



May Adams.

Hood's is Good
Makes Pure Blood
Scrofula Thoroughly Eradicated.

It is with pleasure that I give you the details of our little May's sickness and her return to health by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. She was taken down with
Fever and a Bad Cough.

Hood's Cures
The Bloom of Health
and is fat as a pig. We feel grateful, and cannot say too much in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Stricken Down with Heart Disease.

THOUSANDS
CURED
DR. MILES' PILL

Child Birth Made Easy.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"
WILL DO ALL THAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT.

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HAIRSTON'S TOILET SALOON
BACK OF GOURT HOTEL.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON
Desires to call the attention of his many friends and acquaintances to the fact that he is still doing business at the old stand back of the court house.

J. A. CLARK, BARBER,
AT CROUCH'S OLD STAND.

The Question.
I asked her today,
But she gave me no answer,
Neither word would she say,
Though I asked her today
In the most approved way
Of the modern romancer.
I asked her today,
But she gave me no answer.

HER MAMA.
Is he rich, as they say,
Or a penniless snacker?
I must find out today
If he's rich, as they say,
For she's not said him nay,
And again he may ask her,
Is he rich, as they say,
Or a penniless snacker?

This Hitts Mary Ann,
North Carolinian.

The Caucasian complains of the recent addresses of Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, and says that it amounted to an insult to put him at the head of the Department. It is not at all surprising, however, that the Caucasian should hold this view, for, among other things, Mr. Morton said: "The most insidious and destructive foe to the farmer is the professional farmer, who, as the promoter of Granges and Alliances, for political purposes, farms the farmer." If this doesn't apply to the editor of Caucasian we would like to know the reason why. It is to such farming as this blatherskite is doing—farming the farmer—that Mr. Morton is opposed. He is by no means unfriendly to the organized interests of agriculture.

His Mouth Growing Up.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., Jan. 19.—A very singular case is that of a young man of this county named Chandler. For years his mouth has shown a tendency to grow up. Four years ago it became so small it was feared he would starve, and a fund was raised by neighbors and he was sent to Chicago, where the mouth was cut to the natural size and pieces of flesh grafted into the corners, thus hoping to prevent the closing. This has been overdone, and his mouth is rapidly growing up again, the opening at present not being larger than an ordinary goose quill, through which he takes all his nourishment. It is thought that he must eventually starve to death, as there seems no way of preventing the complete closing of the mouth. Otherwise the young man seems healthy, and is capable of doing considerable work.

Only Temporary and Experimental.

An office-seeker wrote to a certain prominent deputy collector in eastern North Carolina and made application for a position as storekeeper and gauger. After setting forth his claims and special fitness for the position the applicant concluded his letter by saying: "As to politics I am a Democrat. I was born a Democrat and have always been one, though I have not voted but once in six years and that was at the last election. I then voted the Populist ticket; but my connection with them was only temporary and experimental."

It is needless to add that this lifelong (?) Democrat did not get the reward he sought.

Will Only Vote Against Simmons.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 22.—Captain M. E. Carter in an interview to-day, states that Senator Vance told him, when he was last in Washington, that he (Vance) would not contest the confirmation of Simmons as collector of the eastern district North Carolina, in the Senate beyond recording his own vote against it. Carter makes this statement in contradiction of dispatches supposed to have emanated from Raleigh, to the effect that the senator had told Carter that it was his purpose to defeat Simmons' confirmation if possible.

The estate of the late Leland Stanford, of California, has been appraised at \$18,000,000. This does not include what he gave to the university he founded, which will amount to several million dollars.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is always within the bounds of reason because it is tried in every part of the globe, common sense of thinking people because it is true; and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements, which in the financial world would be accepted without a moment's hesitation.

Hood's Pills cure liver, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

ART OF ORANGES

Some portions of west Florida are still in the piney woods and very lonesome. Traveling overland I found the habitations several miles apart on the main road, but was told that the little grass-covered roads that branched off right and left led to somebody's house, where clever people lived and cultivated orange trees for a living.

"This is a great country," said a settler, "where the climate is worth \$100 an acre and the land ain't worth a darn. It is risky for a man to die here and be buried for there is not enough virtue in the soil to make him rise when Gabriel blows his horn."

"It seems to produce fine oranges," said I.
"Yes," said he, "but what's oranges? The more oranges he has got the poorer he is. The price has got down to about 20 cents a hundred on the tree, and he can't keep up his grove for that."

