

The Old Friend And the best friend, that never fails you, is Simmons Liver Regu-lator, (the Red Z)—that's what you hear at the mention of this excellent Liver modicine, and people should not be persuaded that anything else will do.

It is the King of Liver Medi-cines; is better than pills, and takes the place of Quinice and Calomel. It acts directly on the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels and gives new life to the whole the tem. This is the medicine y want. Sold by all Druggist:
Liquid, or in Powder to be t. l. dry or made into a tea.

Mas the E Stamp in 1st on v. app. J. H. ZEILIN & GO. P. Int.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JACOB A. LONG ATTORNEY AT LAW, .

TRAMAM, May 17, 188.

E. D. KERNODLE.

ill faltatully and promptly attend a tos outquired to little

Dr. John R. Stockard, Jr.



BURLINGTON, N. C. Office on Matu St. ever f. N. Walker & Cale Store.

SAMPLE COPIES FREE

The Sunny South,





BEAR AND ALLIGATOR.

A Fight to Death in a Louisiana

I witnessed a fight, the other day in a Louisiana bayou that for bloody ferocity and vindictiveness was equal to any storied encounter between rivel monarchs of an eastern jurgle, writes a Natchez (Miss.) correspondent of the New York Post.

A friend had proposed an expedition to the lakes and bayous of Central Louisiana to hunt the alligator, and we set out. Crossing the river I witnessed a fight the other day

and we set out. Crossing the river in a skill, we found waiting for us on the other side two spirited black horses, seut down to the landing by the acquaintance at whose house we were to stay during the hunt. The were to stay during the hunt. The sliny-faced, ebony youngster who accompanied them on the inevitable mule informed us, baring his woolly head obsequiously, that "Massa am berry sorry he couldn't cum he self, but he ar' layin' by de crap an' hatter stick clus' ter de field; but I's gwine er long ter sho' yer de way, an' massa sez mek' yo'selves ter hum'." A glorious ride of twenty miles over level roads, through dense canebrakes and fording sluggish flowing bayous and stagmant lagoons brought us to the house in time for a most appetizing dinner.

a most appetizing dinner.
At two o'clock the next morning At two o'clock the next morning we were awakened by our colored friend with the horses, and after a hurried cup of black coffee we set off on the long ride before us. When the lakes were reached faint streaks of dawn were beginning to show, and awakening animal life could be heard throughout the forest in shrill screams of panther and wildent, with now and then the hoarse bellow of an alligator. Many bears can be found in the densely-wooded swamps of the interior of Louisiana, but we work loaded for alligator, not for bear; so getting into a dugout made by burning out the inside of a large tree trunk—a treacherous craft which the uniquitiated had better beware of—we slowly heated and paddled over the lake. Came was pientiful, and by noon we had left a full tiful, and by noon we had left a full dezen of alligators floating in our wake. By this time our appetites clamored for the opening of the lunch basket, and as the stagnant lake water is poisonous we steered the opposite side. Our lunch fin-ished we stretched out for a rest and smoke. While lazily enjoying The creat douthern Family Weekly, should by a lond crashing in the bushes on the other side of the bayou. Snatebunits or more is most for every yearly subminus or more is most for every yearly subminus or more is most for every yearly subminus of more is more to the other side of the bayou. Snatebing up our rifles, we rushed to the water's edge just in time to see a large black bear come out of the canobrake and walk leisurely to the opposite bank. He was evidently thirsty, and had sought the cool waters of the bayou instead of the easier obtained, but hot and stagmant, lake water. As he had not yet caught sight of us we concluded to await developments before attempting to secure so enviable a prize. our siesta we were suddenly startled

The bear climbed into a low tree that graw aut of the aide of the bank, and proceeded to craw out on a stout proceeded to craw out on a stout limb overlanging the bayou. His weight bent the thick limb till it tipped into the water, and the bear squatted himself on the interfacing branches and began lapping vigorously. So eagerly did he drink and so intently were we watching him that neither noticed a fierce swirling of the rater just below until a long that neither noticed a herce swiring of the water just below until a long black shout shot suddenly from beneath the surface and two gleaming rows of teeth closed on the cut-stretched muzzle of the bear. The

stretched muzzle of the bear. The shock of this unexpected onalaught was so sudden that the bear had no time to elinch his hold on the tree, and so be tumbled headforcmost into the water and, turning a complete somersault, fell on his back at some distance from the alligator.

