



Perfectly Well.
Writes the Rev. M. J. Fallace of Freehold, Pa., January 18, 1899, was CATB. BRISLEN suffering from fits and convulsions; she had three or four attacks every week, tried many remedies and doctors without any relief, but since she began to use Pastor Koening's Nerve Tonic she is able to work, and make her own living. Another case is that of M. GALVAGHER, of the same place. He is 75 years old, and fits since his 9th year so severely that we thought several times he would die, tried different doctors and medicines without relief, but since he used Koening's Tonic he had only slight attacks, which were probably caused by violent exercise.

FREE
A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.
This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koening, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1856, and has been prepared under his direction, by the

KOENING MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5. Large Size, \$1.75, 6 Bottles for \$9.

For Sale By
J. H. Hill & Son,
Goldsboro.

We Take the Lead.

We are now handling the very best
BEEF

that has ever been brought to the city

Best Quality and Lowest Prices.

MUTTON, PORK AND SAUSAGE
Always on hand. We pay the highest market price for cattle.

S. Cohn & Son,
City Market and Old P. O. Building.

Dr. James H. Powell,
DRUG STORE IN "LAW BUILDING" -
(cor. store, north end)

Keeps constantly in stock

Fresh Drugs, Patent Medicines, Etc., Etc.

PRICES AS LOW AS AT ANY DRUG STORE IN THE CITY.

Also offers his professional services to the surrounding community, at any hour in the day or night. Can be found at the drug store, unless professionally engaged. Residence on West Centre St., between Spruce and Pine.

THE CELEBRATED
COTTON GIN BLOOM GIN
WITH LATEST IMPROVEMENTS
Free of Freight. Fully Guaranteed.
H. W. HUBBARD, ATLANTA, GA. or
105 BAYLOR, DALLAS, TEX.
We carry stock at various Southern points for quick delivery upon receipt of orders.
OSGOOD U. S. STANDARDS WAGON SCALES
Sent on trial. Freight paid. Fully warranted.
Phone 335. Office hours: Proportionately Low.
We carry stock at various Southern points for quick delivery upon receipt of orders.

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 maintained because this firm has an enviable reputation which it means to sustain. It can be had at

John W. Edwards,
Goldsboro, N. C.

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

PORTER & GODWIN,
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,
Goldsboro, N. C.

Plans and estimates furnished on application.

ABBOTT'S EAST INDIAN CORN PAINT
REMOVES CORN'S, BUNIONS AND WARTS WITHOUT PAIN.
LIPPMAN BROS. DRUGGISTS & PROPRIETORS, SAVANNAH, GA.

KALAMAZOO WEED KILLER
WILLIAMS MFG. CO.
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.

A Sketch of B. H. Clover, First Vice-President.

Refused a Gubernatorial Nomination But Was Elected to Congress By a Big Majority.

Benjamin H. Clover, vice-president of the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, in 1838. He lived there until he was 25 years old. Was married at the age of 21, and has five sons and two daughters, all of whom, together with their mother, are living exponents of the doctrine of "Equal rights and exact justice for all and special privileges for none." In the spring of 1865 he moved from Douglas county, Illinois, where he remained for five years. From here, in the fall of 1870, he moved to Cowley county, Kansas, and settled on the "claim" where he now lives. This was before the land was surveyed by the government. Mr. Clover, in his usually characteristic manner, writes: "Here I endured the privations of a new country, and find it was heaven compared to the glorious civilization begotten of monopolistic greed and the newly advanced doctrines, that taxing a man makes him rich, and putting him in a condition to compel him to borrow money from Shylock makes him prosperous and happy. At the age of 52 years, after a long life of toil, economy and self-denial, I find myself and family virtuously paupers. With hundreds of cattle, hundreds of hogs, scores of good horses, and a farm that rewards the toil of our hands with 10,000 bushels of golden corn, we are poorer by many dollars than we were years ago. What once seemed a neat little fortune and a house of refuge for our declining years, by a few turns of the monopolistic crank, has been rendered valueless."

