head, so much so that at times I didn't expect to recover. I took medicines from my doctors, but didn't get any rolled until I took Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic; the second dose relieved me and 2 bottles envel me. 8, W. PECK.

Vanished.

Rev. H. MIDONGUGH, of Lowell, Mass., vouchthe following: There is a case of which I have knowledge, and I am very glad to avail myself of the eppertunity to make known the good derived from the use of Koonig's Nerve Tonic. The subject is a young lady who had been suftering from early childhood. On my recom-mendation she procured your raisedy, and for three months the fits of epilepsy to which she

has been so long subject have ceased entirely.

A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge. This remark has been prepared by the Reverent Pastor Koemer, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIC MED. CO., Chicago, III. Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. G for \$5. Large Size, \$1.75, G Bottles for \$9.

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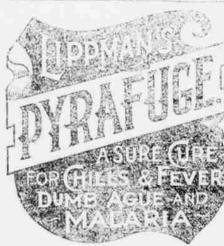
H.W.HUBBARD TAXX TAX OSGGOD" U.S. Standard

Frat so trial. Prescrit paid. Fully warranted. S from \$35. Other Size Proportionately Low S from \$35. 51, 52 Htt ERLAND, Sen. Southern Manuscr. AVI. AVI. AVI. A. DALLAS TEXAS.

SOME PEOPLE

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

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FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Colonel Polk Talks On The Political Objects.

The Senate the Point Towards Which All the Energies of the Alliance Will Center.

Washington, D. C., [Special.]—Colonel L. L. Polk, president of the National Farmers' Alliance, was seen in regard to the objects and asms of the alliance in the

impending state elections. "Our campaign at present," said Colonel Polk, "is not to elect a president, or to secure the governorship of states. We are striking at the monopolists in the United States senate. So far we have landed three, The first was Senator Hampton, of South Carolina; then John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, followed by Gideon C. Moody, of South Dakota. The next one to go into retirement will be John Sherman, of Ohio. Matt Ransom, of North Carolina, will also be retired. The fate of these two senators is just as cer-

tainly scaled as that of John J. Ingalls.

MISTAKES NOT TO BE REPEATED.

"We made two mistakes that will not be repeated," continued Colonel Polk. With complete control of the North Carolina legislature we allowed Senator Vance to be re-elected on the strength of his promises that he would be a faithful political servant to the interest of the people. The election of Governor Gordon, of Georgia, was also a mistake, as he has shown himself to be far more interested in his own personal success than that of the alliance. Hereafter no promises of the politicians of the old parties will be accepted."

"How do you propose to defeat John Sherman in Ohio?"

"We have him defeated. In legislative districts the alliance will support candidates pledged to vote against Sherman. The voting strength of the actual organization is 40,000. Our members, however, are doing missionary work among the farmers generally, and thousands of voters not yet mentioned with the alliance itself will be rallied against Sherman. If you would look over the correspondence from Ohio you would be convinced that it is now an impossibility for him to succeed himself."

"Is the fight being made on McKinley

"It is not. As I stated, we are now c'eaning out the United States senate. Governorships are not valuable to us at this time. It would have a good moral effect to elect state officers, merely as an evidence of the strength of the organization, but our primary object is to secure the balance of power in the legislature, which enacts the laws, and elect United States senators.

THE FIGHT IN OHIO.

"Probably many alliance members will support the people's ticket in Ohio, but there is no movement to have them do so. Consequently the alliance is not fighting McKinley; but don't infer from that that I think he will be elected. " Can Senator Wilson, of Iowa, be re-

"We are not figuring much on results om Iowa," replied Colonel Polk. "The rganization in that state is weak, though the popular assumption is that we are making a great fight there. That idea is a mistaken one. The most we expect to get out of the contest in Iowa is to determine what strength the movement is developing there. No steps are expected. In the northwest, however, the voters seem to be more ready to break away from the old party than in other sections of the country."

"Will the alliance undertake to dictate the successor of Senator Quay in Penn-

"As matters stand now, I think not. The state is not yet sufficiently organized However, the work is progressing rapidly. You do not see much about it in the newspapers, but about two local alliances per day are being organized in the state. By the time Senator Cameron's term expires we will probably be ready to supply his successor."

