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The Most Reliable Goods, Such as we can fully warrant to give satisfaction, can find space on our shelves. We buy our Goods direct from Manufacturers for Spot Cash, and therefore can save our patrons a considerable profit in their purchases. All goods are sold

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THE FARM AND GARDEN.

PLOWING UNDER RYE.

Rye is not of much benefit for plowing under for manure, but it serves some useful purpose. If the land is poor the rye may be turned under in May and buckwheat sown; this may be turned under early in July and another crop sown, clover being sown with it and the buckwheat harvested. This will pay all the expenses and leave the clover, which may be left for hay and the aftermath remain to be plowed under in the spring for corn.—*New York Times.*

IMPROVING THE FLOCK.

One of the surest ways to "run out" a flock of good sheep is to follow the too common custom of selling all the best lambs. No matter how good the ewes may be now, they will be past their prime in a few years, and their value for breeding purposes, as well as for the production of wool, will be greatly decreased. In order to maintain, and if possible improve, the condition of a flock, a few of the best lambs should be raised each year, and enough of the older or poorer sheep should be sold to keep the flock down to the desired number.—*American Dairyman.*

HOW TO SET A HEN.

Very few people know how to set a hen properly. In the first place, remember that you can't make her sit if she don't want to. Cut a barrel in two in the middle, then cut out one or two staves, so that when it is stood on its end there will be plenty of room for the hen to pass in and out. Place the barrel on the ground with the head end up, and then scoop out the earth to a concave shape and put in a very little fine hay, and the nest is ready for the eggs. If it is not convenient to put the barrel on the ground, a grass sod placed underneath the nest will answer. It is best to place the hen on a few glass or worthless eggs at first, as she may not take kindly to the nest you have prepared for her. Place her on the nest after dark and she will get accustomed to it through the night. If she seems inclined to sit after this she may be given the eggs which are intended to be hatched. If the hen is allowed to leave her nest every day a small coop may be placed in front of the barrel, and then she will be sure to return to nest. She should always have near her a cup of water and plenty of food. If the above directions are followed and the eggs are well fertilized a good brood of chickens may be expected.—*Agricultural Journal.*

COWS FOR BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The fact that cows differ as much in individual characteristics as any other animals goes to show, writes a Pennsylvania dairyman, the utility of the numerous experiments made and making by experiment stations, intended to prove the fitness of this or that breed or this or that kind of feeding for certain desired results. There are well known differences between breeds of cows, resulting from long habit and training, and these very much affect their value for certain uses, especially for the making of cheese and butter. There is no doubt of the greater value of the Jersey or Guernsey for the butter dairy, of the Ayrshire or Dutch cow for milk or cheese, and of the native for either as they may be made available. Few dairymen can afford to keep pure bred cows, nor has experience proved it to be desirable. The large product of some pure breeds (of which history records less than 100 out of more than 10,000, or about one in 100) would be a most fallacious evidence in favor of furnishing a dairy with such cows. But the natural habit of the Jersey and Guernsey give exceedingly rich milk gives them a high value for crossing on the native stock which should be taken advantage of by all butter or cheese makers. It is too often supposed that rich milk makes most cheese, and that of a higher value, the cheese maker will find most profit in the best cows he can procure.—*New York Tribune.*

SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE.

In an address on the subject of agriculture in public schools, J. E. Bryant, of Ontario, Canada, has said some things that will be of general interest elsewhere. Thus a knowledge of the nature and composition of the soil is the foundation on which all else is built, and the farmer who has been taught to discern the difference in soils scientifically, is the one best equipped for his business. Plants should be studied with their various methods of feeding and sources of food. How soils become exhausted, and how this exhaustion may be made good again, are vital questions, and bring up the whole subject of measures, both natural and artificial.

It is declared the sheerest nonsense to say that a farmer can best obtain a sufficient knowledge of these matters from practical experience. Agriculture remained at a standstill for a thousand years until it began to be studied scientifically. The whole doctrine of scientific manuring is scarcely a half century old yet, and it is safe to say that the practice of agriculture has been more than revolutionized within that time.

Equally important with the treatment of manures is the subject of tillage, which naturally includes drainage. Although the value of drainage in removing water from wet and boggy lands is freely admitted by most farmers, but few understand its value in improving the productiveness of all soils in almost all situations independently of the removal of the water. To be fully understood this requires a scientific presentation of the subject, which practice alone cannot give.—*New York World.*

GALLED SHOULDERS.

