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Proven cures for P. P. P. as a specific combination, and provide it with great satisfaction for the cure of all forms and stages of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Syphilis.

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Scrophulous eruptions, skin diseases, Scrophulous Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatoid Swellings, Rheumatism, Malaria, old Chronic Ulcers that have resisted all treatments. (Ceteris)

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Building up the system rapidly. Eases where systems are weakened and whose blood is in an impure condition due to unusual irregularities of circulation.

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Scrophulous eruptions, skin diseases, Scrophulous Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatoid Swellings, Rheumatism, Malaria, old Chronic Ulcers that have resisted all treatments. (Ceteris)

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Lippman Bros., Proprietors, Druggists, Lippman's Block, SAVANNAH, GA.

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Every head of a family is fully impressed with the fact that it will pay to buy only Good, Reliable Shoes. The first cost of Good Shoes is but a trifle more than inferior or shoddy goods.

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LIPPMAN'S PYRAFUGE. A SURE CURE FOR CHILLS & FEVER, DUMB AGUE AND MALARIA. Lippman Bros., Proprietors, Druggists, Lippman's Block, SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

KEEPING FARMS CLEAR OF WEEDS.

One important point in keeping a farm clear from weeds is to see that those germs are not imported in purchased seeds. Weeds are often introduced by the farmer's own animals. Horses that have been fed at the town stables, and cattle that have been allowed to run on the highways, may each be the means of bringing obnoxious weeds onto the farm. —Chicago Times.

TREES GIRDLED BY NICE.

When trees are completely girdled by mice the injury is irretrievable. If the damage could be discovered at once and before the wood should dry it might perhaps be possible to save some of the trees by cutting the bark from others and fitting it accurately to the damaged portion and wrapping the part in moist clay kept moist by wet bandages. But the chances are a hundred to one against this during the winter, when the sap is not flowing, while later, when the sap is in motion, it might be done. Prevention is the only cure, and this is easily secured by wrapping paper around the trees in the fall and taking it off in the spring, when there is no more danger. —Chicago Times.

STRAWBERRY BEDS.

When picking comes to end, remove all the mulching and stack it in well-made stacks, so that they will shed the rain. It will answer for another year, and will be cheaper than a new cutting. In every other balk (or in every one if the rows are two feet apart) sow upland rice very thin; or, better, plant it in hills ten inches apart, with three or four grains to the hill. It will, with a little cultivation, smother the soil sufficiently to keep down the crabgrass and save the plants. But be careful not to get it too thick or it will make the plants so tender that, when the rice is harvested in the fall, the sun will kill them. If it comes on too thick during the summer, cradle it off a foot high or more. It will sprout right up again, but you will lose your crop of rice. This is better, however, than to lose the strawberry plants.

Try one bed with cowpeas and see which preserves the plants best—peas or rice.

Try another bed with castor beans, plant six feet each way. —New Orleans Times-Democrat.

HARD OR SOFT FOOD.

Experience shows that hard food is better than soft food for poultry, not that it contains more nutrition, but for the reason that when soft food is given the hens are tempted to eat a larger proportion than should be the case. The giving of soft food leads to over-eating and impairs the digestion. It also supplies the wants of the fowl more readily than hard food, and so completely satisfies it that the inducement to work and scratch (so essential to health and the thrift of the fowl) is lessened. Then, there is the fact that when giving soft food the poultryman, by mixing several kinds, is liable to give more of one kind than may be needed, while with hard grains the fowls have greater privilege of selection of that which they prefer; but with mixed soft food they must eat everything of which it is composed—all or none—and thereby surfeit themselves. It is proper to give soft food, so as to feed some needed substances, but we believe three times a week sufficient. Give whole grain and scatter it far and wide, or mix it with litter, thus compelling each hen to hunt and scratch for all she receives, which will keep her in health and promote egg production. —New Orleans Delta.

MAKE A GOOD GARDEN.

