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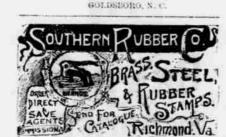


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A BAD RECORD.

BENJAMIN HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATIO UNDER INDICTMENT - EXTRAVA GANCE, CORRUPTION AND UTTEL DISREGARD OF SOLEMN PLEDGES.

The issue in this campaign is the Republican record of the last four years.

It is a very bad record. It is a record of wrong-doing, of unfair favoritism in legislation and of scandalous misconduct in administration, a record of reckless squandering; of the debauchment of the public service; of corruption in office and in getting office, and of shameful malpractices in the attempt to retain power regardless of the popular will.

The Administration and the Fifty-first Congress came into power by plain purchase. The Republican Party in 1888 secured its triumph by selling legislation

Abandoning all that it had professed and all that its leaders, living and dead, had taught concerning the limitations of right in tariff legislation, it framed a platform in Chicago in which it offered to monopolists such tariff rates as they should desire for their enrichment at the expense of the people, in return for contributions to the campaign fund.

The offer was accepted. The money was paid, and with it the notorious embezzler and corruptionist, Matthew Quay, with his lieutenant, Dudley, was set to buy the election. When the funds ran low John Wanamaker purchasel au option on a Cabinet office by securing an additional contribution of \$400,000 from the buyers of legislation upon a margin.

When the Congress thus elected came together the Republican majority was too narrow and uncertain to do the work had promised. It could not deliver the legislative goods it had sold to mouopolists without resort to further unfairness and wrong. It proceeded to unseat members of the minority whom the people had elected and to seat Republicans whom the people had refused to elect, and not a man in all the majority was brave or honest enough to raise a voice in protest.

When the time came for debate the majority decided not to permit debate, lest the truth be made plain to the peo-

The rules of the House were revolutionized. A dictator of peculiarly arbitrary will was placed in the chair who suppressed discussion, overrode all considerations of fairness, changed the House from a deliberative body into a mere machine for recording his determination, and thus enacted the measures of monopoly which the party had been paid in advance to pass.

In two short years this Congress squanlered an enormous surplus, reduced the reasury to the sorest straits, laid heavy burdens upon the people and upon inlustry and made a determined, though ortunately a fruitless, effort to rob the everal States of the right of free elecicas in order to secure for the Republican Party a longer lease of power. It sought to buy votes for the future by pension legislation of the most reckless and unjust character, whose shadow hangs like a pall over the finances of the country and must embarrass its prosperity for a generation to come.

The Administration thus elected de-

livered to Wanamaker the Cabinet office he had bought, put Tanner into the Pension Office, with his exultant exclamation, "God help the surplus!" not upon his lips, and when his scandalous misconduct made his removal a necessity put Raum there instead, to work still larger mischief in less vociferous fashion, and to fill the office with speculations, peculations and scandals so shameful that even the Reed Congress could not be dragooned into palliating them. And, in spite of further and more flagrant exposure, Raum is in office still!

The Administration came into power protesting most solemnly its purpose to enforce the Civil Service law in letter and spirit, and to extend its scope and influence. It straightway set Clarkson at work to behead postmasters at a rate wholly unprecedented. The President openly farmed out the Federal offices as spoils to auch bosses as Quay and Platt, and quartered his own relatives and partners and chums upon the public service. When the Civil Service Commission discovered the most flagrant and shameless abuses in Baltimore and urged the removal of numbers of persons by name for proved misconduct amounting to criminality-misconduct perpetrated in the name and on behalf of the Administration—the whole matter was jauntily put aside by Wanamaker, and the President in no way interfered to redeem his pledge or to free himself from the shame of it all.

Dudley was one of the agents in the purchase of Mr. Harrison's election, and he was found out. Mr. Harrison has since refused to hold intimate personal relations with the "Blocks of Five" statesman, but through his Attorney-General and former law partner he has interfered with the administration of justice in Dudley's case, has caused a judge upon the bench to shield and protect crime, and has since rewarded that judge for his corrupt subserviency by elevating him to a higher judicial posi-

And within these later months the country has seen the President occurize the Civil Service into a politica, machine, and with it compel his own nomination for a second rena.