In falling he had jerked himself free from the alligator's teeth, and now he began to make frantic efforts to swim to shore. But the alligator, with one first of his tall, was upon him again, this time seizing him by a forepaw and crushing it like an prepar and crushing it like an shell. We could hear the bones eggshell. We could hear the bones crack. The bear uttered a terrific howl of pain and rage, and with his other paw gave the alligator a blow which sent his long body flying through the air for a considerable distance. This short respite the bear utilized in paidling violently for the shore for he was at a deadly disad-

over a bidden sandbar, so the fight of HE EAPERIMENT SIGHTON was a little more even. With a victous snart the bear turned on his vicious snart the bear turned on his back, and, bending double, cought the alligator by the soft white flesh of his throat. It was now the hear's turn to bite, and bite he did with such good will that the blood sparted in streams and the alligator, letting go the foot he had been chewing, omitted a series of howls that made the woods ring. Then the fight grew fiercer. The alligator beat a loud tattoo with his tail on the bear's tough hide, but they were at such

loud tattoo with his tall on the bear's tough hide, but they were at such close quarters that he could not give it swing enough to break any bones. He was gradually working around to a better position, however, and suddenly planted a vicious blow square on the breast that sent the bear flying head over heels into deep water. He was up in a second and both rushed together. The bear again sought the alligator's soft throat, and with his sharp teeth tore great mouthfuls of bleeding flesh.

flesh.

Suddenly he let go with a scream of agony and clapped his paws to his right eye, from which the blood was flowing in torrents. The alligator, unable to use teeth or tail in such close quarters, had torn the bear's eye out with his sharp claws. Maddened by the pain, the bear reared up on his hind legs and clasped the ailigator's body in a deadly embrace.

Now, we thought, the victory will surely be with the bear. He certainly did seem to have the best of it. The alligator used what broath had not been squeezed out of him in

had not been squeezed out of him in bellowing like a bull. The sounds bellowing like a bull. The sounds he uttered were so full of rage that the waterfowl and small animals near the bayou'lled in affright. The two struggled back and forth. The water was lashed into foam by the furious beating of the alligator's fait. Straining and struggling, this way and that, suddenly the writhing mass of ferocity slipped off the narrow strip of sand and was in deep water again. Now the conditions are reversed and the advantage on the side of the alligator again. With a snakelike twist of his lithe With a snakelike twist of his lithe body he slipped from the bear's clutches, and, wheeling around, the long, powerful tail finshed for an in-stant in the air and descended with crushing force full on the back of the bear. The thick backbone snapped like a reed. With the cry of a human being in distress the bear rolled over, limp and lifeless, and eask to the bottom like a stone, and

the fight was over. The victor, apparently lifeless, floated motionless on the surface of the water-an alligator always floats when dead—so we were preparing to leave, when a low mean recalled us leave, when a low mean recalled us and we found him in great pain and slowly bleeding to death from his lucerated threat. The water for many yards around was dyed crim-son with his blood and his meaning was pitiful to hear. We deemed it an act of mercy to hill him, and a well-directed bullet in the eyes soon put an end to his sufferings.

Upon drawing him out of the va-ter and measuring him, he was found to stretch a full sixteen feet from tip to tip, one of the largest known.

Eattles of the Future.

Writers on military science unite in claiming that future battles will begin with a series of hot skirmishes along the front. These skirmishes will gradually increase in heat and the number of combatants, reinforcements being sent abcording to circumstances, until the entire front is involved. Artillery will be used as far as possible, but after the bat-tle is fully under way little use can

be made of cavalry save in outflanking. The day of charges in wars is over, on account of the increase of range and effect in caused and rifles. Little can be predicted of future buttles beyond opening, inasmuch as the rest must how be learned by experiment.

