North Carolina doubled for, say, ten years, enabling us to lengthen our public school terms to six months. and employ a more efficient corps of teachers. All who take an interest in the education of the boys and girls of North Carolina, know that common schools now are very inefficient, and that North Carolina must remain very backward in educational matters, as matters now are.

We would have been glad to have seen better educational facilities afforded for the rising generation; and this proposition of Senator Blair was

on that line. As for any centralizing tendency that arises from educating the children of North Carolina through our common school system under the entire control of the State, we do not discover it.

By the way, we are sorry to see that the Express speaks of "the National Treasury," the Naws and Onl SERVER never uses the word 'National' in connection with the Federal Treasury

This is the age of adulteration. All goods are more or less open to the suspicion of having an element incorporated in them to cheapen cost, 

Se West State

of cotton, adulterated sugar, and so Seeing that some of our brethren on to the end of the chapter. We met this morning with a newspaper paragraph that amply illustrates the

idea, and here reproduce it.

A canvas sign in front of a Bowery hat store in New York, bears this legend: "Fur hat, \$1; good fur hat, \$1.25; fine fur hat, \$1 50; real fur hat

There is thus all the difference in the world between a fur hat and a real fur hat; between the simple article and the real article. We sup-pose one can obtain "the real article" at some price, but he will not get it for the asking for it.

A MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

HE KILLED HIS FRIEND BECAUSE HE

TROUGHT HIM TOO WICKED TO LIVE. Madison, Wis., Jan. 18 .- John Kuhni, who murdered his bed-fellow and warm personal friend, William Christen, in a cheese factory in Primrose, this county, on December 12, 1888, and then fled to England, where he was arrested, pleaded guilty today and was sentenced to State prison for life. A consession he recently made has just become public. He says that for some months previous to the murder he and Christen had been together at the factory. They were friendly, except that Christen was in the habit of ridiculing religious matters, thus causing Kuhni much annoy-

On December 12, Kuhni read a chapter from the Bible about David, and Christen reviled the Hebrew King. Then he went to bed and fell The Governor had not asked him asleep, the men having joined in a drink "to restore peace." Kuhni began to reflect that his companion betat the signatures were exactly like ing very wicked, would be better dead than alive. The more he thought of this the more firm he was convinced that Christen ought to die. So at 10 o'clock he got out of bed, went at 10 into the room where the stove was and seized a heavy stick of wood with a sharp knot on one end.

He then returned to the bedroom and brought the bludgeon down on to \$24,000,000; and the next year the the victim's face. Ohristen sprang General government deposited with out of bed and endeavored to defend himself, but the billet of wood descended again, this time on his skull, and he fell back. Kuhn administered several more crushing blows, beating the life out of his victim. Then he dragged the body into the cellar, where he cut the head off with an axe.

States. The sales of the public lands since the Blair bill has been before Congress have averaged annually as much as the bill provides shall be distributed annually, and the receipts boat in a sack and buried it. The heart he placed in another grave, after which he knelt and prayed that Christen might be mercifully dealt with in another world. He also prayed to be forgiven himself if he had acted

wrongfully.

He buried the heart separate from the body because, he said, he thought if the heart should go to hell the body would be safe from such a fate.

The head, liver and other organs were the Sugar River, where they were

the crime through religious zeal, and yet they think him entirely responsible for his deed. Kuhni is about twenty-four years old.

The Forgery Investigation. Before the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate forging the name of Campbell and others

in the Ohio campaign.

Mr. Wm. L. Walters, of Utica,
Mich., was first sworn. He knew R.
G. Wood, of Ohio. He first met Wood on September 4 at the front door of the House wing of the Capi-tol. They talked politics for a while, and then, at Wood's request, he had secured for him a copy of the bill in-troduced in the House by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio. He saw Wood the next day and Wood asked him if he could find a page boy who had an autograph album for sale.

Witness replied that he did not know of any, but would inquire. He had not been able to find any such boy. That afternoon or the following day he met Wood, who had a bundle in his hand which he said contained photographs of Senators and Representatives. Wood mentioned the names of several members of Congress, and was disappointed that he did not have their autographs at the foot of the photographs. Wood said that he would like to get the autographs in order that he could get a fac simile of them placed on the photographs. Witness had secured the autographs of some gentlemen from pieces or slips of paper cut off docu-ments. He had got these slips from a clerk in the attorney room by the name of F. D. Quigley.

