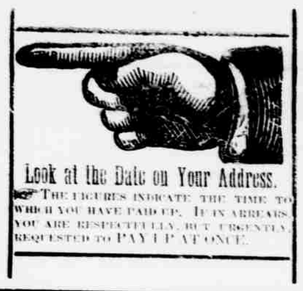
GOLD LEAF.



THAD R. MANNING, Publisher. | "CAROLINA, CAROLINA, HEAVEN'S BLESSINGS ATTEND HER." | SUBSCRIPTION $1.50 Cash.

VOL. XIII. HENDERSON, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1894. NO. 17.

The Old Friend

And the best friend, that never fails you, is Simmons Liver Regulator, (the Red Z)—that's what you hear at the mention of this excellent Liver medicine, and people should not be persuaded that anything else will do.

It is the King of Liver Medicines; is better than pills, and takes the place of Quinine and Calomel. It acts directly on the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels and gives new life to the whole system. This is the medicine you want. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

☞ EVERY PACKAGE ☜ Has the Z Stamp in red on the wrapper. J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

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of it—we claim to have the best stock of seasonable goods in town, and at prices that will please you and your pocketbook. And we are confident that investigation will cause your view to coincide with ours. Will you look?

We carry a complete stock of everything in

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

Canned Goods, Confectioneries, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Cheese, Crackers, Cakes, Butter, Eggs, Green Groceries, &c. Particular attention to family trade. Lowest prices.

☞ Large lot of ROYSTER'S CANDY left over from Christmas. Will sell at 25 cents a pound—just what it cost at wholesale. Call early. Next to W. S. Parker & Co.

W. H. WESTER & BRO.

"TRANSITIVE GIFT. [illegible]

[illegible] Recommended as the Best.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address and your druggist will give you this medicine free of charge.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle. 6 for $5. Large Size, $1.75, 6 Bottles for $9.

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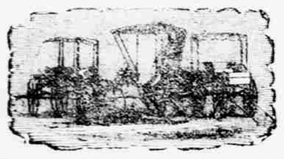

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Crow & Marston's

Carriage & Wagon Works

HENDERSON, N. C.,

As anywhere. No matter whether you want a vehicle made out and out, or want repairing done, we are prepared to accommodate you on short notice and in the most workmanlike and satisfactory manner. Having thoroughly fitted up our shops with all necessary tools and implements, and employing only the best workmen, we are better prepared than ever to supply Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Carts, &c., at lowest prices. We make a specialty of manufacturing the celebrated

Alliance Wagon,

one of the best wagons sold. It cannot be excelled. We are prepared to do all kinds of work with neatness and dispatch, and make a specialty of carriage painting.

REPAIRING AND HORSESHOEING,

Thankful for past patronage, we hope by good work and strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

Very Respectfully,
CROW & MARSTON,
Jan 19-1 y. Henderson, N. C.

POETRY IN THIS.

"DOWN UPON DE SUWANEE RIBER."

Sir Edwin Arnold Finds the Real, Authentic Stream Leaping Down Through Southern Forests---A Beautiful Scene Which Charmed the Poet---A Consecrated Spot in Nature--The Song That all the World Sings.

In that part of the long journey when we were passing through Georgia and at the moment when the tedium was worst, the train approached a long hollow in the hills where one of those pleasant surprises occurred which go to prove how song may consecrate a locality, writes Sir. Edwin Arnold in the London *Telegraph*.

A river, not very broad or deep, but with a certain special grace and character of its own, lay in front of our track. We had a good view of it as we came near the wooden trestle bridge by which the line was carried across—structures which until you become acclimated to American travel always make you wonder whether they will carry the train this time safely over. The river ran down from the Georgian hills in a lively current, broken sometimes into rapids and little cataracts where the red and black rocks lay across its channel and then widening out into picturesque reaches bordered by thickets of dark-green foliage and clumps of cypress and willow.

In the clearings, here and there between the woods which bordered it, stood isolated negro cattages, around which you could see little black children at play and the invariable pig, which is the house guest of the negro as well as of the Irishman. A punt was gliding along on the quiet part of the stream with a negro on board dragging a fishing line and the black buzzards circled over the mazie fields. It was not a striking scene, but beautiful in its way, gilded as it was by the rays of a magnificent sunset. Yet I should have forgotten it in a few minutes, as I had forgotten the hundreds of other rivers which the train had traversed, had it not been that I happened to ask the conductor what was the name of this particular water.

