

LOCAL BRIEFS

Mr. Leopold Cohn, who has been spending some weeks at Newbern looking after the branch meat market of Messrs S. Cohn & Son in that city, has returned to his home in this city.

Mr. L. M. Mallard, the leading merchant of Wallace, who enjoys a lucrative trade and is very popular with all who know him, was in the city to-day calling on our wholesale merchants.

To the regret of their many friends of this city, Miss Nancy Best and Miss Lizzie J. Adley, after spending a few pleasant days with their uncle, Mr. H. J. Ham, returned to their home at LaGrange.

Er. W. R. Thompson, the energetic proprietor of the grocery establishment at the corner of Centre and Ashe streets, is confined to his home by LaGrippe, his many friends will regret to know.

HANDSOME invitations have been issued by Mrs. Ellen W. Moore announcing the marriage of her daughter Miss Carrie George to Alderman J. W. Nash, at St. Stephen's Episcopal church on Wednesday, the 20th inst.

Misses Fannie and Addie Freeman, accompanied by their father, Dr. Freeman, of Wilson county, spent Sunday in this city the guests of their cousin Mr. B. H. Griffin, at the Hotel Kennon, and left for their home at noon to-day.

Mr. Bright Thompson, overseer for B. G. Thompson, became entangled in a stock cutter Tuesday and sustained painful and serious injuries on his left leg and left shoulder. Medical aid was summoned from this city and he is now resting quietly.

Mr. F. L. Perry, of Newbern, formerly steward of the Hotel Kennon, was in the city to-day distributing handsome lithographs advertising the tenth annual fair of the Eastern Carolina Fish, Oyster, Game and Industrial Association, which will be held at Newbern on the 22nd of February and continue for six days.

THE annual Tobacco book of the Goldsboro Argus, embracing complete information on every phase of the tobacco crop, from the plant bed to the warehouse floor, will be published within the next few days, and placed direct in the hands of every tobacco grower, or prospective grower, to the fullest limit of Goldsboro's trade territory.

SEVERAL hundred people from this city Sunday visited the government hoister "Neuse," which is now at anchor in the waters of the Neuse river near the "Lattice" bridge, waiting for arrangements to be perfected so steamer can proceed up to the river. The Board of County Commissioners are in communication with the government authorities and are trying to compromise matters so as to prevent the tearing down of the bridge.

THE death of Mrs. D. L. Joyner, wife of Mr. Dave Joyner, the bill poster, occurred at their home in Eastern Goldsboro at 3:30 o'clock last Thursday. She had for months been an invalid from internal cancer, and the merciful visit of the white-winged messenger relieved the suffering that human efforts could not assuage. She leaves a husband and children and a number of relatives to mourn her loss.

THE "Story of the Reformation, or Life of Luther," by Mrs. B. E. Monroe, illustrated, musical and spectacular, presented by one hundred local participants, will have the boards of the Messenger Opera House on Monday and Tuesday evening, February 1 and 2. This event gives promise of being the most meritorious and attractive, as well as constructive and edifying, that Goldsboro has ever known, and should be greeted, as we have no doubt it will be, by a crowded audience.

A NEGRO man, who claims to have come to this country from Cuba, has been the principal attraction on our streets to-day with a musical outfit that is as wonderful as it is novel. With an ordinary lard can with a wire stretched across the top and an ordinary tin funnel he imitates a brass band in the distance and makes music that his hearers never tire of hearing. The world is full of music and has been since the time when the "stars sang together," but no one ever discovered that with such simple contrivances as a lard can and a tin funnel the inspiring music of a whole brass band could be reproduced.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE

The Best Salve in the World for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever-Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per bottle, for sale by J. H. Hill & Son.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY FOR CONSUMPTION.

This is the best medicine in the world for all forms of coughs, colds and consumption. Every bottle is guaranteed. It will cure and not disappoint. It has no equal for whooping cough, asthma, hay fever, pneumonia, bronchitis, la grippe, cold in the head and for consumption. It is safe for all ages, pleasant to take, and above all a sure cure. It is always well to take Dr. King's New Life Pills in connection with the stomach and bowels. We guarantee perfect satisfaction or return money. Free trial bottles at J. H. Hill & Son's drug store. Regular size 50 cts and \$1.

