

# THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

VOL. XXIX.

RALEIGH N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1890.

NO. 26



**ONE ENJOYS**  
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
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**We Want to Sell**

EVERY

**CHILD'S CARRIAGE**

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**ON HAND.**

**MUST HAVE**

The Floor Room.

WE OFFER

**EVERY ONE**

AT

**EXACTLY COST.**

And here let us say that what we mean by **COST** is exactly **NET PRICE** charged at factory, with freight added.

This Price is only for Cash.

**Thos. H. Briggs & Sons.,**

**GENUINE POLAND CHINA PIGS**  
for sale. Ten dollars per pair. Single male six dollars. Apply to  
L. R. WYATT,  
Raleigh, N. C.

**THE OAK CITY**

**STEAM LAUNDRY,**

RALEIGH, N. C.,

**ESTABLISHED IN 1888,**

Has grown steadily in popular favor until its reputation for first-class work is second to none in this country North or South. It has achieved its present position by turning out the best work, and it proposes to maintain it in the same old-fashioned way. Good work, prompt delivery and the guarantee of satisfaction is the motto for the future as in the past.

**TO MERCHANTS** it makes a specialty of Collars, Cuffs, Unlaundried, New or Soiled Shirts for stock, and as for these only the best finish is acceptable. It is prepared to give satisfaction in work as well as price.

The demand for Oak City Steam Laundry work comes from all quarters, and to meet it have established agencies as follows: T. J. Lamie, Durham, N. C.; W. B. Allen, Winston-Salem; J. C. Thomas, with A. Landis & Son, Oxford; John W. Purdy, Henderson; W. C. McDuffie, with T. W. Broadfoot & Co., Fayetteville, and desire to further establish agencies in every other town in N. C., and to that end invite correspondence from parties in position to handle the business satisfactorily.

Mr. Ed. A. Miller, the efficient and attentive manager, is still in charge and ever ready to please his many customers and friends.

LAUNDRY corner Salisbury and Jones Streets. Telephone No. 112. Office at my store, No. 307 South Wilmington Street. Telephone No. 87.

**L. R. WYATT, Proprietor.**

**GANGER GURE**

**Moore's Remedy.**

We guarantee to cure any case, however long standing, without the use of knife, by the application of  
**A SALVE OF PURE VEGETABLE MATTER.**  
Can furnish many certificates from parties you know. Apply  
**MOORE & WOODARD,**  
417 S. Dawson St., Raleigh, N. C.

## BUENOS AYRES.

**Contradictory Accounts about the Insurrection.**  
By Cable to the News and Observer.

LONDON, July 29.—The following cable dispatch, dated Buenos Ayres, July 28, 2:20 p. m., has been received at the legation of the Argentine Republic, in this city: "Announce that the insurrection is completely subdued. The President of the Republic and the National Cabinet are giving orders from the National Government House. The finance minister is at liberty."  
(Signed) JUAN GARCIA.

Senator Garcia, signer of the above dispatch, is the Argentine minister of finance. He was taken prisoner by the revolutionists at the beginning of the outbreak Saturday.  
LONDON, July 29.—A dispatch to the Times dated Buenos Ayres, July 28th, 7 p. m., says: "It is asserted that the terms for a settlement between the government and the revolutionary forces have been agreed upon. According to these the civilians who have taken part in the insurrection will not be punished. All captains of the revolutionary forces and all the officers above the grade of captain will be deprived of their rank. The artillery of insurrectionists will be surrendered tomorrow. Private dispatches received here from that city, dated July 28th, 9:30 p. m. state that there is no change in the situation and no chance for a compromise between the two factions. A later dispatch says it must be fought out."

## ALEXANDER NOMINATED.

Special to the News and Observer.  
LAURENBERG, N. C. July 29.—Alexander was nominated by acclamation at the Sixth District Congressional convention to-day. Senator Vance was endorsed and the election bill was passed.

## The Force Bill.

N. Y. Times.  
The Republican members of the Senate have at last received their copies of the Force bill as it has been provisionally put together by the Republican members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. That it is a provisional draft of the bill is stated in the note accompanying each copy, which requests each Senator to read the measure carefully and to give the committee the benefit of his best judgment as to any changes which ought to be made in its language or provisions. Messrs. Hoar and Spooner expect to receive replies to-morrow, and the measure will be submitted to a caucus very soon, perhaps to-morrow night.

