A Good Advertisement

is a live, progressive paper, that has the character, circulation, influence and the respect of its readers, comes nearer *producing results* than any other method. It is worth your while to consider the GOLD LEAF

When You Want Results.

GOLD LEAF.

A Clean, Attractive Paper

That is read all over secures business for those who use its advertising columns. Such a paper is the Henderson GOLD LEAF. The proof of the claim is in the test thereof. Columns open to both believer and skeptic.

Are You One of Them?

THAD R. MANNING, Publisher. | "CAROLINA, CAROLINA, HEAVEN'S BLESSINGS ATTEND HER." | SUBSCRIPTION $1.00 Cash.

VOL. XIV. HENDERSON, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1895. NO. 16.

Disreputable Practice

which the people of the South are resenting, is the offering of some to sell them imitations of the real Simmons Liver Regulator, because they make more money by the imitation; and they care little that they swindle the people in selling them an inferior article. It's the money they are after, and the people can look out for themselves. Now this is just what the people are doing, and merchants are having a hard time trying to get people to take the stuff they offer them in place of Simmons Liver Regulator—which is the "King of Liver Medicines," because it never fails to give relief in all liver troubles. Be sure that you get Simmons Liver Regulator. You know it by our trade mark on the wrapper, and the signature of J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia.

old stamp

Z on the

It has never failed to give satisfaction. Everybody who have used it have been benefited and people who have used it have been always to take something else have always come back again to The Old Friend. Refer not take anything else but that made by J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia.

"Our Friends"

Says Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, "are the mile-stones whereby we measure our progress through life."

Do you want to be somebody? If you do, there is no time to lose. This is the age of "Go!" The man who does not know things will be as surely left in the race as a horse who starts with a bucket of water in his interior department. Your friends will be sorry, but they can not stop to wait for you. There is no middle course. We must go forward or backward. In the crisis of life, the man

Who Hesitates Is Lost

How to succeed—that is the great question. The most important thing is to know what you want to do, and then do it well. No half-measure.

Whatever your business, trade or profession, make yourself master of it. No useful knowledge comes amiss. Study the practical part of your business first and ornament your mind afterward. But you will say: I work hard; my salary is small; I have no room nor money for a library when with to educate myself, and no time for lectures or lessons.

Now Listen:

If your room is only six feet by four and your income the smallest, you can furnish it with the best library in the world at a cost that will surprise you by its insignificance. That library consists of one work only. But that one work covers the entire field of human knowledge. It is a work worthy to be your guide through life. It is the new up-to-date edition of the Great Encyclopædia Britannica, and if you are a subscriber to The Observer you can have it as your own by the simple saving of 10 cents a day. Write for application blank.

The Observer,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

YOUR TABLE

Can be supplied with the best of good things to eat—of the finest quality and lowest price—at

BRITT'S NEW GROCERY STORE,

Opposite Bank of Henderson.

Everything in the line of staple and fancy groceries, canned goods, teas, coffees, sugars, syrups, flour, meal, meat, lard, hams, cakes, crackers, cheese, evaporated fruits, prunes, &c.

Try our "Silver Bell" and "Round Hill" patent flour. No better article for the money. Pure home made sausage a specialty. We keep this on hand at all times. Also country produce of all kinds, such as chickens, turkeys, butter, eggs, potatoes, cabbage, turnips, &c.

My prices are very reasonable. A share of your patronage is solicited. Special attention to filling family orders.

W. A. BRITT.

ALEX. T. BARNES,
Undertaker & Embalmer,

—DEALER IN—
Fine and Medium Grade Furniture, &c.,
TUCKER BUILDING,
HENDERSON, N. C.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

GRAND BUT AWFUL.

SNOW SLIDES IN THE BRITISH COBUMBIA MOUNTAINS.

They Represent a Power for Destruction, Grand to Contemplate Yet Often Horrible in Reality—Picturesque in its Awfulness, it Presents a Scene That Can be Better Imagined Than Described.