From the very beginning Mr. Harrison has used the appointing power as a means of securing a second term for himself. He resorted at the outset to a device justly denounced by the eider President of his name as wrong and dangerous. He muzzled the press of his own party so far as criticism of his administration was concerned. He made sure of the support of the prominent Republican newspapers for all his mbitious by putting their editors under bligations to himself for high office, carrying with it pecuniary rewards, politicial advantages or social distinc-

tion, according to the known need and desire of each of his beneficiaries.

In certain directions he filled the foreign service with incapable men to oblige unworthy interests. He sent Mizner to Central America, and kept him there long after the country had given expression to its disgust and humiliation with the conduct of an American Minister who, in the interest

of a speculative syndicate, sacrificed the honor of the Nation and the flag. He sent Eyan and McCreery to Chile, with results grievously hurtful both to the good name and to the commercial

interests of the country. To Wavamaker he has added Elkins as a Cabinet officer-Elk ins, a political adventurer and speculator, who had grown rich out of politics without havng won respect enough anywhere to make his name suggestive even of possibilities in connection with honorable oftice. He made Porter the Superintendent of the Census, knowing him to be an already discredited manipulator of statistics, a foreign adventurer destitute of convictions and in search of a market for his peculiar abilities, a man at that very time conducting business as a vulgar wine tout in combination with politics and ready to placard his advertisements in the Executive Mansion itself. He permitted this man to falsify the census of great States by way of robbing them of their just representation and thus increasing the chances of that party's success to whose service he had hired himself.

It is a sad and shameful story of pledges broken; of fiscal legislation bartered for campaign funds; of elections secured by the purchase of voters; of high office made the subject of vulgar traffic; of the public service, including the most honorable places, prostituted to the promotion of the President's personal ambitions; of a court converted into a sanctuary for the protection of a scoundrel; of judicial subserviency rewarded with high judicial place; of debate suppressed in Congress; of a surplus squandered, and of the enormous increase of the people's tax burdens that the proceeds might flow into the coffers of lavored monopolists willing to share their spoil with the political organization that made its collection possible.

It is a grievous indictment that is here made, but it is perfectly true and it covers but a part of the truth. The specifications will come later in the course of these letters. The facts will be given upon which every accusation rests. The whole record will be laid bare-that record which the people by their votes in November are to approve

And this is not a mere recalling of old errors, a recurrence to offenses repented of. The courses that condemn this Administration have been continuous. Raum is still at the head of the Pension Bureau, and that bureau is not reformed or purified. Marshall Airey still holds office in Baltimore, notwithstanding Commissioner Roosevelt's report as to his organization of the postoffice and Custom House employes there into a band of political ruthans, his use of them to carry primaries in the Administrations interest by wholesale cheating and by actual physical violence, in which he personally participated. Neither he nor Postmaster Johnson nor any of their subordinates have been removed, though their conduct was fully set forth and their removal strongly urged by Mr. Roosevelt, a Republican member of the Civil Service Commission; though some of them, according to Mr. Roosevelt's eport, deliberately testified though many of them openly confessed to cheating; though all of them set at naught the law against political assessments, and though they all professed with more or less of candor the creed of lying, cheating and ballot-box stuffing which the testimony showed that they had practiced.

These men who, as one of them put it in his testimony, believe "in doing any-thing to win," are still in office by grace of Mr. Wanamaker's favor and Mr. Harrison's neglect of duty. And they still constitute the Administration ma-

chine in Baltimore and Maryland politics. In brief, the Administration is what it has been. It profits still by the practices for which honest men in both parties have condemned it in the past. It protects its scoundrels and its law-breakers. It keeps them in office. It uses them in politics. It sanctions their creeds and their performances. It sent them and such as them to Minneapolis to nominate Mr. Harrison for a second term in spite of any desire the Republican Party might have for some other candidate.

It still looks to the monopolies it has fostered for the money with which to carry the election. In their behalf it has not only made laws, but has neglected and refused to enforce such laws as there are on the statute books adverse to them. The coal conspiracy has been formed during this Administration. Without le or hindrance it has levied a tribute upon the people in face of the auti-Trust law.