Quite carelessly he answered: "That's the Suwanee river, mister!" The Suwanee river! In a moment the stream had for me a new and extraordinary interest. I had not even known there was such a river in geographical reality or that it flowed through Georgia; and yet here it was—real, authentic, alive—leaping down through the Southern forests, past the maize fields and the cotton flats, to pour itself into the Gulf of Mexico.

In an instant everything around appeared to be full of the song that all the world sings: "Way Down Upon de Suwanee Riber." The live oaks seemed to wave it in the evening air; the stream seemed to sing it as it bustled over the rocks; the birds in the thickets had it in the soft musical notes we caught, and the crickets and katydids beginning their sunset chirrup joined in the half-heard chorus. The journey was no longer monotonous. To be "way down upon de Suwanee riber" was to have come to a corner of America dedicated to that deep emotion of our common humanity—the love of home. Is there anybody who has not felt the charm of the simple negro melody?—

When I was playin' wid my brudder
Happy was I,
O, take me to my kind old mudder,
Dar let me lib and die.
All the world am sad and dreary
Everywhere I roam;
O darkies, how my heart grows weary,
Far from de old folks at home.

There, indeed, were the old folks at home, a white haired darky sitting on a log by the cottage door, stripping maize cobs, and, shambling about among the pigs and poultry, old Dinah, with a yellow bandanna on her silver locks, crooning some song which might perhaps be the song of the river.

So, after all, it was real and there was a Suwanee river and the sunny peace and beauty of it were just what fitted well with the sentiment of that touching and tender air which has gone all through the world because it holds in its unaffected music the secret of the pathetic retrospect of life. Just the spot it was to which a tired man, be he negro or otherwise, might look back to with attachment and affection. We travelers, coming suddenly upon it and leaving it at thirty miles an hour, had, of course, nothing but the most flitting concern with "de Suwanee riber." But one could imagine how dear it might be to a native-born and how sincere the original emotion was of the song-writer or else of some darky from whom he borrowed it to write and to set to such soft and sympathetic music. "Dare's where my heart is turning eber."

Henceforward for me that Georgian stream, with the dark groves fringing it, and the red crags and the quiet reaches of silver water gilded by the setting sun, has a place in the thought among the famous rivers of the globe, and I never hear the melancholy music of the popular negro lament without a new feeling of what song can do, far beyond history and important events, to consecrate a spot in nature forever and to localize a universal sentiment. *Et Ego in Arcadia.* I, too, have been "way down upon de Suwanee riber."

THE SAME OLD GIRL.

The same old girl, long years ago,
When life and youth were all aglow,
I met thee, charmer of a flirt,
Well up in years, yet bright and pert,
With not a favor to bestow.

Well, things have changed somewhat, I know,
In all these years; some come, some go,
Some die, but thou art as thou wert—
The same old girl.

Thy face has lost all life and glow,
Thine eyes bespeak some hidden woe,
And yet thou seekest to divert
Old age, to play the maiden flirt,
And pass off, as in years ago,
The same old girl.

A. H. Isler in Great Divine.

It would be worth while for the ladies to bear in mind that if they take a gentle course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the spring, they will have no trouble with "prickly heat," "hives," "sties," "boils," or "black heads," when summer comes. Prevention is better than cure.

THE FINANCIAL KEYNOTE.

[Danville Register.]

In his message vetoing the Bland bill, Mr. Cleveland wrote:

When it is proposed to inflate our silver currency it is a time for strengthening our gold reserve instead of depleting it.

In commenting on this part of the message we said in this column on the 4th instant:

Leading financiers tell us that the way to have plenty of silver is to have plenty of gold. That if the government had a gold reserve of $350,000,000, it could then afford to issue more silver money, for the reason that with such a reserve fund, everybody would have confidence in silver, and nobody would want to exchange it for gold.

That strikes us as being a sound financial policy, and hence we hail with delight the introduction in the house Saturday of a bill proposing this policy.

The bill which was telegraphed to and published in Sunday's *Register* will be known as the Meyer bill, it having been introduced by Mr. Adolph Meyer of Louisiana. It authorizes the secretary of the treasury to issue 3 per cent. bonds of convenient and saleable size to build up the gold reserve, and then to coin into standard silver dollars the silver seigniorage in the treasury.

The president will sign this bill if it passes, and there should be no difficulty about its passage. We think this bill strikes the keynote and will go far towards settling the financial muddle and silencing the clamor for free silver.

It is said that the president is waking up to the necessity of action by him in regard to currency legislation, and that it is probable he will send a special message to Congress on the subject.

