

# P.P.P.

## CURES SYPHILIS

## P.P.P. CURES SCROFULA

## P.P.P. CURES BLOOD POISON

## P.P.P. CURES RHEUMATISM

## P.P.P. CURES MALARIA

## P.P.P. CURES DYSPEPSIA

LIPPMAN BROS., Proprietors,  
Druggists, Lippman's Block, SAVANNAH, GA.

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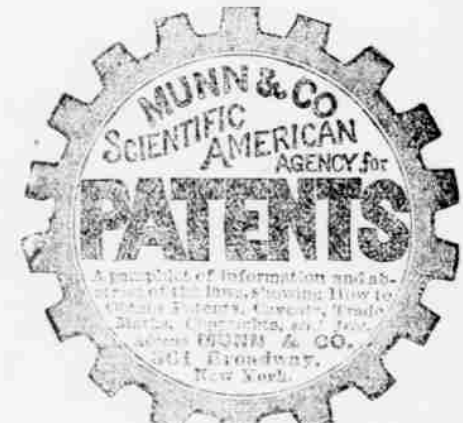
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Druggists, Lippman's Block, SAVANNAH, GA.

### THE FARM AND GARDEN.

#### RECIPE FOR GRAFTING WAX.

A good grafting wax is made by melting together one pound of common resin, one pound of beeswax and one-quarter of a pound of tallow. The mixture is stirred until it is cool, when it is molded by the hand in warm water until it is soft and plastic and formed into sticks for use. A common way of using it is to dip narrow strips of cotton cloth in the melted wax, wind these into a ball, and use them for wrapping the grafts.—*New York Times.*

#### COW PEAS.

Cow peas are a noted renovator of the soil and answers a better purpose to the Southern agriculturist than red clover at the North. The roots, reaching into the subsoil, brings its mineral constituents to the surface, shades out all noxious weeds and grasses, promotes the formation of nitrogen and prevents the evaporation of ammonia. Plowed or spaded in they lighten, warm and enrich the most obstinate soils, placing them in the best condition for the growth of all crops.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

#### ENDURING FENCE POSTS.

Charring the ends of posts that are to be set in the ground is often recommended, but when the time and trouble required in doing it are considered it is doubtful if it will pay. As a general thing heartwood and the wood from mature trees, neither very young or very old, will last longer than wood from trees of either extreme. In heavy clay soils always wet or moist posts will endure longer than in gravelly and lighter ones that are alternately wet and dry. Usually trees grown on dry uplands, if of the proper age, are worth more as fuel or timber than such as are grown in a dense forest, or low, rich land.—*New Orleans Delta.*

#### VALUE OF HORSE HIRE.

Few farmers who feed their stock home-grown products, hay or grain, appreciate the cost of keeping a horse through the year. The city liveryman does, and reckoning on days when horses must be idle, he charges what seems a very high price when in use. It needs a constant run of custom to keep up a good livery, even at these high prices for horse hire, as there are always liabilities to accidents, and allowance must be made for these. A careful teamster informed us that his team of horses, worth at least \$600, cost for keeping, horse-shoeing, interest, depreciation in value and insurance, an average of \$1 for each working day in the year. And he had to contend in this climate with some days when for men or team to work out of doors cost more than he could afford. The more we study this question the less excessive the estimate seems. The teamster gave nearly an hour of each day in simply caring for his team, and this carefully done, as he did it, was worth pay whether he charged for it or not.—*Boston Cultivator.*

#### SCIENCE IN THE GARDEN.

In an essay read before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society by O. L. Allen, of Floral Park, N. Y., it was said that to the gardener the seedsman is indebted for the "neretics" which he sends forth. The keen discrimination of the gardener has detected some little variation in form, color or marking of a flower, either a sprout, a chance seedling, or perchance the result of systematic fertilization. He may have discovered a plant remarkable for its vigor and with flowers larger, of more substance and of a deeper color than the type. He selects the seeds from these and by careful, systematic selection after years of patient industry establishes a type of superior merit.

The same is true of scientific knowledge in its relation to plant-culture, growth or development. We are indebted to the gardener for all the facts pertaining to these subjects which the principal scientists are teaching. Practical knowledge can be gained from no other source. If a man wants the real knowledge of plants he must go to the gardener and learn of the plant. He must be a gardener. It matters not whether he is to teach the art or practice it, the garden is the school and nature the head teacher. However much the science may be disseminated afterwards, it is born in the garden and cradled by the gardener. Men are apt to think there is a conflict between science and practice, but this is a great mistake; they are simply cause and effect. A simple definition of the word science would be, exact fact.—*New York World.*

#### PREPARING THE SOIL.

With the majority of crops it is not necessary to prepare the surface of the soil deep. If the surface is thoroughly fixed to the depth of three or four inches, that is really all that is necessary and the implements that will do this best and most economically are the ones that should be used.