Mr. Clover was elected president of the first State Alliance in Kansas, which was organized in 1888. At the second annual meeting, in 1889, he was re-elected. From the first he has been one of the foremost Alliance men in the State. He is a man of extraordinary industry and ability, and is brilliant in common sense. He is a good, practical farmer, an occupation he has followed all his life. In 1889 the State Alliance sent him as a delegate to the national convention at St. Louis. He took an active part in the work of that convention, and his abilities were properly recognized by his unanimous election as vice-president of the national body. He could have had the nomination for governor of his State on the People's ticket, but he refused. At the earnest request of the members of the Order he accepted of the nomination on the People's ticket for congressman of the third district. The Democrats made no nomination, and he was elected by a large majority over Bishop W. Perkins, the sitting member.

Mr. Clover was re-elected vice-president of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union by acclamation at Omaha. A recent letter from him contains this characteristic language: "I might say, that of all the past, I look back to the part I took in the St. Louis meeting and the formulation of the now world-famous demands, and the campaign of education that was had in Kansas during my service as president of the State Alliance, and the part I have taken in bringing about a better state of feeling between the different sections of our country, and defeating the schemes of those who alienated us only to prey upon us, as the best spent time of the fifty-three years that now have gone by in my life. Honest manhood is asserting itself, and fraud and oppression will soon find no place of refuge in this fair land of ours."

Mr. Clover, by virtue of his relations to the Alliance, his great popularity wherever known, and his identity with the People's party organization, will occupy a conspicuous place in Congress. Pleasant of manner, he wins friends in any contact with men; liberal of view and broad of comprehension, his usefulness to his people is enlarged with his new surroundings. Were there more Ben. Clovers there would be fewer party bosses.

WITHHOLDING THEIR WHEAT.
TOPKA, KAN.—The influence of the Alliance upon its members is beginning to have its effect in the withholding of wheat from the market. Notwithstanding the fact that President McGrath has persistently declared that all that has been done by the officers of the organization was to advise farmers to hold their grain for better prices, there is now no doubt that arrangements have been made for storing grain in elevators and for securing an advance upon it to supply present needs of the farmers.

J. B. French, State Secretary of the Farmers' Alliance, says he is in daily receipt of letters from secretaries of sub-Alliances informing him that farmers generally will hold their wheat for an advance. The question has been discussed at Alliance meetings in most of the counties, and in all at every instance plans have been adopted for storing the grain and obtaining loans on a basis of 75 per cent. of its present market value. Secretary French said last evening: "We are prepared, if necessary, to store one-half of the wheat crop of Kansas. Arrangements have been made with the big elevators at Kansas City, St. Louis, Baltimore, and other cities to hold wheat forwarded by the Alliance and advance 75 per cent. on it. While the officers of the Farmers' Alliance have general supervision of the business, the Alliance Exchange is attending to the details. We expect to handle the bulk of the wheat crop this year, and farmers will be the gainers. Small elevators throughout the State will aid materially in the work, and we anticipate no difficulty in securing sufficient money for wheat growers to supply their immediate wants and at the same time have complete control of the wheat."

COMPETING WITH SOUTHERN COTTON.
India, Egypt and the Transvaal will add this year about 25 per cent. to their last year's crop of cotton.

When we consider the growing demand for Egyptian cotton in this country to be used in the finer fabrics, it is plain that southern cotton planters should take steps to improve the general quality of their staple. The New York Dry Goods Economist calls attention to our danger from this foreign cotton. It says:

It is too late to make a diversion in the by directing attention to the growth of a larger quantity of the Allam or Peeller cotton. But with the efforts of other nations to grow a portion, if not all their cotton this early opportunity is improved to remain cotton planters throughout the south that competition is being fostered to their disadvantage, and they cannot be too quick in devising measures for a more extensive growth of the Allam cotton, and any other fine, long and colored staple that will answer in the place of the Egyptian. There is ample time before the planting of another crop to secure much necessary data and seed, and we feel confident that with proper care extended in the direction suggested the benefits arising from a successful growth of the long combing staple would be very remunerative to the planters, while it would confer a boon upon the cotton manufacturing industry of this country.