A VALUABLE PRESCRIPTION

Editor Morrison, of the Worthington, Ind. Sun writes: "You have a valuable prescription in Electric Bitters, and I can cheerfully recommend it for constipation and sick headache, and as a general stimulant tonic it has no equal." Mrs. Annie Steh. 2925 Cottage Grove Ave, Chicago, was all run down, could not eat nor sleep, had a backache which never let her rest. She felt tired and weary, but six bottles of Electric Bitters restored her health and renewed her vitality. She writes: "I feel like a new woman." Write for a free trial bottle at J. H. Hill & Son's drug store.

Mr. W. D. Bardin, of the Eureka section, was in the city to-day.

Gov. Russell and Mrs. Russell, accompanied by a large delegation of legislators and citizens, arrived in this city at noon Monday, on their way to Raleigh, and were met here by quite a delegation of our citizens, and a great mass of people who wanted to get a sight of the new governor. The whole party were elaborately entertained at dinner at the Hotel Kennon by our townsman Dr. J. D. Spicer, a relative of Gov. Russell.

THURSDAY MORNING, while Bill Fort and his wife, who live about three miles from Fremont, were away from home, attending a hog-killing at a neighbor's house, their dwelling caught fire and their three small children, who were locked up to prevent them from going out in the cold, perished in the flames that destroyed the house. In their burning prison no one was near enough to hear their pitiful cries for help, and their sad and miserable death was not discovered until their parents returned home in the afternoon, when they found the charred remains of their innocent babes in the smoldering ashes instead of the laughing faces that they left at the door in the morning.

DEATH, THE REAPER.

Still is Reaping and Two Citizens of Goldsboro Fall With One Sweep of His Blade.

Tuesday at ten minutes past ten o'clock the white-winged Messenger from beyond the clouds summoned the spirit of Alex Hamilton into the presence of the eternal God and in less than ten minutes the soul of Jas. W. Stafford took its flight into the spirit world.

Both were well known in this city, where they had spent most of their lives, and were well on in the declining years of life. Mr. Hamilton was 55 years of age and had made his home from childhood to the present in this city. He was a brother of Mrs. J. R. Smith and was well known by every citizen of Goldsboro. The funeral will be held from his late home to-morrow and the interment will be made in Willow Dale Cemetery.

Mr. Stafford would have been 60 years old the 25th of this month. He was the driver of a horse reel cart of Goldsboro Fire Company No. 1, and in the discharge of his duty in all kinds of weather he had contracted the ill health that resulted in his death that morning.

Pikeville Letter.

DEAR ARGUS:—Misses Sallie Ham and Effie Blow returned home Friday from a pleasant visit to friends in the country.

Tuesday was the day known as "Old Christmas" and it was observed by some of our citizens.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Nelson, of your city, were in town Sunday on a visit, where they have many friends.

Our young people gave a dance in the school house here Wednesday night, which was highly enjoyed by all who participated.

Mrs. N. W. Massingill, of your city, is in town on a visit to her daughter Mrs. James T. Thompson.

We are sorry to learn that Miss Dora Dees is quite sick at her home near here.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Edmundson, of the Eureka section, were visiting relatives in town Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Aycock, of the Fremont section, spent Sunday in town with the latter's parents Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Edgerton.

FREMONT LETTER.

Our Correspondent Writes of the Tender Ties of Love and its Fetters.

MR. EDITOR:—The indications are that a certain busy little girl is enjoying pleasant occupation in and around our village. He is believed to have instigated a theft on Sunday last, when a blooming girl went for a ride with her best young man—and returned his bride. He seems also to have doctored that if love in a cottage is a good thing, the better the cottage the better. Hence, the signs of improvement in another part of our village indicate that there is something more in this line in the near future.

The world may weave her care, and groan and sigh, but young hearts will love, and hope, and venture. How well it is that this is so. It is refreshing to find still in the young, regard, or sentiment, if you will, that is not trammelled by fears of the terrible struggle to keep up appearances—that cares nothing for conventionalities, or forms or fashions—but dares to face life with joined and willing hands, stout hearts and healthy bodies. This is almost a primitive picture—at least it seems confined to rural districts.

Often the best feelings of the heart are buried out of sight in our larger cities and marriages made, that have no sanction save that of rank and wealth. So, the sacredness gone, small pretenses are sufficient for seeking to undo that which should never have been done, and divorces are a fearful common thing.

In our Southland this evil is not so widespread as farther North, but the time is not far distant in the past when this was so uncommon that one might grow up without knowing of a single case of divorce, or if by chance such a thing came to be heard of, it was looked upon with horror, and spoken of with bated breath. Here we are beginning to moralize again—and find ourselves, after an evening spent with friends—scratching away in the "small hours."

