

REMEMBER!
-THE ADVANCE-
ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS
CASH IN ADVANCE.

WILLIAMS' LETTER

THE CODE OF HONOR DISCUSSED.

Philosophy Goes for the Duels.

These are the funniest things that have happened in the history of the world. They are both funny and fantastic. They are the funniest things that have happened in the history of the world. They are both funny and fantastic. They are the funniest things that have happened in the history of the world. They are both funny and fantastic.

Sometimes I think that these things have happened in the history of the world. They are both funny and fantastic. They are the funniest things that have happened in the history of the world. They are both funny and fantastic. They are the funniest things that have happened in the history of the world. They are both funny and fantastic.

When it leaks out that a great show is coming, the people want it to come. If it is advertised, it is an advertisement. If it is not advertised, it is not an advertisement. If it is advertised, it is an advertisement. If it is not advertised, it is not an advertisement.

It is a strange thing how a man can hit the bulls' eye on a tree every day. It is a strange thing how a man can hit the bulls' eye on a tree every day. It is a strange thing how a man can hit the bulls' eye on a tree every day. It is a strange thing how a man can hit the bulls' eye on a tree every day.

The books say that dueling was a thing of the past. It was a thing of the past. It was a thing of the past. It was a thing of the past. It was a thing of the past. It was a thing of the past. It was a thing of the past. It was a thing of the past.

There is a little incident which took place in Wesson is being told on every street corner here. It is about as follows: It seems that Sam Jones was trying to draw a line between the man that goes to Heaven and hell, and in his remarks refers to his grandfather and grandmother in the following manner:

"My grandfather was a good man, as good as ever breathed the breath of life, and he went straight to heaven. My grandmother was a bad woman; she never attended church, and she never attended to her duties. She was a bad woman; she never attended church, and she never attended to her duties. She was a bad woman; she never attended church, and she never attended to her duties.

VOLUME 19.

WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA, AUG. 29, 1889.

NUMBER 31

LET ALL THE ENDS THOU AIM'ST AT, BE THY COUNTRY'S, THY GOD'S, AND TRUTHS."

FOR THE FARM.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO THE TILLERS OF THE SOIL.

Original, Borrowed, Stolen and Communicated Articles on Farming.

The Kernersville News reports the tobacco crop of that section as not so good as usual.

The Wilmington Messenger says the corn crop in that city and the price will be low. It makes but little difference to the farmer who raises his own corn whether it is high or low.

The Farmers' Congress, in which a dozen Southern States were represented met in Montgomery, Ala. It made an admirable address, and resolutions were offered and referred recommending the use of cotton bagging and declaring against the use of jute.

Some persons are of the opinion that if the fall is late our cotton will yield a pretty fair crop. We do not know as to this, but one thing you may bet on: the wheat crop was good and there is a big crop of corn in this part of the moral vineyard.—Stanly Observer.

The farmer whose crop was destroyed by the froshet will be consoled by the general prosperity of his neighbors, or his distress will be thereby aggravated, according as he is a magnanimous or mean man. Search yourself by the light of this suggestion.—Nashville Christian Advocate.

The Department of Agriculture is preparing for a thorough test of all the various kinds of sorghum grown in different parts of the world. The amount of cane raised in North Carolina would surprise most of our readers. There is no reason why every particle of sugar, molasses and syrup used in our State should not be produced here.

There is money in melons, if properly attended to. The Salisbury Watchman says one man has sold, in that place, during the past ten days, over two hundred muskmelons and watermelons. If all the things that can be raised by our farmers with such a little expense were attended to the farmers would soon be the monied portion of our population.

The farmers are making hay while the sun shines in the literal sense of the world. For since the sun came out every clover field has been covered with big cocks of hay, and the barn lots are filling up with this best of stock food and land fertilizer. The plows are also steadily running, getting the land ready for another crop of wheat.—Newton Enterprise.

The Winston Daily says a drove of 400 sheep passed through the city yesterday and attracted considerable attention. They were being carried to the mountains for grazing grounds. If there were more droves of sheep in North Carolina and their wool was manufactured in the State a vast deal of money sent to other States would be retained at home.

