We Take the Lead.

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Best Quality and Lowest Prices.

MUTTON, PORK AND SAUSAGE

Always on hand. We pay the highest market price for cattle.

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SOME PEOPLE

May be opposed to the use, and some to the abuse of whiskey, yet its use is often absolutely necessary, especially for medical purposes. In such cases, the pure, unadulterated stuff is needed-not a doctored, drug combination - and when the I. W. HARPER is used, you get the best results, without any bad effects. Its purity and high standard will be maintsined because this firm has an enviable reputation which it means to sustain. It can be had at

John W. Edwards. Goldsboro, N. C.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

JUDGMENT REQUIRED IN CHEESE-MAKING. Curd should contain about seventyfive per cent. moisture when pressed, and dry out down to thirty-three per cent, when cured. To determine and retain this proper proportion of moisture in cheese is one point which requires good judgment in the operator, and cannot be determined by means now known of a practical nature. Observation and practice are the only guides at present known, and a cheese-maker must rely on his own experience and good common sense.-American Dairyman.

HENS LAVING SOFT-SHELLED EGGS.

The shell of a fowl's egg consists mainly of carbonate of lime with a small amount of phosphate of lime, and if either is wanting in their food the shells will be either very thin or entirly wanting. Usually fowls find sufficient lime about the grounds where they run, but it is always well to keep a supply of half-burned oyster or clam shells where the fowls can find them when wanted. Sometimes, however, soft-shelled eggs are due to overfeeding and consequent indigestion, and in such cases oyster shells are an excellent corrective. Get a bushel or more of oyster shells, and burn them until they can be readily crushed with the hand, and place them in a convenient spot, and see if they do not correet the fault of which you complain .-New York Sun.

FOODS FOR A SUCKING COLT.

A young colt should be taught to eat food when a month old. 'The mare should, of course, receive extra food to enable her to nurse the colt well, and bran and linseed mash once a day will largely increase the milk. The best place for a mare with a colt is in a loose box stall, and as soon as the confidence of the colt is gained and it may be handled, a little bran and crashed oats, with a pinch of salt added, may be given to it in the hand. After two or three days it will look for it and follow its owner for Then a small shallow box is nailed to the side of the stall and the food is placed in it for the colt. A few ounces a day is sufficient at first, but at three months old the colt should be eating two pounds a day. After this it will eat whole oats, but some bran should still be given, as it contains all the elements of growth for a young animal .- New York

CLOSE MOWING.

Times.

There is nothing gained by cutting upland grass too close. Some farmers now their meadows as close as possible, and make the turf look as if it had been shaved with a razor. Of all grasses timothy probably suffers the most from too close moving. It should not be cut below the first joint, and better still above the second. When cut through the bulb, or too near it, the plant is often killed. The meadow will start much quicker if the grass is cut about two or three inches high than when below that height, and the pasturage which will be gained will much more than balance for the extra amount of hay of doubtful quality that is obtained by close mowing. Finer grass can be cut lower than coarse ones, and lowland meadows suffer but very little from being cut close, and possibly benefited, as the sun can thereby reach the ground and dry out the excess of moisture. Our object in this note is to speak against the close cutting of upland meadows, especially timothy, when thereby the roots are unduly exposed and often killed-American Agriculturist.

workers use up their short lives in storing honey instead of raising bees. The crop is removed, a young queen given in place of one whose best powers are used,

the remaining bees are allowed honey enough for winter and raise enough young to keep up their strength until spring. This is followed year after year, whether the season be good or poor, so when the harvests come a good crop is insured.

Improvement in yield in some sections is due to the planting of basswood trees in private grounds and along roadside: for shade. Nothing in this country equals basswood bloom for honey producion. Alsike clover, now more generally planted on heavy soil, in connection with or in place of red clover, is also gradually increasing our bee pasturage, as well as the farmer's crop of cattle fodder. Bees may obtain the nectar from alsike bloom, while they are unable to reach that in the blossoms of the first crop of red clover. Buckwheat, usually a profittable crop aside from honey, may be planted to still increase the supply of bee food, though it does not always yield honey.

Mr. Cushman emphasizes the import ance of starting with a good have and sticking to it, so as to have one kind only in an apiary, thus making possible doubling, dividing, changing combs of brood or honey, tiering up, etc .- New York World.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Wage war on weeds now.