Imagine if you can the very roughest bit of nature you have ever seen, or take a newspaper, crumple it into a ball, and placing it on a table suppose all its raised parts to be peaks, and the hollows ravines; picture the sharp edges as ridges more or less timbered, the hollows bare, smooth or steep as the roof of the steepest house you know of, and you have an idea of the mountains and gorges of the Slocan in British Columbia.

Let us suppose we are standing near the summit of one of these ridges on a bright sunny day in January. It has been snowing continually for days, and the "beautiful" lies in plenteous profusion everywhere, six to eight feet deep in the timbered ridges, and any depth you like in the ravines; the sun gets warmer; up above you, near the crest of the mountains, little bits of crystals detach themselves and go rolling down the slope; a tiny crack forms at your feet and widens across the gulch; in an instant the whole snowy mass is in motion, and with a hissing, rustling sound and an upheaval along its edges, goes hurling down the gorge. Faster and faster it glides; the air is filled with snowy fumes; where you stood it was a rivulet; a thousand feet below it is a mad torrent; the noise increases as it gains momentum.

Rocks are torn loose, broken to atoms or ground to powder, trees upturned and broken to pieces, logs smashed to splinters. At half a mile on its path it presents a crest of twenty to thirty feet in height and moves faster than an express train; woe betide any living thing in its way now. Nothing made by man can stand before it, the wind of its creation is a hurricane, a cloud of snow and dust follows in its wake; in a seething torrent it pours over rock and precipice, and moving resistlessly on leaves in its track broken and crushed fragments of rocks and trees and the smooth and polished crevasses in the gorge. The thunder dies; is gone; and the avalanche is passed. Down at the foot of the slope, a mile away, mountains of snow tossed up in hopeless chaos, a wild tangle of rocks, earth, trees and logs remain to mark the slide, and often, alas! too often, the bodies of brave men caught in its rush lie buried in its icy embrace.

All around you can hear, day and night, the distant, muffled roar of passing avalanches. They come and go at all times and at all hours; each year a new one is created, for the older ones are well known. They have claimed their blood tribute; each has its record of brave men done to death. These avalanches are everywhere; there is not a wagon road or a mountain trail that does not cross the path of several. On the Kaslo-Slocan road to New Denver there are five or six; on the winter road to Sandon and Cody Creek, four; all trails to the mines cross and re-cross these moving destroyers; yet at the season of greatest danger there is more traffic on these roads and trails than on many highways in civilization. Marvelous escapes are an everday matter. No one hesitates or delays on account of the peril to be incurred. Often, very often, the snow slide passes a few feet from the ore-laden pack team, but not always with warning. In an instant men and animals are overwhelmed and tossed like straws in the boil of seething snow; it is merciful that death is instantaneous.

The force of the wind created by one of these larger slides is well nigh incredible; in the valley of the Illecillewaet, on the line of the Canadian Pacific, tree tops are cut off by the force of the wind on the opposite side of the ravine through which the avalanche descends. The snow is pressed into the hardness of ice, and literally tears or grinds to powder everything in its path. The many deplorable fatalities that have lately occurred in the Slocan, are partly due to the destruction of the timber on the wooded slopes by the fearful fires of last summer; the trees holding up the snow and preventing sliding. We read of many brave and heroic acts; but surely the patient courage that daily takes even chances with death on the slopes, and in the mountains of the Slocan, deserves more than a passing tribute.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested? Trial bottles free at Melville Dorsey's drug store. Regular size 50c. and $1.00.

Capt. J. V. Wallace, of Morehead City, has a duck that is laying black eggs. She has laid fifteen and is laying yet. The eggs bear the appearance of having been dyed. Mr. R. W. Wallace brought one of the eggs, the lightest colored one, up to New Berne and left it at the *Journal* office.—New Berne *Jaurnal.*

ALONE.

[Ladies' Home Journal.]

Since she went home—
Longer the evening shadows linger here,
The winter days fill so much of the year,
And even summer winds are chill and drear,
Since she went home.

Since she went home—
The robin's note has touched a minor strain,
The old glad songs breathe a sad refrain,
And laughter sobs with hidden, bitter pain,
Since she went home.