The sub-Alliances of Lee county, Georgia, have been notified to meet in general session at Leesburg. The object of the meeting is to formulate a plan by which the incoming cotton crop can be held for better prices. It is also stated that a process for staying the collection of claims against farmers until a stipulated time will be discussed. Every allenceman in Lee county is urged to be present at the meeting, the outcome of which promises interesting developments.

Curious Epitaphs.

While strolling in the fields near a small hamlet not thirty miles from Rochester, I came across an antiquated graveyard overgrown with ivy and mosses, the stones of which bore dates between 1696 and 1829. I scraped the mold from a few of the stones and brought to light these inscriptions. This one is modest:

"My body to the grave I give,
My soul to God I hope I die;
When this my children read,
You do not, remember me."

This, on a child's grave, is not without pathos:

"This lovely bud so young and fair,
Came hence by evil doom,
Just caught to show how sweet a flower in Paradise would bloom."

This one also preserves the phonetic method:

"Youth live a morning hour,
Cut down and withered in an hour."

Notice the unexpected word-division in these:

"To words of spirits I am gone,
And left my friends to-
And to mourn.
My body lies here in the dust,
My soul is stationed with the blest."

"Hark, my gay friends, to you my voice has been,
Refrain from folly and forsake your sin;
Still from the dead I faint would send my cries,
Trust in the Saviour, don't His grace despise."

This is as good as any I have seen:
"A thousand ways cut short our days,
None are exempt from death,
A honey-lee by stinging me,
Did stop my mortal breath."
—Rochester (N. Y.) Union

Morbid Winking by Miners.

Dr. Saell persists in his opinion that there is no reason for supposing that nystagmus or the nervous disease which manifests itself in a morbid winking of the eye, so common among miners, is attributable to working by the imperfect light of the safety lamp. The fact that the complaint is found among the workers with naked lights is in itself sufficient to throw doubt upon the long-prevalent theory. The Government Inspector of Mines for the Midland District notes, on Dr. Stokes's authority, the case of a man who, after working with the Davy lamp for fourteen years without injury, proceeded to work at a pit where candles were used. He had been employed three years and one-half years, and during the last twelve months he experienced symptoms of nystagmus, and had ultimately to leave work and seek medical aid. Dr. Saell has collected a mass of facts and a record of a large number of instances of men suffering from the affection, which will, he believes, be very corroborative of the views he has before set forth, namely, that the prime cause of the affection is to be found in the position assumed by the miner at his work.—London News.

"Death of a Thousand Cuts."

"The Death of a Thousand Cuts," of which we have all read in some vague story of the secret atrocities of the East," said George Trimble Davidson, "is by no means the hideous unreality I fancied it. While in Tacoma recently I was enabled to secure with considerable difficulty a photograph made instantaneously by an Englishman who in disguise succeeded in being present at the execution 'by the thousand cuts' of a man who had been guilty of the crime of lese-majeste. Being discovered, the daring photographer had to run for his life, but not until he had taken views of the writhing victim in the course of the administration of the thousand slashes with sharp swords by which he was tortured, and consciously yet remained."—New York Times.

Lightning Bites Up Potatoes.

During a heavy electrical storm which passed over Deerfield, Penn., lightning struck the house of Rev. A. J. Snyder and played havoc about the premises. The bolt circled the chimney, tearing up the roof and descending into the house did a good deal of damage. From the cellar it went through the potato roots and dug out a row of potatoes completely as if it had been dug by hand.—Philadelphia Press.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

THE BEST GESE.

A Connecticut poultry man, who speaks from his own experience, distinctly states that: "No amount of good food will fatten geese of a mongrel type." The best and the quickest birds to-day of good flesh in his opinion are those produced by Embden geese crossed with the Toulouse. He feeds his geese with wheat and barley grain and barley meal with brewer's grains, all of which are good fattening foods. He also feeds turnip and marigold tops, which are greatly relished.—New York World.