Clean out the fence corners now.

Crowd corn cultivation continually. Reduce the number of fences on your form.

Feaces on a farm like corners in a house are what cost.

Ruise your own dairy stock; there are many advantages in it.

The fertilizer applied to any crop is neverall taken up by it.

Better have grass than weeds along the roads through your farm.

Always cut away all lead wood. It may be done at any time.

When you feed, do you know the weight of a forkful of hay?

Drag the potatoes before high enough o cultivate with cultivator.

Planting on poverty-stricken soil is like fishing in barren waters.

No cow that is kept all the while indoors can be perfectly happy.

The farmer can grow vegetables heaper than he can buy them.

Clover, corn and skimmed milk will grow pigs and make nice pork.

The clematis provides a handsome climber for arbors and verandas.

Try on your own farm to make home production overbalance home consumption.

The surest way to improvement of tock is by the introduction of improved blood.

Remember that in ordinary good soil, the best crop of potatoes is gained with flat culture.

If you do not get all the manure out, pile it up where it will not leech or fire-

ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.

"The Farmer on Top" Discussed by Erastus Wiman.

A Big Alliance Day and General Love Feast in North Georgia. Alliance Notes.

The majority of the farmers who will read the article by Erastus Wiman in the North American Review for July, will probably feel somewhat surprised that they have permitted themselves to grow depressed over the prospects of agriculture in this country. Mr. Wiman is a very decided optimist in his views on the agricultural outlook, and if the position which he takes rests upon a false foundation it is very difficult to discover where he has fallen into error. His article is eminently hopeful and confident in its tone, and the reasons which he advances in support of his opinions are worthy of careful attention. They at least have the appearance of being substantially correct.

Mr. Wiman follows in the line of the conclusions which were reecently reached by Mr. Wood Davis, the leading agricultural statistician in the United States. The conclusions of Mr. Davis were that the population of this country is increasing so rapidly that it cannot be very long before the exportation of wheat will cease altogether, and that the arrival of this day will be hastened by the relative decline in the American wheat area and its failing off in productiveness as a result of prolonged cultivation. Mr. Wiman adopts these conclusions as being justified by his own investigations of the facts. He shows that the wheat areas of the world were enlarged between 1889 and 1890 only five millions of acres, and to this increase the United States contributed not a single acre. In this interval the population of the bread-eating world expanded at the rates of 11 per cent. and continued to expand in spite of the fact that the wheat producing area is re'atively decreasing.

In 1875 the average price in gold of Engand grown wheat was \$1.64 per bushel in English markets. In 1889 it was 95 cents per bushel. In the present year it promises to be at least \$1.25, a rise which is attributed in principal measure to the growth in European and East Indian populations, as disclosed by the census just taken. In the last five years the population of the United Kingdom has increased 3,000,000, Austria-Hungary 2,250,000, Germany 2,365,000, France 1.000,000, Italy 1,000,000, Russia 10, 000,000, India 30,000,000. In other words, as Mr. Wiman points out, there has been added to the total population of the Old World at least 76,000,000 lives. which have to be sustained "by food got from the ground, without anything like corresponding increase in either cultivable area or in its productiveness.'

There is no prospect, therefore, that the growing food demand in the United States can be supplied from abroad in case of a deficiency, even if the tariff on food imports were lowered. Nor is there any danger that the price of wheat in this country will be kept down by low prices abroad, as the conditions abroad are such as to sustain high prices in all foreign markets. All the indications, both foreign and domestic, therefore,

spoke words of wisdom and dear to our people-words from a heart beating with the same love of country that prompted our forefathers to gather together 115 years ago to-day and pledged themselves for

mutual protection. Col. Livingston's address was full of sound reason and was well received. He was cheered to the echo.

Col.Gantt followed, after repeated calls, in a short but able address. Owing to the latences of the hour, Col. Peek didn't speak. The party was highly pleased with Buford, Gwinnett and Forsyth counties. The party left on the 11 o'clock train for Atlanta.

THE ALLIANCE AND THE WHEAT CROP.