Since she went home—
How still the empty rooms her presence blessed;
Untouched the pillow that her dear head pressed;
My lonely heart hath nowhere for its rest,
Since she went home.

Since she went home—
The long, long days have crept away like years,
The sunlight has been dimmed with doubts and fears,
And the dark nights have rained in lonely tears,
Since she went home.

—R. J. BURDETTE.

HUGHES ON DANIEL.

[Lewisburg (W. Va.) Independent.]

Judge Robert W. Hughes, of the U. S. Court for the Eastern district of Virginia, has recently written a very interesting letter to the Norfolk *Pilot*, in which he speaks in the highest terms of Senater Daniel as an authority on the silver question. He says of the Senator that he is not a sciolist on any subject, and is as deeply read in finance as in law, his speeches in the Senate on the subject of metallic money being quoted everywhere, especially by text writers. He says he prefers Major Daniel for Senator above all the men in Virginia—Democrats or Republicans. Judge Hughes is a Republicen, but a very enthusiastic advocate of the white metal, and has himself written extensively on the subject. His opinion of Major Daniel, as an authority on the money issue, is particularly interesting just now, seeing that the Senator will be a member of the proposed international monetary commission.

Referring to the interest England has in the maintenance of the gold standard, the Judge quotes from a London banker the following sentiments uttered twenty-five years ago and before our own fatuous Congress demonetized silver:

"If we break the French ratio of 15½ to 1 and the American ratio of 16 to 1, by demonetizing silver, it will do more for England than conquests by arms, on both land and sea, for a thousand years. England is a creditor nation. Her greatest rival is the United States. The American Republic will soon rival us as a creditor nation of the world. The only way to prevent it is to keep her in debt to us. We can do that only by cheapening her products. If we can induce the United States and other nations to demonetize silver, this is what the result will be: We will use their cheap silver to buy wheat and cotton in India and all values will fall in proportion to the fall of wheat, cotton and silver. The American products must meet this competition from India, and down will come all their prices. We will destroy silver, one of the principal sources of their wealth, and with the general fall in values we will destroy their balance of trade with Europe. With their wonderful recuperative powers, if they still force a balance of trade in their favor, we must overcome it by creating a balance of money in settlement by means of gold interest on bonds and loans. What would make the United States the dominant nation of the world would be her net balance of trade. At bi-metallic prices for their cereals, backed with large production of gold and silver, they would be richer than England and all Europe, in another quarter of a century. They would own their own debts, and all the world would be paying them interest. We must destroy this balance of trade in their favor. To do it we must demonetize their silver. It is the key to the situation. All the rest will follow."

The New Revenue Act.

The new revenue act makes the poll tax $1.29, State tax 21⅔ cents, pension tax 3½ cents, school tax 18 cents. Total, 43 cents on the $100. Building and loan stock will be taxed like bank stock, and both must pay taxes directly, through cashiers. Income taxes are increased from 1-5 of 1 per cent. to ¼ of 1 per cent. on excess over $1,000 to $5,000. Tax on cigars and cigarettes 5 cents per 1,000; on manufactured tobacco ½ cent a pound; all to be paid by dealers, not by manufacturers. Persons who sell liquors, drugs and seeds pay 2 per cent. as license tax. Druggists who sell liquor pay $50 license, and cannot sell save on prescription. Liquor manufacturer can sell on his premises quantities as small as one quart. Tax of 50 cents on each bed in a lodging house is imposed. There is $10 tax on lawyers, doctors and dentists.

J. S. Wilcox, who killed Registrar James E. Brothers in Pasquotank county last fall, has been tried in Elizabeth City and convicted of murder in the second degree. He was sentenced by Judge Boykin to fifteen years in the penitentiary. An appeal was taken and the accused bailed in $10,000 to await the final determination of the case.

PROTECTION from the grip, pneumonia, diphtheria, fever and epidemics is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It makes PURE BLOOD.