It is also stated on good authority that Mr. Cleveland has recently said he would like to see the government go out of the banking business and an elastic currency supplied to the people under a proper system of private banking.

This, we take it, means that the bill to abolish the State bank tax is growing in favor, and we have strong hopes that such a bill in some shape will pass Congress and receive the presidential signature.

If these two measures pass and go into immediate effect as the administration's financial policy, Mr. Cleveland's second administration will yet go out in a flame of glory. A sound currency and a plenty of it is the keynote.

Prevention is better than cure, and you may prevent that tired feeling by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will keep your blood pure and free from acid taint and germs of disease.

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain or gripe, but act promptly, easily and efficiently. 25c.

Multum in Parvo.

Better were it to be unborn than to be ill-bred.—*Sir Walter Raleigh.*

Kindness in women, not their beautious looks, shall win my love.—*Shakespeare.*

Incredulity robs us of many pleasures and gives us nothing in return.—*Lowell.*

Man is an imitative creature, and whoever is foremost leads the herd.—*Schiller.*

No fountain is so small but that Heaven may be imaged in his bosom.—*Hawthorne.*

He that worries himself with the dread of possible contingences will never be at rest.—*Johnson.*

As small letters weary the eye most, so also the smallest affairs disturb us most.—*Montaigne.*

Toil, feel, think, hope: you will be sure to dream enough before you die without arranging for it.—*J. Sterling.*

The years write their records on our hearts as they do on trees; inner circles of growth which no eye can see.—*Saxe Holm.*

When we advance a little into life we find that the tongue of man creates nearly all the mischief in the world.—*Paxton Hood.*

You may depend upon it that he is a good man whose intimate friends are all good, and whose enemies are decidedly bad.—*Lavater.*

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits.

Melville Dorsey, druggist.

Patronize home industries.

INVITING FIELD.

THAT IS WHAT THE GREAT SOUTH IS

For Manufacturing Industries of All Kinds---Something About Woodworking Establishments Especially---An Encouraging Picture as Drawn by Industrial Commissioner Power, of the Illinois Central Railway.

[Manufacturers' Record.]

Industrial Commissioner George C. Power, of the Illinois Central Railway, writes to the *Manufacturers' Record* regarding the business conditions of the Southern States through which that road passes as follows:

In my opinion the present outlook for industrial growth on those portions of our lines south of the Ohio river has never been better. During an experience of nearly eighteen months in looking for the location of factories, I have never seen the time when there has been so much interest manifested in the South for the acquirement of new industries. Traversing, as we do, the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, in sections of the State where we have no coal or iron to draw upon for raw materials, the character of industries that could operate to success in utilizing the raw materials is necessarily limited to those working cotton, wool, clay and hard and soft woods. The extension of the manufacture of cotton the part year has been greatly curtailed, as the majority of concerns have contented themselves with saving themselves from loss, and have not been disposed to branch out in the way of location of new factories for the manufacture of this staple. In the North the depression has been most general, and has affected, amongst others, the successful operation of woodworking establishments which have been in existence for years. Many of these, which would have sought locations in the South, have had all they wanted to do to keep in existence, without attempting to branch out to new fields.

In spite of this depressed condition of affairs the fine character of timber and the greater cheapness at which it can be obtained, together with the comparatively new markets open to Northern manufacturers, have induced quite a number of woodworking industries to locate in the South on the line of the Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley roads. Many of these industries have come from Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and as the character of timber and the prices at which it can be had become better known, the prejudice that exists amongst Northern manufacturers against locating in the South will be gradually overcome, and I do not hesitate to say that within a very few years there will be a large influx of the woodworking industries, now so plentiful throughout those States, for whenever Northern manufacturers have been located along our lines each industry so located has proved the best sort of an advertisement for the country and for the people.

While the condition of depression has been almost universal throughout the North, I do not find any such condition of affairs south of the Ohio river, especially through the territory which our road runs. In most cases I find hotels full of traveling salesmen, selling dry goods, shoes, hats, caps, clothing, hardware and other articles which do not come under the head of provisions. The sales of Western provisions in the South have fallen off enormously, and I do not think it is extreme to say that where one hog was raised ten years ago, to-day there are 100, and the same holds good for corn, while in early vegetables and fruits the increase is astonishing. This hog meat and corn are raised now largely by the holders of small farms, who heretofore have raised nothing but cotton, have depended upon the merchants to take care of it, while buying all other supplies from the merchants. In every place I have been during the last two months I have interviewed the presidents of the different banks, and they all tell me that they have more surplus funds on deposit, and that the applications for loans from the small farmers are very much less than they have been for years, and, in many cases, for the first time in twenty years the small farmers have gone out of town with cotton still to sell and money in their pockets.

