



WORKING PEOPLE can take Simmonds Liver Regulator without loss of time or danger from exposure. It takes the place of a doctor and costly prescriptions and is therefore the medicine to be kept in the household to be given upon any indication of approaching sickness. It contains no dangerous ingredients but is purely vegetable, gentle yet thorough in its action, and can be given with safety and the most satisfactory results to any person regardless of age. It has no equal. Try it.

Be Not Imposed Upon! Examine to see that you get the Genuine, Distinguished from all brands and imitations by our red Z Trade Mark on front of Wrapper, and on the side the seal and signature of J. H. Zeilin & Co.

J. W. Harper's Old Nelson County Kentucky Whisky

has been recognized for years as one of the foremost and finest whiskies placed before the American public. Like every article of fineness it caters not for the bulk of consumers, to whom one whisky tastes but little different from another, but for the appreciation of the connoisseurs only. It is, in short, a gentleman's beverage, and intended for gentlemen only. For sale only by

John W. Edwards, Goldsboro, N. C.

A Scholarly Forger.

There has just died in a remote and small town in Albania a remarkable man; one who might have been exceedingly useful in the world had he turned his distinct talents to honest ends. M. Simonides was a Greek; a profound scholar in Syriac and Egyptian antiquities, he devoted himself to inventing and executing a number of most remarkable forgeries—forgeries so clever that many of the most scholarly experts in Europe were deceived thereby. One of his most famous exploits was to present to a committee of scholars at Athens a manuscript of Homer written on lotus leaves and belonging, as he asserted, to a date anterior to the Christian era. Of this committee eleven expressed themselves as being convinced of the authenticity of the document. The one dissenting member of the committee detected what he suspected was fraud, and upon examination he discovered that M. Simonides's work was simply a faithful copy of Homer as published by the German critic Wolf, and that the manuscript reproduced all the printer's errors. Ismail Pasha paid M. Simonides a princely sum of money for a manuscript which purported to be in Aristotle's autograph. The British Museum was wheedled into buying a false memorandum addressed by Belisarius to the Emperor Justinian, and the Duke of Sutherland paid a large price for two apocryphal letters from Alcibiades to Pericles. Simonides's ingenuity, scholarship, and nicety were such as to make him at once the most dangerous forger the world has known. He had accomplices, and his schemes were always of magnitude and dignity.—*Chicago News.*

Profits of Slot Machines.

"How much money do you get out of these mechanical toys?" I asked a man who was emptying the cash receiver of the model of a steamship engine, with music box attachment, in the Hoffman House, a few days ago. "Well, it depends," was the answer, "on the hotel in which the machine is placed. This is one of the best in the city. The first month we placed these toys on exhibition they returned over \$100 each. From that time the receipts have dwindled until each one does not earn a quarter of that amount now. Still each one of the engines, all of which have paid for themselves over and over again, yet earn a good profit. They are all owned by a company of stockholders, organized for the purpose, and they have all made fat dividends on their investment. The steamboats, fire engines and locomotives cost about \$100 each all told, including the case. The grip testers, lung testers, and weighing machines cost, at the outside, \$25. We have little trouble in placing them. "They are ornamental, and few hotels object to having one. Saloon keepers often ask to have them placed in their saloons. Sometimes we are asked to pay rent for them, and if it is a very large hotel we generally do so."—*New York Telegram.*

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

FEED FOR FATTENING AN OLD COW.

It is not wise to keep a cow too long unless she is of extra value for milking or butter, and then consequently for her calves, when it will hardly pay to feed her for beef. When an ordinary cow is desired to be fattened this should be done at the age of eight years. The feeding for fattening should be of the best; the best hay, with as much cornmeal as the animal will eat, given four times a day; two or three quarts being given at each feed as it may be digested. Hay is given twice daily. A small ration of roots or cabbages or apples, or even cold boiled potatoes, will help considerably in the fattening. The feeding should not be delayed, as more flesh and fat will be made this side of the new year than after it.—*New York Times.*

MAKING LEAN PORK.

According to Professor O. W. Atwater there are two things for the pork maker to do—first, to make leaner pork, and then to get better access to foreign markets. Leaner pork can be obtained, he says, by the use of nitrogenous foods, skim milk, bran, shorts, cotton seed meal—if it can be advantageously utilized—beans, peas, clover, alfalfa and other leguminous plants. It is, however, impracticable for many pork producers to change their system of feeding at once. The bulk of the pork in the country is, and for some time must be, manufactured from corn, but where nitrogenous foods are available they should be used, and where they are not available the attempt should be made to introduce them. Here is a strong reason for experiments with leguminous forage plants; beside helping to make leaner pork, they have the advantage that with them poor hay, straw and cornstalks can be utilized, and that they make rich manure.—*New York Witness.*

GRASSES AND WEEDS FOR FOWLS.

