

THE HEADLIGHT.

A. ROSCOWER, Editor & Proprietor.

HERE SHALL THE PRESS THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS MAINTAIN, UNAWED BY INFLUENCE AND UNBRIBED BY GAIN.

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W. R. THOMPSON, DEALER IN Family and Fancy GROCERIES.

My stock is replenished daily, which enables me to sell my customers fresh and good goods at very low prices.

My Aim is to Please.

I buy and sell all kinds of country produce for which I pay the highest market prices, and sell at the cheapest margins.

Be sure and give me call.
W. R. THOMPSON,
Corner of East Centre and Market

DID YOU SEE The New Saloon?

Well you ought to. You will find there the choicest stock of

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

Pure N. C. Corn Whiskey at \$1.40 a gallon which is sold elsewhere for \$1.50.

You Must Give Me A Call,
J. H. WELLS,
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(John Mehan's old stand.)

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—PRACTICAL—

Boot and Shoe Maker,

WITH 30 YEARS EXPERIENCE

Guarantee to please and satisfy the most fastidious. Repairing neatly and promptly done at prices to correspond with these hard times.

I make a specialty of Hamlock Sole-leather and keep always on hand a variety of Shoe Findings, such as Lasts, Pegs, etc.

BEAR IN MIND

That I am still in the ring keeping as ever a well assorted stock of purest

Wines and Liquors,

which are specially recommended by the doctors.

I also carry a full variety of
FAMILY GROCERIES,
which will be sold very low.

J. T. GINN,
John Street.

A remnant of the Seneca tribe of Indians still lingers in Warren County, Penn., spearing fish, etc., for a living. The tribe, all told, barely numbers 1000 members, and has so dwindled that marriage among blood relations has become almost a necessity.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

PASTURING OF MOWING LANDS.
It is bad practice to pasture mowing lands at all in our climate, and although there is a strong temptation to do it where pastures are short, the prudent farmer will resort to almost any shift to keep his cattle in condition and the flow of milk good, rather than pasture the mowing fields.

In the first place the sod becomes trampled by the cattle to its injury, then weeds have a good chance to grow and thrive, and the grass is apt to be hurt in consequence of being cropped too closely in dry weather or left without sufficient protection to the roots in winter.

It is far better practice to let the mowing lands grow a second crop, and make it into hay, than to attempt pasturing after cutting the first crop.

Many farmers are now in the habit of feeding cows in the barn when the pastures are short, using ensilage, or green, freshly cut corn, clover or any other fodder that may be in season; this is far better than to turn the cattle into the mowing fields.—*Massachusetts Ploverman.*

DAIRY HINTS.

Professor L. R. Arnold once said that "a cow going into a stable filled with the odor of the solid and liquid excrements will carry it into her milk in fifteen minutes." For this reason he insists that stables should be ventilated in such a way that pure air will come to the cattle from the front. True, and this is one of the reasons why a cow barn should have a wide barn floor through the centre; why the cows should stand with their heads toward the centre, and have wide space behind them, with large grated and wire-screened windows behind them and wide stable doors at both ends of the stable, and big barn doors at both ends of the centre floor. This arrangement of stables and floors, aided by plaster dusted upon the well-cleaned stable floors, will make a suitable habitation for a clean cow to dwell in.

The albuminoids in whey are as one to 3.5 in skim milk, while the other solids are nearly the same in both. Chemists, in comparing the feeding value, make that of whey at eleven cents to twenty-three cents for skim milk, or about half as much per 100 pounds.

There is a great need that a large proportion of the yearly milk supply should be diverted from a summer to a winter flow. Butter is unreasonably cheap in summer, because so great a majority of the farmers have their cows calve in the spring. Hence there is but little profit gained from the cow. It is also unreasonably dear in winter, because so few cows are made to calve in the fall.

There needs to be a better balancing up of the yearly milk supply, so that less milk should be produced in summer and more in winter. This would equalize the prices for the whole year, greatly increase the consumption in the winter, and in the end bring great profit to the dairymen. It is well to remember that it costs only about ten per cent. more to keep a cow in good milking condition than it does to keep her dry, as she ought to be kept, while the returns from winter milk are fully thirty per cent. more than from summer milk.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Color goes for a great deal in a horse, especially if it is desirable to make a matched team. It is worth while to study this in breeding. To mate a breeding mare to a horse whose only point in his own excellence only insures disappointment. If the male is pure bred it will probably mark the colt, both in action, size and color.