Many follow the plan of plowing the land in the fall or early winter and then working it into a proper depth in the spring with the cultivator and harrow. This is a very considerable saving over the old plan of plowing in the spring before seeding or planting. With all crops it pays to take time to work the soil into a good depth before planting the seed and the more thoroughly this is done the better the germination and growth of the plants. It is quite an item with spring work to get everything done in good season, and as a rule everything that will save time or lessen work in the spring should be taken advantage of.

Whether the common diamond shaped cultivator or the disc or spring tooth harrow are used, care should be taken to work into a good depth. Their principle advantage is in the saving of time. Oats can be sown broadcast either by hand or with the seeder and worked into the soil with one of these implements and the work be done very rapidly. With corn one or two workings with one

of these implements is all that is usually necessary to fit for the planter. By preparing in a good depth before planting, the cultivation can be commenced earlier than would otherwise be possible.

In many cases it will be necessary to use the spike tooth harrow to finish up before seeding. The character of the soil should determine the kind of implement to use. No one implement will do best under all cultivation and a little care in the selection will make a considerable difference in the results. The best implements to use are those that do the work economically and most satisfactorily.—*Wisconsin Agriculturist.*

#### TREES ON THEIR OWN ROOTS.

Quite recently some of our English cousins claimed to have discovered that all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees are far better and more valuable on their own roots than when worked on seedling or other stocks, as generally practiced in propagating such trees in nurseries. The usual claim that "it is more natural" is advanced in support of their theory, but unfortunately the theorists overlook the fact that tree culture is an art, and that we employ and use nature as a foundation upon which to build, following her only so far as she may assist and direct us in our work. Because nature does not transplant, bud, graft and propagate trees by cuttings and other artificial methods it does not follow that we must not do so, any more than we must not wear clothes because mother nature fails to provide them ready made for our use. We make mistakes in the propagation of trees and shrubs while budding and grafting, not only in the selection of proper stocks, but also in setting the buds and cions either too high or too low, and if failures follow they are not to be taken as an evidence of the fallacy of the methods employed, but the want of practical knowledge and experience in the operator.

The system of root grafting pears and apples so long practiced by our nurserymen eventually results in just the form of trees our English cousins claim to be the most perfect, for the pieces of roots used in this mode of propagation rarely serve more than a temporary purpose in giving the plant a start in life, and, when set out in the nursery, or planted in the orchard, new roots soon push out from the stem above the point of junction between stalk and cion, and henceforward the tree draws a part or all nutrients from the soil through its own roots. Pears when budded on quince stalks and transplanted to the orchard are usually set

deep enough to cover the stalk and permit the production of roots from the pear wood above it. The apple and pear trees in the older orchards of this country were almost invariably grafted, if grafted at all, on strong stocks several feet from the ground, either on the main stem or branches of large trees, and that this mode of propagating the different varieties then in cultivation was a success few persons will attempt to deny, for many of these old trees after withstanding the assaults of enemies for a century are yet bearing fruit in greater or less abundance. This old mode of grafting and budding on large and strong stalks is still practiced with many kinds of both fruit and ornamental trees, and for the very good reason it is the best for certain varieties, which are either of slow growth or produce weak and slender stems when root grafted. All forms and modes of propagation are useful in their way, and no one is equally well adapted to the multiplication of all kinds of plants, and it would be worse than folly to attempt to discard budding and grafting even with varieties that are readily propagated by cuttings.

Whatever may be the facts in regard to the growth, cultivation and longevity of fruit and ornamental trees in Great Britain, we certainly have no occasion in this country to look upon budded and grafted trees generally as inferior to those on their own roots.—*American Agriculturist.*

#### FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Sow lime broadcast over the onion bed as a protection against worms.

Study the economy of feeding; the whole matter of profit is largely determined by the management of the feeding. No set rules can be given. Each lot should be fed according to its requirements.

Chop the manure well into the soil of the garden. Use only the fine and well rotted material. Coarse manure, containing cornstalks, straw, or other litter not decomposed, will only be in the way of the young and tender plants. The finer the manure the better.