Let not these random thoughts be called letters. They are only fragments, but serve to show that the promise to let you hear from us is not forgotten. BEE.

THEY ARE HUSTLERS.

The progressiveness and prosperity of every town depend upon the enterprise of its business men, and a town goes forward, lags or retrogrades according to the measure of public spirit and energy that characterize the business men of the community.

It is because the business men of Goldsboro as a class are brim full of the elements that are essential to success that our city has gone steadily forward along its career of ever-increasing prosperity and has built up the reputation, far and near, as the best town in the State.

This is no idle boast. It is a fact—a fact that has gradually grown upon the reading and observing trading public, until from many miles, in all directions, and from all along the lines of the several railroads centering here, come daily and weekly hundreds and often thousands of traders, year in and year out, to make purchases of needed supplies in all forms of commerce, wholesale or retail, as the case may be, for the farm, the home, the workshop, the country store or the city trader.

And, therefore, when you hear some unsophisticated prophet of the sombre class, who go about foreboding disaster, say that "Goldsboro has too many stores," and all that sort of thing, don't worry over it or curtail your own efforts for the general advancement of the community, but just let the wind blow the gruesome prediction along, around the corner and away, and keep your spirit hauled and keep up your spirit, and let the great incoming trading masses feel and know that Goldsboro is all right.

This is the spirit—and it is the right spirit, too—that characterizes the new hardware establishment that has recently opened up in this city, on West Centre street—the Goldsboro Hardware Company, of which Messrs. Thos. I. Sutton and W. E. Jenkins are at the head. These gentlemen have had long experience in all lines of hardware and are fully acquainted with the demands of the trade, and they have, consequently, an up-to-date hardware store, where the smallest or largest order can be equally supplied. The eye of an artist has planned and the hand of a genius has arranged their magnificent display of stock, and from the front door clean back to the oil room in the rear, and upstairs, which you can reach by elevator or on foot, the same splendor and arrangement meets the eye and challenges admiration.

The Goldsboro Hardware Company have undoubtedly the handsomest and most complete hardware store in the State, and the Argus wishes them the fullest measure of prosperity.

An Angel of Mercy.

Truly, the miraculous cures of rheumatism made by Salvation Oil, justly earned for it the title: an angel of mercy; for many bed-confined rheumatics have experienced the great, curative properties of this modern liniment. "I used Salvation Oil for rheumatism and found it a sure cure. I used three bottles and am now perfectly well, and I would feel myself a benefactor if I could induce every person afflicted with rheumatism to try Salvation Oil." James H. Bryant, DeRuhls, N. C. Salvation Oil is sold everywhere for 25 cents, but some dealers may say, "we are out of it," hoping to sell a cheap substitute instead. Insist on getting Salvation Oil, or go to some other dealer who will sell it to you.

TOBACCO CULTURE.

How to Plant, Grow, Cure and Handle Tobacco.

[CONTINUED.]

The best way to sow the seed is to mix them thoroughly with a fertilizer or dry ashes, and sow one regularly over the bed, reserving seed enough to cross-sow to promote regularity. The tobacco seed is the smallest of all farm seeds, and consequently requires a light covering. If the seed are sown before the 20th of February, the best way is to firm the surface of the bed by treading it over closely; but if sown later, sweep lightly over with a brush or light rake. Then run surface drains through the bed, with inclination enough to pass off the water. To do this properly, run them off four or five feet apart with the foot, then open with a narrow grubbing-hoe to the depth of three or four inches. Then trench deeply around the outside of the bed, to ward off surface water and prevent washing.

Cover it with thin gauze cloth, which you can remove from the bed as soon as the plants are safe from frost and flies. The bed should be bordered with 1x12 plank, set about two inches in the ground, or straight logs, placed around the edge. Get pegs or reeds, smooth them and stick each end in the ground about four or five feet apart each way across the bed, letting them be about eight or ten inches above the ground. This is to keep the cloth from sagging and touching the plants. It is generally best to allow the cloth to stay on until about ten days before the plants are ready to be set out. By all means keep the grass and weeds out of the bed, as they are very injurious to the young plants.

As soon as the plants become "square," that is, have four leaves, you may begin to force their growth, if necessary. Nothing is better at this stage of their growth, than to apply dry stable manure, rubbed fine, and sowed over the bed—applying at the rate of five bushels to every one hundred square yards. Be sure to have it dry and fine, and apply when the plants are dry.

When a shower of rain is coming up is a good time to apply the fertilizer.

TIME OF SOWING SEED.