. Some Day! Some day it will be a penal offense or a woman with a cough to sit brough a lecture or a sermon. Some through a lecture or a sermon. Some day it will be a capital offense for a common to bring her haby into anyone's house or office without special invitation. Some day it will mean social estracism for a woman to talk about her ailments. Some day it will mean ejection from the theater for the woman who has "seen the play before" to tell every detail of it before the curtain rises. Some day it will mean instant arrest for a woman to mount the elevated steps with a projecting umbrella beneath her arm. And then the millenium will have arrived.

utilized in paddiing violently for the shore, for he was at a deadly disadvantage in the water against the lighting speed of the alligator in his native element. If he could only gain the shore, it would seen to "bis plenic," for the alligator cannot turn around, his little stumpy legs being too far apart. If any reader ever wasts an alligator and will take the precaution to have the meeting take place on lead, he need not fear harm, for he can wall all seand the alligator with impunity.

First to return to the fight. Like a fash the alligator can get the team of the days the design of the days the calife practice. She could at a well-ing reading the days the days the days the originator discussive the originator discussive the originator discussive that the calife practice. She could at a well-ing reading the days the days the originator discussive the originator discussive the originator discussive that the calife practice. She could at a well-ing reading the days the days the days the originator discussive the originator discussive the originator discussive the originator discussive the called the allignments are successful and the late of the late



At Paleigh, N. C., Prosents Matters

of Interest to Agriculturists. nblications Are Free to Those North Carolina Who Really Desire to Read Them.

Ne Distribution of Plants, Seeds, &c.

The Experiment Station has no supply of seeds, plants, &c., for general istribution, and correspondents should amember this fact and not write for teem. It does not attempt to keep a upply on hand for the reason that it is not in the province of its work to distribute common seeds, and besides there are nurserymen and seedsmen who hake it their business to keep these tooks and can fill your orders. Occasionally the Station distributes one or we varieties of sew seeds or plants, then they are promising, but unless you as a distinct announcement of this fact, lease do not make application to the lation. No Distribution of Plants, Seeds, &c.

The Experiment Station Bulletine.

The standing offer is made to send the bulletins of the Station to all in the State who really desire to receive them. Thousands of farmers have already taken advantage of this offer. Unless you really want to be benefited by them, please do not apply for them. If you desire to read them, write on postal card to Dr. H. B. Buttle, Director, Raieigh, N. C.

Mixtures for Cotton and C	oru.	
1. Stable manure,	800 800 400	1bs.
2. Kainit, Acid phosphato, Stable mosura, Cutton seed meal or fish scrap	600	lbs. lbs.
a. Kainit or ashes, Acid phosphate or bone meal,	2,000 200 810	lbs.

2,90 lbs 4. Acid phosphate or bone meal, 690 lbs.
Ashes . 200 "
Stable manure, 600 "
Rich earth or yard scrapings, 600 "

These are given as suggestions. Individual requirements may need somewhat different proportions with a shange of ingredients at hand. Computs should be leid down under shelter if pessible, and on saiff clay foundation and level so that no leachings may run off. About six weeks before ready to use, but down a layer of stabile run off. Abjut six weeks before ready to use, put down a layer of stable manure three or four inches thick, them a thinner layer of cotton seed (if this is used) then a layer of acid phosphate, and finally a layer of kaimit. Each layer should be thoroughly wet after it is put down. Repeat layers until heap is built up three or four feet. Then cover with a layer of dirt to protect it and prevent leaching from rain. Examina from time to time and wet the heap if there is undue heating. At the time for hading to the field, the heap should be cut down from top to bettom and mixed thoroughly as possible. When ashes, are used it is beat not to allow them to come in contact with the stable manure, as there might be some tendency to decompose it.

These can be easily mixed at any time before using: a large, tight box or wagon-body is very suitable. Have two men stand on opposite sides and mix with hose. If materials are dry, they can be easily and thoroughly mixed at a nominal cost. Do not expose to weather before use.—H. B. Barris, Birector N. C. Experiment Station.

Soy (Soja) Benns Ought to be Planted.

Sey (Soja) Beaus Ought to be Pinated.

A correspondent writes: "When is the right time to sow (or plant; soy beans? What kind of self and how should it be prepared for same? How do they compare with black peas as a feed and land improver? By giving this information you will greatly oblige."