It turns out that the majority of the Elections Committee have done something more than smooth down the phraseology of the House bill. One of the most important provisions of the Lodge bill was that bringing into life the old law authorizing the employment of troops at the polls. This has been cut out, and it is not likely that the caucus will instruct Mr. Hoar to put it back. The opposition to the "bayonet clause" has proved too strong for the committee. It is understood the House bill has been so changed as to allow Circuit Court Judges to use their own discretion about accepting Supervisors of Election named by the Chief Supervisor, so that the Judges may appoint others if they think it advisable. The Senate committee also provides that no person who has joined in petitioning for the proposed supervision of an election shall be appointed a Supervisor.

Another important change, it is said, is an amendment by which an appeal may be taken from the decision of a Board of Supervisors to a Circuit Court Judge. The latter's decision is to be final, and if any person presents a certificate of election signed by a Circuit Court Judge his name must go upon the roll of the House of Representatives and stay there until the House itself takes it off. Messrs. Spooner and Hoar have applied the smoothing-down process to the provisions relative to the verification of registry lists in small cities so as to make them apparently less objectionable. They have done the same to the various penalty clauses, the penalties in some cases being scaled down and made less severe than in the House bill.

That the bill will be accepted by the caucus in just its present shape is not at all certain. It is not satisfactory in all its parts to all of the Republican members of the Elections Committee. Some of them have reserved the right to offer amendments hereafter, although they join in submitting the measure to their party colleagues. It remains to be seen how far their work will commend itself to the caucus. It will be much easier to satisfy the caucus as to the terms of the bill than to find forty-three Republicans who will bind themselves to force through the Senate any bill the caucus may endorse. That is the stumbling block in the way of the Force bill.

## Fire at Norfolk, Va.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.  
NORFOLK, Va., July 29.—Fire last night destroyed the cottages of E. J. Griffith, J. B. White and Wm. Grubb at Virginia Beach. Loss \$6,000; no insurance.

## REED REBUKED.

**MR. STRUBLE OF IOWA, PROTESTS AGAINST DIS-COURTESY.**

**Senator Hiscock Lectures the Democratic Side of the Senate Upon Their Policy Upon the Tariff.**

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.  
WASHINGTON, July 29.—SENATE.—The Senate met at 11 a. m. After the call of the roll in order to procure the attendance of a quorum, Mr. Morgan presented the resolutions adopted at a public meeting of Republicans in Birmingham, Alabama, against the passage of the election bill.  
Mr. Sawyer, from the postoffice committee, reported back the Senate bill to establish a limited postal and telegraph service. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Sherman offered a resolution, which went over till tomorrow, for the daily meeting of the Senate at 10 a. m.  
Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to establish a department of communication, and said that it was prepared by and introduced at the request of the wage-workers' alliance.

The tariff bill was taken up, the pending question being on Mr. McPherson's amendment offered yesterday to reduce the duty on acetic or pyroigneous acid not exceeding a specific gravity of 1.48-100 from 1 1/2 cents to 1 cent per pound, and exceeding that gravity from 4 to 3 cents per pound.

The amendment was rejected by a party vote. Yeas 20, nays 27. The clerk proceeded with the reading of the bill, but had only got through two lines when he was stopped by Mr. McPherson with the remark that he was moving a little too hastily. He (Mr. McPherson) had something to say about the first line, fixing the duty on boracic acid at 5 cents per pound. At the present rate (4 cents per pound) the duty on boracic acid was 7 1/3 per cent, and now it was proposed to make it 91 per cent, ad valorem. It could be put on borax in Italy at 4 cents per pound, so that proposed duty would be 125 per cent. He quoted the statement of Mr. Niedringhaus before the finance committee to the effect that the acid could be produced in Calif at 2 cents per pound, so that the proposed duty would amount to 225 per cent, ad valorem. He moved to reduce the rate from 5 cents to 3 1/2 cents per pound. Here (he said) was an article manufactured in nature on a laboratory requiring neither steam power nor fuel, nor anything in the world but God's sunlight and air. A little water taken from a lake and exposed to the sun and air gave residuum of borax and boracic acid. It cost only two cents per pound (according to authentic testimony), and yet a duty of five cents per pound was to be imposed upon it, and for what purpose? To protect the great trust and combine which had agreed to limit the production of boracic acid to the amount which the market would take.