A LONG TAIL ON COW.

W. H. Seeley, of Kalamazoo, Mich., a dairyman of long experience, says: "I know of no physiological reason why a long tail is a good sign in a dairy cow, but I do know that all our best cows have them." Mr. J. B. Knapp, of Portland, Ore., gave a corresponding opinion in the Dairyman not long ago. The Hollanders for hundreds of years have observed that their most promising and long-milking cows had long tails. Hence it becomes a settled thing with them that the tail should extend at least below the hock. The Dairyman says: "The long tail is an indication of nerve power, and that is a thing that is always to be desired in a cow. It is equivalent to what we call the 'staying power' in a race-horse."

BADLY EDUCATED CALVES.

Much of the trouble in dairies due to vices in cows is attributable to the bad education of the calves. The training of the calf should begin before it has got upon its feet. It should be wrapped in a sack and carried away to a comfortable pen at a distance from the cow. To prevent its recognition of the dam is the first step to make a docile calf. It relieves the cow from a source of much nervous excitement, to which quite often an attack of milk fever is due.

The cow is left in quiet, in a dark, lone pen if possible, for a few hours, when the acceptable meal of warm bran or oatmeal gruel is given having a pint of molasses in it. This is laxative and nutritious and settles the cow to a comfortable rest for a few hours, after which she is milked and the milk is at once fed to the calf. A little patience will suffice to teach the calf its first lesson, which is to drink the milk, and then a second one is given. This is to have a strap around its neck and to be tied in the pen. It will lie down and sleep quietly until the next milking time, which will be in twelve hours, when it will need a little more patient teaching to drink its next meal. By continuing such treatment the young thing will soon learn to drink, and the ninth meal should be of warm, sweet skimmed milk. To make a good calf its milk should be given warm as long as its milk is given to it, which may be three or four months.—New York Times.

ROADS AND ROADMAKING.

The Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station at Auburn has issued an interesting bulletin on this subject from which the following extracts are taken:

As an unnecessarily long road would increase the cost of construction, the cost of repairs, and the cost of time and labor in traveling over it, it should, other things being equal, be perfectly straight, but straightness should always be sacrificed to obtain a level or make the road less steep. This is one of the most important principles to be observed, and yet is most often violated. Roads should be made to curve sometimes for economy in construction, such as to avoid swampy or bad ground, or to avoid large excavations, or to reach points on streams better suited for the approach of bridges. Besides its substantial advantages, the gently curving road is much more pleasant to the traveler, for he is not fatigued by the tedious prospect of a long straight stretch to be traversed, but is met at each curve by a constantly varied view.

The proper width for a road depends of course upon the importance and the amount of travel upon it. The least width to enable vehicles to pass is assumed at sixteen and a half feet. In England the width of turnpikes approaching large towns is sixty feet. Ordinary turnpikes are thirty-five feet wide, and ordinary carriage roads across the country are given a width of twenty-five feet. In France the roads vary in width from sixty-six feet to twenty-six feet, and all have the middle portion ballasted with stone. In New York all public roads are laid out by the Commissioners of Highways and are not less than three rods wide between fences, and no more of them need be worked or formed into a surface for traveling than is deemed necessary.

The drainage of a road by suitable ditches is one of the most important elements. All attempts at improvement are useless till the water is thoroughly got rid of. These ditches are sunk to a depth of about three feet below the roadway, so as to thoroughly drain off the water which may pass through the surface of the roadway.

In repairing roads the earth used should be as gravelly as possible and free from vegetable earth. Sod or turf, though at first tough, soon decays and forms the softest mud in wet weather. Stones of considerable size should not be used, as they will wear uniformly with the rest of the road, and will produce hard bumps and ridges.

A gravel road carefully made, with good side ditches to thoroughly drain the road-bed, forms an excellent road. Some gravel roads are very poor, caused in a great measure by using dirty gravel, which is carelessly thrown on the road in spots, which causes the road to soon wear into deep ruts and hard ridges.—St. Louis Republic.

MAKE HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES.