The Great Bear River Canal is to be one of the grandest irrigation projects in America. Two million dollars have been provided for its construction. This canal will irrigate 200,000 acres in Salt Lake valley and 6,000,000 on Bear River, increasing the value of the land to \$60 per acre, while fencing, building and tillage will double this valuation in a few years.

A good average dairy cow ought to give at least four thousand pounds of milk in a year, which should return the farmer, whether sold or made into butter and cheese, at least a cent a pound, so that such cows ought to bring in at least forty dollars a year per head. This is the calculation of Hon. Josiah Shall, Secretary of the New York State Dairy-men's Association.

A close fence around a berry patch should be avoided where much snow prevails. A heavy bank of snow smothered strawberries and breaks down the canes of raspberries and blackberries. The lat-

ter will usually hold enough snow over the surface to keep the ground from freezing very deeply, and with this protection they may prove hardy, while an equal cold without the snow would show the canes dead in the spring.

No matter how small the village, there are probably some men in it who keep horses or cows, and do not have any use for manure. It can often be bought by year-by farmers at cheaper rates than they can make manure in their own barn-yards. Manure in large cities is mostly gobbled up by market gardeners, who often pay much more than farmers can afford; but the country village supplies can be fairly claimed by farmers who live in the neighborhood.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Do not use damp towels about the sick.

Hot food and drink for the sick should be hot—not lukewarm.

Washing the face in hot water, especially just before going to bed, is good for the skin.

No receptacle for milk should ever be set out before being thoroughly scalded and cleaned.

Let clean clothing for a patient be thoroughly aired and warmed at the fire just before putting it on.

The rooms of fever patients may be well ventilated with less fear of their taking cold than in other diseases.

Equal parts of white shellac and alcohol is a permanent fixative for crayon and charcoal sketches. Spray it evenly on with an artist's atomizer.

Mahogany and cherry furniture often gets dull for want of a good cleaning with a moist cloth. Polish with the hand, rubbing well, and the result will be surprising.

Novelties of New Guinea Exploration.

Advices from New Guinea state that Sir William McGregor, the Governor, has recently completed the exploration of hitherto unknown portions of the island. He made a successful ascent of the high-est peak of the Mount Owen Stanley range, named Mount Victoria, which attains an altitude of 13,121 feet.

The climate was perfect, the weather at an altitude of about 8000 feet being clear and cold. On the summit daisies, buttercups, forget-me-nots, grasses and heaths were growing and larks were seen. Icicles and white frosts were met with. No natives were seen above an altitude of four thousand feet. The country traversed by the party was very mountainous. No table land was discovered. The geological formation of the country is mainly decomposed slate and quartz. There was no sign of gold specimens. Natives were met on two occasions. They were extremely friendly, but superstitious. They were stout, well built men, with short legs. Women were never seen. Cultivation paddocks were fenced in and sweet potatoes, yams and sugarcane were plentiful. Tobacco was also grown. The natives had no warlike implements.

Particular attention was paid to head-dresses, which were made of shells procured from the eastern coast of German New Guinea, showing that there was friendly communication across the Owen Stanley range.

Sir William McGregor collected many specimens of new plants, among other some beautiful yellow rhododendrons, all of which have been forwarded to Baron Von Mueller for report, and a great number of new grasses, large patches of which were discovered on Mount Victoria.

Mr. Goodwin, naturalist, secured specimens of several new birds. An animal was seen something like a native bear, but with a long tail. Its color was a dusty brown black. In the extremities it had five claws and its tail was bushy. Its estimated weight was sixty pounds.

The birds in the lower altitudes were the same as those before seen except the new paradise bird, similar to the great epimachus. They procured a female *Astrachia Stephanina*, the only bird of that species being in the museum at Berlin. Among the birds are some identical with the English lark. Unfortunately they were eaten by one of the Polynesians. A few entomological specimens were obtained, among which were milk white butterflies. Many were seen, but only a few were captured.

At the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 the only exhibit of electrical apparatus were two dynamos and some arc lights run by clock work. Now there are \$510,000,000 invested as capital in the electric light business.

