That's the Way it Works. He pitched his white tent in the wilds
Far from the human "set"
And with a faith just like a child's,
He said "I'll get there yet."

He put him up a case of type A hand press and a "stick" And there when acreamed the owl and He made the letters "click."

They wondered what he was about,
When in the woods they found him
But when he got his paper out,
They built a town rround him.

LOCALS.

The colored Methodist Episcopa church at Bessemer City is nearing com pletion.

Messrs. Hand, Whitney and Moore a c pushing work rapidly on the new furni-ture, sath, door and blind factory. They have orders enough in new, for furniture, sash and doors, to keep them running the first two months after they start up. Bessemer City is not booming, but she is getting there all the same.

Go to J. A. Pinchback & Co's., store for cheap dry goods for cheap groceries and canned goods of the best quality for cheap clothing and everything else usually found in a first class store, all goods positively beight and sold for cash and hence the low prices. Every-bing warranted as represented or money refunded. J. A. Pinchback & Co., Bessemer City N. C. is the place. Go to J. A. Pinchback & Co's., stor

Several new houses going up at Be. saw mills, one planing mill, and shingly machine, and soon a cotton mill and brick machine, and not a loafer in Bes semer City. "Little drops of water and little grains of sand, make the might ocean and the wonderous land," and enough of these little things will make

Mr. Richard Stanton, an English mineralogist who has not quite forgotten how to use his "h's," has been at Bessamer City several days this week chiefly looking after gold bearing sulphurets. He found the largest vein of this mineral he has ever seen on the property of the Bessemer Co. He was captivate t by the showing the Company is making in mining its high grade Bessemer cres. He says he has seen no such property before in America. The Professor represents some large capitalist, and we would not be surprised to hear of large purchases in this section soon. Mr. Richard Stanton, an English min

There has been a mysterious stranger about Bessemer City this week and last, wearing a badge. Some think he is a detective looking after the whiskey men. Others that he is after certain lawless characters, and others still who think he wants to buy tan bark and land. He appears to be a gentleman and pays his way as he goes. He may be at Bessemer for his health. We hope he will get what he wants, whatever it is.

It is rumored that one of the forme employes of the Bessemer City Co, at the mines has forged a due bill for \$40.00 The Co, has had notice of the due bil The Co. has had notice of the due bill and received a notice from a merchant at King's Mountain that he had it for collection. But when the Sec. and Treas, called for it and offered to pay any due bill of the Co. he was informed by the King's Mountain merchant that the due bill had been withdrawn and this too after said merchant had notice that no due bill of the Bessemer City Co. existed unless it was a frauduent one. Upon examination of the account of the party claiming to hold due bill it was found that he was discharged and settled with in full some months ago. The law will be allowed to take its course in the natter and if the penitentiary don't get one more boarder it will not get its dues.

A Successful Submarine Boat.

George C. Baker has domonstrate that water can be navigated at any reasonable depth below the surface. A final test of his submarine boat, upon which he has been at work since December, 1890, was made in the River Rouge, fiv miles from Detroit, and was entirely sat

which admits of the bont being su-merged two feet. It was run up and down and across the stream sever times, turning, sinking and rising at the pilot's pleasure. The boat is cigar shaped, made of oak, the shell being shaped, made of oak, the shell forty feet long, fourteen feet high feet wide amidship and seven i The motive power is a storag battery of 260 cells, which is believed to be the largest ever made. This also generates light. The course of the boat is directed by a pilot who stands in small coming tower which is provide with Yookout holes. It is necessary, i taking bearings, to rise to the surface but in se doing only a few inches of th top of the tower appears above the sur face. With the coming tower hermeti-cally sealed, the interior of the boat contains 1500 cubic feet of air. The wheel are on each side, midway between boy and stern and one foot below the cente line. The boat is raised and lowered b letting water into the hold and by de the side wheels. Mr. Baker is confident that this will eventually revolutionize present methods of naval war fare.—St. Louis Republic.

A Rude Theory of the Creation

The savage islanders of the South Pacific believe that the world is a cocoanut shell of enormous dimensions, at the top of which is a single aperature communicating with the upper air, where human beings dwell. At the very bottom of this imaginary shell is a stem reducing the partial of the property of the same of th gradually tapering to a point, which represents the beginning of all things. The point is a spirit or demon without humar form, whose name is "Root of All Exist-ence." By him the entire fabric of crea

tion is sustained.
In the interior of the cocoanut shell,
at its very bottom, lives a female demon. So narrow is the space into which she is crowded that she is obliged to sit for ever with knees and chin touching. He name is "The Very Beginning," and numerous spirits from her are sprung numerous spirits. They inhabit five different floors, into which the great cocoanut is divided. From certain of these spirits mankind is ided. The islanders, regarding women, were formerly accustomed to regard strangers as evil spirits in the guise of humanity, whom they killed when they could offering them as sacrifices.—

POLITICAL POINTS

"Tariffs Do Not Raise Wages. This is the confession extorted from Major McKinley in reply to Governor Campbell's repeated call for the naming of a man whose wages had been reised

of a man whose wages had oeen raised by the late tariff act.