Mr. Stewart remarked that when this article was on the free list, the price was 20 cents per pound.  
Mr. Morgan argued against an increase of duty on borax and boracic acid as bearing with strong discrimination against the iron industries of Alabama, in which borax and boracic acid were largely used. He was in favor of the reduction proposed by Mr. McPherson, and thought that if justice were to be done, boracic acid should be put on the free list.

Mr. McPherson's amendment was rejected by a party vote—yeas 25, nays 30.  
Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill, which he characterized as the most radical and extreme measure of protection ever presented. It was a practical declaration on the part of the Republican party that the war tariff was never to be reduced; but exorbitant taxes were to be a declaration of war against foreign commerce. Referring to the Farmers' Alliance, he declared that that man read the signs of the times amiss who believed that the old policy was to continue much longer. He firmly believed that the present period of protection gone mad would inaugurate a move that would, in its effects and consequences, surpass previous upheavals of the kind. "The protective system would be crushed and cast out as an utter abomination."  
The next line of the bill having been read by the clerk, "chromic acid, six cents per pound," Mr. McPherson moved to amend by substituting the existing duty, 15 per cent ad valorem.

Discussion on this amendment took a general political character and had no reference whatever to the amendment. The speakers were Messrs. Gorman, Aldrich, McPherson, Hiscock, Blair, Sherman and Voorhees.  
Mr. Hiscock remarked that so much had been said in reference to the influences which had produced the pending bill that it seemed proper to him that something should be said in reply to those charges. The Senator from Maryland had said that the Republican National Convention had pledged itself to protection. It

had. The pending bill was an illustration of that. He repelled the charge that Republican success at the last election was a result of the influence of manufacturers or monopolists. In reference to the statement of Mr. Gorman as to the refusal of the finance committee to give hearings to persons interested, Mr. Hiscock said that it had refused to give hearing to representatives of manufacturers of Germany, France, England, and Belgium. The place for them to be heard was where the Democratic members of that committee were in conference. He did not know how much money had been contributed to the Democratic election board by those interests, but he knew that every day that the tariff bill was delayed was largely to the profit of foreign manufacturers. They were interested in its defeat. Mr. Hiscock warned the Democratic Senators not to indulge in idle prophesies about 1892. In his judgment the pending bill would become a law, amended of course to meet the judgment of Senators and of the house of Representatives. In his judgment the Democratic national convention in 1892 would abandon forever its platform and its policy and its tariff bill of 1888, and protection would be accepted as the settled policy of both parties. He begged of the Democratic Senators, therefore, to make no prophesy for the future. We have, he said, met all your forces and you are ours. That battle was not a drawn battle. You did not camp on the battlefield. We went into the contest of 1888 to conquer and we conquered. And so often as you insist on this issue, so often as you force it on the American people, you will rush to defeat and disaster.

Mr. Voorhees congratulated Mr. Gorman on his great victory in breaking the predetermined silence on the Republican side of the chamber.

Mr. Reagan repelled some allusions in Mr. Hiscock's speech complimentary to the South and said that such reproaches would not have come from the best men who had ever represented the South. He said that he had a feeling of indignation against the Senator from Ohio, in a part of the States of the United States. The bill was to continue appropriations for August was presented, discussed, and passed. Adjourned.

## HOUSE.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, from the committee on appropriations, reported a joint resolution providing temporarily (until August 14th) for such expenditures of the government as have not been provided for by the appropriation bills which have already become laws. Passed.  
The House then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Burrows in the chair) on the Senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill, the pending amendment being on the appropriation of \$250,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury, the public printer and the architect of the capitol to acquire land necessary to provide additional accommodation for the government printing office.

Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, moved concurrence in this amendment pointing out the unsafe condition of the present building and its lack of proper accommodation, and predicting dire calamity in case a fire should ever break out in that structure.  
Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, said that the committee on appropriations had recommended non-concurrence in the amendment because it had no place on the appropriation bill. It might be that the new building for the printing office was necessary, but it was a proposition which should come from the committee on public buildings and grounds and not be tacked on the appropriation bill.

Mr. Allen, of Michigan, inquired whether the building was such as to ensure the safety of occupants.  
Mr. Cannon replied that he had heard of the insecurity of the building for the last 18 years, and it was his opinion that it was a good deal better building than it was given the credit of being. It might be that a new building was necessary, but the matter should be investigated a little before an appropriation was made. When the angler put a nice live bait on his hook and went after bass, the cautious bass investigated it a little before he swallowed it.

Mr. Russell, of Connecticut, and Mr. Dannel, of Minnesota, advocated the motion to concur, believing it to be the duty of the United States to provide for the safety of its employees.  
Mr. Cummings, of New York, also advocated concurrence in the amendment.  
Mr. Struble, of Iowa, said that he was in favor of suitable buildings for every executive department of the government, but he rose to speak on the question of public buildings, as represented by the unfinished calendar of the House, upon which were thirty-five bills passed by the committee of the whole on May 29, not

one of which has been permitted to be considered by the Speaker of the House. He wanted to say (and he regretted that the Speaker was not here to hear him,) that he felt it an outrage on the judgment of the House that any one, be he Speaker or member, should undertake to say that the House should have no opportunity to carry out that judgment. He had been a member of Congress for more than seven years, and he had labored earnestly to discharge his duties. He represented Sioux City, Iowa. Twice during Democratic ascendancy in the House had the Democratic Speaker recognized him to move the passage of a bill for the erection of a public building in that city, and twice had the bill passed. It had been the pleasure of the President to veto the measure. He (Struble) wanted to say of Speaker Carlisle that he had never asked for recognition from that officer, that he had not been treated courteously. He wanted to place in contrast with the kind treatment of Speaker Carlisle the treatment of the present speaker, not only to himself, but towards other members of the house. If the Speaker had not sneered at them and ridiculed them, he had come near doing so (Democratic applause). The members had been treated like boys by the gentleman who presided over the house. He did not propose to stand this sort of treatment any longer without a protest (Democratic applause). Should the members continue to submit like cowards to the behavior of the Speaker of the house or should they not combine in an honest attempt to have recognition at the hands of the Speaker (applause?) He was for a rebellion against the ruling of the Speaker in regard to the public building bills.

Mr. Cannon advised Mr. Struble that he had better have withheld his attack on the Speaker, and Mr. Perkins defended the Speaker's action, contending it was in line with the action of the former Speaker.

Mr. Struble said the statement that members with public building bills had not been fairly treated was a fact that he alleged before the House and before the country. He agreed that the work of this House during this session had been a grand work. He would go from this hall and argue that this House had done a grand work, and had passed many bills for which it was entitled to the gratitude of the country, but that did not deter him from protesting against the treatment of his fellow members; and during the last administration bills were approved for public buildings in the South in places of 7,000 population, and yet the Sioux City bill had been vetoed. That was passed and gone now, but as he had said before the Speaker of the last House had never failed to give courteous treatment to the members. If a few members on the Republican side of the House had received courteous treatment, he and many others had not, and he did not hesitate to say so.

Mr. McClammy, of North Carolina, in a one minute speech expressed his pleasure at being in company with his distinguished brethren, Messrs. Struble, Ewart and Coleman. This was feudal day and he was glad to enter the lists. This was the time when you could speak with your mouth open. (Laughter.) One month ago he would have been glad to have shaken hands across the aisle with Brother Struble. (Laughter.) But this was no time for regret. He was glad to know that the occasion had arrived when the gentleman could have the courage of his conviction. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Richardson's motion to concur was lost—yeas 49, nays 50, and the amendment was non-concurred in.  
The next amendment which gave rise to discussion was that appropriating \$800,000 for the purchase of a suitable site for a building for the Supreme Court east of the capitol and opposite the new library site. The amendment was non-concurred in.

