The Tarborough Southerner.

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

VOL. 68. NO. 34. TARBORO', N. C. THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1890. PRICE FIVE CENTS

E. HOWELL.——o o——C. W. JEFFREYS

HOWELL, HART & JEFFREYS,

JOBBING GROCERS,

Contagious Blood Diseases.

[illegible] sores, pimples itch, salt rhem, etc., are [illegible] of contagious blood diseases. [illegible] a duty to eradicate blood [illegible] system by the use of B. B. B. (Blood Balm), thus enabling the sore [illegible] and thereby removing all poison. Other members of the family become afflicted. Send to Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for book that will convince. [illegible] Mt Olive, N C, writes: "I had sores on my shoulders and arms. B B B cured me entirely." [illegible] Belmont Station, Miss. writes. "B B B worked on me like a charm. My [illegible] was covered with sores and my [illegible] B B B healed me quickly." [illegible] Hutchens, Texas, writes, "B B B cured my wife of a large ulcer on her [illegible] and all other medicine could [illegible] Kessman, a prominent merchant of [illegible] Ga, writes, "I know of several [illegible] blood disease speedily cured by B B B [illegible] ties cured a lady of ugly scrofulous [illegible] Gilmore & Co, Maxey, Ga, writes, [illegible] Mr Root Ward of blood [illegible] one of the most wonderful [illegible] came under our knowledge."

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

[illegible] N C — T T THORNE JR Battleboro N C

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GREENSBORO
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Of This well known Institution will begin on the 27th day of August 1890. In addition to thorough instruction in the Literary Course, special advantages are offered in the departments of Instrumental and Vocal Music, Elocution, Art, Physical Training.
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No appetite, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, "all run down," losing flesh, you will find
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SOLD EVERYWHERE.

A CALL TO DUTY.

(Samuel J. Tilden.)

The Democracy advances to fight anew the battle against centralism and corruption to which it was first led by Thomas Jefferson in the nation and by George Clinton in the State of New York.

The equilibrium of our whole political system is in danger of being overthrown and a despotic and corrupt centralism established. The whole value of the arrangement by which our world is kept in its place in the solar system is the balance between the opposing forces. It would matter little to us which of these forces should be allowed to prevail. If the centrifugal tendency should dominate, our planet would shoot madly into the realms of endless space, far away from the source of heat and life until every living thing upon its surface would perish. If the centripetal tendency should prevail, the earth would rush with inconceivable velocity toward the sun, until it would be engulfed in the burning mass. So it is with the adjustment of powers between the State and Federal Governments: disunion and centralization are equally fatal to good Government. Disunion would generate the centralism of military despotism in the separate States; centralism attempted on areas and populations so vast would break the parts asunder, and fill our continent, as it has filled every other with rival nations.

Our wise ancestors devised the only system possible to avoid these opposite evils. They formed a Federal Government to manage our foreign relations, to maintain peace and unity between the States, and to administer a few exceptional functions of common interest and they left the great residary mass of Governmental powers to the States.

The creed of the Democratic party is comprised in two ideas: First to limit as much as possible all governmental power, enlarging always and everywhere the domain of individual judgment and action; secondly to throw back the governmental powers necessary to be exercised as much as possible upon the States and the localities, approaching in every case the individuals to be affected.

These ideas dominate over the Democratic party, and find in it their best representative. The opposite ideas, to meddle with everything properly belonging to the individual and to centralize all governmental powers, express the tendencies of the Republican party.

Under this inspiration the Federal Government is rapidly seizing upon all the powers of human society. It has assumed to regulate the suffrage and threatens to take control of all elections.

I oppose centralism because it is incompatible with civil liberty.

I oppose centralism because it creates an irresponsible power, and an irresponsible power is always corrupt. A government ruling all the affairs of individuals, and localities from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, would be the most incompetent for what it would undertake, the most oppressive, the most irresponsible, and the most corrupt government of which history affords any example.

THE Progressive Farmer quotes approvingly from an exchange that 'people who oppose the Sub-Treasury plan, to be consistent, must oppose the national bank law and the whiskey trust,' and our contemporary is right. But if the proposition is raised to be consistent one who opposes the national banks and the whiskey trust, should I oppose the Sub Treasury scheme.