The Durham Sun says: Mr. John Hardecote was in that town with a big load of hay and told a Sun reporter that on one and a half acres of land he raised 75 bushels of sweet potatoes. Eleven of these potatoes weighed 623 pounds. There is money to be made on the farm, we believe. The man who diversifies his crop, attends strictly to business and uses hard common sense is bound to succeed.

THE BEST CATTLE.

Mr. Editor:—In previous articles I have spoken of some of the most prominent breeders of cattle and of what I thought was the best for the farmer. In this article I propose to give the plan by which to start a herd and then I shall call upon each sub-Alliance to help start a herd in this country.

For a farmer to start a herd on the cheapest plan is to select the best cow of the ordinary farm stock, say ten in number, and then select a pure-blooded yearling bull of the Devon breed. The next season you will probably have ten calves, half of which will probably be heifers, save these and geld the bulls at the age of three or four weeks. When the heifers are two years old breed them by their sires, who will then be four years old. The female produce of this union is bred to the same bull, and this continued to the fourth generation.

This last get will inherit fifteen sixteenths of the blood of the sire. Now select the heifers showing the greatest constitutional vigor and produce as before. By this means a young farmer may breed up his cattle to a very high grade, something that he will be

prond of and for which he may demand the very best prices.

A herd bred in this way will grade as follows: The first generation will be half blood grades; the second generation will be three-quarter blood; the third, seven-eighths blood, and the fourth, fifteen-sixteenths blood. This last grade will compare well with full blood. Should you discover any weakness in constitutional vigor of the progeny, or that the progeny is not improving in all desirable qualities, select another sire, combining the same qualities as the discarded sire. This departure is breeding in line.

Do not listen to any sentimental talk about inbreeding heat and against strong blood-ness in the lower animals. It is a nature plan. This plan concentrates the good qualities of the male in the herd and impresses the female, so the offspring is bred to the same male, the more will she be imbued with the blood of the sire of her progeny, through the inter-circulation of the blood between the dam and the fetus.

To the sub-Alliances of Wilson county: In order to grade up our cattle it is only necessary for each Alliance to take stock for a bull. We expect to get a full-blood Devon bull this fall and let him have the range of the neighborhood. How many Alliances will go into this arrangement? Will the Secretary or President of each sub-Alliance in Wilson county bring this subject before his Alliance at its next meeting? It is a plan that all that is necessary is to make an effort and we will have a grand start this fall.

There are somewhere in the neighborhood of twenty Alliances in the county. Now let each Alliance decide which breed it prefers and then make up the money to purchase a bull. It will take about \$200 to get a two-year old bull of first quality. If we order ten or twenty at the same time for the county, I think they might be got for less. How many Alliances will go into this plan of breeding up their cattle? If each member will pay a small amount, say from two to five dollars a piece, each Alliance can get a good bull. Another advantage is in several Alliances ordering a bull, is that when our Alliance has used its bull one or two seasons, they can exchange bulls and thus breed in him and not in-and-in breeds. This will save money, by exchanging instead of buying a new one. What say you, my friends, in the county? Let us hear from each Alliance in the county that will go into this co-operative plan to improve our cattle at a small cost, through the ADVANCE at once.

Bro. Secretary, please explain the plan here suggested to your Alliance and take the name of each member who will go into the plan. Let us hear from each Alliance and take the name of each member who will go into the plan. Let us hear from each Alliance and take the name of each member who will go into the plan.

By co-operating we must work. It is by the co-operation of power of our dollar with that of another, that many laws, if we must co-operate and bring our little together and grand results may be accomplished.

By this same system of co-operation each Alliance can, at a very little cost, to each individual, buy a male hog and improve their hogs and make from a third to a half more meat to the feed than they are making. So in raising our mules, our county Alliance can not do better than to co-operate and buy one or two jacks and commence to raise our mules at a cost to each farmer of not more than \$25.00 to \$30.00 while we are paying from \$135.00 to \$165.00. While the mule probably cost \$25.00 to raise him on the farm it goes in such a way that the farmer never feels it, but if he buys him and sells cotton to pay for him, he rarely ever gets over it. In fact just such a trade has put many a farm under mortgage, and this mortgage will wear the man, land and mule out and still grow bigger and stronger every year. In fact the older one of these things get the more powerful and vicious it gets, until it is a thousand times worse than a tornado. It takes land and every thing else before it.