Soy hears should not be sown broadcast, but planted in hills or drills 25; or 3; feet apart according to richness of soil. If in hills, 15 to 24 inches is fire enough apart in the row. They will doubtless grow on any soil that corn will grow on, and may be planted at the same time as corn, which gives a long season from March to July. It is a good plan to plant in the corn rows between the hills or stalks of corn. If sorn is grown for silage, the beans can be cut with the corn and will add greatly to its value. The upright growth of soy beans leaves room for cultivation, and this should be necorted to theek the growth of weeda.

As food for stock, the soy bean is one of the richest legumes that can be grown. In chemical composition the dry matter of soy-bean-sitage and Black p-avins hay drifter more in fat and other carbohydrates than protein. The roots of soy beans bear numerous tubercles, which sid it by gathering altrogen from the air the same as those of the pavine or clover roots. There is no agreeding by running vines to shade the ground, which is one of the potent factors in soil improvement, hence soy beans must be planted near enough for shede. On poor coil there should be one plant every 2n feet and from that up to 2251/ feet. It is usual to plant it of beams in a hill, as it makes the stems finor, and they are hard and woody at best. They are well suited to grow in any part of this siste and can be depended on for good crops of eacd. To save the need the stalles should be palled or cut and stacked up loosely as soon as leaves and price have changed from given to a golden have and when my threshod on. The pode should not my threshod on.

is he who leaves them too long will learn to his cost, for the pole will open and the peak scatter upon the ground. This is a most desirable plant to raise for stock. It is also a good table beam but requires a long time in cooking, and most people will have to learn to like its flavor.—F. E. Eueny, Agriculturiat. N. C. Experiment Station.

Lathyrus Spirestris or Fiat Pea.

The so-called Flat pea, Lathyrus Sylvestris, is closely related to the Vetches, but is a percannial. The other species of Lathyrus age commonly called vetchings and have little agricultural value. All contain a poisonous slizaloid, but the introducer of the Flat pea claims to have improved or bred out the poisonous principle. The most extravagent claims have been made for this plant by its introducer. The improved plant originated in Germany.

In the spring of 1890 a small package of Lathyrus seed was received at this station from the English disseminator, about three-fourths of the package was soon on a trial plot adjoining similar picts of Lucerne, Spotted Medic and various clovers. The soil was a gravelly red clay naturally well drained and was enriched by a heavy dose of a complete commercial fertilizer. At the end of one month only a few very feeble Lathyrus plants were alive, and these were come smothered by will grasses and disappeared wholly. During the same time the neighboring plots of Lucerne, etc., grew flucly.

The remaining Lathyrus seed was then sown in a box and kepf on a shaded porch. At the end of six months about fifteen plants from one to two inches highwere alive. In the fall these were tone from the Experiment Farm. The soil was a well enriched loam. All these plants were alive the next spring, but during the whole season grow only a few inches. Weeds and grasses were carefully removed by hand every two or three weeks. The next spring, but during the whole season grow only a few inches. Weeds and grasses were carefully removed by hand every two or three weeks. The next spring, but during the whole season grow only a few inches. Weeds and grasses were carefully removed by hand every two created has been formed. The plants grow fat on the ground, too low to be moved, and as new leaves grow at end of stem the older ones behind rot. From its behavior with us Lathyrus fylvestris promises no practical value as on account of the low vitality of the seed and the extreme slowness of growth of the p

Advanced Meteorological Summary for Rorlb Carolina, Pessuber, 1833.

The N. C. State Weather Service issues the following advanced sum—ary of the weather for December, its pas com-pared with the corresponding month of previous years:

Temperature.—The mean for the month was 41.1 degrees, which is 1.4 above the normal. The highest monthly mean was 51.1 at Wilmington: lowest. 37.2, at blowing Ecok. Highest temperature, 76 on the 1st at Washington, on the 3rd at Tarboot; lowest, 10cm the 5th at Bakeraville. The warmest December during the past twenty-two years was in 1869 mean, 52.9; coldest December during past twenty-two years in 1875—mean 54.2.

Perceptration.—Average for the

December during past twenty-two years in 1875—mean 84.2.