CZAR Reed and his henchmen prate daily about the rule of the majority. They forget that if the majority rules, Cleveland would be President, and not the "Son of his Grandfather."

Col. Carr's Address

The following is the address of Elias Carr at Asheville August 12th to the State Alliance:

TO THE OFFICERS AND DELEGATES OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE:

Our fourth annual meeting is at hand and the signs of the times indicate a still greater interest in the objects and aims of our order and a unity of feeling among the agricultural and laboring classes, never before witnessed in this country. It is a source of congratulation and presages naught but good. At a barbecue at our first Rockingham, meeting, we numbered eight county and one hundred and thirty-two subordinate Alliances. At our second meeting, in Raleigh, we had fifty-two county and one thousand and eighteen subordinate Alliances. At our third-Fayetteville-eighty-nine county and one thousand eight hundred and sixteen subordinate Alliances with an actual membership of sixty five thousand. To-day we have a total of ninety-five county and two thousand one hundred and forty seven subordinate Alliances containing an approximate membership of ninety thousand, with every county in the State organized save Dare. Notwithstanding this, applications for new charters are constantly being received and the work goes bravely on, with an increasing demand for lecturers and organizers. The reports of the executive committee, secretary, treasurer, State lecturer and business agent will better set fourth the condition of the order. To them I respectfully refer you, asking a careful consideration at your hands.

Perhaps the most important meeting ever held in this country has been the assembling of the Farmer and labor organizations in St. Louis in December last, the necessity for which was foreshadowed by that eminent statesman and jurist, the late Judge David Davis, when he said, as long ago as 1866: "The rapid growth of the corporate power and the malign influence which it exerts by combination on the national and State legislatures is a well grounded cause of alarm. A struggle is pending in the near future between this over-grown power, with its vast ramifications all over the Union and a hard grip on much of the political machinery on the one hand, and the people in an unorganized condition on the other for the control of the government. It will be watched by every patriot with intense anxiety." Never more prophetic words fell from the lips of man! The people though slow to admit it, had at last been convinced, and three millions of people sent their representatives there to form an alliance against this monstrous iniquity. The unanimity with which the demands set forth by that body were adopted and the universal endorsement by all the States and Territories after mature deliberation and discussion; should, and I believe will, convince our legislators of our honesty of purpose and determination to accomplish our ends. This meeting, National in character as in name, was a magnificent success in obliterating the old lines of sectionalism—a matter devoutly to be wished and of first importance in securing the necessary national legislation

While some of the demands set forth have been granted, the most important, the relief of the financial distress of the farmers, has been ignored. The labors of the past are as nothing if we expect to accomplish this end. This government for the last thirty years has been run in the interest of a victorious war party. The war feeling has predominated in every national election. The men who did the fighting have no voice in the government. Who are the men in power to-day? Those that were enriched by the war and its consequent legislation. The ill-gotten millions of these legislators has been the power behind the throne. The evidence of this is found in the history of the laws, the history of the bonds, the history of the national banks and the history of the demonitization of silver. But a stronger evidence yet is the present condition of the working classes, who, as a rule the world over, are patient and peaceable

What means these labor organizations? This—that the people see by combination alone can they live Under a purer system of government forty years ago these organizations were unknown and there was no necessity for them, but to day how different! Every branch of trade has been compelled to organize to save itself from absolute annihilation, and is it to be wondered at when we come to learn that the present iniquitous tariff laws, the passage of which was purchased by a few thousand rich manufacturers, have robbed the people and put in the pockets of these same manufacturers no less than nine billions of dollars? Hence it is that at our city of Washington the protest of a millionaire will over-ride the petitions of millions of working men.

To what cause can such a terrible state of affairs be attributed? It is due to the apathy or the ignorance of the masses. We must conclude the latter and it behooves the order and the state TO EDUCATE THE MASSES AND TEACH THEM TO THINK FOR THEMSELVES.