WHAT NEW YORK WILL, DO.

"In New York state the situation is much the same. Nevertheless, Senator Hiscock will be retired in 1893, though other causes will operate to that end besides the spread of the alliance move-"The reports from Baltimore are to

the effect that Senator Gormon has captured the Maryland alliance."

"That is an invention. I was present throughout the recent convention. If the Maryland alliance is true to its principles, two alliance senators will be elected from that state next winter, and Arthur P. Gorman will not be one of them. He is to much of a straddler on the silver question to suit our principles, and is unaccountable in other ways. The two Alabama senators must also be retired from further zervice in the United

States senate, Mr. Morgan will come first, then Mr. Pugh, Congressman Owen, who has openly declared against the alliance, will head the procession of those who go out of public service from that state. This fall we expect to secure complete control of Virginia."

"You have been mentioned as the probable alliance presidential candidate in 1862, Colonel Polk, have you not?"

"Well, the newspapers said some time go that I wanted to be governor of North Carolina, and when that did not transpire I was announced as desiring to come to the senate to fill Vance's old shoes. That statement likewise turned out to be incorrect. You can draw your own conclusions about the report now going around. Do not forget, though, there will be an alliance national ticket in the field next fall

GROWTH OF THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE. Since last addressing you as president of the North Carolina State Alliance, it has been my great pleasure to watch the healthy growth of our Order, and the rapid development of the principles we have inculcated. On the 20th of April, 1887, the first subordinate Alliance was organized at Ashepole, in Robeson coun-Just a year later there were 727 sub-Alliances. During the second year the growths were such that April 20th, 1889,

there were 1,654 sub-Alliances. April 20th 1890, there was a still further gain, so the number was 2,062. On our last anniversary, the ground being effectually covered by the thorough organization of every county, it was not a matter of surprise that the increase was less, showing total of 2,221 subordinate organizations with a membership of 100,000 -Extract from address of President Elias Carr at Morehead City, N. C.

WISE WORDS.

Little troubles kill little men.

People live for what they hope for. People who think low are sure to live

A lie can be told without saying a

Sometimes a good well has a very poor

Self-conceit is harder to care than

There is nothing meaner anywhere than a lie.

It takes fire to bring out the fragrance of the incense. How easy it is to feel big in the pres-

ence of a dwarf. It is the cowardly dog who is always

showing his teeth. It is human nature to hate people who

show us that we are little. All the philosophy in the world has

never made anybody better. To find pleasure in wicked thoughts is as wicked as to commit wicked deeds.

The man who has learned to love people he doesn't like is on the right

The love that never speaks until it does it on a gravestone doesn't mean

There can be no greater torture than

to be conscious of imperfections in our-Romance is one thing, but making an

honest living and paying your debts is More men would be rich if they were

not afraid to trust their wives with the care of their money. It won't help your own crop any to

sit on the fence and count the weeds in your neighbor's field. Lifting on somebody else's burden is

the best thing in the world to do to make your own lighter. The best way to get rid of the blues is to try to push the clouds away from the

windows of other people. "Blessed are the merciful." Don't forget that when you have a mortgage

on the home of a poor widow. Life is real, life is earnest, but with the thermometer at ninety-eight degrees in the shade it is a great deal easier to sit still than it is to go out in the sun and say so .- Indianapolis (Ind.) Rum's

An Old Portrait of Columbus.

An old portrait of Christopher Columbus that was recently discovered at Como derives its value not only from scarcity of authentic likenesses of the oreat navigator, but from its art history.



DEL PIOMEO'S PORTRAFT OF COLUMBUS. is it was painted by Sebastian del Piombo. It was formerly regarded as an heirloom in the family, now extinct, of the Giovios, and was in the possession of the writer Paul Giovio, who refers to it in his works, and had it engraved. On the failure of the male branch of the Giovio family, the portrait passed, two generations ago, to the De Orchi family, and is now in the possession of Dr. de Orchi, of Como.—Chicago Post,

No Paupers in Servia.

The opinion is generally held that there is nothing entirely perfect in existence. The opinion holds good in Servia's case.