Domestic fowls of all kinds will eat a large quantity of young grass and tender weeds if they have access to such food. But they do not like old and tough herbage any more than humans like old and tough vegetables. Whenever it is necessary to shut any fowls in the yard, they should always be supplied with a generous amount of green and tender herbage. Sometimes pull a few suckers from the growing corn in the garden, and cut the leaves and tender stems into small bits about one fourth of an inch long, or gather a few stems of the irrepressible garden purslane (which is very succulent), and tender clover, or pig weeds, and cut them up fine. Fowls will devour such food ravenously when the pieces are of suitable size to be swallowed.

A pair of sheep shears may be kept near the door, so that no time is lost searching for some instrument to cut up coarse food. Leaves of cabbage and other vegetables are all cut into bits not larger than kernels of Indian corn. As fowls have no teeth, they cannot bite off pieces of tough food. But if they can get hard and tough pieces into the gizzard, that miniature mill, with the gravel stones in it, will soon reduce food to a fine pulp. When crop-plants in the garden have attained a size so large that fowls will not injure them by stepping on them or by nipping off the tender tops, the entire flock may be allowed to run ad libitum in the garden, for one or two hours only, each day. They will pick up many insects, collect a new supply of gravel stones, and fill their crops with tender herbage.—*American Agriculturist.*

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Keep seed corn from getting damp. Did you help make your fair a success? Go slowly and feel your way in fruit planting. If you have squash they should be taken care of to help out. Ripe weeds will make better manure if burned. Do you see the point? Turner raspberry must be kept from suckering, or it is a total failure. It also likes cool soil. Do you keep a book in which to note the things to be done, and when to do them? It saves time. Prevention is better than cure—this is especially true of the diseases that are liable to attack fowls. In growing strawberries, Dr. Hoskins says the hill system is best for home use, but the matted row is best for market. The cost of fences is one of the heaviest taxes on the farm. When will this relic of semi-civilization be dispensed with? During the moulting season, poultry should be warmly housed and abundantly supplied with strengthening food and drink. It is essential that a certain amount of some kind of sharp, gritty material be supplied poultry in winter, as it is impossible for the hens to prepare their food in the crops without the aid of grit,

and it is equally impossible for them to procure grit in winter unaided.

Raising broilers is a profitable business down in New Jersey. The chicks are marketed when ten or twelve weeks old and weigh about one and one-half pounds. There is in the above State a man who by raising broilers clears over \$1000 a year, and that too with less than an acre of land.

Kaffir corn is said to be an unequalled food for poultry. It is an excellent grain for growing fowls and laying hens, says the *Germantown Telegraph*. Experiments have proven that it is not only egg-producing, but will put bone and muscle in the growing bird. Chickens shoot right ahead with such feed.

RECIPES.

Chicken Fried With Jelly—Brown canned chicken in enough butter to prevent it burning; add two heaping table-spoonfuls of currant jelly for each pint can, season with salt and cayenne, and serve at once on toast.

Strawberry Blanc Mange—Sweeten a pint of rich milk and add half a pint of strawberry juice or syrup (jelly may be used). Stand on ice until very cold. Dissolve half a box of gelatine, and stir in the milk, pour in a mould and set on ice until stiff enough to turn out. Serve with whipped cream.

Beans Fried With Herbs—For half a can of baked beans peel and chop half a cupful of onion and the same quantity of any mixed sweet herbs in season; put the onion over the fire in a frying pan with half a cupful of butter; when it begins to brown put in the beans and herbs and stir all together over a moderate fire until quite free from moisture and a little brown; season the dish highly with salt and cayenne and serve it hot.

Chicken and Cream—Put into a saucepan one pint of milk, one tablespoonful of butter, a little salt and white pepper; when it comes to boiling, add two table-spoonfuls of flour mixed smooth in cold milk; stir constantly, so that it shall not be lumpy; remove meat from cold boiled fowl, chop it, mix with it a little sage and chopped celery; stir it into the cream sauce; let it become thoroughly heated; add half a cupful of rich cream; serve on small pieces of toast, free from crust and with cranberry jelly.

She Waited on General Washington.