CHICAGO, [Special].-The Farmers' Alliance is about to undertake the experiment of organizing the farmers of the country upon a scheme of compelling the payment of corner prices for the 1891 wheat crop. An official manifesto has been prepared with great secrecy and will be placed in the hands of every member of the Farmers' Alliance, calling upon him to withhold a part or all or all of his wheat and inducing his friends and neighbors to do the same until such a time as the necessities of consumers at home and abroad will force the payment of prices satisfactory to the producers.

The various farmers' organizations have a membership of nearly six millions, and all of them are expected to fall in line with the alliance, and to induce others not members of any of the societies to do the same.

The circular is practically of the relative force of an order from Gompers and Powderly for a general labor strike, the farmers being drilled up to an appreciation of the overwhelming advantages of cooperation.

The circular is lengthy and sets forth with elaborate statistical detail of the fact that the farmers of America have been skinned out of \$300,000,000 in three years through the machinations of short sellers, that Europe has the shortest wheat and rye crop of the century, and that conditions are providential for a

trust. The farmers are directed to resolve that a minimum price of \$1.35 in New York is moderate and conservative, and that they pledge themselves not to mar ket their wheat at lower prices and then only sparingly and under the direction of state committees constituted for the purpose of keeping posted as to supply and demand, and strong reasons are urged for the belief that this policy will soon elevate prices to the desired limit. The move is likened to a strike with the difference that the workingmen lose money every day the strike lasts while the farmer makes money, and that the outcome is always dountful with the workingmen while in this instance with the farmer it is certain.

In the body of the circular is a letter from Professor G. R. Dodge, government statiscian, estimating the crop of 1891 at seventy-five to one hundred mi lion bushels. This is Dodge's first estimate of the crop. The circular is decidedly sensational in its significance.

TO DECREASE COTTON ACREAGE. CHARLESTON, S. C. [Special]- The SELECT SIFTIMA

Irrigation spreads in the w The day on shipboard bega The largest war-ship adout s of the Italian mavy.

Iowa produces more on other State in the Union.

A 105-year old colorel A 105-year one converted in a Marshallville (Ga.) collogic The coffee palaces of Menos tralia, are said to be the world.

The cheapest car fare hadre be the three cents fare on : Traction Road for a dismiles.

The color adopted by the ray of England is scarlet. The ray holds of Portugal, Prasila, Sec Germany are blue. Russia dark green and Austria's blas low.

The amount of coloring mg in coal is such that one to mineral yields magenta suffer 500 yards of flamel, along yards, vermillion for 2500 alizarine for 255 yarlyst cloth.

The longest bridge are refer is 1900 feet in length, the a Bridge over the Thanks is 120 Westminster Bridge over the 1220 feet, the Saratov Bridge Volga 4872 feet, and the Fig. Switzerland 1095 feet.

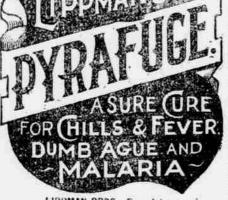
Two Petaluma (Cal.) hope nest of young foxes in the ha There were four of the little and each boy took two house happened to have a cal with kittens. They killed the reeach pussy has adopted and and two foxes.

A second-hand mattress, w two months had been in the pe of its purchaser, a resident of N. C., caused him some my other night, because of a hard in had worked toward the surface vestigated and found that the a wad of greenbacks amountin-

A manufacturar of meteor mummies has been severily ser the courts of Alexandria. []. articles with catefully stem skins, and had a good trate. F went well so long as he arme in but when he tried the products priests he committed miles and that led to his detection.

A one-legged may, all list strapped to his log and should. deld plowing behind at a. Tage a scene withesed i the obscaller On making inquiry it sail ad that map's name was line Law, ± 0 federate soldier, beidging to Fifty-sec on I Georgia. Belav just chased him a little home in tarm Ga., and works by the dre-stating whatever he can do-in order to m nn honest living.

"John, the orangeman," is the may popular member of the under healty a Harvard Colle e. He has sold man to the students since 1856, and her rales ble acomintance must the tinguished alumni of the un Sometimes the calears ty. him with them as unsel they go away to plat an apprais ball or base-ball game, volume sions it is hardly necessary here b receives all the honors der the



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POSTHOLE PUNCH.