It has had more trouble with its reigning Princes during the century than almost all the other European countries combined, and yet-though the fact is not generally known-it is one of the best countries in the world, at least so far as the condition of its lower classes

At the last census (estimated in 1890) the total population was given at 2,096, 043, of which not a single one was a pauper. There is no such thing as a workhouse in the country.

The inhabitants are thrifty, their tastes run usually to agricultural pursuits, and even the poorest have some sort of freehold property .- New York World.

"Specire of the Brocken."

"The "Spectre of the Brocken" is a well known meteorological effect. It was originally observed on the Brocken Mountains in Germany, where the sun occasionally projects the shadow of the spectator on a bank of vapor. Professor Tyndall has studied the phenomenon at Hindhead, where some heathery uplands broken into valleys favor the ebservation. Mr. A. W. Clayden, the well known meteorologist, has now produced the effect by means of a linelight and a London fog. The limelight, which represented the sun, was placed a few feet behind his head, and his shadow was seen upon the fog in front, where it was photographed .- Boston Transcript,

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

EDUCATION OF HORSES.

Horses can be educated to the extent of their understanding as children, and can be easily damaged or ruined by bad management. We believe that the difference found in horses, as between vic-ious habits and reliability, comes much more from the different management of men than from the variance of natural disposition in animals. Horses with high mettle are more easily educated than those of less or dull spirits, and more susceptible to ill training, and consequently, may be made good or bad, according to the education they receive. The Horse.

TRAP FOR NIGHT-FLYING INSECTS.

A trap for night-flying insects can be made as follows: Remove the top and bottom from a barrel, and then smear it well with tar. Across one end nail a strip of wood, to this fasten a cord, so that the barrel may be hung where desired. It should hang from two to three feet from the ground, and a large pan or tub should be placed beneath. In the evening suspend a lighted lantern from the strip, lowering it about to the centre of the barrel. By using thirty of these traps, the injurious insects were almost exterminated in a large orchard and garden .- New York Observer.

POTASH IN POTATOES.

The New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station has tested the influence of some mineral fertilizers on the character of the potatoes treated with them. The experiments gave the following conclusions: First, that it pays to use commercial fertilizers for potatoes; second, the best results being secured when they are used with barn manure; third, when prices are the same sulphate of potash has no advantage over muriate. Trials were made to test the quality for the table, and to ascertain if any difference could be discovered in the cooked tuber. All being dry and mealy, the chemists of the station were unanimous in their choice of those grown after the sulphate of potash; and persons entirely unacquainted with the facts selected without hesitation those grown where salphate of potash entered largely into the composition of the fertilizers. - Country Gentleman.

HOW TO DRY HERBS.

Many of the plants and roots growing wild, as well as those that are cultivated, have well known medicinal properties, which are often found very useful, and make them worth gathering and preserving until a time of need. For some reason, however, people nowadays are far more neglectful in attending to this in its proper season than formerly. That such plants have not lost their value is abundantly shown in the fact that scarcely one can be named that is not for sale in the drug stores or by dealers a medicinal and other herbs. By gathering them yearly, families living in the country can always have a supply of their own with the assurance that they

have not lost their virtues by age. Most plants are best gathered for preservation when in flower and full leaf, and before the juices have hardened into tough fibre-certainly before frost. It is better to dry them in the shade in a current of dry air than by exposure to the sun or in a drying-house. The green color should be preserved as well as possible, as also the aromatic qualities, both of which will be unfavorably affected by too rapid drying in the hot sun or by artificial heat. The same method of drying applies to roots, and both plants and roots after the curing should be stored in a dry place until wanted .--New York World.