Practification.—Average for the month, 3.15 inches; this is 0.85 inches below the normal. The greatest amount was 8.88 at Washington; bast amount was 8.88 at Washington; bast amount was 8.88 at Washington; bast amount, 0.79 at Mockville. The wettest December in twenty-two years necessed in 1889—average, 6.77; the dryest, in 1889—average, 6.77; the dryest, in 1889—average, 0.59 inch. There was only one dry the 5th with snow of any considerable amount; greatest total snowfall reported was 7.99 inches, at Henderson. Unusually licavy seet occurred on the 5th in the vicinity of Goldsboro and Falldland.

Wish.—Prevailing direction, south-west. The normal direction is north-ceat. Average hourly valents, 9.1 miles. Highest velocity, 61 miles per hour at haity Hawk on 1th.

Miscrept a roots. Thunder stor mas were rejort does the 8d at quite a mamber of places in the castern and central part of the State; at three stations on 18th. Sheet or half in 24. Sci. 15th, 18th. Show on 4th, 6th 17th, 1 th. 8tat. Halos on 18th. 20th, 18th. 18th, 25th, 18th. Show on 4th, 6th 17th, 2th and 20th on the 18th, 2th and 20th on the 18th, 2th and 20th on the morning of the 2th in turn unduly large, bright one was observed in the cast.

Cotal Waves.

The Station will be glad to receive questions on agricultural topics from any one in North Carclina who may desire to ask for information. Address all questions to the "N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C." Replies will be written as early as possible by the member of the Station staff most competent to do so, and when of general interest, they will also appear in those columns. The Station expects, in this way, to enlarge its sphere of usefulness and render immediate assistance to praotical farmers.

Salsums Orenge Trees.

Will you please fernish me with informative about the Sa'suma orange trees at your isations. M. W. C., Taliahassee Fig. (Answered by W. P. Massey. Hor Luituriat N. C. Experiment Station.)

The Satsuma orange trees are dead. The cold of last winter finished the last of them. They will stand a cold of 18° to 20°, but lower than this hurts and finally kills them. On our southern coast, I believe they will do well. They will stand our ordinary winter, particularly as they grow older, but a winter like that of 1802-98 will always destroy them.

Recuirs Nitrals of Seds.

Keeping Nitrate of Sods.

Respins Nitrate of Soda.

Pieras let my know how I can keep over from one Samon to another, a let of ritrate of soda without loss. I have hird keeping it in borea to the boy floor and overwhite soar beec men saturated with sir dissolved nitrate. I can try ing this winter to keep it in keroseme of varies and up to this time there is no sign of los in . I cover the top with his it is no sign of los in . I cover the top with his it tree 'menes of dry packed earth.—H. P. M. Eazon, N. C. (Answored by H. B. Battle. Director, N. C. Experiment Station.)

The reason that Nitrate of Soda absorbs moisture is the same as that given for Kainit in the newspaper article which you noticed. If therefore the Nitrate of Soda can be put in a box or barrel so that the air can not well get to it, it can not absorb moisture and become wet and lumpy. The plan that you suggest of placing it in oil barrels and covering with dry packed earth is a good one.

The loss resulting from absorption of water and leaking would depend entirely upon conditions of the atmosphere, exposure, and causes similar.

Clover and Grass for Leamy Land—Pes-

What are the best clover and grasses for light jointy land! Are prairie or chirals bester for turning bags on in the fail?

(Answered by F. E. Emer., Agriculturist, N. C. Experiment Shatton.)

You will find or chard grass the hardiest and most vigorous grass you can use for hay. To thicken the stand and improve the hay wentucky bine grass in a favorite, while common red clover flowers near the time of both grasses. These make prime hay, and will grow well if treated to an occasional cost of stable manure. You will hardly make grasses profitable without this manuring. Probably you could get much more clean cash out of annual clover grown for seed. It should be sown in August or any time in the fail when there is likely to be moisture enough to give the little plants a fair start, so that early winter freests will not pull them out of the ground. This clover will ripen in May. You can feed the straw, and the seed should sell for 65 or 25 per bushel.