TRUTH TOLD

ABOUT THE ARREST OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

He Was Not Dressed in Woman's Clothes as Has Often Been Alleged—What Gave Rise to the Absurd Story—The Details of the Capture Near Macon as Narrated by One of His Captors.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 26.—The visit of the Wisconsin State Commission to this city to finally fix the positions of their troops at the battles of Chicamauga in preparation for the location of monuments, has brought to light the real facts as to the capture of Jefferson Davis.

The head of the Confederacy has always been misrepresented as dressed when taken prisoner, in women's clothes and the enormous hoop skirts then worn. Brig. Gen. Harry Harnden, then Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, is present as a member of the commission and denies the current stories as false in this particular.

General Harnden, though a white haired Veteran of seventy-three, grew indignant when told of the story of what he calls the gross exaggerations of a very natural action by Mr. Davis. In relating the story he said 'May 6, 1865, I was specially detailed from Macon with 150 picked men of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, the only command then armed with Spencer repeating carbines, by General James H. Wilson, to overtake and capture Jefferson Davis, who was making his way in the path of Breckinridge and Benjamin, South via Florida to Cuba.

Our course described a circle so that we were overtaken by Col. Pritchard, who was sent out two days later with the first Michigan cavalry. The latter rushed ahead during the night as news of $100,000 reward offered on May 6th had reached camp before his troops left, but we came upon them before day break of May 10th. They fired upon us in the dark. We replied and drove them back and capturing a Michigan cavalryman, first discovered we were fighting our own soldiers. Two of Col. Pritchard's men were killed and a number wounded.

Davis was encamped with a party of 40 or 50 about six rods away from the skirmishing lines, just over a little swamp, and asleep at the time, but was awakened by the first firing, and dressing quickly, stepped out into the door of his tent. As he did so a private of the First Michigan cried "Halt," but did not know who he had captured till I approached.

The first man I saw was the Confederate Postmaster General, Mr. Reagan, of Texas, who very courteously said: "Gentlemen, you have taken the old gentleman himself." The soldier who arrested Mr. Davis said he had a shawl thrown over his shoulders when he first saw him. I reported this circumstance to General Wilson. We returned to Macon with the distinguished prisoner, and the story was telegraphed out from there, and in the confusion the simple fact that he had his wife's shawl around him was magnified into the ridiculous story that Mr. Davis was disguised in women's clothes. I have always branded it as utterly false, and frequently at Post re-unions have made myself exceedingly unpopular, by denying this yarn, for untruths like that are sometimes pleasant to believe.

I would not injure Mr. Davis, if I could, by allowing a false impression which I was unwillingly instrumental in creating to prevail. The capture took place in a forest of pine trees, near Irwinville, Irwin county, Ga., where Mr. Lavis with his small party nad pitched two tents. The party consisted of Mr. Davis and Reagan, Col. Harris and his private secretary, Mrs. Davis and her sister, teamsters and a few unarmed soldiers. The larger fighting escort had left him the day before and Mr. Davis appeared very pettish and blamed his wife in my presence for delaying them. She was on her way to her home in Mississippi and Mr. Davis' separation from Gen. Bazil Duke's cavalry escort and the delay cost him his liberty.

All other prisoners, except the chief were paroled. The fallen chieftain as he then appeared was tall, thin featured and nervous but very dignified and stately and would pass as a high-toned gentleman in any crowd, while he was dressed modestly, but unusually well for the time.

IT STOPS THE PROGRESS of Consumption. The makers of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are certain of it. They've proved it for years past—and they're willing to sell it with the agreement that if it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, they'll return the money.

Consumption is that scrofulous condition that comes from impure blood. The "Discovery" prevents it, if taken in time; cures it completely, if you haven't waited too long; gives relief and comfort, even in advanced cases.

Use it in severe, lingering Coughs, Asthma, Weak Lungs, and every Bronchial, Throat, and Lung Affection.

D. C. ROSENBALM, Esq., of *Dutch Grainger Co., Tenn.*, writes as follows: "I had been going down in strength and weight for months. I was not able to stir and I smothered very often. After taking 'Discovery' my cough was relieved, I could walk three miles without trouble, catching cold don't distress me now. As long as I live I'll praise 'G. M. D.'"

