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PROFESSIONAL COLUMN.

W. R. ALLEN, ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Goldsboro, N. C. Will practice in Sampson county, Feb 27-14

A. M. LEE, M. D. PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND DENTIST, Office in Lee's Drug Store. Je 7-14

J. A. STEVENS, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, (Office over Post Office.) May be found at night at the residence of J. H. Stevens on College street. Je 7-14

H. E. FAISON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Office on Main Street, will practice in courts of Sampson and adjoining counties. Ever attentive and faithful to the interests of all clients. Je 7-14

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FRANK BOYETTE, D.D.S. DENTISTRY, Office on Main Street. Offers his services to the people of Clinton and vicinity. Everything in the line of Dentistry done in the best style, satisfaction guaranteed. My terms are strictly cash. Don't ask me to vary from this rule. Je 7-14

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Long Felt Want At Last Satisfied. Read the following testimonials, which are a sample of the hundreds we have received. February 1st, 1896. Mr. J. C. Hobbs, Hobton, N. C. Dear Sir:—Notice that my father, James Britt, Sr., is using your non-friction Ring for plow lines. His lines are good not fretted at all, while mine are frayed and broken. You will please send me two pair of your patent Rein Rings. Very truly, JAMES BRITT, JR., Business Agent, of Bluff Alliance.

CLINTON, N. C., May 21st, '88. Dear Sir—I have thoroughly tested your patented attachment for holding Plow Lines. I am well pleased with it. It adds ease to man and horse, and to last of lines. It affords me pleasure to recommend them favorably. Yours respectfully, R. PAGE, 25 cents per pair. 30 cents if sent by mail. For sale by Messrs. A. F. Johnson & Co., Merchants, A. Hobbs & Son, Clinton, N. C.; or J. C. HOBBS, Hobton, N. C. dees-14

Inherited Blood Poison. How many people there are whose distress from sores, aches, pains and eruptive tendencies are due to inherited blood poison. Bad blood passes from parent to child, and it therefore is the duty of husband and wife to keep their blood pure. This is easily accomplished by a timely use of B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm). Send to Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, for book of most convincing proof. James Hill, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "My two sons were afflicted with blood poison, which doctors said was hereditary. They both broke out in sores and eruptions which B. B. B. promptly controlled and finally cured completely." Mrs. S. M. Williams, Smd., Texas, writes: "My three most afflicted children, who inherited blood poison, have improved rapidly after a use of B. B. B. It is a Godsend."

J. R. Wilson, Glen Alpine Station, N. C., Feb. 13, 1885, writes: "Bone and blood poison forced me to have my leg amputated, and on the stump there came a large ulcer, which grew worse every day until doctors gave me up to die. I only weighed 120 pounds when I began to take B. B. B., and 120 lbs. increased my weight to 180 pounds and made me sound and well. I never knew what good health was before."

Deafness Can't Be Cured by local application, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that we can not cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

THE EDITOR'S CHAIR.

HOW THINGS LOOK FROM OUR STAND POINT.

The Opinion of The Caucasian and the Opinion of others which we Can Endorse on the Various Topics of the Day.

Discussing with Judge Boykin the view of Judge Graves, concerning the small court docket, as published in this column last week, he said that he found in the majority of places that the docket was nearly as large as ever. The condition in this county was rather local. It was true that certain legislative enactments and decisions of State Supreme Court had to some extent narrowed the field of litigation, but that effect extended to the whole State, and therefore would not explain the condition in this and other counties. He believed that the Farmers' Alliance, through its committees on the Good of the Order, had done much in this county to lessen or rather to take litigation out of the courts. Beside, he thought the moral tone of the county was greatly improved. We offer no opinion, for these jurists should know better than we. However, we hope Judge Boykin is correct.

Col. Roland, the able Representative of the 6th District, has introduced a bill providing for the collection of an income tax, that suits our notion to a dot, if it could be passed. But there is no likelihood of the abandonment of the present system of taxation and the restoration of the income tax. Col. Roland's proposition is to lay taxes on incomes as follows: "From five thousand to ten thousand dollars, two per cent thereof; from ten thousand to twenty-five thousand dollars, four per cent thereof; from twenty-five thousand dollars to fifty thousand dollars, six per cent thereof; from fifty thousand dollars to one hundred thousand dollars, eight per cent thereof, and on all such incomes amounting to over one hundred thousand dollars, ten per cent thereof."