As an instance of the self-supporting character of the farmers of the South to-day, a farmer told me that he had raised on his farm last year all the hog meat necessary to carry him through this present year's crop; he had sufficient corn to last him over this season, with a surplus to sell; he had all his cotton seed, and the only thing he would have to buy would be hay. When asked why he did not raise hay last year he said that he had been too poor to buy a reaper, but this year he had sufficient corn to sell to buy all his hay and the reaper beside, and from this time out he expects to be self-supporting. He had contracted for the growth of five acres of potatoes, seven acaes of onions and was going to plant tomatoes to see what the result would be. He told me that he had been able to raise his cotton this last year at a cost of five cents per pound. He said what was true of himself was true of all his neighbors. In a number of places canning factories have been established on the line of this road, which, while they did not produce much revenue to the road, encouraged the farmers in growing tomatoes and other small vegetables for Northern markets, and even if the farmers made no profit on the sale of these fruits and vegetables, they placed them in funds at the time of year when they are ordinarily without any money. Merchants have reported that the farmers are buying more dry goods and a better class of them than they have for a number of years, and that they looked for a very good spring trade.

In no place along the line of our road have I found any evidence of distress. The only complaint, so far as I can see, is from merchants, who claim that the country at large is in better condition and that in the towns they were not doing so large a business as they had heretofore. Whether this is attributable or not to their old method of doing business, making advances to farmers and handling their crops, supplying them with all they consumed, I am not prepared to say. While the surplus money in the banks and little or no demand for it, there seems but one way in which the capitalists can utilize their capital, and that is in the investment in stock of manufacturing enterprises. I have found them more disposed than ever before, and it seems to me only a question of very short time before desirable industries will receive sufficient inducements to locate permanently in the South.

There is at present a natural distrust for a large number of industries that make application for charges of location, and it is far better for cities and towns to go slowly in securing desirable industries than they that are at all questionable, and it is only after the most thorough sifting that cities should invest in the stock of manufactories. Human nature is so constituted that if 100 factories be located in the South and one of the hundred should prove a failure it would do more harm than the other ninety-nine would do good, and where local capital is necessarily limited the result of obtaining an undesirable industry would be felt for twenty years, and would prove a standing argument against further subscriptions to desirable industries.

I know of furniture factories in the South which during this last depression have been working not only full time, but half time extra, and I have been shown net results that would be astonishing to furniture men in the North. What holds true of this character of industry holds true of the majority of woodworking industries. A number of manufacturers in the North have very crude ideas as to their safety in the South, believing they will be looked upon as interlopers and treated accordingly. How erroneous that opinion is and how unjust it is to the South can only be demonstrated by people of the North visiting that section of the country. I am happy to say that of a large number of people who have gone South during this last eighteen months to look for new homes and also for places in which to locate their plants, there has not been an exception but what they have come back thoroughly well pleased with their treatment, and have universally said, in the language of some Indiana men who were recently in the South, that "they felt more at home after twenty-four hours acquainance than they did with a great many of their own townsmen, where they have been thirty years."

It only needs the location of some well-known citizens from different portions of the North in the South to have this feeling entirely dispelled and to have them work as they do to have their neighbors and friends to go South with them. So far as the possibilities of manufactures doing well in the South, I am thoroughly convinced that the business that can now pay in the woodworking States, taking into consideration the high price of timber and its scarcity, with the same energy and knowledge of the business applied in the South, would produce very much better results, for, in the opinion of a practical man from Indiana who has thoroughly looked over the situation, "the opportunities for making money in the South are fully as good as they were in Indiana forty years ago." He has assured me he will not only locate himself in the South, but will try to get all his friends to locate there as well."

Vance's Story On Ransom.

He was canvassing among his constituents in Webster county years ago. He called at the gate of Mr. Jones. Was he at home? Yes, and at the stable. So to the stable the Governor went, where he found Jones currying a horse.

"That's a fine looking animal, Jones. Can he run?"

"Nope. Never heard of his being a runner."

"What is he, a Hambletonian?"

"Nope. No fine blood in him 'at I knows of."

"I suppose he's a good buggy horse; a trotter maybe?"

"Nope. He ain't worth a durn at trotting, nor runnin', nor pacin', nor nothin'."