Our experience with chufas is that there has been too small a yield to compare with peanuts, though we have not turned hoze on them. Some of our farmer friends have had experience with them, and have been beaten by neighbors growing peanuts. They will hereafter grow only peanuts for hogs.

The Cultivation of Calone and Irish Po-

The Cultivation of Onions and Irish Petrit and this. On the morning of the Section when observed on the 19th, 2rt and this. On the morning of the Entropy of the Cultivation of Onions and Irish Petrit and this cash.

Cold waves are those andion-chinges from high to very low temberature which conditate to most networky fusture of winter-wastles in the United Manarem. They are produced as a control of one of the Cultivation of the Case of the Archive regions day, clear in this Amarem, twarts the south or continues. During the long winter mights of the Archive regions day, clear might of the manure. Manure from classification of the summer of the summer of the might pressure areas or staural mights of animals and not floor strong a clear of the form ordinary paramined and the ordinary minutes of the form ordinary paramined and the ordinary minutes of the form ordinary paramined and the form ordinary paramined and the form ordinary form land with the form ordinary and manure. Hanner merchant of the minute form or minutes of the form ordinary form land with the form of the form ordin

Outwitted by a Moonshine

When Jack Roper was called in the ended guilty to working lu an i

it distillery.

With a number of others he was sent to one side to await sentence.

Working in an illicit distillery. nothing but a misdemennor, whi

Roper knew this and entered his plea to working in the distillery, which was accepted:

"How long did you work?" asked the judge when the man stood up for sentence.

"Oh, bout a week, I reckon."

"Oh, bout a week, I reekon."
"Whose distillery was it?"

"My own."
The judge looked puzzled, but all he could do was to give him a two months' sentence for working in an illicit distillery.—Atlanta Journal.

A Numerical Curiosity.

There may be more ways of realing a similar end, but I know of a or two plans of arranging the nin numerals so that the sum total w equal 100, using each figure but once. The first table given is the discovery of a Rochester (N. Y.) banker; the other of a mathematical prodigy, a New Hampshire boy only eight years old. Here is the bank-

The boy's solution of the problem.

Similar times 8 plus 7 plus 6 p
plus 4 plus 3 plus 2 plus 1 equ
100.—St. Louis Republic.

Joung Wive

Who are for the first time to undergo woman's severest trial we offer

"Mothers Friend"

A remedy which, if used so directed a few weeks before confinament, sole it of its PAIN, HORROR AND RISK TO LIFE of both mother and child, as thousands who

Sent by express County for all descripts for its part of the periodic Sold by all descripts for bidders smiled free.

BRADVIELD RECULATOR Co., Atlanta, Co.

Wise Men

profit by the experience of others. There is an object lesson in the following letter for those who hesitate to invest in life insurance.

Vest in life insurance.

Generalization S. C., Aug. St. 1882.

Mr. W. J. Rodderf, Rock Bill, B. C.;

Deur' tri-Your favor of the Ret. and I will remit premium.

and I will remit premium.

pettoment of old policy. I am very well pleased with the results of my other policy, and must thank you for your kind altention and haven shown me.

Yours truly.

This is but one letter of thousands that

thousands that can be shown, all expressing the same satis-faction. Write and get an explanation of the Tontine Policy of the

Equitable Life,

a policy that insures you against misfortune; protects you in old age; provides for your family at your death.

W. J. RODDEY, Manager,
Rer the Carolines, Rock Hill, S. C.

UBBI IG ANNOUNGEMENT.

OF INTERESTIO FARMERS AND GAR. DENERS.

Farmers and Gardeners, who are desirous of joining in making she South the mean prospersize section of the Union, by developing the new agricultural industries, such as gardenered growing anger, &c., to develop which we shall offer in premiums, for the less eager protincing beets grown must read the special articles on the and other new agricultural pursues which which will commence with the January which will enumere with the January bard of Richmans. Vs. The same wall direct to the offer we have more contract of the Progressive South puly shed as Richmans. Vs. The same wall direct to the offer we have more we will close with heart mond, or we will close with heart mond, or we will close with heart mond. Progressive Kuth let \$1.75, vation, for both papers rue y Address.

Nov 70 32 Ora