This would make the men who have vast wealth pay their proportionate part of the taxes; as it is now they pay but little more than the average citizen, out of their surplus abundance they should pay a greater proportion.—News and Observer.

THE REAL FOUNDATION OF THE CHURCH.

A. K. Fiske, in the March Forum, says: Assaultants of the church have contended that it rests upon creeds and dogmas as its sole foundation, and that when these are battered out it must collapse. But are not the foundations deeper and more solid, and as enduring as the qualities and needs of humanity, and have not creeds and dogmas been the embankments and props accumulated for support in ages of imperfect knowledge and prevailing superstition? May not the modern revelations of science and reason show these to be unnecessary, and by clearing away the debris of a dark past leave the fabric of a religion and a church firmly resting on the original corner stone, but with foundations broadened and solidified so as to be unassailable, and a superstructure in harmony with the intellectual progress of the race in these later times?

There are two reasons why some people don't mind their own business. One is, that they haven't any mind; the other, that they haven't any business.—Harvard Lampoon.

A very fine dressed lady entering a furnishing establishment on Ninth street, the other day said to a clerk "please let me look at your Winter undergarments." "Excuse me," said the clerk, "I have not changed my Summer ones yet."

IN THE CHAIN-GANG.

Dr. Grissom Arrested.—Matron and Stewart for the Insane Asylum Elected.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 6, '90. Cross and White were yesterday turned over by the Sheriff to W. G. Allen, Superintendent of the Workhouse. In the afternoon they were transferred to the gang at work in this township, on the roads, under Mr. McMaekin. The latter told me to-day that Cross and White were right at work, uncomplaining and in earnest. It is quite probable that a petition will be made for the shortening of their terms of sentence. They naturally have many sympathizers and White has petitions with hundreds of signatures.

Dr. Engene Grissom was before the Mayor yesterday. He was charged with having gone into a store and, having a pistol, made threats against a clerk, George Williams. Dr. Grissom was informed that Williams had coupled his name with that of a female employe at the Insane Asylum. Williams said that he had not done so and had never heard of any such matter. Dr. Grissom then left the store.

The Directors of the Insane Asylum met this morning, mainly to elect a steward and matron. John W. Thomson, the old steward, was again tendered the place but declined. He will be a candidate for the nomination for Clerk of Wake Superior Court, and his friends think he can give Charles D. Upchurch, the liveliest race the latter ever had. There were several candidates for the position of steward and matron.

The Directors then elected William R. Crawford, Jr., steward, and Mrs. Ann Goodloe, matron. Both are of Raleigh.—Wil. Messenger.

[Later reports say that White is in the barracks quite sick.

Mr. Frank Boykin, one of the Asylum Directors, tells us that the Steward's salary has been reduced from \$1,600 to \$1,250 per annum.—Ed.]

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

The following is from the commercial Bulletin a Republican protection organ published in Boston, in a recent edition it says—

Men whose hands have held protection's banners foremost in the fray are solemnly warned that their counsel of moderation is tearing the party asunder and that their influence at Washington is a thing of the past. Is it? Are the lawyers and politicians of the House of Representatives the servants of the masters of this republic? Even the most pessimistic of writers on American policies admits that the people have the power of revolution, and the test of the congressional elections is not far away. That is well. It is a source of genuine satisfaction to hear the Bulletin threatening "a revolution" at the pools, if the men at Washington continue to play the roll of "masters" instead of recognizing that there are the servants of the people. And it is all about the tariff protection seems to be an ane wane in those parts.

More fruit from the tariff reform seed sown by Grover Cleveland. He was defeated by Harrison but he is today greater than a President.

"DEM'S NORF CAROLINA FEET."

A few weeks ago a North Carolina family, now residing near Wilmington, were returning from Oklahoma territory. While seated on the cars the lady was eagerly eyed by an old negro woman, who occupied a seat just opposite to her in the same car. Nothing was said and but little attention was paid to the old woman, until when accidentally the lady displayed one of her feet, the old darkey grasped it with visible joy, exclaiming, "Dem's Norf Caliny feet; I knows these women here; no sich little feet." She seemed perfectly happy when told that she was correct and that the lady was then on her way to Goldsboro. The old woman's eyes filled with tears when the time for separation came. She hailed from Sampson county and longed to get back to the big blue huckleberry country.—Wilmington Messenger.