DUCKS AS BUG DESTROYERS. E. H. Kern, Mankato, Kau., has sent the following letter to the Department

of Entomology at Washington: I notice in Vol. 3 of "Insect Life," "Bird Ene-mies of Potato Beetle." I wish to add my experience in that line. Several years ago my potato field was almost ruined because I could not use Paris green, as my stock was in danger from it. A large pond of water attracted about twenty of my neighbor's ducks to its shore. I never did fancy ducks very much, and I told him so. He said he would give them to me if I would care for them, as he could not keep them at home. The next morning I went down to the pond at sunrise to try and drive said ducks in a pen. I saw a very curious sight. Headed by an old drake, the twenty ducks were waddling off in a bee-line for my potato-field. I crawled into some bushes and awaited developments. As they came to the end of the rows they seemed to deploy right and left, and such a shoveling of bugs I never beheld. They meant business, and for fully one-half hour did they continue until every duck was filled up to its bill with worms. Then they went for that pond, and I went for their owner and paid him \$1 for the entire bunch-this being all he would accept. When I returned every duck seemed to be trying to outdo its fellow in noise. This expedition was repeated about 4 P. M. and kept up until every bug went under. have tried these ducks and others since, and find they all like them and seem to get fat on potato bugs. I have been an ardent sportsman all my life and never saw quail at the bugs in this western country.

GROWING FODDER CORN.

A great improvement in methods of growing corn fodder has been made within the last thirty years. Once it was always called "sowed corn," and these words implied the lack of cultivation which all sowed crops get. Any farmer knows that corn, more than other crop, requires cultivation and a good deal of it to get any grain. It equally needs cultivation to produce fodder worth anything. The thin white stalks which thickly sowed corn produces are poor feed, and while cows will eat them, yet if they give much milk they must take fat from their reserve stores to put into relied upon for grand effects." it. When drills came into use it soon

became easier to distribute drilled corn in straight rows, wide enough apart for cultivation. This produces large, juicy. and sweet stalks and some nubbins of ears. If the fodder corn has no nubbins on it something is wrong; either the land is too poor, or more probably the seed has been drilled in too thickly.

Rich, sweet stalks are of no less im-

portance in making ensilage. The richer the material put into the silo, the better will be the product. In fact, by putting in only nearly mature corn the fermentation can be kept down so as to produce a sweeter ensilage, and one that has lost a smaller proportion of its nutritive value than the sour, rotten stuff, originally poor, that comes out almost worthless, and has to be generally supplemented with grain to make a living ration. It is possible to put so much richness into fodder corn ensilage that no grain, or only at most a little bran or wheat middlings, will be needed to supplement it. In giving corn room enough to spread out and begin earing a greater weight of stalks can be grown by thick sowing, especially when midsummer droughts cut and sear the sown corn so that it can barely get into tassel, and is merely a mass of nutritious leaves .- Boston Culti-

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Kelieve the overloaded trees of fruit. Have horses collars open at the bot-

Veterinary dentistry is a growing bus-Strawberry plants require plenty of

One filthy cesspool may make a whole

family sick. The bees garner what would otherwise

There is too much plowing and scraping in "working on the road."

Whitewash now every two weeks--it will keep houses, run and roots free from

Every fruit grower ought to raise a a few bees, and so should every grain White specks in butter can be traced

too close. Follow the bee's example and in your care of honey and comb don't let any-

thing go to waste.

to a temperature too high or to skimming

Move quietly among your chickens; they are a timid set and do not admire boisterous company.

The ideal place for an apiary is where the bees can get plenty of blooms, spring, summer and autumn.

to each cow for six months; soiling feeds a cow from one acre for a whole Provide a good dust-box to head off vermin during the warm months. A

Remember, pasturing takes five acres

half pound of powdered sulpur added to it will help wonderfully. In disposing of eggs in market separate the kinds, as they appear more uniform and attract quicker than if all sizes

and shades are mixed up. If you want a first-class price for your honey use the best white poplar sections, ship in six pound crates, and carefully remove all the bee glue from the sections so that the comb will look spick and

When cucumbers are planted place some brush near the hills so that the vines can climb on the brush for support. In this manner the young cucumbers intended for picking can be more easily picked.

Do not be afraid to plant more peas for a late supply. If the fall-growing varieties are used it will do but little injury if they fall over. Do not be deterred from planting because of the difficulty of providing supports, as they ma be omitted.

One of the mysteries of nature as seen in fruit is realized in the delicate differences in flavor. The combination and proportion f of ingredients that make : certain flavor-that make a peach a peach and a blackberry a blackberry-is a study for scientists.