But everybody at all conversant with politics knows that the constant claim of the Republicans has been that their policy of protection was for the benefit of American labor. The country has of American labor. The country has now had a practical test of the truth or fallacy of this claim in the operation of the McKinley tariff for a year and a half, and its author is compelled to admit at last that "tariffs do not raise wages." This is an important lesson in popular education on the tariff, demolishing as it does the only argument which the protectionists could offer to workingment reconcile them to its high

But the tariff raises prices —the prices But the tariff raises prices—the prices of all the protected articles. It was intended to raise them, else it would have been of no value to their producers. The practical working of the McKinley and the protection of the McKinley and th shows that its increased duties have raised the prices of many articles. This increased price the laboring man must pay, while his own wages, as is now admitted, are not raised by protection.

This admission implies another—that high pretective duties—duties so high as to sacrifice revenue for protection—are for the sole benefit of the manufacturer or other produces. turer or other producer. The consumer of the country are heavily taxed solely for their benefit. As the Richmond (Ind.) Palladium, a Republican and pro-

tection paper, lately said:

"The protective principle does not contemplate the raising of a revenue; its purpose is to encourage the making of everything we need at home and thus avoid importations and a revenue from duties."

duties."

The people of the country have to decide, in the elections of next fall, whether they approve and wish to continue a tariff which does not contemplate the raising of revenue and does not raise the wages of labor, but aims at excluding the cheaper products of other countries solely for the benefit of producers of similar goods in this country.—Atlanta

"A Study in Wool."

The New York Commercial Bulletin has been making a study of the "Wool Book" for 1892, prepared by Mr. S. D. N. North, Secretary of the Wool and Woolen Association, and Statistical Agent of the United States Census. It draws certain conclusions from this volume that throw a flood of light on the wool and woolen tariff which the House bill just passed attempts to cor-

First.—That the tariff has not main tained the price of domestic wool, it being cheaper now than under the low revenue tariffs of 1846 and 1857. Th average price of Ohio medium fleece wools for 1858, '59 and '60, when cloth-ing wools were almost free of duty, was 43.66 cents. The price of like grades under the high tariffs of 1883 and 1890 has averaged for the last three years 36.23 cents per pound.
Second—The tariff has not kept out

foreign wools by taxing them. Under the low tariff of 10±6 we imported, in 1850, 26.3 per cent. of our consumption. Under the almost free wool tariff of 1857 we imported in 1860 but 30.4 per cent. of our consumption, Under the high protective duties from 1867 to the present time we are still, in 1890, importing

30.4 per cent.

Third—The effect of our high tariff Third—The effect of our high fariff on the manufacture of shoddy is most conspicuous. In 1880 the capital was \$1,165,100; in 1890 it was \$4,991,207. Value of product in 1880, \$4,989,615, and in 1890, \$7,711,715. Searing in mind that this great progress a shoddy does not include a great many large mills that make their own shoddy, it must be admitted, says the Bulletin. the must be admitted, says the Bulletin, that in this branch the high tariff has given a most effectual stimulus, as it also has to the substitution of cotton for wool in the backs of what purport to be

wool in the backs of what purport to be woolen goods.
Fourth—The production of domestic woolen and worsted goods saide from shoddy shows substantially no increase in ratio to population. In 1880 it was \$5.34 per head, in 1890 it was \$5.40.
Fifth—The amount paid in wages in the manufacture of woolen and worsted goods is less than \$23 on a hundred doluming work of more than \$25 on a hundred doluming work of more than \$25 on a hundred doluming work of more than \$25 on a hundred doluming work of more than \$25 on a hundred doluming work of more than \$25 on a hundred doluming work of more than \$25 on a hundred doluming work of more than \$25 on a hundred doluming work of more than \$25 on a hundred doluming work of more than \$25 on a hundred doluming work of more than \$25 on a hundred doluming work of more than \$25 on a hundred doluming work of more than \$25 on a hundred doluming work of the same than \$25 on a hundred doluming work of t ars' worth of product. Yet in order to requalize the cost of production in this country and the countries that seek our country and the countries that seek our markets," the McKinley bill puts a tax of \$90 on the hundred dollars' worth of imported goods. But even this does not increase the wages of employes, their average earnings being less than \$350

per year.
Sixth—As Mr. Hamilton in 1791 reported that woolen manufactures were firmly established in this country, and as the factories then, without protection, furnished a larger proportion of the woolen goods consumed than our factories now succeed in supplying, it is difficult to see what benefit the American reople have derived from the high tariffs and what to-day we have to show for the enormous taxes exacted from the people for the past quarter of a century under the compact between the Ohio woolgrowers and a part of the Eastern manufacturers.

These are conclusions from his wool

These are conclusions from his wood book that Mr. North did not expect to have drawn, and the Bulletin calls upon him and upon the President of the association to upset or to deny any of them.