ASHER EDWARDS,

The Original Leader of Low Prices,

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

1889. FALL AND WINTER, 1890.

I take great pleasure in announcing to my friends and patrons that my MAMMOTH STORE is now FULL AND RUNNING OVER with the largest and most varied assortment of

RICH AND BEAUTIFUL GOODS OF EVERY GRADE I EVER HAVE HAD.

I have been in the Northern Markets for over six weeks selecting such goods as I knew would please my customers, and now as my shelves are loaded down with all the novelties of the season I propose to make things lively.

I SHALL MAKE DRY GOODS TUMBLE, And the Prices Down to Almost Nothing.

It is a fact which cannot be disputed, that I can save you at least 25 per cent. on all your purchases you have to make. You all know that when a man buys his goods from the manufacturers and pays the hard cash down, he is able to undersell all others who are buying their goods on "tick."

PLEASE BEAR IN MIND

That I am Bound to Undersell Everybody.

Not only the Goldsboro merchants, but all the merchants in the State. If anyone advertises to sell you a pair of shoes for \$1, I shall sell them for 75 cents. If you can buy Checked Homespun elsewhere for 5 cents, I shall sell it for 4 cents. A Suit of Clothes which you may think Cheap \$10 I guarantee to sell for \$6. AA 4-4 Sheeting, if anyone dares to offer at 6 cents, I shall do better and come down to 5 cents. Any kind of Dress Goods you may think a Genuine Bargain at 10 cents, I shall put down to 6 cents.

IT WILL BE GENERALLY CONCEDED

That my Store is the Biggest and Most Elegant Establishment in Goldsboro, and I can pride myself that at my Wholesale Department, upstairs, you can find more goods than many other stores have on shelves, counters, or behind counters.

You may go to other stores where they offer you shelf-worn remnants at an "Astonishing Price," and then take you in with something else, but as you are all aware of, when you come to my store nothing of that sort is done.

EVERYBODY IS TREATED ALIKE!

I just want the public to know what I have only in one portion of my vast Establishment, as it would require pages upon pages to enumerate everything I have in stock this season:

- 100 Bales of Alamance Plaids.
- 65 Bales of Lake George A. A.
- 600 Pieces Bleaching, the most of it consists of Barkers Mills and Andros-coggin.
- 300 Pieces of Dress Gingham, all Styles and Qualities.
- 100 Pieces of Canton Flannel.
- 10,000 Yards Bed Tickings.
- Ten Cases Pants Cloth—Jeans, Cassemeres and Bevers, in single and double width.
- DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
- 80 Pieces Worst Dress Goods, all colors.
- 175 Pieces assorted and plain, plaids and striped Serges
- 60 Pieces of Cashmeres in black, and all colors.
- 75 Pieces of Henrietta Cloths.
- 50 Pieces of fancy, new, soft woolen Dress fabrics, in suits and combinations.
- Three Cases Silk Plushes, in all shades.
- 1,600 Yards of Silk—all qualities.
- An Unusual Large Quantity of Dress Trimmings to match all the Dress Goods I have.
- 600 Ladies Wraps and Jackets in Plush, Astrican and Beaver.
- 900 Pieces of the very best Prints.
- Clothing! Clothing! Clothing!
- 900 Overcoats for Men and Boys.
- 1,600 Suits for Men, Youths, Boys and Children.
- 2,200 Pair Pants.
- I have Clothing for Everybody, from the commonest to the very finest.
- HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES.
- too numerous to mention.
- Carpets, Rugs and Oilcloths.

All above Mentioned Articles Must and Shall be Sold

FOR JUST ONE HALF

As anyone else dares to advertise.

DO US THE JUSTICE,

And do not class this announcement with the sensational, unreliable stuff you are apt to find around me, as I am very careful about my reputation. If you only will come to my store you will readily be convinced that

I Mean What I Say.

The Goods must go, money is bound to come and as the times are hard, something must be done to make them move.

AUTION! BEWARE!

When you come to this city with the intention to do your trading don't allow yourself to be "pulled in" by summers, but come right to My Store and Get My Prices before you start buying.

OF GREAT INTEREST TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS:

Country merchants will save a great deal in buying of me all their supplies, as I guarantee to sell them cheaper this season than any Northern Wholesale Establishment.

ASHER EDWARDS,
THE ORIGINAL LEADER OF LOW PRICES.
Corner E. Centre and Mulberry Sts.

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