The acts of Congress in aid of agriculture for the last twenty-five years have been few indeed compared with those of our rich manufacturers and the tariff is so manipulated that they—the few thousand—reap the entire benefits. We all know but too well the result of this reign of selfish greed. The small land owners are being pushed to the wall, the larger ones are no longer able to make both ends meet; farms in the North, South, East and West, and especially West, that twenty-five years ago, during the period of greatest inflation, that paid a fair percentage on a valuation of $20 to $40 are now being foreclosed on mortgages for half that amount, and the former owners seeking new fields of employment for a livelihood.

It is a sad commentary on humanity, but nevertheless true, that with an unequal distribution of wealth there is unequal distribution of social power. The influence of the middle class, the man of moderate means, is no longer felt in the legislative halls of the capitol, he is being swept away. Wealth is rapidly concentrating and out of the consequent corrupting but two classes are forming—the lordly rich and the beggarly poor. While free to admit that the iniquitous protective tariff has largely added the present depressed state of agriculture, [illegible] the poor of three fourths of their natural savings and concentrating a majority of the wealth of the country in the hands of an infinitessimally small part of the people, composed of manufacturers, trusts, pools and combines, a repeal alone of this unjust measure would not relieve the present distress. It would not lift a single mortgage. The one thing needful in the present financial condition of the people is a debt paying system of finance. In comparison with which all other questions sink into utter insignificance.

While looking after our National governmental relations, we must not lose sight of the education of the masses. WITHOUT THIS WE CANNOT PROSPER AND KEEP PACE INTELLECTUALLY OR MATERIALLY WITH OTHER STATES MORE LIBERAL IN THIS MATTER The country districts are more dependent upon the public school system than the towns and cities; hence we should be especially interested in having better educational facilities. We pay here in North Carolina only forty cents for public instruction for each man, woman and child, while in the Southern States the figures run up to eighty-nine cents. In other words, we spend for education less than one half the average of other Southern States. Now, in view of the fact THAT WITHOUT EDUCATION WE CANNOT PRESERVE OUR CIVIL OR RELIGIOUS LIBERTIES, OR FEEL OR APPRECIATE THE MEANING OF THAT PRECIOUS HERITAGE, FREEDOM—AND REALIZING THAT THERE IS NO SLAVERY SO GALLING AS THE SLAVERY DUE TO IGNORANCE, I HEARTILY RECOMMEND THIS BODY TO LEND ITS AID AND ENCOURAGEMENT TO A REVISION OF THE PRESENT PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM, thereby affording more extended facilities for common education. I further recommend the appointment of legislative committee whose duty it shall be to look after the interest of the order. Likewise that some adequate provision be made for the national per capital tax of 5 cents; and that the State Secretary be made State crop Statistician; the county Secretary, the county Statistician, and the sub-Secretary the sub Statistician with adequate compensation for their services; and finally, in view of the fact, that we were numerically weak at the formation and adoption of our constitution and, since the order has wonderfully increased in strength and members, and the duties devolving upon us be ing infinitely more onerous, I recommend a revision of the constitution to a special committee, if it meet the approval of this body.

I have dwelt longer upon national affairs, believing that there, in the Capitol at Washington, have originated the farmers woes and from that source alone can come the remedy. Let us continue to insist upon our National Congress giving us this much needed relief. History teaches that the wrathes with which the rich find the poor can be broken only by fire, sword or bloody revolution. But we have a better method of overturning fraud and corruption in high places. We have free speech and free ballot, and when the wisdom of the acts of the national meeting, like leaven, begin to work upon the masses of the people, then and not till then shall we have a peaceful and happy solution of all our troubles. In conclusion I desire to return my sincere thanks to you, to each county and subordinate body and each individual member for the universal kindness, courtesy and honors bestowed upon me. May wisdom crown your deliberations.

Robert H. Austin.

Why weep ye, then for him, who having run
The bounds of man's appointed years at last,
Life's blessings all enjoyed, life's labors done,
Serenely to his final rest has passed.

Thursday, July 31st, passed away without pain, struggle or tremor, with the ease of an infant sinking into sleep, Robert Henry Austin, born February 21st, 1810.

He was a native of Tarboro and a biography of his life would be a fair history of the town and the county.

The SOUTHERNER intended to give an extended history of his life, but the data to be collected are so scattered that it must be deferred to some other but not very distant time.