Will the Alliances fail to co-operate and thus put themselves in the track of one of these strange things called mortgages? If so you are a gone sucker. OCCASIONALLY.

A wholesome sporting sentiment predominates among all classes. Horse races are of universal interest, and all who are able to raise a pound sterling will risk it on the result. The race track is one of the finest works of art which man has ever produced, and many good horses are run every year. On one of the gala days we attended a race in which twenty-five horses were entered, all of whom except one came in at the finish having run two and a half miles, and leaped sixteen hurdles some of which were over four feet high. It was a beautiful sight, intensely exciting and thrilling. Base-balls and cricket are favorite games in the field. During our stay a native club challenged the officers of the ship to a game of ball, and despite their professed skill were beaten by their American guests.

A few miles in the interior we came upon Ballarat, at one time the center of the great gold fields, in the vicinity of which so much ore and so many large nuggets of the precious metal were formerly found. The whole surrounding country has been dug over by alluvial mines, which are now abandoned. Many placer mines are in operation, from some of which very

meager returns are made. I visited the so-called Last Chance mine, which consists of a network of dark, muddy water, and ranges of the rock that crumbles away very easily. At Ballarat the largest nugget of gold ever discovered was found, weighing over two hundred pounds, valued at fifty thousand dollars. About Melbourne is a fine grazing country, and the people are prosperous and seem to be constantly employed. The building of ships and locomotives is an extensive and growing industry. The streets of the city are free of beggars and idlers, who infest all oriental lands.

Sailing eastward from Melbourne for several days, we arrived at the city of Wellington, the capital of New Zealand, situated at the head of a beautiful bay on the lower side of the northern island. It is a pretty town, and stands at the foot of the high hills that form a richly wooded background, and partially break the force of the constant prevailing winds. On the eastern side of the bay, and likely to occur at any time, the buildings of the city are made of wood, some of which are very large and attractive. The residences of the governor, the houses of colonial parliament, the cathedral, the various churches, the spacious dwelling houses and the numerous business places give to its streets a very substantial look. The resources of the country are great, and agriculture, manufacture and sheep-raising give profitable employment to its growing population. Several railways, although with a very heavy grade through the mountainous and extra sections of many portations between the neighboring cities and towns of the island. The people are the most hospitable, and during our stay kindly tendered us a generous reception and a liberal amount of attention.

Of the native inhabitants of New Zealand, called Maori, the indigenous, but few are seen in the English settlements or along the railroads, where they have adopted the forms of civilized life and left their savage togger and marks of distinction, and would almost pass for Europeans. They are the natives who came centuries ago in their canoes from the islands in the north of the Sandwich Sea, and belong to the Malay race. They have been the dominant people of the islands since their advent, until the coming of the Europeans, perceiving all the forms of barbaric warfare, and the greater part of them, in stature they are of medium height, with powerful muscular development, well shaped heads, dark olive-brown skin, large eyes, thick lips, and a few scattered black hairs, and scattered beard. The women are more delicately moulded, with long eye-lashes, pleasant features and a plaintive voice, and show the traces of their drudgery. The men tattoo their bodies more or less, and proudly wear their marks of distinction as the insignia of their prowess or social favor, although the custom is passing into disuse. A few lines on the lips and chin comprise the entire tattooing of the women. These, like in men's hats, wear blue or black, and follow many of their traditional practices, except those of savage form. The greater part of them have been christianized, have exchanged the native cloth for garments, have substituted firearms for their spears and clubs in warfare, and show a more humane and a more advanced stage of civilization than the memory of past cannibalism and barbarities.

SMITH'S WIFE.

When the day is o'er, and the evening comes,
The cattle are fed, the milking done,
Smith takes his rest 'neath the old shade tree.

From the labor of the land his thoughts are free.

But his faithful wife, from sun to sun,
Takes her burden up that's never done.

There is no rest, there is no play,
For the good of the house she must work away.

And in the end this faithful, overtasked woman will break down beneath her never ending round of work, and lie the best upon her couch of pain, Smith will have ample time to bemoan the selfish economy which closed his purse.