The oldest person in New Jersey is Mrs. Judie Cummins, of Long Branch, who is one hundred and eleven years old. Mrs. Cummins is a colored woman, and lives with her daughter Margaret. She was born on a Southern plantation in 1779, and subsequently was owned by Major William Waters, whose plantation was near New Brunswick, N. J. She was then only eight years old. Mrs. Cummins was then sold to Jacob I. Bergen, who a few years later sold her to Vaudiver Lewis. Mrs. Lewis sold her to V. L. Golden for \$800. She remained in Golden's possession until freed. Mrs. Cummins can justly remember her father, whose name was James Jefferson. Mrs. Cummins's first husband was Simon Johnson. The couple had two children. After her marriage to Charles Cummins she became the mother of ten children. The old woman remembers General Washington, whom she saw at Grindstone, near New Brunswick, when Washington and his wife were guests of Major Waters. She waited upon the table, and can recall exactly the manner in which the General and his wife were dressed. Mrs. Washington wore a white silk gown, a silk neckerchief and a cap with a black ribbon. Washington wore a navy blue cloth suit, with knickerbockers buttoned at the side, and silk stockings buckled at the knee. He wore a white shirt with frilled front, and a loose silk tie carelessly placed in the shirt opening, in much the same style as the scarfs are worn to-day.—*New York Tribune.*

England is Like a Huge Pasture.

A young woman recently home from a foreign tour says that she was struck with two things during her travels in England. She found that that fair country was not so much like a garden, as she had most frequently heard it called, as a pasture or grazing ground. The feature of almost every peaceful landscape was the stretch of grassy fields, many of them green and beautiful enough to pose as the famous hundred-year lawns of the realm, but still grazing grounds where sheep and "herds of lowing kine" luxuriated. A second characteristic unlooked for in English natural scenery was the frequent prevalence of wild spots. Her idea had been that England was so limited in area and so populous that even its rural portions would be monotonously civilized and cultivated. On the contrary, there were frequently as wildly picturesque and desolately grand bits of country as any but really mountainous regions can show.—*New York Times.*

The late Justice Miller was the oldest Judge on the Supreme Bench in point of service. He had served twenty-eight years.

THE NEW YORK BARGAIN STORE

OFFERS

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS AND ATTRACTIONS

For the Fall and Winter Trade of 18

In announcing the arrival of our Fall and Winter Stock, we wish to call your attention to the fact that we have a larger and better assortment to offer you this season than ever before. Quality, style and price study with us, and we know that you cannot find any place where they will be beat. We are offering the very best goods in our line seen in Goldsboro and

AT PRICES THAT WILL ASTONISH YOU

if you give them an examination. There is nothing in the history of buying and selling in this country to compare in genuine cheapness with our varied and immense stock. We buy in large quantities, direct from the manufacturer, thereby saving the cost which is of necessity put on by the jobber, from whom ordinary buyers have to buy. Then again we buy for Cash which enables us to secure the best bargains that are offered. We also take advantage of the discounts which are always the result of cash transactions. This is why

We are Enabled to Undersell Others

It will only take a glance to convince you that ours is indeed the biggest place of the kind in this city, a "great moral vineyard." We have not a large store with a few goods scattered around, but we have ourselves, drawers, counters and tables piled up and packed to running over with a selection of goods in every particular, far ahead of anything of the kind that has ever been put on sale here. We have in the line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wearing apparel which fashion dictates or comfort and

Our Prices are Marked Right Down

to reason's figures, and we invite a fair comparison of the prices with those of any other house carrying the same line and class of goods. We do not have any "store keepers" on our shelves, but goods that are hustling away to customers in quantities that are amazing to the general run of merchants.

WE BELIEVE IN QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS

and what we offer you is no old stock or auction goods, but articles of legitimate value, fresh from the factories or direct from the hands of importers and jobbers. We can save you many a dollar of your hard-earned money if you will only come to see us, because we will make it to your interest to trade with us. Real dollars do not grow on trees these days, and you want to make one go as far as it will and get all the goods you possibly can from it. We are in position to give you the benefit, and will do so if you only will let us

WE HAVE THROWN A ROCK

and if you hear a howl you may know somebody is hit. But life is too short to waste time listening to "tale of woe." Our prices defy competition and our goods challenge the admiration of even our worst competitors. Our motto is to deal fairly and honestly with all our customers and to treat everyone right, the poorest to the richest. That has been one of the mainsprings of our success—one of the great levers that has lifted us from a small beginning a few years ago to a position of pre-eminence among merchants

WE VALUE YOUR GOOD WILL

and want to have your respect as well as your trade. There are some things of higher value than goods and a good name is one of them. Our numerous friends having patronized us very liberally, in supplying us with goods, and encouragement to lay before them this season a stock of goods for Variety, Selection, Quality and Prices. But we want to state in conclusion, that we

Bought them Close and are going to sell them the same way.

Call and examine our Stock. No trouble to show goods, for we are fully convinced that if you look you will buy and that is what we want.

J. F. SOUTHERLAND,

PROPRIETOR