That man was a pessimist, and there are thousands of them. I found Mr. Starr packing 2,500 boxes of his own crop and he said that his net profit would be 60 cents a box, and that would pay him well on his investment. He is an optimist and is increasing his acreage every year. I found Mr. Robinson near Lenard with 20,000 trees and he is entirely content with his business. His twenty acres of bearing trees have paid all the expenses of increasing his acreage and all will be bearing in two years more. Like every other trade or calling, more depends on the man than on the business. Mr. Simmons has shipped thirty carloads of lemons and is getting rich. But I see many neglected groves and some that have been abandoned. You can tell the thrift and industry of a man by his orange grove. Then there are hundreds of groves that belong to people who live away off and have got tired. They get some poor fellow to live in the little shanty and look after things, and he, perhaps, was born tired. The other day we came to where the road forked and not knowing which to take we drove to a dirty little house not far away for direction. "Take the right hand," said a big, graybearded man with a newspaper in his hand. "I have to tell somebody that most every day." "You might put up a signboard," said I, "and that would save you the trouble." "Then they wouldn't drive down here to ask me," said he, "and I wouldn't get a chance to see 'em. No, I won't put up no board, for I likes to see folks once in a while, specially women." The poor old man was living there alone watching a grove.

With constant care and attention there is still big money in growing oranges and always will be. It is a simple business and is easy and attractive. Many citizens add to it in a small and profitable way by growing lemons, limes, grape fruit, shaddock, guavas, mangoes, peentoos, cumquat oranges and other tropical fruits. I have seen acres of casava, from which tapioca is made. The peentoos, when ripened on the tree, are said to be the most delicious of all peaches. The trees are now in bloom. Strawberries are just coming into market. The gardens are supplying us with all kinds of vegetables. The woods have been burned off and thousands of acres of low bush palmetto killed, leaving their great roots piled across each other in promiscuous confusion. They look like great snakes with alligator scales on them, but, of course, they are not killed and will soon sprout again and cover the earth with their fan-shaped leaves.

I went out in the country to see the fruits and flowers of an old lady who lives in primitive simplicity and loves Florida and her humble home and cultivates tropical plants for the pleasure it gives her and gives those who visit her. I cannot give the botanical names as she gave them to me, but she had more curious plants than I ever saw before. There was the date palm and thistle hemp and sampur tree and eucalyptus that I remember and there was an oleander in bloom that was nearly a foot in diameter, and there were acorns vines running over the house and tea plants and coffee plants and many curious things that I never saw before. As for oleanders, they are common enough everywhere, and some on the sidewalks in Clear Water are twenty feet high, and are now putting on their beautiful garments. The flora of Florida is so easily grown that most people

SOUTHERN COAL.

Atlanta Journal.
The Journal has had a good deal to say about the efforts of the Southern Coal Miners to keep the tariff on coal. It seems to us that their apprehension that free coal will injure their interests is not well founded. The following statement of the case from the Baltimore Sun is strong and practical:

But there is, in fact, no ground for the assertion that free coal will ruin Southern mining interests. Even with the present duty of 75 cents per ton, and a Canadian duty of nearly the same amount levied against American coal, our mining companies are sending to Canada and selling there at a profit more soft coal than Canada is sending and selling to us. What absurdity it is to say that our soft coal mines will be closed, or that the wages of the miners working in them must be reduced, if the duty is taken off, when at this moment American soft coal is being exported and sold in foreign markets, in open competition, and paying a tariff tax to get into them? Our coal producers are actually underselling the Canadians in their own markets, in spite of the Canadian tariff, and yet are asking congress to believe that they cannot hold their own American markets against the Canadians without protection. In other words, American soft coal can successfully invade Canada in the teeth of a hostile tariff, but cannot hold its own at home. The mere statement of this claim refutes it.

In 1893 our exports of soft coal to all foreign countries amounted to 1,709,436 tons; our total imports for that year were 1,309,974. In 1893 we exported 1,773,556 tons and imported 1,102,232 tons. Our exports of bituminous coal have been steadily increasing for many years past. In 1886 it amounted to 592,846 tons. In 1890 they were more than double that amount, and in 1893 the total of 1886 was more than trebled. And yet, while these figures prove conclusively that our soft coal is being sold in larger quantities every year, in open competition with foreigners in their markets, paying large freights and overleaping adverse tariffs to do it, we are coolly told that nothing but high tax on every ton of soft coal used in every mill and workshop and on every railroad in the United States—every cent of which goes to increase the prices of manufactured goods, the rates of transportation and the average cost of living—will save the American coal companies from ruin and their employes from "pauper wages." They can beat the foreigners and undersell them in their own ports, hundreds of miles away, but they cannot, forsooth, supply their own fellow-countrymen unless they are "protected."