No man should spend his labor and time over so large an acreage as to fail in making a first-class garden. In this much of the satisfaction and often no little part of the profit of country and farm life consists. It is rather disheartening for the city resident who goes into the country during the summer for fresh air and fresh home-grown small fruits and garden vegetables to look into back yards and find tin cans carelessly thrown away, which show that even for such common table luxuries as tomatoes, green corn, and often green peas, the farmer and his family have nothing better for him than he could himself buy at the retail grocery. If farmers wish to attract other men to their business, as it is clearly their interest to do, they must in every way make farm life as pleasant and enjoyable as possible. Labor-saving machinery enables the farmer to take life easier if he will. He complains that low prices for staple crops take off all his profit. Grow less of these crops then, and devote a larger share of time to fruit, especially the small fruits, and to garden vegetables. So soon as the farmer grows enough of all kinds of vegetables for table use in their season, he has procured luxuries that only wealthy men can afford. As he thinks over what he would have been obliged to pay for such table delicacies, the harder lines of his life fade away. It seems worth while to live on a farm, and when he gets to feeling this way it is ten to one that he falls into the habit of marketing supplies he does not need, and thus after a few years develops into market gardening the natural way. First make a garden that will supply your own table with all garden delicacies, and if there is a surplus it will be sure of a profitable market. —Boston Cultivator.

CAREFUL OATS CULTURE.

The extraordinary price and scarcity of oats this spring will stimulate sowing, and the high price of seed and probable normal or low price of the resulting crop ("one extreme follows another") will make it worth while to be careful in the planting. The haste to get them in early often leads to plowing before the ground is dry enough, and results in a cloddy or packed condition of the soil, much more conducive to growth of rag-weed and pigeon-grass than to oats. With exception of barley and some early

garden vegetables, no crop so soon gives a return in a saleable crop as oats, and this means rapid growth and necessity for plant-food in a ready-to-be-used condition. Opinions differ in reference to plowing or not plowing cornstubble for oats; equally good farmers practicing both methods; but it is certain that if a portion of the surface be left unbroken, hard and weedy, it will be impossible to get a thrifty, strong uniform growth of oats. On the score of economy of labor there is a difference whether the ground be plowed or made mellow with the cultivator, as the latter tool, although wider, is not so effective, and must be used several times for thorough work. The cultivator, however, can be run shallower, and makes a better seedbed, and if the previous crop was kept clean of weeds there will be less to spring up if the ground is not reversed. A large percent is often taken off a crop of oats by low wet spots, which preclude early plowing, or make necessary two jobs of seeding. Such spots should be tiled-drained. Finally, the average crop of thirty bushels or less per acre at the average price of thirty cents or less per bushel gives little or no profit, while a crop of seventy or eighty bushels per acre gives a clear gain of \$15. —New York Tribune.

HOW TO HAVE A SWARM OF BEES.

To have a swarm of bees successfully and in a systematic manner, writes a bee-keeper, requires presence of mind, coolness of nerves and fearlessness. To note the vast difference of the ways in which bees are hived throughout the country would be very amusing. I think it is sufficient to point out the correct way. It is the usual custom on discovering a swarm leaving the hive to begin throwing water on them; this I do not do. When I see a swarm in the air, I at once set about to prepare a hive for them. If I know which hive they have come out of I remove it to a new location and set the new one in its place, and spread on the ground just in front of it a sheet doubled twice.

The new hive should contain a full set of frames with a narrow strip of foundation as a starter, and if it is during a good honey flow and after the surplus arrangements have been put on, I would remove the latter from off the old hive and place it on the new one; by this time the swarm has settled. If low enough, I sprinkle them a little to prevent them flying when jarred. Now get your swarming basket (I find that one holding a half bushel is the most convenient); to the handle of this tie a pole; a piece of pine one and one-half or two inches square, is just right. Now reach up with the apparatus just described and place the basket under the cluster; the end of the handle should extend beyond the basket a foot or so; strike the limb on which the bees have settled a sharp blow, at the same time keeping the mouth of the basket where the bees will fall into it. If the first jar is hard enough the queen will fall into the basket together with the larger portion of the bees. Hold the basket in the same position until the bees have settled, and if any settle on the limb continue to jar it until they have all settled in or on the basket.