The State Convention of the Kings Daughters will be held in New Berne from the 15th to 17th of May.

EXACTLY SO.

There is, alas! too much of truth in the following, from the Goldsboro *Argus:*

Mr. Robert Barr, a humorist who made a name for himself in Ameriaan journalism under the alias "Luke Sharp" and has achieved a more enduring reputation in England under his own name, says:

The United States is the only civilized country in the world that takes its literary opinions from another country. Its attitude toward England in this matter is abject, cringing, and, what is more astounding, financially idiotic, fo I am thoroughly convinced that somerbig fortunes are to be made right here in New York by the men who first realize that America can be as great in literature as she is in business and inventions.

ROBERT BARR.

As a personal experience, he says that he offered a book of sketches by "Luke Sharp" to every publishing house in America and it was rejected by every one of them. He offered it, under his undistinguished real name, to an English firm, which accepted it at once; whereupon the author had offers for its re-publication by three of the American houses which originally refused to touch it. "I have not the slightest doubt," he adds, "that the great American novel has been repeatedly offered in New York, repeatedly rejected, and at last burned in despair by the disappointed authors who then turned their attention to civil engineering or the grocery business."

THE SOUTH'S OWN EXPOSITION.

[Charlotte Observer.]

North Carolina undoubtedly reaped great benefit from its exhibits in the agricultural, mining, horticultural, forestry and fisheries buildings at the World's Fair at Chicago. A number of representatives of the *Observer* saw with patriotic pleasure that the industries and natural advantages of the State were being observed with interest by visitors. Specialists studied our exhibits closely and reported favorably on them. Letters received by State officials from different parts of the country, after the fair, showed that the exhibits of the State's skill, industry and resources had not been forgotten, and better than all, the practical results are seen in immigration to the State and the investment of foreign capital here.

Another great exposition, not of quite such magnificent proportions as the one just mentioned, probably, but still not one of mean proportions, is approaching. It is to be held in Atlanta, Ga., the Gate City of the South, in the fall of the present year. This exposition is distinctly a Southern one—its aim is to show the world what the new South is doing and has done in the thirty years since the old handicapping slavery system was relegated to history, and an unprecedented successful era of manufacturing and commercial prosperity entered upon. North Carolina must not lag behind any other Southern State at this exposition. The eyes of the world are upon this heaven-favored section of the great Western republic. In the recent panic this section withstood the shock and crash and general wreck and ruin better than any other part of the country, and io much so that "all the world wondered."

If North Carolina believes herself to be a leading State of the new South of industry and progress, she cannot fail to be fully represented at the Atlanta Exposition.

The Legislature has refused to do anything towards the State's representation there, being too much engaged in partisan politics and in making and filling offices; but citizens and corporations should not neglect the opportunity to help themselves and the Commonwealth by making individual and corporate exhibits.

Capt. Mason's Retirement.

[News and Observer.]

Capt. Thomas W. Mason, whose term as Railroad Commissioner having expired, has returned to his home in Northampton county. His retirement to private life is nothing short of a public calamity. He has filled the office to which he was called without personal solicitation with singular ability and with great satisfaction to the people. He has held the scales of justice evenly and has never failed to mete out justice alike to corporation and to the people.

In his official relations he has been upright and capable, winning the approval of all good citizens. In his personal relations, he has by his courtesy, agreeable manners, and unselfishness endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact.

I recommend Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, lame back, sprains and swellings. There is no better liniment made. I have sold over 100 bottles of it this year and all were pleased who used it. —J. F. PIERSON, druggist, South Chicago, Ill. It is for sale by Mellville Dorsey, druggist

TOBACCO MANURES.

KINDS PRODUCTIVE OF CERTAIN RESULTS.

The Individual Peculiarities of the Tobacco Plant Under General Cultivation, and How it Must be Treated—Practical Tests Made With Various Fertilizers and Their Effects Carefully Noted—Of Interest to Farmers.

[Correspondence Progressive Farmer.]

