

The Tarboroough Southwester.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT; THEN GO AHEAD.—D. Crockett.

VOL. 66. NO. 42.

TARBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1888.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

OUT OF SORTS?

YES, SICK ALL OVER!

Headache, dizziness, blood sluggish, bowels constipated, your digestion is impaired, and the organs of your system are out of order. You are tired, nervous, irritable and generally unwell. You are not doing your best. You are not getting your money's worth. You are not getting your health.



Dr. J.C. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. This medicine is a perfect cure for all the above mentioned ailments. It is a blood purifier and a general tonic. It is the only medicine that will give you a new lease of life. It is the only medicine that will give you a new lease of life.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. LOUIS H. REID,
WILLIAMSTON, N. C.
Respectfully tenders his Professional Services to the Public and to his Bro. Physicians in North and surrounding counties.

HOWARD & MARTIN,
TARBORO, N. C.
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

GILLIAM & SON,
TARBORO, N. C.
Attorneys-at-Law.

JOHN L. BRIDGERS & SON,
TARBORO, N. C.
Attorneys-at-Law.

FOR RENT.
Breeding on Church Street, near Main Street, occupied by Mr. Joseph Morris; \$15 per month.

RESTAURANT.
RUFFIN THORP.
—MEALS AT ALL HOURS—
—REGULAR BOARDERS TAKEN—
—SPECIAL DINNER, A. No. 1, by Plate or Measure.
—BEST RICHMOND STEAK.
—COOKING UNSURPASSED.
—SPECIAL DINNER TO TARBORO HOUSE.
—40137

TO THE PUBLIC.
I am Prepared to do all work in the

Undertaker's Business.
At the shortest notice. Having connected with my shop the repairing business. All work Left at my shop shall have Prompt attention.

PRICES MODERATE.
Also a First-class HEARSE for hire. Thinking my friends for their former Patronage, I hope to merit the same, should they need anything in the

Undertaking
OR
Repairing Business
My Place is on Pitt Street Three Doors from the Corner of Main.

J. E. Simmons.
ATTENTION FARMERS!!!
INDIAN WOODS WHEEL FACTORY

Manufacturing Cart Wheels, Buggy and King from Native Timber. Will sell at \$3.75 to \$5.25 PER PAIR. A discount will be allowed on many as ten pairs are taken by one party. All work warranted. Special prices on the timber. Shipments F. O. B. by Express, Roanoke River.

P. BARCOE,
Windsor, N. C.

STATE NEWS.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS AND EXCHANGES.

The apple crop is reported short.

Davidson College has 92 students.

The dome of the capitol has been painted white.

Wilmington has been directly exporting cotton.

Orange Presbyterian meets to-morrow at Rocky Mount.

Book Kitchen is still larraping Dockery and Devereux.

A tribe of wild Indians is promised at Rocky Mount Fair.

Around Lexington heavy shipments of dried fruit are being made.

In and around New Bern are forty manufacturers employing 500 hands.

Mr. Pearson drew large crowds in Goldsboro, and shook up the sinners wonderfully.

A woman of Winston was killed recently by the limb of a tree falling on her head.

Miss Minnie King, aged 17, of Wake, has sued W. H. Ellis for \$10,000 damages.

Among the novelties at the coming State Fair will be a live porpoise from Morehead City.

An Ashe county boy while out hunting accidentally shot himself through the heart.

Trinity College has 101 students although the preparatory department has been abolished.

The weather last week was unfavorable for fairs. Thursday there was a heavy general rain.

The Warren Guards are the recipients of a handsome flag which was presented by Miss Mary Jones.

At the Durham Exposition there was a reunion of Ex-Confederate veterans, especially of the sixth regiment.

The shipments of fish over the A. & N. C. R. are so large as to necessitate the running of an additional fish car.

An old man of Alamance county 80 years of age was recently shot and killed by his son who was under the influence of liquor.

Republicans are full of trick about Democratic inventions to cheat the authorities at the penitentiary will soon be accused of dishonesty by the larceny convicts.

The joint discussion between the Congressional aspirants of the first district has ended, and the friends of T. M. Skinner are complacent over the manner in which he handled E. A. White.

Sam King, colored, while walking on a flat car on freight train No. 7, at Midway, N. C., was killed by the fall of a beam from the cars and was instantly killed, the cars passing over his breast.

Inspector General Cameron says that he has inspected nearly all the companies in the State Guard for the current year. The average per centage of strength present at inspections this year is thus far 90. Some percentages run as high as 98 of strength.