"Well," said the Governor, "you seem to be taking splendid care of him. What for?"

"See here, Vance," said Jones, that horse is named Matt Ransom, and I'm er just keepin' him for style."—Washington *Times*.

The acts of this life are the destiny of the next.—*Eastern Proverb.*

GOLD AND SILVER

IS THERE ENOUGH OF THE YELLOW METAL?

Some Statistical Comparisons That are Instructive and Refreshing---The Output of Gold and Silver---Not Enough of the Former to Accommodate the World's Business Requirements.

[Wilmington Messenger.]

Bimetallism is the choice of probably 5,000,000 of the 6,500,000 Democratic voters or supporters in the past. Ex-Chairman Carter, of the Republican National Committee, says there are 90 per cent. of the people who favor it. But be that as it may, it is very certain that a great majority of the Democrats favor it and mean to have it. When you read of there being some $600,000,000 of gold in the United States you will put a great puzzle if you insist upon knowing just where this great sum is. It is not in circulation. It is not owned by the government. It is not in the possession of the banks so far as it is known to Cleveland or Carlisle or any banker or broker on Wall Street. Then where is it? The Atlanta *Constitution* is correct in saying:

It is purely the result of guess-work. Nobody knows where it is. It plays no part whatever in the published figures of bank reserves. Wherever it is, it is not in circulation. It cuts no figure in business. The gold in the treasury is not in circulation, and the gold in private hands is hoarded. So that, to all intents and purposes, our stock of gold has already disappeared.

What is the annual output of gold? Wipe out silver as a part of the currency of the world and of this country. It is nearly half of the standard circulation. But kill it, wipe it out, and then what? There will be a famine of gold very soon. Let us see as to the United States.

In 1892, the output is given at $33,000,000. This is thought to be about fair average yield for this country. Quite two-thirds or more are used in the arts, etc, it is said. So the annual coinage will be no very great thing for a great country increasing more than one million of inhabitants a year—possibly a million and a half.

A writer in the Washington *Times* says:

It is the fact that the world's output of gold in 1892 was $130,816,600, one-third of which, or $43,615,533, was coined, the balance being used in the arts. * * You would be compelled, almost at once, to institute some other kind of money. What sort would you choose? The silver advocates will never consent to fiat money. They have no patience with those who favor irredeemable paper money. They wish all forms of money based on the precious metals.

There is not enough of gold alone to serve as a safe basis, and those who are now striving to put this country on a gold standard know it.

Listen to the goldbugs and you would suppose that the world's yield of gold is so great that it will rival the products of King Solomon's mines. But the best informed writers do not make such wild and unsupported statements.

The above was prepared some days ago. Since writing it we have taken the trouble to look more carefully into the matter of gold and silver supply. There are some facts connected with these metals that are well worth knowing. In A. D. 1, there were $1,640,000,000 of silver and gold in the Roman Empire alone. When America was discovered there were but $170,000,000. Then products were lower than were ever known. Discoveries of gold and silver were made until in the last century the coin money of Europe alone amounted to $1,600,000,000, or nearly what it was at the beginning of the Christian era. By the end of the last century the supply was $1,900,000,000 but in nine years it had fallen $400,000,000. What followed? Why, with the decline of the metals came the decline of prices in proportion. We all remember what an excitement filled the land in 1849, upon the discovery of gold in California. For the next twenty odd years three times as much gold as silver were produced in the world. The gold product amounted to $3,000,000,000. From 1873 to 1890 it fell off, but $1,796,000,000 of gold were produced, or $105,000,000 a year the world over. These are the figures of the Director of the government mint. In the same time of silver produced there were $1,790,000,000—about the same as gold. From 1849 to 1893 the total gold product was $4,915,722,000, against $3,574,444,000—or more of gold by $1,341,278,000. So it must be a lie pure and simple when it is said that it is the excessive production of *silver* that has caused the financial panic or the disparity in the two metals. Something else has done it, and no mistake about it. We will have more to say as to this at another time.

There is a great deal of gold and silver used in the arts. But after deducting this there remained as usual product of $120,000,000 of both metals. This mind you is the product of the *whole world.* Money in circulation wears out after awhile. There is a rapid increase in the gold used in arts, etc. In 1891, nearly or quite $22,000,000 were used alone in the United States. If this increase goes on in another ten years the whole gold product of this country will be consumed in the arts alone. In arts and dentistry the gold consumption annually for the entire world is put at more than $65,000,000.