The tobacco plant, probably, possesses more individual peculiarities than any other plant under general cultivation; and because of its peculiarities its culture cannot be engaged in with any measure of success by farmers unskilled and inexperienced in handling the crop. The difference in grade and quality in tobacco was recognized at a very early period in the history of its cultivation and our earliest records of sales show very different prices, depending almost entirely upon quality. Notwithstanding the early and general recognition of difference in qualities of tobacco, we find that there is a very decided lack of information upon the subject of what constitutes quality, and what are the requisites of soil, of fertilization, and of growth which go to make up the desired quality.

Of course tobaccos for different purposes are graded upon very different scales; bua the bulk of the crop is used for smoking and it is smoking tobacco that rules and sets the prices in the market. In smoking tobacco the flavor and aroma may be said to be the primary essentials and if for cigar making the texture, fineness of leaf with small veins and ribs are equally important factors, yet a tobacco may be produced possessing in the main all those characteristics and yet be very deficient in combustibility, that is having a poor burning quality and, in consequence thereof, be very nearly worthless and in order to be used to any advantage at all must be mixed with tobacco possessing a very good combustibility, thus causing one tobacco to burn and sell the other.

A good burning tobacco is one that will continue to glow for some considerable time after being ignited, leaving a pale gray or white ash and in cigars the ash should hold together.

There is no plant under general cultivation that can be modified to a greater extent in one or all of these essential qualities by fertilization and cultivation than the tobacco plant, and particularly is this true in regard to combustibility. Experiments have shown that the combustibility of tobacco is chiefly dependent upon the compositian of the ash; that is, upon the proportions and combinations of the mineral constituents of the plant.

In applying fertilizers or manure of course it is always desirable to produce an increase in the yield and in general that is the primary object of fertilization and it is only in the increase of yield that we commonly book the profit from the application of manure. With tobacco we find ourselves confronted with a very different condition of affairs, it often being easy to produce an increase in the field, but the product will be of an inferior quality, and, in consequence, its total value much less than it would have been without fertilization. Again, fertilizers will often show little if any increase in yield, but cause a decided *improvement in quality*, and thus give return by bringing more per pound than it would have otherwise. The Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station has been making experiments along this line and studying the effect of our chief fertilizing elements upon the feeding habits of the tobacco plant and their ultimate effect upon its quality, particularly the burning quality. These experiments, though conducted on Maryland soils, yet have brought out many facts that are equally applicable to the crop wherever grown. The experiments show the potash salts to be the most potent factors in changing the composition and quality of the tobacco produced. It was shown very plainly that muriate of potash, kainit and *low grade* sulphate of potash were unfit for use as a tobacco fertilizer and should never be applied to lands that were ever to be cultivated in tobacco; because the chlorine which these potash salts contain is taken up very freely by the tobacco plant and chlorine always produces a tobacco with bad burning qualities. On the other hand, *high grade* sulphate of potash always *improved* the burning qualities. Carbonite of potash (ashes) produces tobacco with the best combustibility. The application of potash was in most cases accompanied by an increase in yield, but in many cases the increase was small.

Phosphoric acid proved to have but little direct bearing upon the combustibility but generally produces a very decided increase in the yield. Lime and magnesia campounds in small quantities seemed to produce little effect *pro* or *con*, but in large quantities produced a tobacco that cured badly and had an inferior texture; the duration of glow was considerably larger with lime and magnesia tobacco, but in many cases the ash was of a bad color. On the whole, while lime and magnesia will often very materially increase the yield, yet their quality is such that their application cannot be recommended.

The salient principles in the use of fertilizers for the tobacco crop may be summarized as follows:

1st. Apply fertilizers with reference to the improvement of the quality rather than the quantity and never sacrifice quality of tobacco for quantity.

2nd. Many things that produce marked increase in yield make tobacco of inferior quality.

3rd. Use concentrated fertilizers as the extraneous matter—matter not plant food—very often has the effect of making inferior tobacco.

5th. Never apply fertilizer to tobacco that contains much if any chlorine.

6th. Chlorine always causes tobacco to burn badly.

7th. Never apply common salts to tobacco lands.

8th. Do not furnish the potash of a tobacco fertilizer by means of muriate of potash as it produces a bad quality.