The American farmer must be a prompt man. He must do work at the right time and do it well, and have done with it. Our prevailing winds come

over a dry continent and are hungry for moisture, while the winds of Ireland, England and Western Europe pass over the Atlantic Ocean, warmed by the Gulf Stream, and are loaded with moisture. Here our roads are muddy to-day and dusty to-morrow, and some people grumble and call it a disagreeable climate to live in. Nothing of the sort. It is the best climate in the world for road making. But we must not let the roads get muddy. We must drain them. And in making hay our climate is the best, or worst servant, but a bad master. We have seen grass in England that had been cut three weeks, and repeatedly turned, that had not wilted more than grass that had been cut here for three hours. And it did not seem to be injured very seriously. In our climate a few days of such exposure would make the hay fit only for the dung heap. Why this difference?

When grass and clover are growing the leaves and flowers are covered with a film of gum. Pull off a clover blossom and you find it sweet. If it were not for this film of gum or wax the rains and dews would wash out the sugar. When we cut the clover or grass and it dries rapidly, the film of wax cracks and the rain can get at the sugar and wash it out. This is the one most important fact to be clearly understood and observed in curing grass. The reason why the grass that had been cut so long in England was injured so much less than we should have supposed was due to the fact that the weather was so wet and the air so charged with moisture that the grass remained nearly as green and full of sap as if it had not been cut. The film of wax was still unbroken and the rain could not get at the sugar. If we cut a field of clover, and rain immediately follows, before the clover wilts, no harm is done. But if the clover is partially cured and is then allowed to lie out exposed to the rain or even to a heavy dew, much loss of sugar and other soluble matter will be sustained.

Our own plan of curing clover or a mixture of clover and grass is to start a couple of mowing machines in the afternoon, and not touch it again until the morning. While it is green the dew in the night will not injure it, and if it should rain in the night or the next morning little or no damage will be done. It is better not to touch the hay until there is a chance of getting it dry enough to put into cock. Fortunately, as soon as the rain is over and we have a clear sky and a brisk wind the hay will dry with wonderful rapidity. We want no eight-hour men on such a day, unless they do not commence work before noon. The hay must be got into cock before one leaves the field. It is then, if the cocks are well made, comparatively safe. We like to get hay in without rain. If it is not cut too early and has not been injured by rains or dews, it is astonishing how green it can be put in the mow without injury. The richer the sap the better it will keep. A few days of sharp fermentation will kill the microbes, and decomposition will stop.

It should be remembered that there is quite a difference between internal and external moisture. Ordinary green clover or grass, when cut, contains seventy-five per cent. of water. In other words, a ton of grass contains 1500 pounds of water and 500 pounds of dry hay. A ton of dry hay, when growing, contains 6000 pounds of water. It is not necessary to get rid of all this water. If 5000 pounds are evaporated, the hay as put in the barn would contain thirty-three and one-third per cent. of water. If the heat generated in the mow evaporated 500 pounds more water the hay would then contain twenty per cent. of water. This is a little more than hay as sold or fed out usually contains.—American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Pick the geese regularly during the summer to make them pay well.
Under ordinary management it costs about five cents a pound to grow chickens.
The Houdans are good layers and non-setters, and their flesh is considered very delicate.
Whenever young turkeys have made a sufficient growth they should be given a free range.
If the fowls begin to lose their feathers too soon change their food and do not give too stimulating diet.
The refuse of the crop from an acre of tomatoes contains more fertilizing material than similar remains of most other crops.
As hens require a deal of water, drinking only a small quantity at a time, it should be supplied abundantly, and kept clean and fresh.
Fowls are very fond of milk, and they thrive well upon it. Sour milk will bring better returns in eggs than in any other way it can be fed.
It is not economical to use the hose if horse-power can be bestowed, but it is better to use the hose than to allow weeds or grass to grow in the rows.
A poor milker will often rain the value of a good cow. Patience and good temper nowhere pay better than in dairying. Few foreigners set to work as milkers seldom pay.
Reports of extraordinarily large eggs, or of smaller eggs increased in larger ones, are not uncommon. They simply indicate that the hens have been overfed, are very fat and in no condition for laying eggs of normal size.
If a man wants to invest a cow with an aroma of greatness, give her a long name—fortieth Duchess of Bangletown, Queen Semiramis, or Pride of Beaconsfield's Barnyard. There is a great deal in a name, whether you believe it or not.
The more thought and care a farmer gives to live stock—cattle particularly—the better his general farming is pretty sure to be. Horses are sometimes petted and given extra care by poor and shiftless farmers, but such farmers rarely take much pains with cows.