MR. WOOD'S TESTIMONY. Richard G. Wood was then sworn. He gave his residence as Cincinnati, Ohio, and his occupation as a mechanical expert. He was acquainted with Governors Foraker and Campbell. He had known the former for fifteen years and the latter he had

met five years ago.

The Chairman handed witness exhibit A and asked him if he had ever seen it before. The witness recognized the document. He had first seen it just before the election-he thought in October. He had got the heading drawn in Gen. Birney's office in this city.

The Chairman-Do you know when the names were written on the paper and where? Witness-They were written in Cincinnati by Mr. Milward.

WROTE TO FORAKER. The chairman then quoted from 'a letter written by the witness from gallon, or one dollar per hundred; Washington on September 8 h to Crosse & Blackweil's Pickles, and Gov. Foraker, in which he spoke of "Pin Money" Pickles in glass. Sauces,

"To what did witness refer !" Witness said he supposed he re-ferred to exhibit A—the heading, he meant.

The Chairman-"The valuable pa per was the heading ?" Witness-"That was all. I came to Washington for the heading and the signature, if I could get them.'

The Chairman - "You say, 'I have a document with valuable names on Did you refer to this?" Answer-"Yes, sir." Chairman-"Did you have any

names on it?" Answer-"I had the name of member that I had any other papers when I wrote that paper except clips, slips and things."

Chairman ... "Did those slips contain valuable names?" Answer-"Yes, sir."

Question-"Then the slips you had were the valuable names you referred

Auswer-"Yes, sir; made up in this way: They were not written on at the time - just pinned." [Laughter] THE GOVERNOR KNEW IT.

He admitted getting up the paper, told how he had given the paper to Governor Foraker, telling him that the paper would do to use for what he wanted it for. He had said it was the best he could do, and the Gov ernor did not ask any questions. He had not told the Governor how he had precured the signatures, nor had the Governor asked him. He had said it was the best he could do and it would do to bluff those fellows. the signatures of those men. The would make an affidavit that it was a forgery if he did not get the paper back. He had gone to the Governor and told him that Murray was going to make an affidavit, and that they would all catch it for all they were worth

The Governor had told him that he had not intended that, it smould be published, as a man had come and got it from his secretary when he was away. The witness had asked who the man was, but the Governor had not replied. The Governor had said, "Old man, we have got ourselves in a tight hole. I do not know whether I am to be elected or not." The Governor had said, "We will retract that. I do not know," he said, "what to do at present, but rest assured it will be retracted." Witness said, "You had better he lively about it, because Mur better be lively about it, because Mur ray told me if I did not get the paper back he would make an affidavit.

Witness afterward met Governo Foraker, who said it was the greatest wonder in the world if he was not beaten. Witness asked for the return of his papers, and Mr. Forsker told him to go to Mr. Halstead for them. Witness insisted that they should not be published any more, and Foraker promised that they would not be. Within forty eight hours that whole "cobudle" was published again, and witness was arrested for criminal libel and was obliged to give up his pa-

Kuhni is believed by his attorneys Foraker certainly knew from what he to have been influenced to commit (witness) had told him that the pacharge him (Foraker) with knowing that the paper was a forgery—he couldn't do that. To the chairman— 'You want to know whethered he entered into a conspiracy with me to get up a forgery ?"

The Chairman-Yes. Witness-That is the way to ask it. I can't say he entered into a conspi-

Continuing, witness said he had told Mr. Foraker the signatures would not stand. The Chairman-Did he ask you to

commit a forgery?

Witness—I did not ask him whether I should commit a forgery. Continuing, he said that Foraker wanted to get hold of a paper to get square with Butterworth, and witness agreed to get it for him. It was not to be published, but shown around political headquarters, &c.

When he gave Foraker the paper he (Foraker) remarked that it was all written in one ink and looked like a forgery. Witness did not reply, and believed that the paper would be returned to him, but it was not.

The chairman asked if the witness had procured the forgery. The witness said that he had gotten up a paper for Foraker and if he could make anybody believe it was genuine, all right. He believed that he was being "played," and hoped that the politicians would get along without his help hereafter.