C. E. Crosslake President of the late State National Bank of Raleigh has sworn out a warrant before a U. S. Commissioner against E. R. Starns and W. S. Primrose. The former being charged with making false entries on discount paper, the latter for making false statements about the condition of the bank.

Charlotte Chronicle: A man's speech of an hour and a half yesterday fully justified his selection, as was apparent to all who heard it and who may read it. When he began at 3 o'clock to-day every Democratic Senator in the city was in his seat, and a fair number of republicans listened attentively. Justice Lamar was an attentive listener. Quaker Senator Chase, of Rhode Island, him if a great manufacturer, took a seat on the Democratic side and heard every word. Near him sat J. F. Davis and Postmaster General Reagan of Texas. At the conclusion of his speech he was warmly congratulated by the Democrats. Senator Brown, of Georgia, said it was one of the ablest speeches he ever heard on that question.

CONSUMPTION CURED.
An old physician, having retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary tea formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive radical cure for Nervous Complaints, after having tried all other curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 41106

BUCKLEN'S ARCTIC SALVE.
The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Scars, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Bites, 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 box.

For sale by Station & Zoeller. [21] yr

Snakes Swallowing Young.

I have, on at least four occasions, stood by and witnessed a family of young snakes disappear down the throat of the mother. She did not swallow them; she just lay straight with open mouth and allowed the youngsters to go down her gullet with wonderful rapidity.

On such occasions the mother snake evinces the fearlessness and tenacity of most wild things when trying to save their young. She will remain quiet at the risk of her life until the last little wriggler has been taken in, and then she just lies there. And it always seems to be the case that at such times she happens to be mighty laudly to a good hiding place, such as a ledge of rocks, a hole among old roots, or if a water snake where she can float into the water in an instant. Promising that I was taught from my earliest recollection to regard serpents as not only harmless and useful, but beautiful as well (all save the rattler), I will briefly narrate the incidents above alluded to.

In the first case I was called by a sensible mother, who admired rather than feared serpents. She came and saw the little snakes in what I saw to be a large garter snake stretched to its full length, and a lot of tiny snakes rapidly disappearing down her throat. My mother meantime had united her apron, and as the last little snake disappeared, she quickly grabbed the old snake and enveloped it in the apron. It was taken to the house and placed in an old lumber chest, where it was found the next day with twenty odd little ones around it, and again they took refuge in the mother's stomach. My curiosity was satisfied, the old snake was turned out in the garden to catch its prey, and the garter snake is oviparous.

Although snakes were very numerous in the region where my boyhood was spent, and though most of my leisure time was spent in outing by flood and field, it was long before I saw a second incident of the kind, and this time the actors were water-snakes, supposed to be viviparous. (I say supposed, for I am by no means certain of it.) The mother snake was about the largest I ever saw, and I came upon her suddenly as I was fishing down a trout stream very cautiously, of course. It was evidently a surprise, but she straightened her body, gave a short, low hiss, and lay still with open mouth. In my desire to save the young, I tried to hold another colony, keeping them moist with strong soap-suds, the ammoniacal odor which will greatly offset their voracity when about to apply the mantle to land will be evincing.

L. P. Morton, red-nigger candidate for Vice-President values twenty millions of dollars and several years interest thereon from the taxpayers of North Carolina.

THE SAVAGE WAY.

How the Indian Treats an Injury—Old Time Methods.

The savage is emphatically the child of nature, his only education is gained in nature's school. When the Indian receives an injury, he does not seek a cure in mineral poisons, but binds on the simple leaf, administers the herbal tea, and with nature's aid, comes natural recovery.

Our rugged ancestors, who pierced the wilderness, built their uncouth but comfortable Log Cabins and stated the clearings in the woods, which in time became the broad, fertile fields of the modern farmer, found in roots and herbs that lay close at hand nature's patent remedies for all the common ailments. They sent for old "quidde bags" with his physic, who said as often killed as cured.

Little day society has wandered too far away from nature, in every way, for its own good. Our grandfathers and grandmothers lived wholesome, hardy, and healthier, more natural lives than we do. Their minds were not filled with noxious ideas, nor their bodies saturated with poisonous drugs.

It is not time to make a change, to return to the simple vegetable preparations of our grandmothers, which contained the power and potency of nature as remedial agents, and in all the ordinary ailments were efficacious, at least harmless? The proprietors of Warner's Log Cabin Remedies have thought so, and have put on the market a number of these pure vegetable preparations, made from formulas secured after patient searching into the annals of the past, so that those who want them need not be without them.