You now have them captured and can do anything you want with them. I have carried a swarm a mile in this shape without any trouble. If your beehives in readiness carry the bees and pour them down in front of it and assist them to enter by taking hold of the corners of sheet and raising it; after they are all in see that the hive is shaded from the sun's rays, and you can then leave them to take care of themselves. —Farm, Field and Stockman.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Sell eggs fresh. Whitewash the nests. Fowls will eat a large quantity of clover. Feed young fowls liberally, while growing. Be careful to avoid draughts, especially on the sitting hens. Hens will eat the parings of any kind of vegetables if cooked. Copperas is a good medicine to keep on hand for the poultry. Chickens once stunted never regain their vigor, no matter how well fed. From one bushel of corn a hen will produce ten dozen eggs, worth at least \$1. Hens will keep in better health if they are obliged to scratch for a part of a living. Feeding the ducks too much corn and getting them too fat will keep them from laying. Test your fields and see what fertilizers they need. It is useless to put on fertilizers now needed. It looks as if hard work, of itself, does not count as much as how that hard work is accomplished.

The iris, English, Spanish and Persian, ought to be transplanted every second or third year.

One advantage in keeping a good breed of fowls is that generally they will breed better care.

The advisability of asking the Legislature to pass a law with the object of controlling the plum knot is discussed by Michigan horticulturists.

It is told in the American Garden that the fuchsia "Storm King" still holds its own as the leading dwarf, double white variety. It is probably the earliest flowering variety there is among the double ones.

For market gardeners the following early cabbages are recommended in a bulletin from the Pennsylvania Experiment Station: Early Wakefield, All Seasons, Henderson's Summer, Early Flat Dutch.

Cornmeal mixed with sweet milk and hard boiled eggs chopped up fine makes an excellent ration for young turkeys. If well fed from the start, a turkey should be ready to market by the time they are seven months old.

Young strawberry plants should have white roots. Any plants with dark roots should be thrown away. Set them out as early as the ground is ready. Ground bone will be found an excellent fertilizer for young strawberry plants.

WISE WORDS.

He who does nothing is very near doing ill.

A forward child shows a backward parent.

The everlasting gloomy man can be ignored.

The everlasting funny man is to be dreaded.

Nothing is more refreshing than true politeness.

There is too much law and too little justice extant.

The gilder and the refiner of gold see no beauty in a cowslip.

All that remains of life is death; all that remains of death is a handful of ashes.

It is the greatest possible praise to be praised by a man who is himself deserving of praise.

Some people see everything connected with themselves and their friends as through a magnifying glass.

Doing nothing for others is the undoing of one's self. We do most good to ourselves when doing for others.

In proportion as one's nature and emotions develop in complexity does their expression gain in directness and simplicity.

Tell your friend that he is looking thin; intellectual people are often thin. He may think you are indirectly complimenting him.

Though a man may not escape his fate, he shall bind her hands in the meshes of her own web and triumph in fulfilling her degrees.

We are apt to forget that the only attribute of a crown is not its lustre; that in proportion as it is precious will it press upon the brows with the weight of responsibility.

A free rein may be given ambition if one is strong and sure of touch. But otherwise there comes disaster more melancholy than that which befell an attempt to drive ambition tandem with love.

Some are born happy—those who die young; some achieve happiness in learning how to live; but no one has ever yet had happiness thrust upon him—not even your friend, the hod-carrier, or your passing acquaintance, the tinsmith.

Love breeds not with ambition. Love is unique. Let the bears howl around your domicile, but keep this heavenly songster to soothe your soul and glad your heart on the nights which would else be solitary. For love is the only guest that finds a ready corner on the soul's hearthstone.

The "Water-Cask" Plant.