That law makes it the imperative duty of the Attorney-General, through the District Attorneys, to bring criminal prosecutions against all the conspirators: but no District Attorney has moved, and the Attorney-General weakly protests that he has no information touching the conspiracy.

In the interest of good government it is necessary to chastise official misconduct by defeat. The men and the party now in power must be sent into retirement for the public good. Our public life is in need of disinfection. It is time to restore legislation to its proper service of all the people.

The simple facts of these four years' history constitute the most conclusive reasons for refusing to intrust this Administration or the party it represents with a further lease of power. - New York World.

The Tariff and the Farmer. A Pensylvania Democrat writes the Coorier-Journal for information upon the following points

"1. How does the tariff affect the

grain farmers as compared with the cot ton growers?

"2. How are tariff rebates regulated?

"3. What articles of trade, either produced on the farm or manufactured, can be sold in the English market cheaper than in the American market! I mean American goods."

1. The tariff affects grain farmers and cotton growers alike in this, that it robs both. It is true that there is a tariff on corn, wheat and oats, on the pretense of protecting them, but they need no protection, because they are exported in large quantities and sold in competition with the grain of other countries. Whenever a commodity can be exported in large quantities, it is because it is produced more cheaply here than it is abroad. In the last fiscal year we exported 157,000,000 bushels of wheat, worth \$161,000,000, besides 15,000,000 barrels of flour, worth \$55,-000,000; also 75,000,000 bushels of corn, worth \$41,500,000, and nearly 3,000,000,000 pounds of cotton, worth \$258,000,000. We were enabled to do this because these commodities were cheaper in the United States than in the countries to which they were sent; the price abroad, less freight, commission and other charges, being the price realized for them here. It is nonsense to talk of protecting cheap goods against those that are dearer; by the natural laws of trade commodities seek the markets where prices are best. Cotton is on the free list, while wheat is nominally protected by a duty of twenty-five cents a bushel, but cotton is as effectually protected by its cheapness as wheat, and neither is protected by the tariff.

Where the robbery comes in is in the tax on the goods which farmers receive for their grain and cotton. We sent abroad last year, in round numbers, \$800,000,000 worth of products of agriculture of all kinds. What did we get" in return? Did we get our pay in gold?
No; we exported more gold and silver than we imported. We had to take foreign merchandise in exchange, and on all dutiable goods the tariff exacted a duty of nearly fifty per cent. Thus, of the \$161,000,000 worth of wheat exported, the farmers, if paid in dutiable goods, would get back only about \$110, 000,000 worth, the remainder being necessary to pay the duties. It is true that all imports are not dutiable; but it is also true that the farmers pay to domestic manufacturers much higher prices tor goods obtained from them than similar goods would cost abroad; so that a reduction of one-third from the purchasing power of our agricultural exports does not by any means represent the exaction which the tariff makes of the farmers.

2. When imported material is used in the manufacture of an article, ninetynine per cent, of the duties paid on such material is refunded when the article is

3. Many agricultural implements, sew ing machines, and many other articles, are sold abroad at lower prices than at home. This has been denied, but it has been proved beyond question; and some protectionists admit and defend it as proper. The rebate of duties on imported material contributes to render this possible; but it also happens in the case of articles on which no rebate is paid, because high tariffs enable the manufacturer to exact exce ssive profits at home, while abroad, where the tariff gives him no advantage, he is compelled to take a reasonable profit. - Couri er-Journal.

It Is a Stimulant.

Mr. Mason, one of the Republican stumpers, declares that "the tariff is not a tax but a stimulant." A true word.

The tariff stimulates campaign contributions from its benederaries, the protected millionaires. The fat-friers know

It stimulated Carnegie to buy castles in Scotland and to set up as a money lord in England while reducing wages at home.

It stimulates manufacturers to shoddyize their goods and raise their prices.

It stimulates the tariff and the usurer to collect the debts of its victims.

It puts the stimulant of necessity upon workingmen to secure the extra cost of their necessaries due to exactions.

Mr. Mason is only half right. The tariff is both a tax and a stimulant.

A Fly Killing Brigade.