9th. Do not apply kainit to tobacco or tobacco lands, as it produces a bad quality of tobacco.

10th. Do not use *low grade* sulphate of potash in tobacco fertilizers as it causes inferior quality in the tobacco.

11th. High grade sulphate of potash always improves the quality of tobacco and generally increases the yield.

12th. The tobacco having the best combustibility was grown with carbonate of potash, but the cost of carbonate often excludes its use.

13th. Never apply lime to land immediately before planting it in tobacco. In fact its bad effects in curing will sometimes last for several years.

14th. Phosphoric acid generally increases the yield but does not affect the quality.

15th. Nitrogen produces in most cases an increased yield, but no marked effects on quality could be detected.

16th. Yard manure is not well adapted to tobacco as it is apt to contain detrimental chlorine compounds and contains relatively too much nitrogen and too little phosphoric acid and potash. H. J. PATTERSON, Chemist of Maryland Experiment Station.

Those who never read the advertisements in their newspapers miss more than they presume. Jonathan Kenison, of Bolan, Worth Co., Iowa, who had been troubled with rheumatism in his back, arms and shoulders, read an item in his paper about how a prominent German citizen of Ft. Madison had been cured. He procured the same medicine, and to use his own words: "It cured me right up." He also says: "A neighbor and his wife were both sick in bed with rheumatism. Their boy was over to my house and said they were so bad that he had to do the cooking. I told him of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and how it had cured me; he procured a bottle of it and cured them up in a week." 50 cent bottles for sale by Mellville Dorsey, druggist.

A VOICE FROM OHIO.

[Norfolk Virginian.]

The editor of the *Farm News*, publihed at Springfield, Ohio, has just returned from a trip to the South, during which he took every pains to get at the exact truth, with a view of telling his readers his conclusions, whatever they might be. "It was not our first trip to this section of the country," said he, "for we had been there and staid there for months at a time, but that was more than fifteen years ago and to say that we were surprised at the change is to express our sentiments in a very mild manner.

"There has grown up a generation of young men and young women who are free from prejudice, and ready to welcome with a warm greeting the stranger and wayfarer who stops with them. Not only are the people generously inclined, and as cordial as possible to those who come from the North, but the climate is as genial as the inhabitants of the country. There are possibilities for the farmer in the South that can never exist in the North. Lands are cheap, easily cultivated and fertile. Railroads are accessible in every part of the South, almost, and enterprise will build them as fast as they are needed, where they are not now to be found. We shall have more to say concerning this country in future numbers. To show what our opinion is, we need only say that we expect to make it our home in the future. We have a great affection for Ohio; it is a grand old State, but in the way of material advantages for him who tills the soil it is not as good a place as the South."

A Pointer For the South.

[Baltimore News.]

It is estimated that the South spends annually the sum of $100,000,000 for products, horses and mules, which could be raised with greater profit in that section than elsewhere. The bulk o fthe vast sum goes to the West to pay for grain and meats. Before the war the South raised its own corn and provisions and an agitation has been started to return to that custom. If less cotton were produced and more acreage was devoted to other crops, the finances of Southern farmers would be in better shape at the end of a season.

Spring Time

Is when nearly everyone feels the need of some blood purifying, strength invigorating and health producing medicine. The real merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is the reason of its widespread popularity. The whole system is susceptible to the most good from a medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla taken at this time, and we would lay special stress upon the time and remedy, for history has it recorded that delays are dangerous. The remarkable success achieved by Hood's Sarsaparilla and the many words of praise it has received, make it worthy of your confidence. We ask you to give this medicine a fair trial.

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills stop Headache.

Spring Medicine

Is a necessity because the tonic of winter air is gone, and milder weather, increased moisture, accumulated impurities in the blood and debilitated condition of the body, open the way for that tired feeling, nervous troubles, and other ills. The skin, mucous membrane and the various organs strive in vain to relieve the impure current of life. They all welcome

Hood's Sarsaparilla

to assist Nature at this time when she most needs help, to purify the blood, tone and strengthen the laboring organs and build up the nerves.

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