The committee having concluded the consideration of all the other amendments recurred to the consideration of the irrigation amendment which had been passed over temporarily. It was agreed that debate on this amendment should be limited to four hours, and the committee then rose and the House at 4:50 adjourned.

## Collision on the Bay.

News reached here yesterday evening of a collision in Chesapeake Bay between the steamer Virginia and an excursion boat Louise. The Louise is reported to have run into the Virginia. The latter blew her whistle vigorously, but the Louise crashed into her before the collision could be averted. The Baltimore Sun of yesterday says: "The steamer Louise, with about 1,500 Tolchester excursionists aboard, bound to Baltimore, and the steamer Virginia, of the Bay Line Company, bound for Norfolk, were in collision shortly after 8 o'clock last night in the Brewerton channel, Patapsco river, just below Fort Carroll. Four persons are known to have been killed."

W. M. HOUTEN'S COCOA—"Once tried, always used."

## THE FIRE AT WALLACE.

**All the Business Houses Burnt to the Ground.**  
By Telegraph to the News and Observer.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., July 29.—Sunday night's fire at Wallace, in the lower D'Alenes mines, almost annihilated the town. The ruin is complete, not a business house being left standing. The total loss, \$412,000; only \$38,000 insurance. The fire started at 8 o'clock in the Central Hotel, and in two hours everything had gone up. The supply of water in the reservoir gave out after ten minutes work by the firemen, and the town left at the mercy of the flames. Everything was burnt, many men losing even their coats. Antonio Demarcio was burned to death in his brother's saloon. Help is already pouring in from the surrounding towns. Spokane Falls sent two carloads of provisions; Wardner, \$1,000; Mullan, \$500, and others smaller sums. The burnt district covers about eight blocks, the fire even reaching upon the surrounding hills. A vigilance committee has been organized for the protection of property and the punishment of lawlessness, but so far there has been no occasion to act. A large number of people passed Sunday night in the open air, but shelter has since been provided.

## FIRST DISTRICT.

**Hon. Geo. H. Brown Renominated.**  
J. N. Blount for Solicitor.

Special to the News and Observer.  
EDENTON, N. C., July 29.—G. H. Brown, Jr., was unanimously nominated for Judge without opposition. J. N. Blount was nominated for Solicitor on the second ballot.

## The Caucus Decrees the Passage of the River and Harbor Bill.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.  
WASHINGTON, July 29.—Pursuant to the understanding reached in the Republican senatorial caucus last night, Senator Frye had a conference today with the members of the finance committee. It was agreed among them that on Friday, the 8th of August, the river and harbor bill shall be taken up for consideration and pressed to determination, the tariff bill to be laid aside until it is disposed of.

## Senator Withdraws.

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 22, 1890.

To the Democratic voters of the 1st Congressional District of N. C.:

After a careful review of the political situation in our District, I am of the opinion that if all the aspirants whose names are before the people remain in the field, a nomination can only be made after a hotly contested fight in convention, which would tend to weaken the chances of the nominee for election, and prejudice the success of the Democratic party in this District. After the experience of the Congressional Convention at Elizabeth City in '66, I determined never again to be wittingly a party to such a contest. I therefore, ask my friends whom I have not consulted in this matter, but who I believe will appreciate the motive that actuates me, not to present my name to the convention, but to choose between the other aspirants, and to use their every effort to harmonize the party, and insure success in November. I will not pretend that I take this course without regrets. There are several measures for the benefit of the district that I have begun, which I wished to finish, and I was ambitious to take part in the reform for the disenfranchisement of agriculture and labor from the domination of the money power, but as all of the gentlemen who are contesting for the Democratic nomination are sound Democrats, and have at heart the good of the District, and the interests of agriculture, I feel that the District, the party and the cause of the farmer will be in safe hands. So my regrets are merely personal, and must not come between me and my duty to the Democratic party, to maintain which should be the first purpose and object of all who desire the perpetuation of our Government. I thank my friends and all the Democrats of the District for their earnest support heretofore, and bespeak that same support for the nominee of our party at the approaching convention.  
T. J. SKINNER.

## The Tobacco Crop.

By Telegraph to the News and Observer.  
DANVILLE, Va., July 29.—Inquiries made from farmers in this section go to show that there is promise of the finest crop of bright tobacco grown in ten years. The seasons have been excellent, and the growing crop is as good as the land and make it.