The last Siam Free Press says that an order has just been issued from Siamese military headquarters directing that the troops in garrison at Koh-si-chang should be employed in killing flies. Each man, said the order, must exert himself to the utmost and capture each day at least a match box full of blue bottle flies, or be punished in default. Says the paper: Though the order reads exceedingly ridiculous there is no small need for thinning down the myriads of impertinent blue-bottles that bask in the smile of royalty at Koh-si-chang. The Siamese warriors will have their hands full, and are not to be envied. The pity is that the troops were not exercised in some evolution by which the nimble enemy may be annihilated at one stroke. However, with our new colonels we have sufficient military talent to guarantee the success of some strategy by which the grand army of blue-bottles might be destroyed, and at the same time a very coveted decoration well carned -commander of the fly catchers in ordinary o his Siamese Majesty may yet be earrly competed for among Siamese military

A Simple Test for Milk.

The following test for watered mik is simplicity itself. A well polished knitting needle it dipped into a deep vesse of milk and immediately withdrawn it an upright position. If the sample i pure some of the fluid will hang to the needle, but if water has been added to the milk, even in small proportions, the fluid will not adhere to the peedle, -Boston Commercial.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Mars is five times as bright now as ne will be when on the far side of the

The average duration of life in the old climate of Norway is said to be greater than in any other land.

The number of stars visible to average yesight on an ordinary night does not nuch exceed 4000 for both hemi-After considerable study a Connecticut

cientist calculates that there are 43, 60,000 mosquito larvæ to an acre of wamp land. An astronomer has figured it out that t would take a cancon-ball 3,000,000

years, moving at its ordinary rate of speed, to reach Alpha Centauri, the earest fixed star. Dr. Koch has expressed himself strongly against excessive watering of the streets during a cholera epidemic, on the ground that the bacili thrive un-

ler the influence of moisture. Corrosive sublimate, in the strength of sixty-four grains to the gallon of water, is found by the Health Department of New York City to be the most effective of the germ-destroying agents.

The new sub-treasury building at Sau rancisco, Cal., has an electric burglarclarm installed between the rows of pricks so that any interference with either the bricks or cement will cause an slarm to sound.

A fender for electric cars is made of sheet iron attached directly to the trucks, the lower plates coming within an inch of the rails, springs of great stiffness enabling the fender to throw sside any object before it.

The difficulty of making an indelible narking on ivory push buttons has been, it is said, overcome by a London concern. The process employed is called endolithic printing, and the markings are claimed to be indelible in any

The Swedish Government has adopted a new smokeless powder, which is said to have the following advantages: It is easy of manufacture, produces no flames and does not heat the rifle. It gives the ball an initial velocity of 2100 feet, with a pressure of 2260 atmosoheres.

Jacques Inandi, the French lightning calculator, says that it is sound which guides his mind in its process, and not the memory of or imagination how figures look. He was born with a gift for figures; long before he could read or write he solved the most intricate arithmetical problems.

The bones of the head of some large prehistoric animal were taken out of the ground at Ruby Creek, Washington, the other week, at a depth of 250 feet. The great mastodon, judging from the depth at which the bones were found, must have lived in an early period and is at present extinct. The shape of the head resembles that of a cow, only it is much

The three single eyes of bees have been a puzzle as to their use. Mr. Grimshaw, of England, starts the theory that they are not eyes at all, but bull's-eye lanterns that emit a very feeble light to guide the bees in their work at night. Such production of light is quite common among insects, and the source of the theory gives it some title of respect, for Mr. Grimshaw is an able observer.

Mr. Romanes is experimenting it breeding rats and rabbits, with reference to heredity. Those now bred are the re-to heredity. Those now bred are the re-to heredity. Train 2 connects with Wilmington a. prove what Mr. Romanes believes to be certain errors made by some writers on heredity. In the particular cases experimented on by him the progeny have certainly taken either wholly after the father or wholly after the mother. Mr. Romanes does show certain cases of commingling, or rather reversion, which are highly suggestive.

WISE WORDS.

Matrimony is hard work. Love is material pantheism.

Women are great in small things.

Most men outlive their usefulness. Occasional defeat has a tonic effect. A good laugh is sunshine in a house,

A bath is often times a great moralizer. The man who can't tell a lie is dead. A man will get fat quicker on paid-for If a family has no skeleton gossip will

give it one. It is almost as difficult to stay there as

to get there. A rose would not be half a rose with-

out a thorn. Cupid does not care whether he pays house rent or not. In this world a man must be either a

hammer or an anvil. A good deed is better than gold, but not nearly so negotiable.