The time for sowing varies with the latitude, variety and season. Between the parallels of 35 and 40 degrees north latitude, compassing the great tobacco belt, beds may be sown any time between the 1st of January and 10th of March, and the sooner the better for bright grades, which ought to be planted early to mature, ripen and yellow, preparatory to being cured early in the fall, when the most successful curings are usually made. Yellow tobacco ought to be planted out in May, but June planting usually does best in heavy dark grades. The planter will consult his interest by sowing at a proper time to suit the grade he desires to raise. Plants set out after the 10th of July rarely pay for growing and handling, and if not planted by that time, it will be wise to plant the hills in peas, potatoes, or something else.

SELECTION OF SOIL, PREPARATION AND MANURING.

Tobacco plants thrive best in a deep mellow, loamy soil, rich or made so with fertilizers. The subsoil ought to be sufficiently porous to permit the water falling on the surface to pass downward readily and not to accumulate to drown and stagnate.

If the old land is selected, it ought to be fallowed deep in the fall or early winter, that the frosts may pulverize it. Turn under, if possible, some course farm manure, for its decay will greatly help to loosen the soil, while furnishing food for the crop. As a course manure for yellow tobacco, nothing is better than wheat straw turned under in the fall and winter. The plants rarely fail to ripen yellow in color on land thus treated.

In the early spring more manure may be applied, but it is better that this should come from the compost heap. Follow the application of the compost with one-horse turning plows, crossing the previous ploughing, turning not exceeding four or five inches deep, about half the depth of the first ploughing. Then just before it is time to plant, run double shovel plows over the lot, cross-

ing the previous furrows and following with harrow or drag, crossing again to thoroughly make fine. These repeated ploughings, crossing each time every previous one, never fail, if the work is done when the land is in proper condition, to put it in proper tilth.

Let the planter remember that "a good preparation is half cultivation," and not stop until the land is in proper condition.

In preparing land for tobacco be sure you don't plant varieties unsuited to the soil or type, else failure is inevitable. The cause of so much mean, nondescript goods on the market every year is mainly attributed to failure in planting the proper varieties on the right kind of soil, and planters should carefully note this and sow seed suited both to soil and type.

Having put the land in nice order, lay off the rows with a shovel plow, three feet, three inches apart, and follow, drilling along a furrow a good fertilizer at the rate of some two hundred and fifty to four hundred pounds per acre, according to the natural strength of the soil and the quantity of manure previously applied; then follow with one horse turning plows, lapping four furrows on the fertilized trench, and when finished in this manner your lot is ready to be planted, when the beds have been "patted" with hoes, with "pats" two feet ten inches apart, to mark points for setting the plants.

New ground, or old field that has grown up and been out down, will require different preparation from old, smooth land. But on the former our best brights are raised. Any preparation that will put the soil in fine condition, clear of roots, tufts and trash, is all that is required. Experience teaches that if land is cut down two or three years previous to its being prepared for tobacco, it greatly facilitates the preparation and helps its fertility. Much of the vegetable material, both in and upon the soil, the roots break easily, and the soil is altogether lighter and finer.

PLANTING.

Having prepared the hills, you are ready to plant any time after the first of May. Planting is often most effectually done when the hills are being made in May, and the land is moist with the winter's sap, by planting in the afternoon the hills made the same day. If properly planted, very few of the plants will fail to live. Observe to draw the plants one by one from the bed and handle so as not to bruise them. It is waste of time and plants to set out very small plants, but wait until they are of proper size, the largest leaves about two and one-half to three inches wide.

Put a basket of plants in the hands of a boy or girl, who drops a plant on each hill, dropping in one or two rows, according to age or expertness. The men follow each with a planting peg made of hard wood, six inches long, one and a quarter inch in diameter at large end, and tapering to a point.

Each planter takes a "hand plant" to start with (unless the dropper has learned to drop two plants on the first hill), and pushing his planting peg some two inches into the hill withdraws the peg, inserts the plant, and by a dexterous movement of the peg and the knuckles of the left hand, closes the dirt gently but compactly around the roots. He then picks up the plant on the hill as he moves forward and by the time he reaches the next hill has adjusted the plant in his hand to insert into the hole in the next hill. Thus the "hand plant" facilitates the work. Try it and you will be convinced. There is art in planting properly, as is shown in the increased number of living monuments that attest superior work. But why enter into such minute details? say some. That you may start right, shun the errors of inexperience, and practice at the start the best methods, as demonstrated by successful practice.