Malarial poison may be thoroughly eradicated from the system by using Dr. J. H. McLean's Chills and Fever Oure. It is mild in action and a certain cure. 50 cents a bottle.

Appearances are against some people, and so are their disappear-

Reputation.

The reputation of a man is made up of what people say of him. In like manuer the reputation of a medicine depends on what they who have used it say. No remedy in existence has so good a reputation as a blood remedy as B. B. (Botanic Biood Balm). It is a successful physician's prescription and quickly cures both mild and terrible casses of bas blood.

Dr. L. A. Gulld, Atlanta, Ga., writes; "Wm. Sealock, living on my place, had an ugly running sore on his arm, which ordinary remedies failed to control. As a last resort I placed him on a use of B. B. B and the ulcer began to heal at once, and effected an entire cure. It is a remedy well won, he of confidence."

Dr. J. E. Hall, druggist at Americus, Ga., writes: "A planter near this place had several of his best taborers effect d with Syphilis. He sot them B. B. B. and ponounces them all well. A gang of A. P. & L. Hallroad nands use B. B. B. B. with great benefit to counteract the effects of swamp milaria."

Pickies! Pickles!! Sweet Pickies, Plan Mixed Pickles, Small Cucumbers, by the gallon or quert; Large Pickles fifty cents per HARDIN & PESCOD. | notice.

Commercial Epitome

FRIDAY NIGHT, Jan 17.

Unreasonably mild weather has continued to operate against trade, and the volume of transactions has accordingly been moderate. Winter wheat is unprotected by snow and a fall in the temperature within forty-eight hours, attended by rains, has suggested the possibility of injury thereto, though none has been reported. Money is rather easier at leading centres and col ections from wholesale houses as a rule are report. ed good, though retailers are perhaps James McLean on it. I do not re- not so prompt as could be desired. Jobbers and retailers are understood to be well supplied with winter fabrics, the sale of which has been retarded by an unusually high temperature. Speculation has been quiet except in cotton, which has been active and higher.

Lard has been moderately active with the net charges in prices for the week very slight, cash, however, being higher. Today 200 tierces of prime Western sold at 6 22½ 2 and 150 tierces of city at 5 75c. The speculation today was small and the market for

options closed week. Pork has been steady but quiet, closing today with new mess \$10 50a \$11, old do. \$9.75a10 25, extra prime \$9.25a\$8.75. Out meats have been quiet, and pickled bellies have declined, closing steady, however. Today 150 tierces of sweet pickled hams 15 lbs. average, sold at 813 for April delivery. Late sales include pickled bellies at 50 for 14 lbs. average, 513 for 10 to 12 lbs., and 6gs for 8 lbs. Pickled shoulders are quoted at 4a 4½c; do. hams 848½c; smoked shoulders, 5x5½c, and do. hams 9½ 9¾c.

Coffee on the spot has been in fair

demand at a reduction to 1753 in the quotation for No. 7, closing firm. Mild grades have been fairly active and closed firm with small stocks. The speculation in Rio options has been small, the local and foreign orders being light and outsiders holding aloof fearing manipulation. Exchange in Rio advanced to  $26\frac{3}{8}$  1., but today there was a reported decire. Havre advanced ½f. today, and this caused a rise here of 5 to 10 points, but the net changes for the week show a decline of 10 to 20 points.

Raw sugar has beer in rather better demand and closed firm at 51; for fair refining and 5 9 16 15 go for 96 degrees test centrifugal. Refined sugar has been in fair demand and steady. The tea sale went off at easi r prices, except for Japan, which was steady. It was a large sale, amounting to 16 164 packages. Spirits turpentine has been quiet

and declining, closing at 431. Rosin has been quiet most of the time, clos ing with a rather better business. The sales today were 500 barrels good strained at \$1 23 and 500 barrels of "D," "E" and "F," a mixed lot, at \$1 25. Refined pretroleum has remained at 713 in barrels, with cases 9 70c, naphton 8 10c and crude in barrels 7.75. Certificates bave declined slightly, closing at \$1.05\frac{3}{2}\$ 1.05\frac{1}{2}\$. Wool has been in fair demand and steady. Hops have been moderately active and without decided change. The speculation in cotton for fu-