A very useful, cheap, durable, almost indispensable tool on every farm in all parts of the country, writes J. E. Blodgett in regard to a posthole punch. The body of it should be of cast iron, seventeen inches long, round, four and onehalf inches diameter at upper end and tapering to a point at the other. A hole for the handle should be in the large end, two and one-half inches at its opening, two inches at its lower end and six inches deep. Any man can make a pattern and get the casting at any foundry. The handle can be made of any hard wood, driven in and made of size to be easy to handle. Such a tool can be used with success in all kinds of soil, even in

quite stony iend. With an outfit conisting of a punch, a heavy manl, and a short-legged stool to stand on to drive the posts, two men can set more fenceposts in a day than in ten days' hard work in the old way of digging the holes, and equally well for all practical purposes. The posts need be only half sharpened, just the corners shaped off a little with the axe-a rainy-day job at making kindlingwood. Knowing the above facts by experience, and seeing some men breaking their backs digging postholes I was led to write to you .-New York Tribuns.

BEEKEEPING.

In a bulletin on beekeeping, issued from the station of the Rhode Island Agricultural School, at Kingston, Mr. Cushman says : "Bees are poor property in crude and impractical hives, but in those well adapted to their purpose give a good return for the time and money mvested. Beekcepers who have taken the time and trouble to study the business have succeeded with practical hives, easily opened, in which the combs are straight and even, allowing of quick examination with little disturbance of the bees.

feed them if in want of winter stores, and in winter give protection from wind and prevent loss of heat from an outer case, with packing, or by comfortable quarters in the cellar. Extra stores are supplied in spring, and, if needed, a more prolific queen, and by various means extensive breeding induced to get a large army of gatherers and comb builders before the honey harvest.

several methods; and the large army of

lang any this summer.

To save radishes from the attacks of the fly sprinkle the leaves with soot or wood ashes just as soon as they are above ground.

To know what to feed saves the pocketbook; how to feed saves the man; when to feed saves the pig; the combination makes a feeder.

American Garden calls attention to the Merkel, a new red raspberry, wholly distinct from all other varieties and possessing several valuable qualities.

Farmers do not use the harrow enough. Keep it in the corn field from the time the corn is planted till you can use the cultivator to advantage.

Ducks need looking after frequently during the day as they are apt to get on their backs, and in this position they are entirely helpless and will die unless turned on their feet.

The crab apples are both oraamental and useful, and may justly claim a place in ornamental gardening. The single and double flowering varieties from China and Japan are splendid in flower.

In many cases it will be a good plan to let the turkey heas hatch out the second laying of eggs. The weather being warmer and more settled there is less danger of loss than with the earlier brood.

In sending poultry to market remember that size aad condition count for more than color or shade in skin. Live and dressed poultry sell by weight, and the price per pound is often determined by the condition.

As soon as harvest begins is the time to commence saving feed for the poultry during the winter. With a little are a good supply of feed can be obained at a low cost and a good variety be secured.

Mr. W. C. Barry tells that Mme. Georges Bruant is one of the hardiest oses in his collection. It came through the past winter without being injured in the least. So said the Rural New Yorker a month ago. So said Mr. Falconer.

At this time many chicks die in the shell because of too rapid evaporation luring incubation. Putting a sod under the eggs at the beginning or sprinkling the eggs with water the day before the are to hatch will help to give better re-

Cholera is always to be dreaded durng the summer. It is easier to prevent han to cure, and all necessary pains should be taken to keep the fowls in good health. A sick fowl gonerally costs more to cure than it is worth.

On the farm a general purpose fowl will be the most satisfactory one-that will lay well. The hens make good nothers and the matured fowls are good for the table. Special breeds are best for those who make a specialty of the business.

The World's Fair will have a brick ship.

confirm the anticipation that the food supplies of the United States will command high prices hereafter without interruption.