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S Ointment.

Our Farmers' Column.

SOMETHING INTERESTING TO THOSE WHO TILL THE SOIL.

"There is no material progress that is well based and permanent without agricultural progress."

INTERESTING DISCUSSIONS.

Prof. Chamberlain told of instances where 20 to 30 per cent. more corn was made from same quantity of manure put on lands in winter than when put or just before planting. Manure should be put on the land during the winter and allowed to assimilate with the soil. However this does not apply to commercial fertilizers which are more of a stimulant than anything else.

GRASSES.

He urged the advantages of sowing clover in connection with raising stock.

Mr. J. M. Newborne said German crimson clover sown in the rough or burr will do well here without any manuring or cultivation.

SILOS-ENSILAGE.

It was announced that Prof. Chamberlain would speak about ensilage and silos.

The speaker said the question of silos—ensilage—is closely related to the manure question. Ensilage, by enabling to keep more stock, makes more manure. 15 tons of corn—the blades, stalk and all—can be made per acre and put in the silo at a cost of 60 cents per ton. After allowing loss from decay we have 27,000 pounds of food from one acre—enough to feed ten cows two months. For cows it is better food than anything except grass. One objection to this great food is that it will turn sour with a few days exposure, but then so will beef in a few days, yet we do not desist from eating beef on that account. The speaker dwelt on the excellence and cheapness of ensilage as a food for stock.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

Rev. J. T. Grubbs asked about cotton culture. Prof. Chamberlain said it is necessary to shade land, and this is the reason raising cotton on the same land year after year impoverishes it. The reason clover and peas sown broadcast enriches land so is because of shading the land as well as filling it with vegetable matter.

Mr. Harvey asked about sowing peas and following with cotton. Mr. Kennedy had sown peas after oats and followed peas with cotton and made twice as much cotton as usual.

It was stated that even if peas are cut off the land if left in much better condition than if peas had not been sown.

It was recommended that peas be plowed under after the vines had dried and fallen down. The great mass of green peas vines put acids in the soil that sometimes are detrimental, but this is to a large extent obviated by putting on lime. It is better to cut and cure pea vines and feed to cattle than to leave on the land, as the feed is returned to the land in the shape of manure from the cattle.

It was stated that Col. Holt made over 45 bushels of wheat to the acre on 80 acres without any fertilizers, but that he only sows on clover sod land.

Nitrate of soda broadcast on top was said to be splendid for oats.

Mr. H. A. Edwards said he had the best results from ashes by sowing in shallow furrows.

SECOND DAY.

LEARNED TWO IMPORTANT THINGS.

Rev. C. W. Howard was requested to make a short talk, and he made a very interesting one. He said we learned yesterday two important things—1st, to utilize our labor; 2nd, in order to make farming successful we must make our own manure and learn how to care for it. Our mistake is in not reading the experiences of other farmers. It is characteristic of ignorance to say we don't believe what we can't understand. There will doubtless be some things said today which we will not understand, but that is no reason why we should refuse to believe them. Some startling statements were made yesterday about manure from cattle being worth nearly as much as the feed they consume. One trouble with us is we don't properly utilize our labor—we work hard enough but don't manage right. It takes only a few unwise expenditures on our farms to run us in debt. We waste too much. One of the

great things for us to learn is to enquire if what we are about to do will pay. Clover don't pay in this section—it costs more to produce it than it is worth. He thought peas would pay well and gave an experiment of his own. On five acres of land with a little manure he made a good growth and put fattening hogs on them; the next year he put five acres in oats. This land the following year produced 1,100 pounds of seed cotton to the acre, whereas it had never before produced more than 700 pounds. This gradual improvement, though small, pays by making it cheaper to make meat. It is better to make meat at home no matter how cheap it can be bought, because the pea vines and roots and droppings from the hogs are left to enrich the soil. Hogs are lost from cholera because they are fed with Western corn. He made a success at raising hogs often than he did raising cotton. An effective preventive of hog cholera is a weak solution of carbolic acid with water, about a spoonful of acid in a bucket of water; and calculate about ten drops of acid to the 100 pounds of hog. The way, however, he dosed his hogs with the acid was to cook vegetables from the garden and put in a small quantity of the acid, well mixed while cooking, calculating about ten drops of acid to 100 pounds of meat. This did not cure a hog that already had cholera but he didn't have another hog to take the disease after using it, and his hogs thrived nicely.