## The Fulpat and the Stage.

Rev. F. M. Shrout, Pastor United Brethren Church, Blue Mound, Kan., says: "I feel it my duty to tell what wonders Dr. King's New Discovery has done for me. My lungs were badly diseased, and my parishioners thought I could live only a few weeks. I took five bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery and an sound and well, gaining 36 lbs. in weight."  
Arthur Love, Manager Love's Funny Folks Combination, writes: "After a thorough trial and convincing evidence, I am confident Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, beats 'em all, and cures when everything else fails. The greatest kindness I can do my many thousand friends is to urge them to try it." Free trial bottles at Jno. Y. MacRae's drug store. Regular sizes 50c. and \$1.00.

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.  
A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report, Aug. 17, 1886.

**WOOLLCOTT & SON**  
We have just received the prettiest lot of light-colored Calico that has ever been in the city, and we sell it for 5c. per yard. This is a bargain.

**B. B. B.**  
**Bixby's Best Blacking**  
AT 9c. PER BOTTLE.

Can sell you a Ladies' Shoe (all solid leather) either button or lace, for \$1.00. These we have just got in and are **GOOD**. In the shoe line we can give you anything you call for, and we propose to sell all our

**Opera Toe Slippers**  
AT 50c. A PAIR.  
(Former price 95c.)

**BASTING COTTON**  
AT 2c. A SPOOL.

In fact we can sell you goods cheaper in any of our numerous departments than any other place in the city.

Come and spend \$30.00 with us and we GIVE you a book that is worth \$6.00, making your purchase cost you only \$14.00.

**WOOLLCOTT & SON**  
14 E. MARTIN STREET.

"Honi soit qui mal y pense."  
This is the song of the grocery drummer, as he wanders through hamlet and town. While he fills up the shelves of the merchant and With cabbages pure loads them down.

**Home-Made Fruit Cake.**  
1-lb. Tins 25c.

"There are tricks in all trades but the grocer's."  
"There's deceit in each ribbon and rag,  
"And the boots that are 'real' alligator  
"With laughter would make that beast wag."

**Buffet and Graham Wafers.**  
1-lb. Tins 25c.

"The 'genuine' Scotch tweeds from the looms of Smith Falls  
"Wad' mak' only Sandy lach' oot,  
"While the real Sheffield ware from New Eng-  
"land mills  
"Would justify John Bull to shoot."

**Amazon Coconut Macaroons.**  
1-lb. Tins 25c.

"The caps that we wear in the cold wintry days  
"And paid for as fine beaver—in gold,  
"Adorned without doubt some poor sleek Bun-  
"ny's back  
"Or protected Me-ow from the cold."

**Snowflake and Zephyrette Wafers.**  
1-lb. Tins 25c.

"But oh! the goods that we sell are purest of pure;  
"And a contrary tale's a canard.  
"There are no coconut shells in our pepper,  
"Nor cotton seed oil in our lard."

**Cotton Oil Product Toilet Soap.**  
1-lb. Cake 5c.

"Our coffee would rise in virtuous wrath  
"Should you breathe but the simple word  
"Poas."  
"Our ninety per cent baking powder runs off  
"When her foe, Terra Alba, she sees."

**Our New Blends of Roasted Coffee.**  
28, 30, 32, 35c. lb.

"And each barrel of sugar, pure succharine juice  
"Of the tall waxy plant of the Ind,  
"Would roll in convulsions of honor outraged,  
"Should of adulteration you hint."

**He-No Tea.**  
10c., 20c. and 40c. packages.

"Oh yes, there are tricks, as the trade saying goes.  
"In all trades, I would have you know, sir,  
"That though you're deceived in hats, boots  
"and wool goods,  
"There's no fraud in those of your grocer's."

**All Wool and a Yard Wide.**

**WALLIS & CO'S**

**Custom House Cigars**

—THE—  
**PERFECTION OF 5c. CIGARS.**

Trade supplied at manufacturer's prices by

**W. G. & A. B. Stronach**

**GROCERS**

—AND—

**Candy - Manufacturers.**