Among these Log Cabin remedies will be found "Log Cabin Sarsaparilla" for the blood; "Log Cabin hops and buchu remedy," a tonic and stomach remedy; "Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy," "Log Cabin Hair Tonic" for strengthening and renewing the hair; "Log Cabin extract," for both external and internal application; "Log Cabin rose cream," an old but effective remedy for catarrh, and "Log Cabin plasters." All these remedies are carefully prepared from receipts which were found, after long investigation, to have been those most successfully used by our grandmothers of "ye olden time." They are the simple, vegetable, efficacious remedies of Log Cabin days. 4111.

Log Cabins do not appeal strongly to modern notions of social life; they have had their day. But Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla and "Tippin" are as effective to-day as when the rugged health of the hardy pioneers was maintained by them. 4211.

Preservation of Poultry Manure.

Poultry droppings very quickly lose their value if not carefully preserved, says a writer in the "Rural New Yorker." If the coops were cleaned daily, instead of occasionally, the gain in value of the manure would compensate for so doing, as the droppings contain a large proportion of valuable matter that readily escapes than many suppose. It has been recommended to compost the droppings with dry earth; but dry earth, though an absorbent, does not wholly preserve them. Nor will plaster, and kept moist after purpose. The best dry absorbent is kainit, and, as it is of itself an excellent fertilizer, the coat need not be considered.

It is well known that water absorbs many times its volume of ammonia, and that it quickly causes all substances in the shape of manure to decompose and change their form and conditions. If, then, instead of keeping the droppings perfectly dry, we keep them moist with soap-suds, we not only cause them to decompose (which is really desirable), but the water absorbs and arrests the ammonia and prevents its escape. The soap-suds combine, also, with a manure, first forming fat acids, which in turn react on the insoluble matter of the manure, and render it more available as plant food. It is not suggested to keep the droppings wet, but only moist. They may be mixed with dry earth, if preferred, with a small quantity of kainit added, the whole to be saturated with soap-suds, and kept in wooden wards, using additional suds as the heap increases. For this purpose a large bin or box should be provided, or barrels may be used, but under cover, as a protection against rain and sun. Poultry manure and night soil, though very rich in nitrogen, lose by exposure to air when allowed to remain the liquid and volatile items. Analysis shows this to be the case with night soil, which seldom compares favorably with animal manure, although it is known to be rich in nutrients than that fed to animals. If it could be preserved daily in a fresh condition, so as to absorb and retain the liquids and volatile matter, it would give better results. The same applies to poultry droppings. If allowed to become dry under the roost they decrease in value, but if preserved in a fresh condition much of the nutritious matter will be saved. If those who desire to save the droppings will try the method suggested, keeping them moist with strong soap-suds, the ammoniacal odor which will greatly offset their voracity when about to apply the mantle to land will be evincing.

The point which seems to have the greatest bearing on successful wintering of the winter stores, near and around the cluster of bees in time for them to settle down into that quiescent state so conducive to good wintering, prior to November first. To arrange these stores and properly seal them requires warm weather; hence, it is clear, I think, to all why we should not put off caring for them till cold weather arrives. To be sure that all have the desired amount of honey, there is only one certain way to do, and is to open the hives and take each frame and weigh it, after having shaken the bees from it. Next weigh a frame of empty comb, or several, and find the difference between the weight of those in the hive, will give the weight of honey. If it is found that there are 25 pounds of honey, I call that colony all right for winter. If less it must be fed to make up the deficiency; if more, it can spare some for feeding to another colony which is short. In this way I go over the whole yard, equalizing and feeding, if it is required 25 pounds.

Where feeding is required, I manage differently from what I used to, in that I now feed from three to five pounds a day, while formerly I used to feed all the colony required, at one feeding. To be sure, there is less work where the whole is fed at once; but to offset this, we have the bees scattered all through the hive which, in my opinion, is a very undesirable shape to have them in. Where it is necessary to feed I always select the number of combs that I intend to feed, and put them in, taking those which have the most honey in them, and by means of this same division-board feeder, shut the bees on that many combs, which (combs) of course get all the feed, thus securing it in just the shape needed. I can count off combs of honey so as to rarely vary one pound from the whole hive, and do so as rapidly as I can handle the combs; and when the apitry is thus gone over, there is a certainty about it which gives the apiarist a great advantage over any other mode of procedure. 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