A celebrated African traveler mentions that in crossing one of the many sandy deserts in that country he came across the only known living species of aqua bulbo, the "water-cask" plant. The region it inhabits is far from any stream of water, where, as far as the eye can reach, nothing can be seen but heaps of sand. "The sight of this little green creeper, which resembles the common ground ivy in some respects," he says, "filled me with an intense longing to once more see the green meadows and cool, shady forests which we had now left at least 300 miles behind. For four days we had not seen even so much as a spear of grass or a dried-up cactus, the latter having been quite plentiful the week before. The botanist of the company, in examining one of the plants, found thus unexpectedly growing in the centre of a sandy African desert, noticed what he supposed was a green, bulbous fruit growing under the thick leaves of the creeper, almost resting upon the sand underneath. In making an effort to pluck one of these for preservation it burst with a smart report, throwing water in the face and over the clothes of the intruding naturalist. Here, surely, we had a first-class wonder; a plant growing in the desert with no other green thing in sight, carrying its own water-bags with it. Parvin, our chemist, analyzed the water found in some of the bulbs, picked for his inspection, and declared it to be absolutely pure, as much so as distilled rain water. Each bulb or berry contained about two to four tablespoonfuls of water. As it happened, we had a supply of water sufficient for our journey and to spare, but Williamson, the botanist, and Parvin, the chemist, with all the enthusiasm of true scientists, plucked about a quart of the waterberries and extracted the water, something over a pint, and drank it with apparent relish." —St. Louis Republic.

Illustrated Advertisement.



A young man moving in high circumstances, who is in temporary embarrassment, would like a permanent position of some kind. —Puck.

California salmon have been placed in the Seine, France.

IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

The Alliance Brethren In the North-West.

The Alliance President of That State Writes an Interesting Letter.

HURON, SOUTH DAKOTA, [Special].—President H. L. Loucke has addressed a letter to the Dakota Ruralist, of Huron, which they say is a good bit of advice to the Order everywhere. Calling attention to the comparative quiet of the enemy in his own State, he details the progress of battle in Georgia, and goes on:

"In Texas the old device of dividing the membership succeeded for a time. But now that old war horse, Evan Jones, is once more at the helm, and reorganization is progressing at a rapid rate. In Mississippi the fight is a fierce one. A new constitution has recently been adopted by the terms of which the two United States Senators will have to be elected by the incoming legislature. The present incumbents are opposed to the sub-treasury plan. They naturally seek re-election. But their only hope was in capturing or dividing the Alliance. Their first step was to secure the official organ which is now turned literally against the Alliance and its principles. Then a couple of officers of the McAllister stripe undertook to stomp the State and they had the Alliance doomed. But gallant Frank Burkitt was equal to the emergency and through his paper, the Chickasaw Messenger, and by his voice, is grandly sweeping the State to the utter consternation of the opposition. So it is all along the line. The word has gone out from Wall street that the Alliance must be destroyed by whatever means possible. We should rejoice that though we occasionally find a Judas the great mass of the membership are loyal to our principles and loyal to our leaders so long as they lead in those principles.

"One lesson the plutocracy do not seem to have learned, but are fast learning now: Let the leader be ever so popular, the official organ ever so powerful, the moment they attempt to side-track or depart from the straight line of principle their influence with the Alliance ceases, as it ought to. The people are reading and thinking for themselves. In this is the secret of the wonderful revolution that is sweeping over the nation; in this its omen of sure success. It is an uprising of the people.

"A word of warning to the members in our own State. We must not imagine that because all is peace and harmony within our ranks now, that therefore the opposition are idle or have given up the fight, and we can rest on our laurels already won. Depend on it, they were never more alert than they are now. Just what their plans are we cannot see. But we can be vigilant and keep a watch all along the line. We know what they are trying in other States. One of the dangers we must guard against is the admission of selfish political schemers who want to use the Alliance for their own advancement. Use the black ball, and where men have proven untrue to their obligations, expel them. They will scarcely attack your officers, as every such attempt in the past has proven disastrous to them. Your loyalty is proverbial. I am more inclined to think that their chief attack will be on our press, and for confirmation of that I would refer you to the opposition to the Union Labor Gazette, a paper that has started out with high aim of becoming a State paper, (and its able advocacy of our principles warrants the belief that it will attain its ambition); and the more recent attacks on that terror yet unborn, but prospectus has been issued, the Star. The chief attack, however, will be made on that paper that has proved itself such a tremendous dowry for good in our cause—the Dakota Ruralist. The Alliance never did a wiser thing than when it decided to send our official organ free to all paid up members. There are a few who do not seem to understand this fully. The Ruralist is as much a part of our missionary work as is our lecture bureau. In paying your dues you do not subscribe for the Ruralist. You simply pay your share of the general expenses, in which, by order of the State Alliance, the Ruralist is included. It should not only go into the hands of every member of the Alliance, but every farmer and laborer in the State. Next, see to it that you sustain the local paper or papers in your county that advocate our principles. Remember that their best advertising patronage is cut off when they espouse our cause. The opposition will not support a paper that does not support them. Why should you? It is not wise; it is not business; it is not even good common sense to pay for and take into your house for your family reading the subsidized plutocratic organ when for the same money you can have a healthy, intelligent, progressive, loyal reform press.