Unless care is taken in the spring in beginning the spring work with the teams there is danger of getting the shoulders galled or sore. Like many other things, this will be found easier to prevent than to cure. When it can be done it will be a good plan to begin working lightly at first and then gradu-

ally increase as the teams become accustomed to it.

It is important that the collars and hames be well fitted. In very many cases it is more because the collars and hames do not fit the shoulders properly than the work that causes the sores. Every horse that is to be worked during the spring should have at least a collar properly fitted. It would be still better to have a set of harness fitted to each horse, but a collar that is used on the one animal alone will be a great improvement. Keep the collars clean by scraping or even washing, if necessary, to keep clean. In commencing work it will also be an item to keep the shoulders clean. It will be a good plan to wash the shoulders regularly at noon and at night with cold salt water; this aids materially to harden them and at the same time reduces any inclination to fever. The collars should be pulled away from the shoulders when the horses are standing at rest and should be entirely removed at noon and at night.

With good-fitting collars and hames and care at the start, the horses' shoulders can be kept well. If they get galled they must be protected; pads must be arranged so as to take the pressure off the sore place. Veterinary vasoline is one of the best remedies to use for galls, washing the sore in tepid water and then putting on a good application of the vasoline. The animal should rest if possible, as it requires more than ordinary care to heal up a sore on the shoulder while the animal is at work every day.—*St. Louis Republic.*

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Feed cottonseed meal cautiously. Be sure to get good seed to plant.

A promising new early grape is the Winchell.

Feeds have two values—feeding and fertilizing.

Heens in their natural condition seek a variety of food to supply their wants.

Ashes with bone meal or acid phosphates are acceptable fertilizers for vines.

When the poultry have a free range they pick up a great variety of food that they need.

The faults of registers are that they register pedigree only, and not the merits of the animal.

The man who makes good cheese for home consumption will find a market for it near home.

Don't let your hogs sleep on a fermenting manure pile, unless you want them to be sick and rheumatic.

No farmer can succeed unless he properly cares for his stock. And we may add, he never ought to succeed.

Cows kept in the stable in summer need frequent washing. Nature washes them when they are in the pasture.

Care must always be taken in putting any kind of oil or grease on young chickens; too much will often prove fatal.

T. T. Lyon reports the yellow transparent apple as hardy, productive and more free from sap than any other early apple.

A good rule is to sow the smooth peas for the earliest crops, as these are hardy, and reserve the wrinkled kinds for later plantings.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was urged the advantages of instruction in horticulture in public schools.

Fame hens sit better and will fatten better and easier than when they are frightened every time something approaches them.

One advantage with ducks is that they grow rapidly and can be turned into money in a short time—in less time than almost any other fowl.

The largest geese for market are secured by mating a Toulouse gander and an Embden goose; with good feeding the cross will grow to a large size.

Whenever it can be done, eggs from late hatched turkeys should never be used for hatching; they ought to be selected from well-matured hens.

One of the advantages with geese is that if they can be given a good pasture range they will need little extra feeding, at least during the growing season.

Droopiness among the young chickens is almost a sure indication of lice. A little grease or coal oil over the top of their heads and under their wings will usually remedy the trouble.

Whenever the hens lay thin-shelled eggs it is almost a sure indication that they need lime. Generally fowls that run at large do not need to be supplied, but those that are confined must have a regular supply.

For impoverished lawns in which the grass shows thin and poor, apply a good top dressing of compost if you have it; if not, apply wood ashes and bone flour, or any complete fertilizer, at the rate of about 600 pounds per acre.

The influence of the human voice on all animals should ever be kept in mind, especially in managing horses. Not loud and boisterous, but quiet, confident and masterful. It should also be your rule invariably to speak to a horse before approaching.

Cutting off and burning black-knot of plum trees both spring and fall, carrying the knife below the affected surface, was recommended at the recent meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society, and dressing the wound with linsed oil or kerosene was suggested as an additional benefit.

Fowls require a great deal of water, drinking only a small quantity at a time; so it should be supplied abundantly, and kept clean and fresh. Fowls require, and must have, carbonate and phosphate of lime for their shells, and it must be given them in unstinted quantities and in the most convenient manner for them to pick and swallow into the crops.