Whenever an interest is protected it clings to the tariff that is supposed to favor it even after it becomes clear that no benefit results therefrom.
Some wool-growers are now clamoring to retain the tariff on wool, when they know that the price on wool has always been higher under a low tariff than under a high one. The admission of foreign wools free would stimulate our woolen manufactures and increase the demand for the domestic article.
We have no doubt that the southern coal men will see the folly of their present contention very soon after coal goes on the free list.

Thanks Simmons Will be Confirmed.

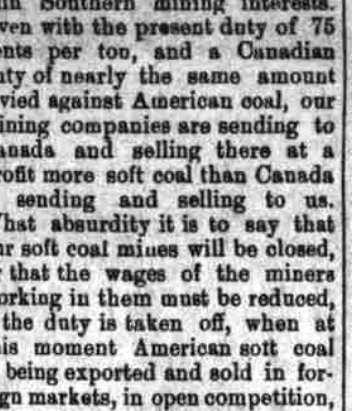
Every North Carolinian who comes to Washington is button-holed by Capt. J. B. Hussey on the political situation in the State. Hussey prays every night for political disruption in North Carolina so he can find something to talk and scratch about. He tries to fan the flames of dissension with Senator Ransom, and endeavors to make every man from the "Old North State" believe that the senator is doomed and that the whole State is against him. It doesn't make any difference how well informed a North Carolinian might be the Captain claims to know exactly what he is talking about when he says Ransom is doomed. That same Captain thinks Simmons will be defeated for confirmation.

The election in North Carolina next November will be a most important one. Successors must be elected to succeed Chief Justice Shepard, Associate Justice Clark, McRae and Burwell, who were appointed or elected to unexpired terms. Lawyers must also be elected to succeed Judge Whitaker, Judge Bynum and Judge Battle, of the Superior Court bench. This election will determine the complexion of the Supreme Court bench and is therefore, of the highest importance.

Nine members of Congress are to be elected, 50 State Senators, 120 members of the North Carolina House of Representatives. Those Senators and Representatives are to elect a United States Senator to succeed Hon. M. W. Ransom, and a Railway Commissioner to succeed Capt. T. W. Mason. In addition to the above every county elects in the State 10 to be judges.

State Library

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE

STATE TAXES AND TAXATION.
RALEIGH, Jan. 19.—In an interview to-day State Auditor Farman gave your correspondent a great deal of interesting information in regard to State taxes and property valuation. He says the report now in press will show a considerable decrease in the property values, outside of town and railway property, compared with the report a year ago. The decrease in land is \$852,000; on money on hand or on deposit, \$969,000; solvent credits, \$966,000; farming utensils and all personal property, \$2,272,584; on horses, cattle etc., \$1,214,000. The exact total is \$6,174,844. The increase of values is as follows: Town property, \$856,000; stock in incorporated companies \$964,000; railway property, \$4,502,000; the exact total being \$6,322,000. The net increase was \$140,000. The total taxes collected from all sources during the year were \$1,895,879. Of this the people outside of the cities and towns, railways and stock corporations, in other words, the agricultural class, paid, all told, less than \$550,000 for all purposes levied by the State. The remainder was paid on town property, by corporations or stock companies and in special and privilege taxes. The expenditures were, of the sum so collected, over \$775,000 for public and State schools, and over \$99,000 for pensions. Of course the bulk of this went to the country districts. While the value of property as appraised for taxation has largely decreased in the rural district and increased in the cities and towns and in other properties, the rate of taxation on property for general purposes has regularly decreased, until now the people in this State actually pay the smallest rate of taxation on the lowest valuation levied and assessed upon the people of any State in the Union of similar character and resources. The fees and special privilege taxes collected by the State executive officers, creating a fund not at all connected with direct taxation, are enough to pay the entire expenses of the administration of the executive department of the State Government and over half the salaries of all the judges. Since 1870 a constant and successful endeavor has been made, not only to reduce the burden of taxation on the people and to lessen the expenses of administration, but to place the burden where it is least felt and can best be born, and distribute the moneys where they will do the most good for the masses and for objects of charity. In 1868-70, for public schools to the amount of over \$350,000 were collected and less than \$40,000 was actually spent for the education of the children of the State, at the same time the rate of direct taxation being very high. The Legislatures since 1870 have regularly reduced the rate of direct taxation and so appropriated the moneys collected that last year nearly \$200,000 was expended directly for the education of the children, of both races, in the State.