Soon after reaching manhood estate he was made a partner in the general mercantile business of his father, Henry Austin, on the corner of Main and St. James streets, where now Capt. T. H. Gatlin is doing business.

For seventy years father and son did business, winning and retaining the esteem of all for probity and integrity Whether the style of the firm was Austin & Son, R. H. Austin & Co., or Austin Nordfleet & Co., the high standing remained always to the fore.

Robert H. Austin's start in life was favorable, but he made excellent use of the talents given him. By his thrift and business tact, he accumulated what here is considered a fortune, and though a heavy loser from the results of the war, he died richer than ever, respected be all, beloved by many.

He leaves his residence, the greenhouse lot, [illegible] and the Hall land, near W. [illegible] J. Austin, for life, and then to his children [illegible] in fee he gives the four brick stores on Main street, and the post office and building adjoining.

To his grand children, Miss Jeanette Austin and Robert Williams, he bequeathes in fee all his property on the Methodist Church square—three-fourths of the square. The balance of his property to be equally divided between his son and the children of his daughter, the late Mrs David L. Williams.

His estate is valued at from $85,000 to $100,000. His son, C. J. Austin, and W. H. Johnston are made executors

Useful and Ornamental.

Tarboro is evidently not a grown town, though she is making rapid strides in that direction. She will not be till sheds have been erected at every corner and in front of every store.

Of the corner sheds, only three have gone up; one on Granville street, one on Pitt street, and one on St. James.

If the SOUTHERNER can induce the progressive, public spirited citizens to erect others, it feels that the impetus in the direction of complete growth is a healthy and enduring one to the end.

Captain Jeffreys should have erected shed on the side of his store to store meat, kerosene and molasses.

Mallett & Metcalf should have one on the side of their establishment for the storage and piling up of their heavy groceries and empty barrels.

Captain Gatlin needs one on the southern side of his store to keep his shingles, meat and plows out of the wet.

The junior member of Pender & Hargrove says his firm will require a shelter on the side to shelter their wood which they propose to keep on hand for sale.

A wood yard and shelter at Pender's corner will be of great convenience to the wood buying denizens. The chips and sawdust will soon pave the streets in that vicinity

The convenience which these sheds of course they must be of wood—to say nothing of the encouragement they will offer for aesthetic architecture, should make the town authorities absolutely blind to the provision of the charter forbidding buildings of other than metal roofs on Main street and the squares fronting on Main street.

If these sheds are erected in front of all places of business, the succeeding town election will certainly hinge on the anti-umbrella plant, requiring all crossings to be shedded over.

Tarboro has made great improvement in shed legislation. At one time wooden sheds were taxed ten dollars a year. Now the useful and ornamental structures have the freedom of the city, and the builders and owners the gratitude of an appreciative populace.

Vive la shut-dack!

The Pony Left Him.

Rev. J. W Hundley, who has been conducting a series of meetings at Mildred, was left down there by O. C. Farrar's pony Friday night. When Mr. Hundley started to get the pony to return home, no pony was to be found. Fortunately he secured a seat in the buggy of one of the gentlemen who attended the services. The pony, without damaging the buggy, had come as far as Princeville on the way home.

Organize.

Circular letters are being printed which will be mailed to all Democratic clubs throughout the State concerning their organization and the formation of clubs. President J. S. Carr, of the State Club Association is taking a lively interest in the matter, and when the annual meeting of the State Association takes place every city, town and every precinct should be represented.—State Chronicle.

Modern Contracts.

To the Editor of the Southerner:

In your issue of the 7th inst, I find an article under the head "Is he Available," giving publicity to certain anonymous charges against Judge Walter Clark, Governor Fowle and Judge Whitaker, which I think does Judge Whitaker an injustice in as much as his name is coupled with others of bad repute, as said article assert. His associations and doings should, I think, be given in full so that the public generally may pass upon his crime, if any he has committed. I must confess that with the present lights and modern style of making contracts and doing business, I cannot perceive any very great departure from every day custom that Governor Fowle or Judge Clark either has been guilty of in the deal referred to in said article. As for Judge Whitaker, we are left without presumptive evidence that something of a much graver nature may hang to his skirts. I cannot think that the writer intentionally intended to make such an impression. Therefore, the people will doubtless look for future developments.