The hog-pen is a nuisance that ought to be abolished. A small pasture or green food, containing comfortable shelter and conveniences for feeding and watering, should be provided; then hogs will be healthy, have good appetites and good digestion, and that is all they want.

The more wrinkled the peas the better the quality of the variety. The early varieties are usually smooth. The dwarf varieties can be grown with the least labor, as they need no supports; but later on the taller kinds should be planted, as they are not only of better quality, but afford a greater number of pickings.

The manure of the different kinds of farm stock varies in quality or richness, because they receive different kinds of rations, and because they assimilate their food differently. The manure from the stalls of fattening animals is richer; that is to say, is worth more per ton than that from stock fed on grain or mill feed.

A hand seeder will distribute the seeds in the row much better than can be done with the fingers. Some seed drills over the rows, plant and cover the seeds, and mark off the next rows. If the proper implements were used for the garden there would be less complaint of the labor required in growing vegetables for family use.

The first thing to do in invigorating a worn-out orchard is to enrich the ground by a top dressing the whole surface

with barn manure; if practicable, at the rate of thirty or forty two-horse loads to the acre, or with less if this amount can not be had. Let this manure be finely broken up so as to be evenly spread and not left in lumps.

Professor J. W. Sanborn says: "Up to 300 pounds weight the calf consumes 3.3 per cent. of its live weight daily; from 300 to 700 pounds weight in the steer requires three per cent. of live weight daily; from 700 to 1000 pounds 2.8 per cent., and thereafter some 2.6 per cent. of live weight daily. More at first and less at the finish. It requires about one-third of this food in grain."

#### England's 100-Year-Old Admiral.

Sir Provo William Parry Wallis, the senior Admiral of the British fleet, recently celebrated his hundredth birthday and is still in the service. In no other country in the world would such a thing be possible, and it has never occurred in England before. The old man is still hale and hearty and, to all appearances, likely to enjoy life for some time longer. He has drawn pay from the navy for ninety-six years, has been actually in the service for ninety of these, and it is eighty-seven years since he first went to sea. He was born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, April 12, 1791, while his



ADMIRAL SIR PROVO WILLIAM PARRY WALLIS.

father was stationed there as Chief Clerk of the Navy Yard, and, according to a custom then prevailing in the case of sons of officers or people of influence, was placed on the pay roll of one of the vessels of the navy when he was but four years old. In 1800, when only nine, he went aboard the Cleopatra for training and four years later made his first voyage in her. The Cleopatra, after a fight in the Mediterranean, was captured by the French frigate Ville de Milan, but was rescued by another British vessel a week later. In 1808, at the age of seventeen, he was made a Second Lieutenant and was in many actions during the French war. He was Second Lieutenant of the Shannon when that frigate defeated the Chesapeake in the famous fight off Boston Harbor in 1813. The Captain having been wounded and the First Lieutenant killed the command of the frigate and her prize devolved upon young Wallis. He was promoted for his gallantry and efficiency in this action and in 1819 was made a Captain. The dates of his promotions after this were as follows: Rear Admiral, 1851; Vice Admiral, 1857; Admiral, 1863, and Admiral of the fleet, 1877. It was by the special order of the Queen that he was retained in the service after he had attained the age of seventy, at which the rule requires retirement. This was on account of the exceptional length and character of his service. He was created a G. C. B. in 1873.—*Chicago Post.*

#### One Good Turn Deserves Another.



"Help yer on with yer coat, sir?"



"Thanks!"

The only onyx polishing works in this country, located in Rutland, Vt., will be removed to Missouri and engage in preparing for market the vast quantities of onyx mined in Crawford and Palaski counties.

The term "Sunrise Kingdom" has been applied to Japan, also to Corea, these countries being the earliest, under the arbitrary division of dates, upon which the sun is considered to rise.

### LATE ALLIANCE NEWS.

#### Matters of High Importance to The Order.

#### The Field Carefully Gleaned and The Crop Garnered For Our Readers.

The Alliance has planted its banners in every State except four in New England, and these will be set afloat in a few weeks. Oregon is next to be organized as a State Alliance.

Bill Nye says of the Alliance movement: "It is backed by a power and principle that when it wins, will make the professional politician hunt a cyclone cellar and take an umbrella with him."

C. H. Ellis, of South Dakota, has been appointed national organizer, and is now at work in New England. Late reports are to the effect that he is doing well, and, contrary to expectations, the farmers in that section are anxious to join the Order.