Scrings when his patient wife gently limited that never tiring ceaseless round of work, which he has so short-staged? Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription would have given her a new lease of life, and brought the bliss of grief to her cheeks, and the joy of the only remedy for overworked, worn-out, and feeble women generally. Sold by all druggists, under a positive guarantee of satisfaction in every case, or price (\$1.00) promptly refunded.

Not so Valuable.

The South Fork fishing club is going to build another dam. They say their property is worth \$200,000, and they can't afford to give it up. Perhaps after they get through their law suits for damages, they won't think it worth a dam.—Wilmington Star.

Labor, Not Luck.

Wanamaker's first salary was \$1.25 a week.

A. T. Stewart started as a school teacher.

Jim Keene drove a milk wagon.

Cyrus Field was a clerk in a New England store.

Pattinor acted as a stoker on a Mississippi steamboat.

G. W. Childs was an errand boy for a book-seller at \$1 a month.

Little, "But Enough."

An Iowa attorney had \$50 for kissing a girl against her will, but because he showed such poor taste in kissing her on a ugly girl.

Fined for Being a Fool.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Political Chat at The National Capital by Our Regular Reporter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29, '89.

Senator Wade Hampton, who is perhaps as well posted on the political affairs of the South as any man in the country says: "I do not think that President Harrison's policy is as yet sufficiently defined for me to form a definite opinion about it. The republican always have made an effort to break into the solid south, and I have no doubt this time they are especially earnest. At present they are directing their attention chiefly to Virginia, where they will certainly be snowed under. They have no chance of carrying Virginia this fall, nor can they hope for better success in other of the Southern States. They are trying to win by introducing economic questions in the south. But as long as the matter of local self-government demands our attention our people cannot be divided on this issue. Whether a man is a protectionist or a tariff reformer the tariff reformer's home is paramount to the tariff." In reply to a question as whether any injury would follow negro emigration from the South the Senator said: "A temporary inconvenience, but no injury. We would gladly see the colored people move elsewhere, and we would be willing to suffer any reduction of representation that might result from their departure. I would gladly vote to appropriate \$50,000,000 for the purchase of Cuba or some other place for them to settle in."

The recent death of Representative Laird, of Nebraska, seems to have brought about a change of opinion among the Republicans as to the necessity of an extra session of Congress. A majority of two is almost too slim a margin to attempt to work on. And now it is said they will wait until the regular session in order to be reinforced by Mr. Laird's successor and the members they hope to gain from the new states, besides it is said they have sent big money into the third Louisiana district, when a successor is to be elected to the late Representative Gray in the expectation of gaining another member.

The political pressure has been too much for Secretary Windom. He has, I am informed by excellent authority, an extra session of the department of every Democratic chief of division in the Treasury department and to replace them with Republicans.

It has been discovered by the Alien contract labor law does provide for the return of laborers violating that law to the countries from which they come. It was Mr. Butler, I believe, who said that Congress had never passed a law that a coach and four could not be driven through.

The Civil Service Commission has created a hubbub in the republican camp by announcing that it proposed to ask the President to place the appointment of the chief of division under its rules. This would take away from the cabinet officers the patronage which they would like best to retain. The Commissioners say that they have had an informal talk with President Harrison on the subject and they indicate that he favors it. However, I shall never believe that he will agree to it until he does it.

Those members of the President's old regiment who have not yet received offices will probably fix things up at the reunion in Indianapolis this week. Among the members that went from here in addition to President Harrison are Attorney General Miller, Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and printing, Meredith, Marshall Hansdell.

The distillers of the country are raising a howl over a ruling of the Internal revenue office prohibiting the refilling of whiskey barrels and casks.

Commodore Walker acting Secretary of the Navy went to New York to see how badly the cruiser "Boston" was damaged by the recent accident. He says she was only "a little scratched," and that he did not think it would take more than two or three weeks to repair the damage. If it is to take two or three weeks to repair a little scratch, how long would it take to repair a serious damage?

Not a single cabinet officer is in the city and only one is expected to return before September.

Little, "But Enough."

An Iowa attorney had \$50 for kissing a girl against her will, but because he showed such poor taste in kissing her on a ugly girl.

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