In same issue reference is made to Judge McRae's action in withdrawing, which I regard as highly honorable, as he was, no doubt, without an older contract than that of Judge Clark, and accordingly withdraw with much honor to himself and justice to his opponent and friend to await a future bidding should his services be desired.

I approve of the position taken by your correspondent, J. M. C., as to Senator Vance's connection with the "sub-treasury bill" and feel sure that a faithful constituency will not be satisfied short of an explanation at his hands, which, I think, he will not be slow to give. We must not, however, forget that pressing are his duties where our central interest lies and that he whose voice has so often been heard defending the oppressed and cheering the weary, will not, at this late day, allow his colors to trail in the dust. "B."

[There was not attack on Judge Whitaker. He has very properly not noticed the communication. Why Fowle and Mud Cut Clark did can only be explained on the ground that the truth hurt.—EDITOR]

Battleboro Notes.

Professor Wilkinson's school opened on Wednesday [illegible] last. 34 students were in attendance. Our people in the patronage of this excellent school, and present indications show how highly they appreciate the invaluable services of the present instructor.

Battleboro has gone on a boom lately in manufacturing tobacco hogsheads. J. M. Neal, the enterprising owner of the establishment is now shipping them from this place in large quantities.

A great deal of typhoid fever is prevailing through this vicinity just now. A. J. Hobgood, who has been confined to his bed with a severe attack, is said to be greatly improved.

W. H. Powell Jr. was here on last Saturday on a visit to his parents.

Several of our farmers are nearly done curing tobacco.

The excellent texture of the weed, with the fine opportunities for curing, will enable them with but a few exceptions to dispose of their crop so far with entire satisfaction.

Some discussion is going on now on the Nash side as to whether or not the recent nominees of the Republican convention at Nashville will accept or not. Marshbourne opposed Sharpe in the campaign of '86, and Cockerell once acquired some notoriety as Sheriff of the county, being elected on the Independent ticket. The legislative nominee bases his claim on the sanction of the Farmer's Alliance. But this as it may, there is no doubt of Mr. Philips triumphant re-election, as the Alliance and the people of Nash have long since realized that he is a man of uncommon purity of motive, intelligence and the synomen of honor. P. G.

Town Hall.

The painting of the town hall is completed. Latice work for the circular windows, dials for the clock, curtains for the windows and seats for the gallery and auditorium are to be put in and then the town commissioners can take a long breath and say, "Done!" That is all but the clock, which, it is understood, will be somewhat late in being purchased.

The fire bell is up, but the promised electric alarm seems to be as nebulous as ever.

The sooner this and the town clock are put in the better. They are needed.

Traffic Arrangements.

President Frank Hitch, of the Hamilton road, has made traffic arrangements with the Norfolk and Carolina road, by which they are to carry all freight for his road and he to carry Norfolk and Carolina freight to all points. On this line the Roanoke boats which have been running in connection with the Hamilton railroad, will be discontinued, and the freight brought over the Norfolk and Carolina to Hobgood, from whence it will carried on the Greenville branch to Goose Nest, when the Hamilton road will take it.

The freight rates will be the same via either route to Norfolk or Baltimore, and time in transit will be about the same.

Lower Prices.

The receipts at all American ports Saturday were 208 bales, [illegible] cotton, as against 262 last year. The interior receipts for the week were about 1,200, against 432 in 1889, and the aggregate of the port movement for the week is 3,728, against 1,393.

The average excess of these figures over last year is about 200 per cent., and they are commencing to have their legitimate effect upon the large premiums existing for the near positions.

Special Premiums

The fair directors expect to have the finest display of tobacco ever made in the state. Besides liberal premiums offered by the association many special ones by warehousemen are expected

The first to come forward in this is E. G Barnes of Cooper's warehouse Henderson.

Mr. Barnes offers five dollars for the finest display of tobacco.

Look out for others and get exhibits of all kinds in readiness for the fair October 28, 29, 30 and 31st.

Tobacco Meetings.

A gentleman of the county has asked the SOUTHERNER to call a meeting of the tobacco growers of the county, at the SOUTHERNER office every Tuesday.

He hopes that these meetings will take the place of the Sunday conventions held all over the county. Wherever two or three or gathered together there the "weed" is discussed.