Before a man has begun to think a woman has begun to talk. Life is a campaign, not a battle, and

has its defeats as well as its victories. . A woman with pretty teeth finds many things in this vale of tears to laugh at. The intelligent have a right over the ignorant; namely, the right of instruct-

ing them. The more one endeavors to sound the depths of his ignorance, the deeper the chasm appears.

If you have great talents, industry will improve them; if you have but moderate abilities, industry will supply their deficiencies.

Language is the memory of the human race. It is as a thread or nervo of life running through all the ages, connecting them into one common, prolonged and advancing existence.

There is no happiness, there is no liberty, there is no enjoyment of life, unless a man can say, when he rises in the morning "I shall be subject to the decision of no unwise judge to-day."

YOUR CASE IS NOT HOPELESS



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Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

TIME TABLE NO. 22. **Е**РЕСТ ОСТОВЕВ 17, 1891. GOING EAST. SCHEDULE, GOING WEST. No 51. Pussenger Trains. No. 50. p m Goldsboro 11 10 a m Best's 10 36 10 40 4 06 4 09 La Grange 10 22 10 25 4 35 4 40 Kinston 9 48 9 53 5 05 5 05 Dover 9 28 9 28 New Berne 6 00 6 08 8 17 8 30 Morehead City a m 6 47 7 38 pm Daily. Going West GOING EAST. SCHEDULE.

*Monday, Wednesday and Friday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, Train No. 50 connects with Wilming-on & Weldon train North, leaving Goldsboro at 12 10 p. m., and with the Richmond & Daville train West, leaving Goldsboro at 12 15 p. m.

Train 51 connects with the Richmond & Danville train arriving at Goldsboro 3 05 p. m., and the Wilmsington & Weldon train from the North at 3 10

Welden Through Freight Train, North bound; leaving Goldsboro at 10 10 p. m. S. L. DILL, Superintendent.

N & W Norfolk Western R.R.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JULY 17, 1892 DURHAM DIVISION. LEAVE LYNCHBURG-DAILY

7 10 a m and 1 15 p m for Durham and intermediate stations. Leave Durham, N. C., 7:00 a m and

2 55 p m, daily. Arrive at Lynchburg 1 05 p m and 7 30 p m, daily. All trains on Durham division arrive

at and depart from 12th street station. Lynchburg, Vs. WINSTON-SALEM DIVISION.

LEAVE ROANOKE -- DAILY

9 45 a m and 4 45 p m for Winston-Salem and intermediate stations. Leave Winston at 7 15 a m and 1 50 m, daily.

Arrive at Rosnoke 12 15 p m and 7 00 m. daiiv.

MAIN LINE-WEST BOUND. LEAVE LYNCHB : : -

5 20 p m for Roanoke, Radford, Pulaski Bristol Parlor Car to Roanoke, Pullman Skeper from Roanoke to Memphis.

7 25 a. m. for Roanoke, Radford, Pulaski, Bristol; also for Bluefield, Pocahone. Elkhorn and stations Clinch Valley Division; also for Louisville and tations L. & N. R R, via Norton, Pullman SleeperLyrchburg to Louisville via

2 35 p m. daily for Roanoke and inermediate stations. Has no connection beyond Roanoke. EAST BOUND -LEAVE LYNCHBURG - DAILY.

9 20 a m for Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk.

11 55 pm. Arrive Petersburg 4 15 a n. Arrive Richmond 7 47 a m; arrive Norfolk 7 00 am. Pullman Palace Seeper to Norfolk Al-o Pullman Palace Sleeper between

ynchburg and Richmond. 2.55 pm for Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk; arrive Richmord 7 50 p.m.

Norfolk 9 20 p m. Pullman Parl r Buffet Car to Norfolk. "Washingto and Chattanooga Limted," a train of Pallman coaches and eeping cars runs daily via Shen ndoah Valley route, stopping only at Luray, Shenandoah, Basic, Roanoke a d Rai-

ALLEN RULL W. B. BEVILL, Trav. Pass Agt. Gen. Pass. Agt., Roanoke, Va.