—Congressman Wilson, in St. Louis Re-

Help for the Nerves.

Celery probably stands first as a nerve food, and when eaten in quantities by those suffering from nervous exhaustion it proves of inestimable value. There are many medicines made chiefly out of this vegetable, which cost considerable, but they are never so effective as the The celery need genuine article itself. genuine article itself. The celery need not be eaten at the table, but the stalks should be kept handy so they can be chewed at any time. Eaten in the mora-ing they will nourish the nerves for the day's trouble.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A dissipated old man applied at the Quartermaster's office in San Antonio, Texas, for a position as clerk. "Do you know anything about general management of the office?" asked the officer. "Do I know anything about General Management? I should smile. I know him when he was Lieutenant."—Texas Siftings.

The Radicals' Reconstruction Issue. The Republic acknowledges its obliga-tions to the Republican National League

of Clubs for a copy of the Republican campaign handbook, issued by the league for 1892. There is a good deal of in-teresting matter in it, but nothing more interesting than what is given under these head lines:

FOR HONEST ELECTIONS.

THE NEED OF A NATIONAL LAW. Dangers to the Suffrage and How They Should Be Overcome.

WHAT THE LODGE BILL PROVIDED. This is sufficiently specific, in spite of what it omits. It does not say that the National election law thought sufficient for the first Reconstruction is still on the statute books. But it is proposing an issue, not writing a history, and the issue issue, not writing a history, and the issue is that of a second Reconstruction under the Returning Board plan proposed in the Lodge Force bill. In further explanation of the Republican plan of campaign, the campaign book says:

"One voter, and he inevitably a Democrat in the South, holds as much power as seven voters in the North. It is

as seven voters in the North.
hardly worth while to go over
methods by which this result is ac methods by which this result is accomplished. The country understands them. They are not denied. The Democratic Congressman from North Carolina, Mr. Hemphill, who said, in debating the election bill in the last Congress, 'Gentlemen, it comes to this: The whites of the South know that they must either rule the South'or leave it, and I say to you, by God! they will not leave it! told the secret.''

This and a good deal more like it is printed for the use of Republican stump speakers, and it leaves no further room to doubt that the Reconstruction policy of the Harrison administration is to be

of othe Harrison administration is to be pressed on the campaign. The Force bill will be at the front as an issue, side by side with the tariff. The attempt will be made to arouse such a feeling against the Southern States that the tariff issue will be obscured by the revival of the bitter animosities of Civil War politics.

Bome have expected better of the Republican party, but the Republic has seen from the first that the Radicals who are now in control of the party would force this issue into the campaign as they did in the Reed Congress. That

would force this issue into the caupaign as they did in the Reed Congress. That faction of the Republican purty refuses to live beyond the year 1865. Its highest ideal of patriotism and progress is that of using the methods of 1876 to bring 1865 back again. To this faction Benjamin Harrison belongs, and his renomination means that the people of the nomination means that the people of the country must once more give their decision between the merits of constitution Government and those of a Government through returning boards and bayonets.—St. Louis Republic.

The Varied Use of State.

Slate is a variety of rock, having a small, compact grain, and a very fine, continuous cleavage or splitting structure, by which it can be separated into this even places of great consistency. It was originally just so much soft mud on the of the desired season and the season and the season of ages it became consolidated, and then metamorphosed, or gradually altered in character by the continued operation of various natural forces, until its present condition was attained. The chief emroofing material, for which purpose it is better adapted than any other sub-stance that has yet been tried. School stance that has yet been tried. School slates are prepared in a very simple manner from picked specimens of the common roofing variety, those of the Wolsh quarries, however, being generally preferred to any other. The plates which are to be made into writing slates must have a homegenous or finely grained and equal texture, and he without any yellow pyrites or "slate diamonds," as these families, clittering crystals are often pyrites or "slate diamonds," as these familiar glittering crystals are often termed. After they have been separated from the other sorts they are carried to workmen, who fashion them into school slates, by first splitting them up evenly if required, and then finely polishing them even with specially adapted steel tools. They are next sent to the joiners to be fitted with wooden frames, after which they are quive ready for the edu-cational markets at home or abroad. One workman can polish or finish such a large umber of school slates in a day that the coffit to the slate master or company is ousiderable, even if they are retailed at prices as low as a penny or twopence each.—Yanzee Blade.

Well Groomed Animals Work Best. Let two men of equal strength start at any hard outdoor work. Let them have the same food and shelter. One man washes and changes his clothes frequently; if he gets his feet wet he changes his atockings and dries his feet at night; he keeps his skin clean and his clothes well aired. The other simply 'eats to work,' paying little or no attention to keeping clean and dry. Does anybody doubt which man will do the more and better work during the season? We often hear men say they feed their horses well but still they can't get them fat. Of course they can't. It needs something besides dumping hay and grain into the manger and feed box and then leaving the horse to enjoy his food. Rubbing and drying pay with a horse just as they do with a mau. A clean, open skin keeps his skin clean and his clothes well do with a may. A clean, open skin means more horse power. Even a steel muchine needs to be rubbed and pol-issed. The horse that does more work that any other we know of is kept by a man who says. "When I have nothing vay of spending a portion of one's spare profit in a good currycomb and brush—Chicago Times.