If the soil is dry when the hills are made, then it will require a "season" for planting. The best come with showers. It is not well to plant soon after a soaking rain, but wait until the land settles. If the plants are good, season favorable, and the planting well done, very few will die if transplanted before the 10th of July. After that time all is uncertainty. Hence the importance of getting a stand before that time.

After planting is over, it will be necessary to replant from time to time as seasons occur, embracing every opportunity to fill up the missing hills. If cut worms are troublesome, hunt for and destroy every one as far as possible; for it is useless to put a plant in a hole where it cannot live.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS

Or ought to know, is that health or even life itself depends upon the condition of the blood. Feeding, as it does, all the organs of the body, it must be rich and pure, in order to give proper nourishment. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure, rich and nourishing, and in this way strengthens the nerves, creates an appetite, tones the stomach, and builds up the health. Hood's Sarsaparilla wards off colds, rheumatism and fevers, which are prevalent at this time.

Helpless Rheumatism!

Rheumatism is no respecter of persons—the healthy and vigorous are as liable to its attacks as the feeble. The symptoms of the disease are almost unnoticed at first, so insidiously do they steal over the body; gradually the little pains and aches increase, until they develop greater inconvenience day by day. The knees, ankles, and other joints of the body ache constantly, swelling to several times their natural size; the patient finds himself unable to get around; is soon incapacitated for business, and later is confined to his bed, utterly helpless.

It is a great mistake to expect relief from such condition by the application of liniments and other external remedies. The medical profession admit that the disease is in the blood, and it is but reasonable that only a blood remedy, one purely vegetable, and free from poisons, can afford relief. S. S. S. (Swift's Specific) is an unfailing remedy for Rheumatism, where other remedies failed to reach the disease.

Mr. Frank T. Reynolds, of Dalton, Ga., was a sufferer from Rheumatism since his boyhood. He writes: "I tried every remedy since I was twelve years of age I have suffered intensely with the disease for over eighteen months. I tried almost every kind of treatment, and visited many famous springs, but could get only temporary relief. The disease always returned, and at times was so painful that it was impossible for me to use my arms and legs. I tried almost everything, but was no better. The sharp, aching pains, peculiar to Rheumatism took possession of my entire body, and the suffering I endured was intense. I was soon unfit for business and home. I can find no relief in anything until I found S. S. S. (Swift's Specific) was recommended. Several bottles cured me completely, and I was happy to, at last, find a cure for this painful trouble. S. S. S. seemed to get at the disease promptly, and afforded immediate relief."

The experience of Mr. Reynolds can Mr. E. J. Gibson, of Madison, Ga., was similar to the above. He says: "I tried almost every rheumatic remedy I heard of, but grew worse instead of better. The sharp, aching pains, peculiar to Rheumatism took possession of my entire body, and the suffering I endured was intense. I was soon unfit for business and home. I can find no relief in anything until I found S. S. S. (Swift's Specific) was recommended. Several bottles cured me completely, and I was happy to, at last, find a cure for this painful trouble. S. S. S. is unlike the many blood tonics on the market, for it cures the most obstinate cases which other remedies do not reach. It is a real blood remedy, and is the only one guaranteed.

Purely Vegetable.

It cures Cancer, Scrofula, Contagious Blood Poisons, Eczema, Rheumatism, Catarrh and other blood diseases. It matters not how deep-seated. Books on blood and skin diseases mailed free to readers. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

in a hill where on off these pests has taken up quarters, and expect it to live and grow.

CULTIVATING TOBACCO.

It is important to commence cultivation soon after planting, to loosen the soil and start the plants growing. Just at this point many planters fail to do their duty, which no subsequent work can atone for. Early, rapid, and thorough cultivation is necessary to produce first class tobacco. If the preparation has been thorough three plowing, followed each time with a hand-hoe, will suffice for the crop.

For the first plowing no implement is better than the wing coultter, the next best, the cultivator or double-shovel with the coultter points. The second plowing may be effectually done with the turning plow or cultivator; if grassy use the first. The last plowing is most effectually done with three furrows with the single shovel—a furrow on each side, then splitting the middle with the third and last furrow.

Never "scrape down" tobacco with the hoe without putting back on the hill or bed as much dirt as is scraped down. This will prevent baking, and save many plants should a dry spell follow the hand hoe working.

Any process which stirs the soil effectually and often, and keeps the plants free from grass and weeds, will constitute good cultivation, no matter how and with what implement done. Old land will require more work in cultivation than new, and dark grades more than bright. Short single-trees should be used after the plants are half grown, to prevent tearing and breaking the leaves.