Mr. Howard thought the great advantage we get from the Institute is that we will be more ready to take advantage of new ideas from other sources.

MOG CHOLERA AND CLOVER.

Prof. Chamberlain said hog cholera cannot be cured after the animal takes the disease and agreed with Mr. Howard that carbolic acid is one of the best and the cheapest preventives there is. The Professor did not agree with Mr. Howard in his conclusions that clover would not pay in this section and said that clover can be raised on any good clay sub soil. Clover sod is worth as much to the land as the hay taken off; only costs \$1.50 to \$2 per acre to sow; produces about \$14 worth of hay. Clover enables the farmer to keep stock, make manure and enrich his land. On sandy land clover don't do well but on clay soil or mixed clay soil it is a great thing. By turning hogs on clover it costs very little to raise meat, and the best sort of manure is made on the land. He thought clover if gradually gotten into will prove the salvation of the farmer in this section.

Rev. J. T. Grubbs suggested that each farmer try a small plot of land in clover.

Mr. H. A. Edwards wanted to know how much clover to sow to the acre. Commissioner Robinson said about 15 pounds of red clover.

Mr. Levi Newborne told of his experience in failing to make clover sown Feb. 1st. He made good clover on a small plot of well drained stiff bottom land, but always failed to raise clover on light lands.

Prof. Chamberlain said if he was going to plant clover here he would plow in September, then pulverize the soil very fine, and sow down the seed, while the wind was not blowing, then lightly brush over with a light harrow.

Commissioner Robinson thanked Mr. Howard for his practical to-the-point talk, and remarked that chemists tell us that clover leaves to soils through leaves and roots fertilizers equal in value to the hay taken off. We have yet to know of hogs having the cholera that are raised on clover. A practical farmer says crimson clover—an annual crop—was worth \$10 an acre to the following cotton crop. Crimson clover sown in August—soon as cotton is laid by—answers fine for pasture. One farmer gathered 100 bushels of crimson clover seed from two acres sown on cotton land without being plowed. Crimson clover grows well on stubble land, even among weeds and grass.

Prof. Chamberlain suggested that orchard grass and a few oats be sown with the clover. Put land in peas, then turn down after peas come off and sow in the mixture of clover, orchard grass and oats.

He also spoke of the way hog cholera spread other than by contact with other hogs. It is carried about by rats or other animals; frequently by buzzards. Hogs that die from cholera

should not be thrown in the woods or exposed, thereby causing the disease to spread in this way, but should be buried so that no animal can get to them to spread the disease.

THE AGE TO KILL HOGS.

He remarked about reading of such heavy hogs in the papers and said while it may be a matter of pride to raise a few very heavy hogs it is not done at a profit, as there is a limit at which animals can be grown at a profit. After getting above a certain weight they grow slower in proportion to the food consumed. The best weight at which to sell pigs to realize the highest price per pound and the most liberal returns for food consumed is from 150 to 200 pounds live weight. Pigs will gain more pounds for the food they consume up to 75 pounds than during any other period of their lives—they will yield more pounds of pork to the pounds of food. From 75 to 100 pounds it takes 100 per cent. more food to make every pound of pork—that is 100 pounds of food fed to pigs under or at 75 pounds weight will make as much weight in pork as 110 pounds of food fed to pigs weighing from 95 to 100 pounds. From 100 to 150 pounds live weight, 17 per cent. more food is required; while up to 200 pounds live weight, 24 per cent more food is required to make every pound of pork, and from 200 to 300 pounds live weight, 30 per cent. more food is required. So a man keeping a hog until it weigh 300 pounds is paying almost one sixth more to produce every pound of pork than it costs between 100 and 150 pounds.