Pitting Snakes Against Rubbits. Pitting Snakes Against Rubbits. A good deal of attention, writes a South Australian correspondent, has been bestowed upon the subject of rabbit destruction, and some astounding suggestions have been received from various parts of the world. The last suggestion is that a number of carpet snakes should be let loose among the rabbits, which would, it is asserted, be speedily eaten up by the reptiles. When from five feet to six feet long they are able to eat two or three rabbits at a meal, but eat two or three rabbits at a meal, but when fifteen or sixteen feet long they are able to eat six rabbits. Anticipating inquiry as to what would happen if the snakes became more numerous than rabbits, he proposes that carpet snakes of one kind only should be used, and after eating all the rabbits the snakes would then proceed to eat each other. --- Roston canscript.

Africa is 234 times as large as the State of New York.

FARM AND GARDEN.

BATS AND MICE IN THE GRANARY. The only effective way to keep out rats and mice from a granary is to line the sides as well as the door and sills with tin to a hight of two feet. It can be done at a moderate expense, and will shut out thieving rodents effectually. The loss and constant trouble from this one cause is very great on some farms. Frequently stock will refuse grain that has a faint of rats or mice, and should has a taint of rats or mice, and should not be permitted to endure it while you have power to remedy the difficulty.— New York Independent.

FERN CULTURE.

A constantly warm and moist atmosphero is essential to ferns. The stock of terns can be increased by dividing the roots in early spring, but when growing for profit, it is more usual to bring on seeding produced from spores sown in late summer or autumn. The spores should be sown in pans of fibrous peat mixed with sand and broken crocks, pressed from and kept perpetually moist. pressed firm, and kept perpetually moist by being stood in saucers of water. The pan should be shaded with paper until pan should be shaded with paper until germination has taken place. As soon as the seedlings are large enough to handle they should be pricked off intetumb pots. The best time for reporting ferns is February, and large plants may then be divided. In potting on ferns the roots should be disturbed as little as possible, only the surface soil should be removed, and the outer part of the ball. Once in two years is often the ball. Once in two years is often enough to repot ferus as a rule; old plants require repotting less often than young ones. While repotting, old and withered fronds may be cut away, but at no other time of the year should the leaves be cut buck. The roots should never be allowed to get dry in winter or summer.—New York World.

BEST TIME TO SHEAR SHEEP.

There is considerable difference of opinion as to the best time for shearing sheep. Leaving out of the account the few who shear very early (sometimes even in winter), in order to fit their ansoon as a few warm days come in the spring, and another who believe it to be wise to wait until the nights as well as the days are warm, and the summer heat has become strong and permanent. It seems to us that there are valid objections against either extreme. If deprived of their wool too early in the season, sheep suffer a great deal from cold and are also liable to contract severe lung diseases. The removal of a fleece of average weight must make a great difference in the condition of the animal, and one which it caunot safely withsoon as a few warm days come in the and one which it cannot safely with-stand in cold weather or if it is soon to be exposed to sharp winds or heavy storms. On the other hand, the heat of some of the ear, summer days is very prostrating to sheep which still have their fleeces, and must not only be extremely uncomfortable but also decidedly unhealthful. For this reason we believe it is safer and better to avoid either of these extremen. It is not well to do the shearing until the weather is warm, and there can be no gain, and there may be much loss, in the work after that time has a. American Dairyman.

HORSES SHOULD WEAR LIGHT SHOES. Horses are commonly made to carry too heavy shoes. The shoe is designed merely to protect the hoof, and the lighter it can be made and still serve its merely to protect the moot, and the lighter it can be made and still serve its purpose, the better for the horse. Horses that are devoted to farm work, and on land where there are few or no stones, may dispense with shoes, except while the ground is frozen. This would be of great advantage to the horse, to say nothing of the saving in the horsesheer's bill. But most horses requires shoeing, and the shoes worn are generally heavy iron ones. Steel shoes can be made lighter, will wear longer, and the first cost is not so much more that it need prevent their being used. Light horses and driving horses should always wear them. For horses of 1100 pounds weight, and with well-shaped, upright feet, the fore shoes should weigh about one pound each, and the lind ones twelve ounces. It four ounces are added to each shoe, let us see what a difference it will make. In plowing, cultivating, mowing, reaping and many other farm operations, a

ing and many other farm operations, horse will walk from ten to twenty mile a day, and advance about four feet at step. At each step the horse lifts a hal step. At each step the horse litts a hair pound extra on its two feet or 660 pounds in every mite. In a day's work of fifteen miles, they would lift 9900 pounds extra the force required. or nearly five tons. If the force required to lift this five tons of iron could be expended in the work the horse is doing, much more could be accomposited. In the light of these facts, is it any wonder that when young borses begin to wear shoes, they soon grow leg-weary, have their step shortened and acquire a slower walking gait?—American Agriculturist.