ture delivery at this market has been points, due to anvance of 3 641 101 options in Liverpool, and 1-161 on pers were not genuine. He did not the spot there, and relatively small receipts as the ports. In two hours last Saturday the option sales here reached 103,300 bales. There was a decline on Monday, owing chiefly to a recession in Liverpool, and increased receipts at the ports, especially at Galveston, though the decline was in a measure attributable to realizing partly for Southern account. On Tuesday there was a further decline, the Liverpool market being dull and lower; the Southern markets less buoyant; spot quotations here lower, and the receipts at the ports larger than had been expected, New Orleans, for example, receiving 12 838 bales and New York 3,232 bales. Prices took an upward turn on Wednesday, after some early depression, due to a decline in Liverpool, the rise here being largely attributable to the covering of shorts On Thursday Liverpool, which is considered the leader in the present bull movement, took the aggressive, most options there advancing 4 64d., while the Southern spot markets were firm, and in some cases higher; spot prices here 1-16c. higher, and the receipts at the ports down to 19,442 bales, against 31,301 bales on Tuesday, New Orleans receiving only 4,853 bales. Today there was an advance of 18 to 20 points, owing to a rise of 4 64d. to 5 64d. in Liverpool and liberal buying for account of that market, as well as by local and Southern shorts, the trading being active and more or less excited. Ootton on the spot advanced to on Saturday, declined 1.16c on Tuesday, and recovered this loss on Thursday, which, together with an advance of 1 163 today, makes a net rise for the week of 3 163, though the market has been quiet. Middling uplands closed at 10 9-163.

> A Notable Lecture at the University. Cor. of the News and Observer. CHAPEL HILL, Jan. 18, 1890.

The University and the village have rarely heard a more earnest, thoughtful and convincing lecture than the one delivered night before last in the University chapel by Prof. Chales D. McIver. He spoke for an hour and a half on the subject of popular educa ion. To say that such a subject on such an occasion was entertain-Board of Education is fortunate in having two educational lecturers and institute conductors as thoroughly qualified as Professors C. D. McIver and E. A. Alderman.

A very choice lot of Gobblers, HARDIN & PESOND.

Mr. Charles Sargeant Dead.

A telegram announcing the death of Mr. Charles H. Sergeant, at his home in Franklinsville, N. O., was received by his father, Mr. B. E. Sergeant, of this city, this morning.

Perhaps you are run down, can't eat, can't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your satisfaction, and you wonder what ails you. You should heed the warning, you are taking the first tep in to nervous prostration. You need a nerve tonic and in Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal, healthy condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great nerve tonic and alterative. Your appetite returns, good digestion is restored, and the liver and kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle Price 50c. at John Y. MacRie's drusstore.

The reason sailors are so profane is because they follow a nauticalling.

Young wives who have old husbands will be glad to know that a New York physician offers to cure snoring for ten dollars; but Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure sore throats and coids for 25

For neuralgie, rheumatem, gout, burns, wounds, etc., use Salvation Oil. Price 25 cents a bottle.

A Cheap Vegetable.

Richardson's corn 10s. per can. A good standard brand of corn, in full size No. 2 cans. A full stock of reliable canned goods of every description-fruits, vegetables, fish, etc., etc. HARDIN & PESCUD,

A shoemaker calls his lapstone honest confession because it is good for the sole.

Bull's Baby Syrup Facilitates Teething! Price only 26 cents Sold at druggists. Regulates the Bowels!

Day's Horse

POWDER,
events Lung Fever and
see Distemper. 1 pound
anch package. For sale by all dealers. Try Its

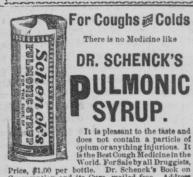
For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping COUGH Incipient Cough Bronchitis, GOUGH Sumption, and for the relief of COUGH Sumption, and for the relief of COUGH SUMPTION, S Consumptive persons. At druggists. 25 cts. SMOKE LANGE'S CUBEB CIGARETTES for Ca-



Of Pure Cod Liver Oil with

HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA. The patient suffering from CONSUMPTION

RRONCHITIS, COUGH, COLD, OR WASTING DISEASES, may take the remedy with as much satisfaction as he would take milk. Physicians are prescribing it everywhere. It is a perfect emulsion, and a wonderful fiesh producer. Take no other



DULMONIC SYRUP. It is pleasant to the taste and does not contain a particle of the prium granything injurious. It Consumption and its Cure, mailed free. Address Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia

PERFECTLY Standard HIGHLY Flavoring ONCENTRATED

HOUSEKEEPERS can prove by a single trial that these Extracts are the cheapest; they are true to their names, full measure and highly concentrated.