Prof. Chamberlain again urged the importance of silos. The people seem to be afraid to try ensilage, but there is no trouble at all to make good feed in this way. He thought a silo could be built to hold 40 or 50 tons for not to exceed \$40. Only one gentleman, Mr. Wm. Kennedy, had said he intended to build a silo; hoped others would decide to build them. If two or three farmers in a neighborhood would get a cutter, plant corn a week or so apart (corn makes best ensilage everything considered) so as not to conflict with each other they could manage it very well. A silo should certainly not be less than 10 feet square; larger is better; 12 feet square does very well.

The Farmers and Ingalls.

A Topeka dispatch says. The continued rapid growth of the Farmers' Alliance in Kansas is phenomenal. When asked yesterday if members elected by the Alliance would support Senator Ingalls for re-election, Judge Offer said:

"That depends entirely upon the position taken by Mr. Ingalls. The Alliance will not support any man who does not support any man who does not agree with it. I sometime since addressed a letter to Senator Ingalls requesting his views on the following questions:

1st. What legislation, if any do you recommend by way of relief to farmers in the present depressed condition of agriculture?

2nd. Do you favor an increase in the volume of circulating money? If so, to what extent in what way do you propose to effect the change, and how get the money in circulation?

Third, in what respect, if at all, and for what purpose do you favor changing the national banking law?

Fourth, Do you favor free and unlimited coinage of silver at present weight and fineness?

Up to this date the request had not been complied with. My opinion is that Senator Ingalls and the farmers of Kansas can not get together upon these important questions.

MERCHANTS' EXCURSION.

March 26th and 27th Appointed for the Entertainment of the Visitors.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Merchants' Excursion to this city, from points on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad, met yesterday at the Produce Exchange and appointed Wednesday and Thursday, March 26th and 27th as the time.

The Committee on Entertainment—consisting of Messrs. C. H. Robinson, A. D. Brown, J. H. Walters, J. A. Bonitz and Geo. R. French, will meet at the produce Exchange this afternoon at 4 o'clock.—Wilmington Star.

FOR HYGIENE Use Brewer's New Bismore. Physicians recommend it. All dealers keep it. \$1.00 per bottle. Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

THE HORSE BOT-FLY.

(Special Cor. Caucasian.)

The reader is particularly requested to remember that both the paper on "The Cattle Bot-Fly," in last week's CAUCASIAN, and the following one express not the views of the writer merely, but they express also the views of the most distinguished veterinarians of this country and of Europe, and are the views held by all horsemen of enlarged experience in stock breeding throughout the world.

The Horse Bot-Fly, or Gad-Fly in laying its eggs attaches them to the hair of the horse, usually on the forelegs and breast, so as to be convenient to the horse's mouth. The horse licks the spot irritated by the fly and thus gets the eggs into his mouth. It is hatched by the heat and moisture, passes down the gullet and attaches itself to the coat of the stomach by two small hooks on the head and there hangs for several months, as yet not having the power to let go. This is one of the stages it has to go through to become a fly. When it has matured it lets go and soon passes out with the faeces. It then hides itself in the earth to undergo another change, and after six or seven weeks growth in the pupa condition emerges a full fledged Gad-Fly, capable of annoying many horses and propagating its species indefinitely. The bot sucks liquid nourishment from the food of the horse, and never, as is popularly supposed, eats the stomach, for the holes found in the stomach soon after the death of a healthy animal are really caused by the action of the gastric juices. The only harm bots can possibly do is to accumulate in such large quantities in the stomach and bowels as to interfere with digestion and the free passage of the faeces. In such cases a purgative (say a quart of raw linseed oil as a drench in the morning on an empty stomach) may be given. No specific treatment is necessary, simply give a plenty of clean, wholesome food. The bots cannot, while they inhabit the stomach of the horse, give the animal any pain, for they have fastened on the cuticular and insensible coat. They cannot be injurious to the horse, for he enjoys perfect health when the cuticular part of his stomach is filled with them. They cannot be removed by medicine, because they are not in that part of the stomach to which medicine is usually conveyed; and if they were, their are too deeply buried in the mucus for any medicine that can be safely administered to effect them; and, last of all, in due course of time, they will detach themselves and come away. Therefore the wise man will let them alone.