Arkansas (Scurry) Economist says: The Alliance is sweeping the whole State of Texas, not only in the country, but in the cities, towns and villages. The compound credit system of Wall street, which enslaves and robs the labor of the country, will be crushed out by the conquering Alliance.

Outside of the States of Missouri and Mississippi the Alliance, says the National Economist, is having a general boom. Texas is just now experiencing a revival, while North and South Carolina are doing splendidly. Private advices from Georgia shows that the Order is stronger, more united and determined than ever.

The Weekly Union, (Butler, Mo.) says: While farmers and laboring men of all occupations may differ on some essential issues pertaining to their common interests, there is one point upon which they are practically a unit in sentiment—they can never obtain a realization of their demands except through close organization. Many of the "differences" which have kept them apart were purely imaginary and are being dissolved by the intelligence born of interchange of thought.

Returning from organizing Iowa State Alliance, President Polk and Lecturer Willetts attended a district meeting of the Patrons of Toil at Moundsville, W. Va. This meeting of delegates from sixty lodges in the Panhandle voted to consolidate with the Alliance, thus adding 2,500 members at one time to West Virginia.

Southern Alliance Farmer (Atlanta, Ga.) says: If every man in America owned his own home what a glorious country this would be! What a nation of patriots we would have! There is land enough for every family to have a home, and the government which will allow that land to be bought up by aliens, is no friend of the people.

LANSING, MICH., [Special].—From statistics issued from the State Department it is shown that the wheat crop in Michigan for 1889 cost to produce \$18,200,328, and that its value was but \$16,728,803, or an actual loss of \$1,471,525. The total cost of the corn crop was \$12,269,032, and the total value \$7,254,245, or a loss of \$5,014,787. The cost of the oat crop was \$10,130,655, and its value \$7,390,457, or a loss of \$2,740,198, a total loss on the production of the three crops of \$9,226,510. The value of the hay crop in the State was 7.02 per cent. of the value of the lands on which it was grown. The total value of all crops from the best data available for 1889 was \$54,490,231, hay being second in rank, \$14,016,194.

CHICAGO, ILL., [Special].—The annex of agriculture in the World's Columbian Exposition along the shore to the southeast corner of the Park, will exhibit, under roofs designed by McKim, a saw mill, a brewery, a dairy, etc., and a Farmers' Alliance building will span out of Agricultural Hall on the Stock Exchange side. All important buildings are to be on terraces, raised four feet above the general ground as a setting. Messrs. Olmsted & Co. are already collecting rare plants, shrubs, etc., in preparation for adornment of the grounds.

The magic elbow-touch of workingmen and farmers all over this broad land should be the great incentive of all. Personal party or local differences must be banished, and the greatest good to the greatest number should be our motto. Those who would breed dissensions among you or attempt to divert your strength into side issues should be sent to the rear and placed under guard as aiders and abettors of the enemy. Follow the example of capital, federate—that is, pull together; close up your ranks; drum up recruits.

The partisan press is just now publishing interviews with what they term prominent New England farmers, in which they declare that they will have nothing whatever to do with the Alliance. Ten to one these prominent farmers so interviewed could not, for the life of them, tell which end of a plow the team should be hitched to, if put to the test. The practical farmers, in their interviews, will talk and act differently. The scheme will not work. They also report the Alliance is a failure in the West, and at present badly disrupted.—*Nevada (Mo.) Industrial Review.*

#### Exhuming a Buried Roman City.

Near Reading, England, the Romano British town of Silchester is rapidly being unearthed. Walls, gates, streets, baths and private houses have been laid bare; pottery, implements and coins galore have been collected. Some of the edge-tools are still fairly keen. On one tile there is the impress of a baby's foot, on another the distinct outline of a sandal. The ornamental iron work and pottery show that the Ibero-Celts were fairly well civilized.—*New York Post.*

### MOTHER'S REMEDY

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Having read this was born with a weak constitution and was cured by this medicine.

Look at our medicine bottles; they are the best in the world.

### Just Received

100 Rolls China and Walling

100 Rolls Floor Oil

100 Rolls Potatoes, etc.

Suitable for 1000 lbs. of goods

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### THERE IS NONE ELSE

Excellence of our Water, Expertness of our Methods of Dressing, Experience, Abundant Supply and expertly made High Purpose; all these making of

HARPER'S RED BAIT

### A BROTHER'S EAST INDIAN CORN BUNIONS AND HATS