A Japanese Invitation to Dinner.

An invitation to dinner among the middle or upper class of Japan frequently commences as follows: "I beg pardon for thus insulting you in begging your company at my house to dinner. The house is small and very dirty. Our habits are rude and you may not get anything fit to eat, and yet I hope that you will condescend to be present at 6 o'clock on December 9th." Upon arriving at the house you find it spotlessly clean, tasty in arrangement and the host and hostess affable, indeed. The bill of fare consists of ten or fifteen courses, the best the market can afford. All the self-humiliation of the host is the method adopted to pay you honor.

A Sharp Practice.

You call it when reading an interesting article and find at its close that you've read an advertisement. Don't wonder the advertisement, you won't read the ordinary advertisement. An advertisement that is in common with the writer who takes this means of telling you that Simmons Liver Regulator is the best medicine for malaria, nervous blood and a general tonic, is really a good deal better than the ordinary advertisement.

The best medical authorities say the power say to treat malaria is to take a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.
The reported offer of \$20,000 by the Elm City Athletic Club, of New Bern, to Mitchell and Corbett to fight in that city is said to be a scheme for advertising the fair. New Bern papers say there is no such club in existence, and the author of the message is unknown.
The President, it appears, has evened up with Senator Hill by vetoing his bridge bill. The old gentleman knows how to hit back when he is struck, and most generally he does not forget to do it. He has a good deal of human nature in his three hundred and fifty pounds of avoirdupois.—News Observer.
Secretary Carlisle has taken the bull by the horns and has issued his circular offering Government bonds for sale. He has, however, departed from the practice of former administrations in this regard and offers the bonds to the people directly. That is the way it was done in France.—Raleigh N.-O. Chronicle.
A woman calling herself "Dr. Catharine Taylor," and claiming to be a granddaughter of the celebrated Dr. Isaac Taylor, went to Charlotte last week. She completely took in the people and the doctors of that city till Saturday night, when she went to a bar-room and became heavily "loaded," and accused a man who had been with her a short while, of stealing \$2,000. She left Monday, when it was discovered that she had just married a man in Savannah, Ga., after a two days' courtship, and remained with him four days. At the end of that time they were separated by the groom's brother.
Your "foreign syndicate" fills it to a nicety the darkey's characterization of the whole breed of white man—"mighty uncertain." An English syndicate which was to have paid a million dollars on the 12th of this month for the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad, didn't do it. The North State Improvement Company, of Greensboro, which is part and parcel of the railroad company, went into the hands of a receiver last Friday night, and Saturday night the railroad directors as a body made assignments. The list embraces the names of many of the most prominent citizens and financiers of the State.—Charlotte Observer.
A dispatch says a meeting has been called in Chicago to organize the David B. Hill Democratic Association, and that with the organization of the association "will begin a mighty improvement to secure for Senator Hill the presidential nomination in 1896."
"We intend," says Mr. S. D. Keough, a Chicago politician, "to run Mr. Hill for the presidency on the broad platform that he is a Democrat." That is a splendid platform, and there is just enough of it. On just that platform, and no more, Hill, Adlai or somebody else who is universally recognized as measuring fully up to it could run in '96 and be elected.—Charlotte Observer.
Senator Hill defeated the confirmation of Mr. Hornblower for associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and there are those who say he did it because Mr. Hornblower was against his friend Judge Maynard. Mr. Hornblower was very near Mr. Cleveland's heart. Last Saturday Mr. Cleveland voted the bill which provided for the building of a bridge across the Hudson river from New York to Jersey City, and there are those who say he did it because Mr. Hill beat Mr. Hornblower. Mr. Hill had, with much labor, secured the bridge bill successfully through both houses of Congress, and it was very near his heart. Thus we see upon what consideration grave matters of public concern sometimes turn—or may turn.—Charlotte Observer.

Next Occurrence. A man was awakened from his slumbers by a strange noise in his room. He arose, and was startled to discover that a large quantity of mud was on the floor. He looked at the mud and saw that it was mud from the State of Ohio.