MANAGEMENT OF GEESE.

MANAGEMENT OF GEESE.

Although geese are aquatic birds, they do not require water except at the breeding season, when they need a stream or pond to mate in. They are mostly grass eaters, and five of thou will eat as much grass as a sheep, and spoil more, unless the pasture is chauged frequently. During the winter they are usually fed on oats, with cabbage leaves and choppedonious, of which they are especially foul. For rearing goslings, young ganders only should be used, as the old ones will pair off with one goose and ones will pair off with one goose and neglect the others. A young one will take care of three or four gerse. A suit-able place for the nests is to be provided, take care of three or four gesse. A suitable place for the nests is to be provided, and short straw, old rags, and such material is given to them for making their nests; or a straw nest may be made in a shallow box for each goose. The goese are shut up at night and kept in until they have laid. The eggs are removed and kept in a cool place until the litter is complete, when the bird is set and shut up and fed and watered daily. When the gosings appear they and the goose are put on a good grass pasture, which is all they will need, but where pasture cannot be provided the food may consist of stale, dry bread, soaked in aweet skimmed milk, curd of sour milk, and chopped onions. Later, oats steeped in sweet milk may be given, and by good leeding of this kind the young birds will grow rapidly. It is necessary to supply them with small pebbles unless they can obtain them otherwise. A good gander should be kept, as these birds vary much in disposition, some being quarrelsome and ant to kill the goslings and especially young chickens. Ganders and especially young chickens. Ganders

will be serviceable for twenty years ...

FLAVORING BEEF.

Rich, juicy beef is the product of breed and feed. If a good breed is obtained, a good system of feeding then becomes essential for the highest perfection of meat., There is such a thing as flavoring beef by feeding it, and breeders could make a distinct and noble departure in this line. Feeding in this way is not simply to give the animals any is not simply to give the animals any-thing that they can convert into flesh, but only the food that will add to the beef certain flavors and richness which will make the meat desirable.

it is the wild celery which makes the delicious flavor of the meat of the canvas-back duck. Chestnuts and other outs make turkeys and chickens pro nuts make turkeys and chickens produce meat of a superior flavor, and it is now demonstrated beyond a doubt that clover-made pork is far preferable to that made entirely from corn. In many other ways every article of food flavors the meat, making it better or worse for having entered the system of the animal or hird.

or bird.

Just previous to slaughter, beef takes its flavor directly from the food given to the animal, and the correct method of feeding is to give the cattle outly such foods my will make the meat sweet, juick and aromatic. A really choice article in beef, as wen as in any other food, will be eagerly sought after and paid for at

fancy prices.

But the feeding for flavor is not con But the feeding for flavor is not confined entirely to cattle. The same truth holds among the swine, poultrf and other autimals. Successful dairymen are very careful in feeding their cows, because they know that the food will directly affect the milk. Rich, juicy grass produces the fine June butter and cream, which is very different from the butter made from the dry coarse lodger of the which is very different from the botter made from the dry, coarse lodder of the winter. It is important that all who raise meat for market should take a les-son from the dairymen, and then try to adopt similar methods in their feeding. Vary the diet, and feed for bone, muscle and fat, but also feed for flavor. Even tender meat that has no juice or flavor is not very desirable.

The French produce for market the finest poultry in the world, and they have succeeded in studying the question in this respect better than any other have succeeded in studying the question in this respect better than any other farmers. The meat of their poultry excels, and is of a remarkable flavor. They do it by feeding the fattening birds with cloves and spices, which become mixed in the meat so that there is a delicious aroma from it all of the time. So excellent are their methods in fattening poultry that farmers of other countries adont their rules. adopt their rules

Feeding for flavor is thus founded upon a law of nature which should not be overlooked. There is a wide field for overioned. There is a wide heat for investigation and experiment. The in-provement of poultry, swine and cattle flesh is annually becoming more essential, and those who lead in this respect are sure to reap the profits.—Boston

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES Do not dog the cows.

Do not frighten the sheep. Look out for the gentle bull. Do not keep the hogs in a filthy pen. Pruning should not be done after

lossom tlure.
Oil meal will "fat" up the skim milk There is no such a thing as a moth-proof bee-hive.

A wet fleece is not comfortable even in hot weather.

Eight is the proper number of frames in any bee brood chamber.

Chickens raised in brooders should be fed the same as those that are with the

Clipping the wings of a queen been oes not injure her usefulness, but is the

mutilation necessary? Bees are only made profitable in pro

portion to the manner and degree of in-telligence with which they are man-The best time to transfer bees is at

the beginning of apple blooming. Then there are not many bees, and but little

honey.