"To sum up, my special warning is: Look out for the press. "In time of peace, prepare for war" by weeding out your enemies and enthroning your friends."

His Ox Wasn't Gored.

A good story is told of Bay Middleton, whose name in England is a household word for jokes and escapades of all kinds. It seems that in the house was a guest, who, for some reason, did not bring a smoking-jacket with him, and committed the heinous offense of appearing in the smoking-room in a dress coat. Bay Middleton vowed vengeance against him, and promised him that if he repeated the offense he would tear the coat from his back. The following night the man appeared in the smoking-room very late, wearing, as usual, his evening coat. He took his position before the fireplace, with his arms on the mantelpiece, gazing contemplatively into the fire, and presenting his coat-tails in a tempting fashion to Bay Middleton. The offer could not be refused, and Bay seized the coat-tails and split the coat up to the collar. The victim never moved or said a word. The joke seemed to fall flat. Some one asked him of the split coat why he did not make any objection, upon which he said: "Why should I? As I came down stairs I went into Bay's room and put on his evening coat." —Argonaut.

George Bancroft's estate is now valued at \$600,000.

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR. CURES ALL DISEASES AND IRREGULARITIES OF WOMAN.

PAID 31 DOLLARS DOCTOR'S BILL. I paid 31 dollars doctor's bill for my Female Regulator and one bottle of Bradfield's Female Regulator did her more good than all the medicine she had taken before. JAMES T. GOTT, Carleton, N. B. Have suffered periodically for years—never relieved—Bradfield's Female Regulator did me more good than all the other remedies. Mrs. EDIZA DAVIS, Charleston, N. C. Have used Bradfield's Female Regulator and can recommend it to all my friends. Miss C. B. WIEMEYER, Denver, Colo. Sold by all Druggists. Price, 50c per bottle.

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100 Rolls Floor Oil Cloth and Linoleum Carpets.

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Suitable for Parlor, Dining Rooms, Chambers and Church Carpets.

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The Finest Stock Shows in N. C.

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We can safely say that our Stock in this line is unparalleled in this State both for extent and superior quality of Goods.

Hats, Neckwear, Dress Shirts, Negligé Shirts, Night Shirts, Underwear, Suspenders, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Satchels, Umbrellas, Jewels.

In fact, everything pertaining to a Gent's wardrobe.

We sell no Cheap Goods, but Goods Cheap.

Everything in this Department will be sold at One Price to all.

H. WEIL & BROS.

This is The Season

When Whiskey comes frequently into requisition as medicine. Adulterated Whiskies are as injurious as adulterated Drugs, and the effect on the system is precisely the same—it kills. I would state from my own knowledge that W. H. HARPER'S NELSON COUNTY WHISKEY is not adulterated; and that account I can recommend it to those seeking an article fully matured and scrupulously Pure.

Respectfully, JOHN W. EDWARDS, JR., GOLDSBORO, N. C.

ABBOTT'S EAST INDIAN CORN PAIN REMOVER. REMOVES CORNS, BUNIONS AND WARTS. SPEEDILY WITHOUT PAIN. Lippman Bros. Druggists Proprietors SAVANNAH, GA.