[The above seems to explode the prevalent idea that horses are killed by "bots."—Ed.]

MAJOR McCLAMMY INTERVIEWED BY A REPORTER OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.

Major McClammy, of North Carolina, said to a reporter that the steamship subsidy bill would be passed because the Administration had endorsed the scheme, but it would require a Republican caucus to bring out the full strength of the majority in support of the bill. "The Republicans," said the Major, "made all kinds of promises to the corporations and trust combines in order to raise money for Dudley's 'Blocks of Five' and now they want to deliver the goods by rushing through the House Legislature in favor of trusts, corporations and other monopolies. There is no class of legislation that I know of more vicious in its tendencies than that of granting subsidies to corporations. It's undemocratic and against the spirit of a Republican form of Government. I will fight the steamship subsidy bill to the best of my ability, but then, when you take into consideration that the rules of the House give arbitrary powers to the Speaker, you will readily perceive that the Republicans are in a position to pass any measure or measures they may see fit to advance. It seems to me that instead of the surplus left in the Treasury by Cleveland's Administration a deficit will be starting the people in the face ere the end of this Congress unless the Republicans change their policy, and change it mighty quick."

Major McClammy is a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat and his constituents swear by him.—National Democrat.

THINK!

JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING CREATES many a new business, ENLARGES many an old business, REVIVES many a failing business, SAVES many a failing business, PRESERVES many a large business, SECURES success in any business. Therefore advertise in a popular paper, one the people are anxious to read. LISTEN—800 subscribers in 1888; 1,687 to-day.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CHANGE IN Business!

PLEASE READ!

We have decided to withdraw from the time trade, and will endeavor to conduct our business hereafter upon a Cash Basis.

Our motto will be, as heretofore, honest dealing and small profits. Respectfully, STEWART & HINES, Feb 27-14

CAROLINA PRIDE COTTON SEED

From cotton that received first premium at Sampson County Fair, and sold in Wilmington at 12 cents per pound. 25 bushels for sale by E. C. HERRING, Garland, N. C. Or WM. A. JOHNSON, Feb 27-14m Clinton, N. C.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE MULES,

Saturday, March 15th, 1890, AT CLINTON, N. C.

We will offer to the highest bidder, for CASH, Four Mules, Warranted perfectly sound. HERRING & PETERSON, Feb 27-14f Ingold, N. C.

LIFE OF The Hon. Jefferson Davis,

BY MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

TO BE SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION ONLY. The prospectus and complete outfit for canvassing will be ready immediately. AGENTS WISHING DESIRABLE TERRITORY on this great work will please address, as soon as possible, the publishers, BELLFIELD COMPANY, 18-22 East 15th Street, N. Y. Feb 13-14f

RAILROAD HOUSE,

NEAR THE DEPOT.

Sample-Rooms and Special Conventions for Traveling Men. The Fare is the best the market affords, which is always served in good wholesome style. Board, per day, only \$ 1.50 " " week, 4.00 " " month, 12.00 The patronage of the traveling public is respectfully solicited. W. E. BASS, Proprietor, sep 19-14f

HOLLIDAY'S DRUG STORE

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE!"

Don't wait to get sick, but when you begin to feel bad come and get a dose of medicine and prevent sickness. This is the proper use of medicine. If you will do this you will scarcely ever have a doctor's bill to pay or lose months of time, and put your friends and relatives to such a deal of trouble.

In addition to my complete line of pure and reliable Drugs, I carry Warner's Log Cabin Remedies, E. B. B., the S. S. S., Quinine in small and large quantities; Simmon's Liver Regulator, Famous Specific Orange Blossom, Catarrh Remedies, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the Golden Medical Discovery, Horse and Cattle Powder (1 pound packages prepared by the Herb Co. of W. Va., Quaker brand.) Prescriptions carefully compounded. Local and office practice upon request. Respectfully, aug 1-14f DR. R. H. HOLLIDAY.

Goshen High School.

Will Open Spring Term Monday, January 6th, 1889.

The School will be run under the same management as before. We feel grateful for past patronage and trust for a continuance of the same. For further particulars address the principal, J. D. EZZELL, Hobton, N. C. dec 26-14f