By good cultivation you can produce 500 bushels of tomatoes per acre. If you can contract at twenty ceuts to cauning factory the crop will pay well. Proper care of the farm horses has as much to do with their condition as does good feed. A little grooming won't hurt them, even if it is the height of the busy

Growing cucumbers for pickles is one of the best uses to which you can put yield will be largely increased if you can

irrigate. Women can prune as well as men, and often better, but are apt to find it tiring to stand on the rounds of a ladder Ladders made with broader steps are bet

ter for them. r for them. • Nitrate of soda has been found very

effective for root lice on peach trees. A quart to each tree is good for the tree on general principles, and destructive to the lice in particular.

If our crops were properly diversified and we were growing every product of agriculture that we use, with the area now being cropped, there could not possibly be any over-production.

Sometimes hens become very industrious and refuse to eit just when their owner wants their services the most. In which cases, food cour freely and with

such cases feed corn freely, and with hold bran, meat and seasoned food.

In marketing poultry a neatly dressed carcass is half sold. Bleed in the mouth, dry pick, draw every feather, wash feet and head to remove dirt and blood, and pack in a clean box, basket or battel.

Feeding Fish to Cattle. Recently experiments have been made in Sweden to ascertain the effect of feed-ing cows the "press cake," pomace, so to speak, from the fish oil factories. To speak, from the fish oil factories. Herring constitute the bulk of the fish used. The idea was to see if this residue, which is used mostly as a fertilizer, would not be a good and cheap substitute for regular "oil cake," from the conton-seed oil factories. It was feared that the milk night be injuriously affected, but this did not seem to be the case, even when he daily ration reached two pounds. The butter, however, on long keeping, comed to become somewhat oily.—

unctican Farmer.

There is no perfect state in this world.

While the poor man has no food for his stomach it often happens that the rich man has no stomach for his food.—Bos-

Dressmaker—"Miss Fussbudget, win you have your dress cut with a train?" Miss Fussbudget—"Yes; but for good-ness's sakes have it an accommodation."

It is not every bicycle rider who can ower the record, but it is a poor bid has cannot lower the rider.—Truth.

Southern Baptist Convention, Atlanta, May 6th to 33th, 1892.

For above occasion the Richmond and Janville Railroad will sell round trin Janville Railroa I will sell round trip jekets to Atlanta, Ga.. and return at following ratus from points named be-ow, intermediate points in same pro-portion. Tickets on sale May 17th,

Asheville, 8 55; Charlotte, 8 75; Hick Ashevine, 8 50; Charlotte, 8 75; Hickory, 9 60; Goldsboro, 14 50; Raleigh, 14 40; Salisbury, 10 15; Wilkesboro, 15 30; Asheboro, 12 15; Durham, 13 55; Henderson, 14 85; Greensboro, 11 75; Selma, 14 50; Statesville, 10 20; Wilmington, 12 65.

mington, 12 65.
Similar rates, one fare for the round
trip will apply from points in Virginia
and South Carolina.

New Sleeping-Car Line Between Washington,

D.C., and Augusta, Ga. The Richmond and Danville R. R. Co. now operating a Pullman Buffet teeping Car line between Washington, C., and Augusta, Ga., on the follow-

ng schedule:-Southbound No. 11. Leave Washing Southbound No. 11. Leave Washington, D. C., 1120 p. m.: leave Ohurlottesville, Va., 3 05 a.m.; leave Invited burg, Va., 5 25 a. m.; leave Danville, Va., 8 50 p.m.; leave Greensbero, N.C., 10 20 a. m.; leave Chaulotte, N.C., 1 50 p. m.; leave Columbia, S. C., 6 15 p. m.; arrive Augusta, Ga., 9 15.

Northbound No. 12. Arrive Washington, D. C., 11 50 a. m.; arrive Charlottesville, Va., 7 40 a. m.; arrive Lynchburg, Va., 5 42 a. m.; arrive Danville,

burg, Va., 5 42 a. m.; arrive Danv Va., 2 85 a. m.; arrive Greensboo, C., 12 45 a. m.; arrive Charlotte, N. 900 p. m.; arrive Columbia, S. C., 4 p. m.; leave Augusta, Ga., 200 p. m.

Notice of Incorporation.

Notice of Incorporation.

North Carolina, In office Clerk
Gaston County, Superior Court.

Notice is hereby given of the incorporation of the Consolidated Manufacturing Company; that the names of the incorporators are Charles E. Whitney, B. Frank Hand, J. A. Smith, C. P. Moore and J. A. Pinchback, and such others as; they may associate with them; that the principal place of business shall be in Bessemer City, Gaston county, N. C., and its general purpose and business is the manufacturing of lumber, furniture, building material, cotton goods, stove the manufacturing of lumber, furniture, building material, cotton goods, stove and plow castings, and other foundry products; buying and selling real estate, etc., etc.; that the duration of the corporation shall be thirty years. The capital atock is one hundred thousand dollars, with privilege to increase to two hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of the par value of twenty-five (\$25 00) dollars each.