It helps the grass crop, blue grass, or timothy, to harrow the fields every spring and loosen the surface of the sods. The grass roots take a deeper hold and the herbage flourishes accordingly. Besides harrowing breaks up and spreads the droppings of animals left during the

Young pigs pastured in orehards will do good service in destroying insects; those for early market should be given a meal of slop daily. Chickens should be guarded against hawks, owls, rats and other enemies. Give them pleaty of range, however, and provide good nesting places.

No matter how well a peach orchard may be fertilized, if grass is permitted to grow around the trees they will not thrive. There is always a deeper greea

color to the leaves of trees that are kept clear of grass, even if no fertilizer is applied, compared with trees that are not properly worked. The cultivator should be used in the peach orchard frequently and the ground kept loose.

To have the least trouble with a young calf never let it suck its mother, or, if it has sucked before finding, remove at once. By the use of the finger at first in a pail of milk suitably warmed the calf will learn to drink. If the calf is to be fattened continue to let it suck the finger in the milk as long as it will. The calf gets the milk more slowly that way, and mixes more saliva with it.

Says a florist: "Were I restricted in my gardening operations to the use of four species of plants, then, without hesitation, I should choose hardy roses, lilies, rhododendrons and clematis. Lilies I should give a second place in importance, roses the first. But if I consider results in proportion to labor and expense then lilies should have the first place. And in every garden these four plants should predominate and should be

Silk as a Combustible

The recent discussion has ocean liners should carry as passengers, and at the brought out another fue they carry other kind of makes the danger of fire ju from cotton, A percent something of nach matter. just at present there are large importations of p.

are especially dangerous as train "At present importers here tleman said, "are receiving lar ments of a heavy-dyel all French twist. The Presch the ers do not spare the decon ; for it adds to their weight fa chemicals of a peruliar kind or and it is this fact that makes dangerous freight.

"There is always feat of speed combustion unless the green taken in packing the come lu bales of various erally averaging soon in pounds. They are wrange; bagging, with na latering straw and brown paper, sal compact by hydraulic is constant danger of the from them, and they must be with care while in transit. Tur been cases where bales have I stroyed from the causes mention not many years ago a serious caused on a French storage

same goods.' Steamship men generally say large are aware of the danger of a ing these silks, and that the gar is taken whenever they unas freight. One or two lines i discriminate against this freight uly not carry it .- New York Records

How to Oil Your Wales.

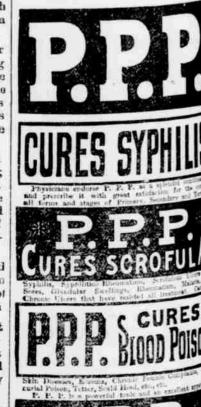
The lubrication of a watch is the point. Some oil a watch to done as the Horological Rules. Acceptant this authority it is always but to #1 little eil in the centre platan hole ide putting together, and on the les arbor; oil the manspring by some tissue paper and slipping it areas coils. Do not straighten the spray in this process, as it will be morest break after such a treatment. We properly oiled it is an improvement the oil is pure and too much of a sp it will soon gum up, and he ware to no oil. In regard to oiling the ter pivots, a correspondent uses an ole his own invention, which is as follow

Get a good quill; take a sherois and split it like a steel pen; slame, down like a pen and stick its noint your oil cup, then oil your pivots. can put on as little or as much as please by the pressure, with no c of cracking or scratching any Then put on the balance and brid T that everything is screwed down and that the bilince has a Sldre swing. Never oil the lever p. ruby pin; they will soon get gunmy and spoil the whole job.

Flour Mills in China.

The Chinese Government has granted concessions for the establishment of two steam flour mills at Peking, and if these shall prove successful it is said that they will be followed by several others. The mills are to be under the management of a large dry goods from in Shanghai, and the mediatry has it ready been ordered, - Philadelphia lead

English laundry mails get \$6 to \$2 week, working from 6 a. v. till 8 r. z on the following programme: Marlig, put the things in soak, prepare the say for the washing or for the tue, and has everything at hand; Tueslar, was a the body and house lines; Welseld, colored things and flamels Tausing mangle sheets, table linen, etc., est shirts, collars, etc., begin ironts, firday, finish the ironing-



Druggists, Lippman's Blook, SAVANNAE,