Common purslane chopped mixed with scalded corn, green feed for fowls that are very fattening. After a few days of such exposure would make the mouth old cracked corn and wash it out is better for them than the

The Man Who Went to Sea.

A little story was related at the Yard the other day which concerned Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, who is visiting his son, Captain O. Selfridge, the Commandant of the States naval officer, who was 25 years of age, was a distinguished officer in New York, with a distinguished family, among were Generals Grant, field, Arthur, Sherman and Sherman. 10 o'clock, when the Admiral was in their light, the old Admiral asked for an explanation. He asked that he never permitted enjoyment to interfere with his health, and the clock was a good hour he was tired.

All present laughed heartily at him a little and begged that he might remain. After telling them to go to sound sleep tend to bogey out of going to prove it to you all." He accepted the Admiral, who was present at the banquet that evening had gone away. The Admiral has been in the—Boston Globe.

WISE WORDS.

Repentance never comes to the man who comes from the heart.

There is glory in anything you do, if it is done with a sense of duty.

Men need moral courage more than they do higher foreboding.

Health may be wealth, but it is a great hard to make the doctors believe it.

If an alligator could talk, he would probably declare he had a small nose.

How many people there are who would lay in their like a pool in a quail!

The first proof of a man's manhood for anything is his endurance of the stigma of failure upon others.

To judge human character rightly, man may sometimes have very small experience provided he has a very large heart.

Every day is a day in life. When day dawns it is a blank, when day descends it is our thought, and we described thereon our thoughts, these actions.

That which is easy to do, though it may be worth doing, is not so important as that which is hard and dangerous, and which therefore little few workers.

Equality is the life of cooperation and he is as much out who assumes to himself any part above another, as he who considers himself below the rest of the society.

There are always 150 ways of looking at a thing. The man who walks so slowly along a narrow sidewalk that he impedes the progress of the man behind him is regarded as a potential nuisance, whereas to the slow walker it is the impatient rapid walker who makes all the trouble and renders life a burden.

Meerschmann in the West.

The discovery of a large deposit of meerschmann near Silver City, N. M., Mexico, has just been made. Several months ago Clark Rogers discovered the cropping and brought a specimen to this place. Pieces were sent to Dr. and Vienna, and a few days ago the results of the tests were received. Experts in both of these cities reported that the specimens were genuine meerschmann, and Mr. Rogers and Dr. Neff, of Silver City, immediately went to the place where the discovery was made and located a claim.—New York Sun.

P.P.P. CURES SYPHILIS
Physicians endorse P. P. P. as a reliable and powerful medicine with great success in all forms and stages of Venereal Disease.
P.P.P. CURES SCROFULA
Syphilis, Scrophulous Eruptions, Ulcers, Bores, Abscesses, Swellings, Glands, and all Venereal Diseases that have resisted all treatments.
P.P.P. CURES BLOOD POISON
Skin Diseases, Itching, Chills, Fever, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Catarrhs, etc., due to Impure Blood.
P.P.P. CURES RHEUMATISM
Lifting up the system rapidly. Lacking when systems are prostrated and when all other remedies fail to do good.
P.P.P. CURES MALARIA
Solely endorsed by the U. S. Army and Navy. Cleaning properties of P. P. P. Frisky, etc., and all other Venereal Diseases.
P.P.P. CURES DYSPEPSIA
LIPPMAN BROS., Proprietors,
Druggists, Lippman's Block, SAVANNAH, GA.