E. L. Wilson, Clerk S. C.

E. L. Wilson, Clerk S. C. April 16th, 1892.

NORTH CAROLINA, In office Clerk
GASTON COUNTY. Superior Court.
Notice is bereby given of the incoporation of the International Typewriter
Company; that the names of the incorporators are Lucien S. Crandall, Bruce
S. Aldrick, William O. Wbitney, B.
Frank Hand and Charles E. Whitney, and such others as they may associate with them; that the principal place of business shall be in Bessemer City, Gaston county, N. C.; and its general purpose and business is the manufacturing of the International Typewriter, together with all the appurtenances thoreunto belonging; that the duration of the corporation shall be thirty years. The capital stock is one million dollars (\$1,000,000), with privilege to increase to five million dollars (\$5,000,000), divided into one hundred thousand shares, of the par value of ten dollars (\$10,00.)

E. L. Wilson, Clerk S. C.
May 5th, 1892. NORTH CAROLINA, I In office Clerk

RALEIGH & AUGUSTA A. L. R.R. In effect 8:03 pm, Sund'y, May 11, '91 GOING SOUTH 41 Pass. and 51 Freight Mail and daily ex. Sunday Passenge Lv Releigh 3 45 pm 6 30 pm Cary 4 05 7 05 Cary 4 05 Merry Oaks 4 40 Moncure 4 51 Sanford 5 16 Cameron 5 43 So'th'n Pines 6 10 11 08 (Hibson

38 Pass and 51 Freigh Hamlet So'th'n Pines 9 07 Cameron 9 36 am Sanford 10 02 pm Cary 11 12 7 16 Raleigh 11 30 7 50 HARLESTON, CUNCINNATI & CHICAGO RAILROAD

In effect May 31, 1891.

9 00 am Lv Marion Ar 7 15 0 50 am Rutherfordton ' 5 49 42 pm .. Camden

Connections: At Conden with South ar Ina Railway; at Rock Hill and backsburg with Richmond & Dawville; Lancaster with Cheraw & thester ailway; at Rock Hill with Charlotte, Jumbin & Augusta Railway Railway; at Rock Hill with Charlotte Columbia & Augusta Railway; a Churleston with Steamer Lines; at Catawba Junction with Georgia, Cavolin & Northern Railway, and Seaband Ai Line; at Yorkville with Chester & Leneir Railway; at Blacksburg with Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Railway.

M. C. WARD, General Manager.
S. B. Pickens, Gen. Freight and Pasenger Agent.
A. Trip, Superintendent.

Mrs. Enpec-"You cannot say I did the courting; you were crazy to marry me." Enpec... I must have been...a gibbering lunatic."... New York Herald.

The rooster now his rival hunts
With crow and proud parade—
He quit; forgets his mother ones
Laid bim in the shade.

C, F. & Y V Railway Company

In effect May 30, 1873.					
NORTH BOUND.	Daily Es	No. 4.	nday. No. 1		
Ly Climax Ly Greensboro Ly Stokesdale Ly White Cove [22 - 13] Hall	9 43 am 11 59 am 12 30 pm 1 27 pm 2 50 pm	5 25 am 6 18 am 6 52 am 7 33 am 7 50 am	2 15 pr 4 05 pr 5 30 pr		

SOUTH BOUND Daily Except Sunday

		210, 21	210101	
W	Vilmington	11 45 pm		
17	ayetteville	8 00 pm		
		6 40 pm		
	anford			
	limax	4 45 pm		
	reensboro	4 05 pm		
S	tokesdale	3 13 pm		
M	t, Airy	12 00 noo	n	
	ural Hall	1 24 pm		
11	alnut Cove	245 pm		
B	ennettsville		0:0 pm	
M	legton		9 57 pm	
	ed springs		9 26 pm	
H	· pe Mills		8 43 pm	
11	nyetteville		8 26 pm	
B	amseur			1 35 1
	limex			12 53
· G	reensboro			10 30 (
81	lokesdale			8 40 :
- R	Lodigon			7 45

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seal Air Line for Ryleigh, Norfolk and all loss North, and at Walnut Cove with the widok & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, paneke and points North and West of Roan.

ke. Trains Nos. 2 and 4 breakfast at Fayetta Ille, Nos. 1 and 2 dinner at Walnut Cove; No supper at Fayetteville. W. E. KYLE, Im Manager, Gen Pass Agent