Since the one per cent. reduction in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway dividend, the market value of the stock has shrunk more than \$9,000,000, or an amount sufficient to pay the extra one per cent for twelve years.

OPENING THE CAMPAIGN.

The Alliance Announces Its Plans and Calls for Funds.

A National "Propaganda Committee" And an Army of "Lecturers" Are Ready for the Fray.

WASHINGTON, D. C., [Special].—The Farmers' Alliance is beginning early its campaign. A "campaign of education" it is called, and the National Campaign Committee goes by the name of the "Propaganda Fund Committee." The first appeal for campaign funds has just been issued and the work is to be prosecuted vigorously all along the line.

The plan of campaign has been carefully and systematically laid out, and with the organization machinery at command it will undoubtedly make itself felt wherever the Alliance has members. That portion of the plan which is made public provides for the utilization of the great lecture system of the Alliance throughout the country, under control of the National Committee at Washington.

The Alliance has regularly appointed National, State, District and County lecturers, whose duty it is to preach Alliance doctrines to the members. More of these lecturers are to be appointed, and they will talk persistently from one end of the country to the other. They will talk to outsiders as well as members, and such missionary tours as that which Jerry Simpson is making will be made by other prominent leaders. The Alliance plan of political salvation will be preached in the cities as well as in the country, and every effort will be made to popularize the Alliance doctrines. To make sure that only the pure doctrine is taught skeleton lectures will be sent out periodically from Washington to all authorized speakers, and a register will be kept there of the army of talkers and the work they are doing. Thus the national organ of the Alliance, the *Economist*, says of it:

"Jay Gould, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Quay, or any other capitalist or politician, will find the Propaganda Fund Committee ready to accept donations from them and use the money where it will do the most good in the cause of reform, and should Mr. Stanford desire to contribute some railroad money to assist the farmers he will have a splendid chance to do so. Some of the extremely wealthy may need a depository for 'conscience money,' and they will find this a good place.

"The propaganda fund is not established to collect money to be used for corrupt campaign methods. The money will be used to educate the masses in the principles of the Farmers' Alliance and to bring about a better understanding between the good, the true, and the honest citizens of this nation, to the end that all such may lay aside sectionalism and unite in a determined effort to abolish corruption and discrimination from the laws and usages of the country, and inaugurate a reign of justice that shall guarantee equal rights and equal chances to all worthy citizens. Political parties accept secretly large donations from men who expect to control the patronage of the party when in power. The propaganda fund collection is entirely different. Those who donate to it may well be proud to have the matter known, because it shows not necessarily liberality on their part, but it is substantial evidence of their devotion to the cause of humanity."

J. F. Tillman, the Secretary of the National Executive Board of the Alliance, is to have charge of the propaganda movement, and sympathizers are invited to send their checks to Secretary J. H. Turner of the Alliance.

It is said that in accordance with the desire to devote a few months to the shaping of public sentiment before committing the farmers to an open third party movement, the Alliance leaders are striving strenuously to offset the plans for the Cincinnati conference in May. The *Economist* declares that the Knights of Labor, the Farmers' Alliance, of the Northwest, the Colored Farmers' Alliance, and the national branch of the Citizens' Alliance will not be represented at Cincinnati. Discussing the call it adds:

"What organizations are behind it? What element of reform movement does it represent, and why is it demanded? Let every member of the K. of L., Farmers' Alliance white or colored, Citizens' Alliance, or any other true reformer, ask an answer for himself these questions before he goes into spasms over this proposed meeting. The time for hurrah conferences is at an end. They have cursed the people long enough. It is not agitation the people want; it is education on correct lines. What will be the result of this meeting? Of what will the substance consist when the froth and enthusiasm have blown off? Who will be there that represents organized labor? Mississippi is the only State in the South where the election this fall will be based on distinct Alliance issues. The struggle of the Alliance will be to elect a Legislature which will retire Senator George, who is outspoken in his opposition to the Sub-Treasury scheme. The best men of the Alliance can muster will be sent to Mississippi to take part in the campaign.

Some recent Alliance propositions for legislative enactment are uniquely interesting. Thus the district union of the Ninth Kentucky Congress district recently resolved that all notes, mortgages or other written evidences of indebtedness should be presented to the Assessor for assessment and be annually stamped by him, and if not so presented and stamped to become invalid; that the last certified reports of banks to be taken by the Assessor as a basis of assessment; that the rolling stock of railroads be made personal property subject to execution for all stock killed or injured, and no appeal be granted beyond the circuit courts for sums of \$200 or less.