Mark this, there are hundreds of millions or more people using gold now than in 1872 or 1873. By the repeal of the Sherman law last year, by the closing of the mints in India by the British government, and by the extension of the gold standard in Austria-Hungary, it is estimated by authorities in finance that 350,000,000 more people were made competitors for gold as money.

Again, the gold supply of the world annually would be but as 1 per cent. of the value of the total wealth of this country. It is thought to be a matter of real doubt if now the gold product of this country exceeds the amount actually used in the arts, etc. As to the effects of the gold legislation and the appreciation of that coin in value upon the farm products that must be considered at another time. It has been most terrible, most disastrous.

Cleveland and the South.

[Tampa Daily Times.]

A Northern Democratic paper in reviewing the list of appointments intimates that the President has recognized the South in the distribution of official favors to an extent that even subjects him to the charge of undue partiality for this section in comparison with the North, East and West.

It is shown that three of the eight cabinet officers are from the South, two of the four ambassadors are Southern men, ten of the twenty envoys extraordinary are from the South, of ministers resident, three of the five are Southerners, of the consuls the South has twenty-five of the sixty of the principal ones. The South has also the following high-salaried officials: Chief clerk of the treasury, director of the mint, chief of bureau of engraving, chief of consular bureau, chief of state department of bureau of statistics, first, second, third and fifth auditors of the treasury, register of the treasury, commissioner of internal revenue, superintendent of immigration, assistant secretary of agriculture, chief clerk of the navy department, register of the navy, commissioner of railroads, three of the six attorney generals, solicitor and chief clerk of the department of justice, the solicitor of the treasury and one of the three civil service commissioners. These are the high positions held by Southern men, and then in addition hundreds of them in less important but good paying positions in the departments and throughout the South.

The President can not be justly accused of neglecting the section of the country from which he received so large a share of the popular vote, and he has shown a friendship for the South that deserves a better return than in some quarters has been made for favors received.

Many rise in the morning with a headache and no inclination for breakfast. This is due to torpidity of the liver and a deranged condition of the stomach. To restore healthy action to these organs, nothing is so efficacious as an occasional does of Ayer's Pills.

THE IMPROVING FARMER.

It is possible that the farmers of North Carolina are wiser than they have been in years, and it is possible from all reports that they in a measure are taking to what they have called newspaper farming, in a greater degree than in many years; and if they persist in such a course they will master the situation and get back to the high position they should enjoy in a much shorter time than they were in coming to a point that is unenviable in the extreme. The press of every kind in North Carolina exept the Third party press, has for years been telling the farmer how to be independent without any perceptible effect; now it, like "bread cast upon the waters" is being gathered up. What some have chosen to call the plutocrat, the subsidized press has always been the farmers' real friend, but he seemed not to realize it till the so-called organs of the farmer began farming out doubtful politics instead of how to grow the most on a given piece of land.

One among the first things this writer ever wrote and published was how a farmer could be independent, and all the years since it has been added to and reiterated.

We claim nothing, but we know many who have said we were right. There hever has been, there never will be a time when a farmer who grows what he needs instead of trying to make a fortune out of cotton or tobacco in one year will not be safe from any dire evil that may befall other men in a business way. He who grows all that he needs for his family and stock needs but little else and any little he may make is surplus, not due to some one else, but his own. This is not all, the farmer holds it in his own power to regulate the price of the money crops and make a little patch bring more than a ten acre field. When he has mastered that point in his own mind and teaches his children the same, he is indeed the lord of the country and the servant of no man.—Burlington *News.*

A Happy Ending.

OTTEROILLE, VA.—For fifteen years I was a great sufferer from dyspepsia and nothing relieved me until I tried Simmons Liver Regulator. This is the best medicine in the world. I am now in good health.—Mrs. N. J. Collins. Your druggist sells it in powder or liquid. The powder to be dry or made into a tea.

Proverbs—the wisdom of many and the wit of one.—*Lord John Russell.*

Burning Pain

Erysipelas in Face and Eyes

Inflammation Subdued and Tortures Ended by Hood's.

"I am so glad to be relieved of my tortures that I am willing to tell the benefits I have derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla. In April and May, I was afflicted with erysipelas in my face and eyes, which spread to my throat and neck. I tried divers ointments and alteratives, but there was no permanent abatement of the burning, torturing pain, peculiar to this complaint. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and

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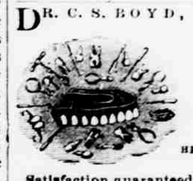

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