Mr. Wiman estimates that in a few years the income of the agricultural classes of this country will be increased at least 40 per cent. This will produce a revolution in their economic condition. They will be rescued from every form of indebtedness. The farmer will become a lender instead of being, as at present, a borrower. He will discard the rash and chimerical theories, which, in the period of depression, he so bindly entertained. All other classes will find their prosperity promoted by the change of his condition. The manufacturer will be specially benefitted by it. To use Mr. Wiman's words, "every farmer's wife then will be able to afford a silk dress, every farmer's daughter will have an elaborate trousseau. From plows to pianos, from buggies to books, the range will include all articles for farm life, for which a new demand will be stimulated by a new ability to buy and to pay. There will doubtless, therefore, be felt throughout the country a new thrill of industrial activity, as the necessary reflection of the enhanced prosperity of the greatest and the most worthy group of growers that the world has ever seen."

CUMMING, Ga., |Special. - Fully 5. 000 people were present here in Independence Day. Paul A. Clanent, the talented editor of the Camming Clarion, introduced T. L. Gannt, of the Alliance Farmer, who spoke for one haar on the past present and future of the alliance.

After Mr. Gaunt's address theaudience was enlightened with speeches from Hon. Thomas E. Winn, Hon. L. F. Livngston, Hon, W. L. Peek, and Hoa. Thad Pick-

ett. The speeches by the alliance baders were enthusiastically applauded, denonstrating the fact that the modern piople of Georgia are organized and enthusastic for the Ocala platform and the allince principles.

The audience was of a diversified pditical complexion, being composed of m ganized and independent democrats and republicans, but after hearing the speeches, they rallied almost to a mm around the alliance platform.

Cononel Livingston made the speech d his life, cementing all factions and heal ing all differences A magnificent dinner was spread and the orators returned at night to their respective homes.

BUFORD, GA., [Special.]-Cannons are booming! Livingston, Gantt, Peek and

Copeland, the noted alliancemen, are here, and the alliance has the town.

They have just arrived from Cumming. where they addressed the people of Forsyth county to-day.

In the evening at 8 o'clock Hon. W.W. Wilson, president of Gwinnett County Alliance, ascended the depot platform while the Buford brass band was discoursing sweet music, and in a short but eloquent address introduced Lecturer Copeland, who made a telling speach for the alliance. Next came Col. L. F. Livingston, the "Moses of the alliance," who low price of cotton is causing great dissatisfaction among the farmers in the State and various propositions have been made to limit the production by decrease of acreage, by plowing up one fourth the present growing crop and by other devices. The Farmers' Alliance of Marlboro County in this State, has adopted the following resolutions: That we pledge ourselves to plant only ten acres

to the horse in 1892, provided we can get the co-operation of all cotton States, so as to decrease the production, of cotton and so obtain due reward for our labor. Second : That we request the State Alliance to call a meeting for a convention of cotton growers of the South, irrespective of class of color, to meet not later than December 1st next, to consider the same. The State Alliance will meet at Spar-

tanburg July 22d, and will probably take action on the matter.

The Mississippian, the State Democratic organ, publishes a seven column letter from Senator George, in which he declares in favor of the Ocala platform excepting as to the Sub-Treasury and land loan features and government owvership of railroad and telegraph lines. Col. Livingston the leading Southern Allianceman, says the letter is a wonderful

will place Senator George in a strong light perore the Alliance. 28000

THE NORTH DAKOTA ALLIANCE.

GRAND FORKS, N. D .- The Alliance platform adopted Thursday makes no mention of Cincinnati. The platform demands a 100-cent silver dollar, and taxation of mortgages, and favors an income tax, prohibition and women suffrage. The Alliance also endorses the Ocala platform;

ST. PAUL, MINN. -- Among the schemes endorsed by the Otter Tail county Farmers' Alliance at Fergus Falls, was one to join with the railroad employees and build a road from Duluth across the State. Otter Tail county is an Alliance stronghold.



Useful Packing Wrappets

The desire to secure eccura matter of packing often indetet ercise of considerable sagarity 1 to an export shoe factory was and at finding a cooper and all the se ing of a first class distiller in the ing room. On investigation be that the casks he saw were being pack boots and shoes for toring ment. The goods were going toal where these cashs were wanted for rum, etc.,and brought a good per from the saving of the usual prise -Puitsburg Dispatch.

exposition of the Ocala demands, and CURES LIPPMAN BROS., Propriet Druggiste, Lippusn's Block, SAVANSAL

sults.

They unite weak colonies in the fall,

If no more swarms are wanted breeding is discouraged during the honey flow and swarming is prevented by one of