The SOUTHERNER offers free seats and unlimited discussion. The churches, in place of Sunday gatherings, throws wide open the doors and invite all to a consideration of eternal welfare.

The Winner.

The prizes offered by the SOUTHERNER to the person who would guess nearest the population of Tarboro was won by Miss Eva Thomas, of this place, who guessed 2,028, the population as shown by the census being 1,920.

Miss Thomas will receive as prizes four handsome and valuable engravings "The Critic," Bonheur an Palais," "The First Born" and "The Soldier's Return."

There were very many guesses, some ranging as high as three thousand.

Grand Jury.

If the late R. R. Bridgers is cognizant of mundane things and knows the W. & W. road is now carrying out the policy he urged many years there is joy in his heart.

Mr. Bridgers urged the directors of the road to build feeders which would develop the State and give the eastern section an outlet for her products.

The Greenville branch is a step in that direction. The Plymouth extension is another, and the road soon to be built to Washington will be another

At Plymouth a large grain elevator has been built. To this place from Hyde and other corn producing counties the grain will be brought and transported to market by rail.

As the years go by the importance of this will be seen and the wisdom of Mr. Bridgers become apparent.

Guards' Meeting.

The montly meeting of the Edgecombe Guards was held Friday, with a tolerably fair attendance.

The collection of fines, dues, &c., was the most important business before the company.

The committee appointed to thank the town and county commissioners reported that they appeared before the boards and thanked them for their liberal donations and for the interest they had exhibited in the welfare of the organization.

There were no members added, but regretfully it is stated that there was one resignation that of Capt. John H. Fox hall.

It was with much reluctance that the Guards accepted the resignation of such a worthy and deserving captain, who has endeared himself to every member of the company by his kindness, geniality, faithfulness and efficiency.

At the late encampment, though the youngest captain in attendance, he was by no means the least efficient.

He ranked first among the foremost in the First regiment and received many encomiums.

His manner of commanding the company has been entirely satisfactory to every member

Capt. Foxhall, on retiring, thanked the members for their obedience to his commands on all occasions. He said his associations with the members of the Guards had been most pleasant and he hoped his successor would strenuously endeavor, as he had done, to promote the efficiency and elevate the standard of the company.

A committee consisting of Sergeant James B. Lloyd, W. F. Hargrove and Lieutenant W. J. Barnett, was appointed to draft resolutions and tender the Captain as a token of their high esteem and regard for him.

Col John W. Cotten, being present, made some strikingly pertinent remarks to the members, endeavoring to awaken greater interest among them in the welfare of the company

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used it sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion, try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50c and $1 per bottle at Statons

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
Thanking 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!
USE
FLOYD'S HOG CHOLERA CURE,
A SURE REMEDY
FOR ALL
DISEASES OF THE HOG
For sale only by W. H. Macnair

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 box.

For sale by Staton & Zoeller.

Help ∴ The ∴ Guards
By law, active and contributing members of THE EDGECOMBE GUARDS are exempt from jury duty of every description. To avail one's self of this and at the same time encourage the Guards,
—SEND TEN DOLLARS—
to the undersigned and get a certificate of membership, which, shown to the Sheriff the Judge.
ALWAYS GETS YOU OFF.
JOHN H. FOXHALL, CAPTAIN
13t1y TARBORO, N. C.

GET THE BEST.
LIQUORS and CIGARS.
TO BE FOUND IN TARBOROUGH.
LIQUORS from TWO to EIGHT Years OLD
Fancy Groceries
[illegible] HAND
J. C. ALLEN
10tf

PIANO ORGAN
SUMMER OFFER
BUY in August, September, or October and pay when crops are sold. Spot Cash Prices. The Lowest known. Just a little cash down, balance December 25th. No interest. Our entire stock—any make—piece or style. BEST Summer offer we ever made.
Write for Circular—SUMMER OFFER 1890
SUMMER SALE 1890
LUDDEN & BATES, SAVANNAH, GA.

Cattle Wanted
Fine Milking Cattle
From 1 to 5 years old,
Can be purchased by applying to
FARRAR, CASKILL & CO.,
—OR—
PANOLA FARM.