PRIMING TOBACCO.

As soon as the plants are large enough to bear priming without injuring the stalk, the bottom leaves should be taken from the stalk. A week or ten days be-

fore the stalks are ready for priming—from two to three bottom leaves and cure them. Generally the primings thus saved will sell for enough to pay for curing the whole crop.

THE PREFERRED CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

T. E. Sloan, M. D., the Great Chemist and Scientist, Will Discover, Three Bottles of His New Discovered Remedy to Cure.

EDITH ANGELO—I have discovered a reliable cure for consumption and all bronchial, throat and lung diseases, general decline, loss of flesh and all conditions of wasting away. By its timely use the apparently hopeless cases have been cured. Its profound, free, its ability to cure, that to make it more known, I will send, free, to any afflicted person your paper, three bottles of my Newly Discovered Remedies upon receipt of Express and Postoffice address.

HINDERCOATS

THE ONLY CURE FOR CATARRH OF THE BLADDER. PARKER'S HAIR BALM. PARKER'S CONSUMPTIVE CURE.

CATARRH

is a LOGAL DISEASE and is the result of colds and sudden climatic changes.

For Your Protection We positively state that this remedy does not contain mercury or any other injurious drug.

Ely's Cream Balm

is acknowledged to be the most thorough cure for Nasal Catarrh, Head and Hay Fever of all remedies. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages, always relieves inflammation, heals the sores, protects the membrane from colds, restores the senses of taste and smell. A particle is applied directly into the nostrils, is absorbed, and 50 cents at druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail.

WORMING TOBACCO.

The importance that is attached to this part of tobacco raising is hardly imaginable. Common sense should teach anyone that they cannot make a crop of tobacco unless they keep the worms out of it, and beside worm-cut tobacco will not sell for a good price on the market. By all means worm your tobacco every day, if it needs it. The best time to worm tobacco is soon in the morning or late in the afternoon, as the worms will try to hide during the middle of the day, either by going in the ground or secreting themselves somewhere about the stalk.

CUTTING AND HOUSING.

Do not be in a hurry to begin cutting your tobacco until it is ripe enough. Ripe tobacco is known by the graining and thickening of the leaf and change of color, the leaf assuming a yellowish and sometimes mottled yellow and green appearance, and when the under surface of the leaf will crack open on pressure between the thumb and finger when folded over.

In cutting, go over the patch and cut the plants that are as near the same size and color as possible, in order that it may cure uniformly, by using all precaution possible to prevent breaking the leaves or bruising the tobacco, as bruised tobacco will be black when cured. Put the tobacco, just as fast as you cut it, on sticks four to four and a half feet long. You can tell the length to have the sticks, judging from the size of the barn. Take the tobacco to the barn as soon as possible—if left on the ground even a few minutes on a very hot day, it will seal and cure black when scalded. Put five to eight stalks to a stick, and place the sticks from eight to ten inches apart in the barn. It depends on the size of the tobacco as to the distance you put it. Bear in mind that you cannot use too much care in handling tobacco while in a green state.

FIXING THE WAGON TO HAUL TO THE BARN.

Make a frame twelve to sixteen feet long, put four or six standards on each side, according to the length of the frame, the same distance apart. Have a smooth plank floor, lap and relap the tobacco, letting the sticks rest against the standards on each side. You must be your own judge as to the quantity to put on for a load, but avoid piling it high enough to bruise the bottom tobacco. A cart may be used, but care must be taken not to bruise the tobacco.

SIZE AND HOW TO BUILD TOBACCO BARN.

People differ a little as to the size to build tobacco barns, but you cannot select a better size than 22 feet square. Select logs as straight as possible, from six to eight inches in diameter. It will take from 80 to 84 logs to make a barn the proper height. Cover with boards or shingles—of course singles make a better cover, but board roofs will cure the best in warm weather.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

SOME one has pithily observed that advertising does not consist in keeping a fine assortment of goods on your shelves, but in letting people know they are there. You must also let them know that the goods are not like many hours. The length of their stay, if they be salable and right in price, depends largely upon the advertiser's skill, and largely, of course, upon his opportunities for addressing a big audience.

I carry a full line of Dr. E. J. Sloan's great Remedies, which are perfectly reliable. Sloan's Liniment cures Rheumatism, H. C. Sloan, Druggist, Goldsboro, N. C., Dec 24th, 1895.

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WORMING TOBACCO.