ABSOLUTELY SAFE!

PERFECTLY ODERLESS! Burns in any Lamp without danger of Exploding or taking fire. See that you get the genuine. For sale by BALTIMORE UNITED OIL CO.,

Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE TO CITY TAX-PAYERS.

The city tax-list for 1889 has been placed in my hands for collection. I will be in my office for that purpose every on such an occasion was entertainingly discussed for so long a time would be proof of the speaker's originality, earnestness and power. The Board of Education is fortunate in

C. B. ROOT, City Tax-Collec otet91-8

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the North Carolina Home Insurance Company will be A very choice lot of Gobblers, alive, or dressed to order at short at 12 0 clock, m. CHARLES ROOT, IT SUITED HER TO A

A good economic T. An act-as-a-tonic T, A saving, not wasting, Peautiful tasting, Very fine flavored T.

A rich, appetizing T.

A truly surprising T, An honest appearing, Comforring, cheering, Best sort of household T. A well recommended T, Judiciously blended T' A fragrant and pleasinig,

Always appearing, Not-to-be-equalled T. A much celebrated T,

A not-over-ratedT, One thet will satisfy. Tea drinkers gratify, That is the He-No T.

Candy Manufacturers Sole agents for

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

Jobbing trade supplied at importers prices.
Chests contain 20 lbs packed in lb., ½ lb , ½ lb. and 1-8 lb. packages or

HB.NOTEA

assorted. Retail prices: ½ 1b. ½ 1b. 1-8 1b. 40c. 20c. 10c. Send six cents in postage stamps for

Toasted Leaves As essay on the origin of tea, By the Shade of

Charles Lamb Humorously illustrated

W. C. R. Browne. Just Received.

The handsomest line green and black teas we have ever handled. Fine to finest Moyeene Gunpowder.
Imperial, Xoung Hyson, Formosr,
Oolong, Eng Breakfast and
Japan Teas.

Cur Tea Importer

writes us in regard to them as follows: "We would esp cially call your attention to the Oolong and Hyson, which are very choice in every respect." Teas sold at grocers' profits.

Joseph Tetley's

India and Ceylon Teas.

We have in the last few days made ar-

rangements with the famous house of Joseph Tetley & Co.,

81 Fenchurch St., London, Eng., For the sole control of their teas for this market.
First invoice to arrive this week when we will have something further

to say on the subject. Fresh Supplies Staple and fancy groceries, foreign and domestic fruits. Best goods. Lowest Prices.

We are now ready to supply the product of entirely new machinery and processes just completed, by aid of which we not only have greatly improved the strength and durability of our well known ASBESTOS ROOFING, but have also severe the strength of the strength and the strength and the strength of the st improved the strength and durability of our weik known ASBESTOS ROOFING, but have also secured a degree of uniformity never before attained in any similar fabric. We offer this as the PERFECTED form of the portable Roofing which we have manufactured with continued improvements during the past thirty years, and as the most desirable Roofing for general purposes.

The important features of our recent improvements, for which patents have been allowed and others applied for in this country and Europe, are described in our new circular, which with samples, will be sent free by mail.

Our Asbestos Roofing is now in use upon Factories, Foundries, Cotton Gins, Chemical Works, Railroad Bridges, Cars, Steamboat decks, etc., in all parts of the world.

It is supplied ready for use, in rolls containing 200 square feet, and weighs with Asbestos Roof Coating, reading for shipment, about 36 pounds to 100 square feet.

It is adapted for steep or fiat roofs in all climates, and can be really applied by unskilled workmen.

workmen.

There are inferior imitations of our Asbestos Roofing, purchasers are cautiened.

Exclusive sale of our IMPROVED ASBESTOS
ROOFING will be given to reliable dealers in imporrant towns where we have not already made
arrangements.

H. W. JOHNS MANUFACTURING CO.

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