Col. Polk, at Criston, Iowa, last week said there are too many lawyers sent to Congress. That the only way to succeed is to send farmers there. The Alliance, he said, intended to go into politics, but not into partyism. Some by-stander asked him how about North Carolina, and Senator Vance's remarks that on a cloudy day he could not tell the difference between an Allianceman and a Democrat. Col. Polk dodged by suggesting that the farmers would have a

new party in the next presidential campaign.—*North State.*

The speech made by Ben Terrell here last Saturday was the best speech on living issues that we have listened to in a long time. No one, no matter of what profession or political belief could object to the doctrines he advocates for their principles are the principles of eternal justice. His speech was common-sense in every way, and he dealt with facts, not sentiment, and principles, not men. As sentiment, and principles, not men. As sentiment, and principles, not men. As sentiment, and principles, not men.

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The February report of the Agricultural Bureau shows that the average value of milk cows is largest in New York, or \$24 each. This high average is probably due to two causes. First, the early establishment of cheese factories in this State, and second, the improvement in stock through the introduction of many fine herds by enterprising breeders.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Berlin will not permit an electric road. Denver, Col., will have a mineral palace.

Cork covering for steam pipes has proved very successful in England.

Many of the explosions in flour mills have been traced to electricity generated by belts.

In Denmark the life-saving stations are all supplied with oil for stilling the waves in storms.

A new bag machine both cuts and sews the bag, and thus saves the labor of fourteen operators.

It takes about three seconds for a message to go from one end of the Atlantic cable to the other; this is about 700 miles a second.

In welding pipes by electricity, it has been the usual practice to employ internal mandrels to prevent collapse or change of circumferential outline.

A large body of antimony has been found in Inyo County, California. The owner says he has in sight bowlders of the metal weighing from two hundred to three hundred pounds. It is a valuable find.

Miss Frye, a school teacher, has discovered a method by which better tiles can be made than have ever been made before. She has a patent and is likely soon to turn from school teaching to financing.

The exhaustive experiments at Salford, near Manchester, England, with a view of ascertaining the most efficient method of purifying sewage, has resulted in the recommendation of an electrical system as the most satisfactory.

Small articles made of malleable iron are now finished and polished bright by being placed in revolving drums with emery shavings, from which they emerge with all of the rough edges smoothed and the surface highly polished.

A secret chemical powder introduced abroad, when sprinkled over the top of the coal in a newly made fire cement the upper part of the fuel together and causes the coal to burn at the bottom and throw the heat into the room instead of allowing a large part of it to go up the chimney.

A process has been recently invented by which iron may be copper, the surface of the iron being protected by a layer of melted cryolite and phosphoric acid. It has been found that if the article, when immersed, is connected with the negative pole of a battery, the coppering is done more rapidly.

By a new process waste leather scraps are steeped in a solution and subjected to a hydraulic pressure to mould them into a hydraulic brake shoes. The leather shoe weighs 4 1/2 pounds against 2 1/2 pounds for iron, and it will wear three times as long. Such, at least, is the claim of the compressed leather men.

A permanent and durable joint can be made between rough cast-iron surfaces by the use of lead to make a very stiff putty. This will resist any amount of heat, and is unaffected by steam or water. It has been employed for mending or closing cracks in cast-iron retorts used in the distillation of oil and gas from canal coal.

High funnels seem to be growing more and more popular among the builders at the yards of the British navy. The Mersey has had hers doubled in height, while those of the Blake are not less than fifty or sixty feet, reaching as far up as the tops. It is said that the result, as far as appearances are concerned, is anything but pleasing.

The Value of Sleep.

General Lord Wolseley, England's leading soldier, is a man of simple and abstemious habits, and is an emphatic advocate of sleep. When he is his own master he goes to rest between 10 and 11 and is up before 6. He is a sound sleeper and can sleep at almost any time and under any circumstances, which is, no doubt, one great secret of success, for in war, as in politics, the man who cannot sleep might as well retire from the running. "You cannot put in your time more profitably than in sleeping," Lord Wolseley says, and the saying is one that may well be taken to heart by all hard workers. As long as you can sleep you can always renew your strength. It is when sleep fails that your balance at the bank of life is cut off.—*Best Things.*

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