Richmond and Danville R. R. Co Condensed Schednle in Effect May 15, 1892

l	HOUTHBOUND	DALLY.	
1		NU. 8. NO 11.	
1	Lv Richmond,	*300 pm *320 am	
Į	Ly burkeville,	503 pm 500 am	
ł	Ly Keysville,	542 pm 544 am	
i	Ar Danvilte,	810 pm 810 am	
ı	Ar Greensboro,	10 13 pm 10 11 a m	
	Ly Goldshero,	400 pm 462) pm	
Ì	Ar Raleigh,	6 00 pm 10 07 pm	
ŀ	Ly Raleigh	*6 15 p m 7 (0 a m	
1	Lv Durham	7 25 pm 8 00 a m	
ı	Ar Greensboro	10 00 pm 10 0) am	
١	i.v Winston-Salem	48 25 pm *8 50 AF	
J	Ly Greensboro.	*10 25 p m *10 20 a m	
1	Ar Salisbury,	12 18 a m 12 0f NO'S	
ı	Ar Statesville,	*2 35 a m *1 69 n m	
ł	Ar Asheville,	800 am 558 pm	
j	Ar Hot Springs,	1043 am 810 p w	
	Lv Salisbury	*12 28 a m *12 08 p m	
	Ar Charlotte,	200 am 130 pm	
3	Ar Spartanburg	5 00 a m 4 28 p m	
ı	Ar Greenwille,	610 am 535 pm	
	Ar Atlanta,	12 25 pm 11 30 pm	
	Ly Charlotte	149 17 mm 11 10 o m	
	Ar Columbia	552 am 545 pm 937 am 925 pm	
	Ar Augusta		
		DAILY	

NORTHBOUND No. 10. No. 12 *7 00 pm *8 15 am \$11 10 pm 12 45 pm 3 10 am 5 15 pm *8 50 pm *8 05 g w 6 40 am 6 0 o m Ly Charlotte Angelistury, Ly Hot Spring Asheville Estatesville Ar Salisbury 700 am 630 pm 827 am 810 pm 430 pm 12 30 pm 9 0 a m 7 30 pm 2 50 pm 7 68 pm 400 pm 8 05 pm *8 37 am *8 25 p m 10 20 am 10 25 p m Ly Sallsbury Ar Greensboro Ar Winston-Salen *11 40 a m +1 27 a m Ly Greensboro, Ar Durham, 123 pm 48 45 am \$ 05 pm 12 30 vm \$ 05 pm 12 30 vm \$ 10 0 pm 12 45 am 12 10 pm 12 45 am 2 46 pm 4 15 am \$ 31 pm 4 57 am \$ 30 pm 7 10 am Ly Raleigh

Between West Point and Richmond. Leave West Point 750 m daily and 8 0 s. m. daily except Sunday and Menday; acrive Richmond 905 and 1040 c. m. Returning leave Richmond 3 10 p. m. and 445 c. m. daily except Sunday; arrive West Point 5 00 and 6 00 p. m.

Between Richmond and Raleigh

Daily, except Sunday

VIA REYNVILLE.

Leave Richmond 300 p.m. daily; leave Reysville 600 p.m.; arrive Oxford 803 p.m. Henderson 9 10 p.m., Durham 935 p.m. Baleigh 1045 p.m. Returning leave Rei eigh 915 a.m., daily, Durham 1025 a.m. Henderson 1005 a.m. Oxford 1145 a.m.; tarrive Keysville 900 p.m., Richmond 530 p.m. Through coach between Richmond and Raleigh.

rive Keysville 8 00°, m., Richmond 5 80°, m. Through coach between Richmond and Raleigh.

Mixed train leaves Keysville daily except Sunday 9 10°a. m.; arrives Durham 6 20° p. m. Leaves Durham 7 13° a. m. daily except Sunday; arrives Keysville 2 10°a. m. Leaves Durham 7 60° p. m. daily except Sunday; arrives Keysville 2 10°a. m. Leaves Oxford 3 00°a. m. daily except Sunday; arrives Durham 7 60° p. m. daily except Sunday; arrives Durham 7 60° p. m. daily except Sunday; arrives Durham 8 00°a. m. daily except Sunday, arrive washington and South western Vestituled Limited operated between Washington and Allants daily, leaves Washington 11.00°p. m., Danville 5.50°a. m., Greensbore 12.30°p. m., Salisbury 8.28°a. m., Charlotte 9.20°p. m. Salisbury 10°34°p. m., Charlotte 9°30°p. m. Salisbury 10°34°p. m., Charlotte 9°30°p. m. Salisbury 10°34°p. m., Charlotte 9°30°p. m. Salisbury 10°34°p. m.

Sleeping Car Service.
On trains 9 and 13, Pullman Ruffet Sleep ers between Atlanta and New York: høttween Danville and Angusta and Greensboro and Asheville.
On 11 and 12, Pullman Buffet Sleeper between Richmond and Danville, Raleigh and Greensboro, and Fullmas Buffet Sleepers between New York. Washington and Kuoxville, via Danville, Salisbury and Asheville and Pulman Sleepers between Washington and Adapta.

and Atlanta.

E. BERKELEY,
Sulerintendent,
Richmond, Va.
W. H. GREEN,
Gen'l Mgr.,
Atlanta, Ga.
Atlanta, Ga. Gen'l Mgr.,
Gen'l Mgr.,
Atlanta, Ga.
Atlanta, Ga.
Traffic Manager.