

Arrest disease by the timely use of **Tutt's Liver Pills**, an old and favorite remedy of increasing popularity. Always cures **SICK HEADACHE**, sour stomach, malaria, indigestion, torpid liver, constipation, and all bilious diseases.

**DR. THOMAS A. KEECH,**  
DENTIST,  
Over Tutt's Drug Store.

**S. T. Pearson,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
Office corner Union and Green Streets  
MORGANTON, N. C.

**Pain-Killer**  
THERE IS NO KIND OF PAIN OR AGUE, INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, THAT PAIN-KILLER WILL NOT RELIEVE.

ARE YOU GOING to open a store or add a new line of goods? If you are, we can put you in the way of saving a great deal of money, if you will write at once, stating the lines you propose handling and when and where you will open. This is worth your careful investigation.

**COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPT., ASSOCIATED TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL PRESS.**  
Estab. 1887. Washington, D. C.

**WINE OF CARDUI**  
For Mothers!  
THE discomforts and dangers of child-birth can be almost entirely avoided.

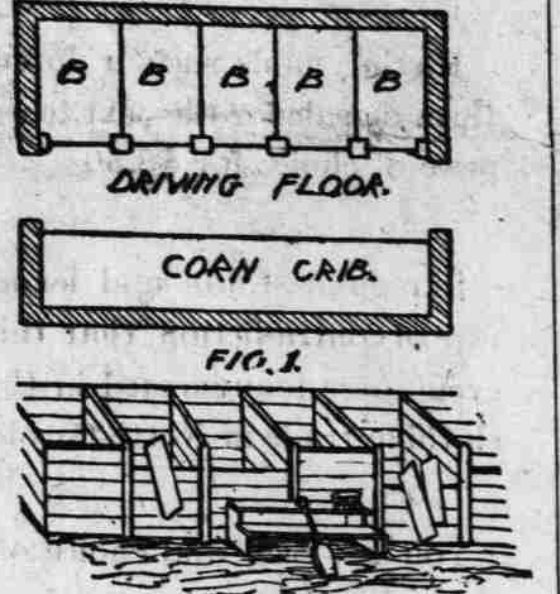
**WINE OF CARDUI**  
has also brought happiness to thousands of homes barren for years. A few doses often brings joy to loving hearts that long for a darling baby.

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**FARM AND GARDEN**

**CORNCRIB AND GRANARY.**

Conveniently Arranged Bins and a Self Discharging Crib.  
A plan for a combined corncrib and granary, which is 80 feet long and 24 feet wide and 14 feet high from stone foundation to the eaves of the roof, is presented in the Ohio Farmer. It has a driveway through the middle 10 feet



PLANS FOR CORNCRIB AND GRAIN BINS.  
wide and double doors at each end hung on rollers to slide back each way, by which ample ventilation may be secured in warm weather.

The bins, E, B, etc., 8 by 6 feet in size and five in number, are upon one side, as shown at Fig. 1.

The mode of constructing the bins is shown in Fig. 2. The posts here goers into which the boards are slipped as the bins are filled. They can be removed when not needed. The boards should be numbered that they may be always properly placed. Portable steps are very convenient when the bins are deep.

The second cut is a cross section of a self discharging corncrib on the other side of the granary. A corncrib from which corn can be taken when wanted without opening any part of the upper portion or without the use of a ladder or steps may be made as shown.

In spite of efforts to abolish them, the full drooping waist continues, some of the finest imported models having this style running almost to an extreme.

The popularity of velvet for wraps and gowns that winter is already assured. This will be good news, for it is a fabric that is universally becoming.

Parisian manufacturers are turning out spawlets with fringes hanging to the waist, and deep flounces of fringe are being worn to hang from the knees to the hem of the skirt.

A dainty tea jacket is made of accordion pleated liberty silk, which falls unconfined back and front from a square shirred yoke of the same material. The pleated sleeves reach only to the elbow.

Striped piques, with miniature flowers between the stripes, are being largely employed for single and double breasted vests, as well as for those showing no opening, to be worn with tailor made gowns. Vests are also fashioned of bandana handkerchiefs, the effect being striking under a dark coat.

The ordinary foulard nearly covered with a white design has been extremely fashionable this season, but for early autumn wear satin foulard in the most exquisite new tints, with small white or cream designs, is taking its place.

The satin foulard is far richer looking than the other and wears twice as well.

**HORSES AND PARKS.**

St. Croix, Jr., winner in the 2:15 class at Lewiston, Me., wore 4 1/4 ounce shoes forward in this race.

Now it is said that the stallion Morey, supposed to be by Slander, is in reality Amber, 2:18 1/4, by Alyona.

The trotter Lentulus, 2:15, by Paotulus, has a boil on his hind leg that has bothered him all summer.

When he took his record of 2:12 1/4 at the recent meeting at Toledo, the paor Fendulum moved like clockwork.

The California 3-year-old, Dr. Frasse, 2:18 1/4, by Iran Alto, has gone lame and may not start again this year.

In commenting on Silvanway's performance at Charter Oak park a horseman said that the bay filly scored at least 17 quarters during the race.

In a recent letter to a friend in Fendleton, Ok., Frank Frazier said, "If Obchalis did not wear hoppers, I could get \$30,000 for him." But he wears them.

Last season the gray pacing gelding Bullmont, 2:00 1/4, placed the track record of New Plats, N. Y., at 2:15 1/4. This season, at the recent races, he cut it to 2:13 1/4.

In the third heat of the 2:36 trot at the Kenton (O.) meeting Walter B., owned by William Bryant, Fredericktown, O., fell and broke his neck. The gelding had won the first two heats.

The performance of Searchlight at Rigby park is still more noteworthy when his trip from Cleveland to Portland, back to Dubuque, Ia., and again back to Boston is taken into consideration.

The black stallion Del Norte, 3:08, is a big success as a guideless wonder, and Sept. 11 paced a mile at Independence, Or., in 3:04 1/4, which equals the world's record, made by the late Marion Mills, at this style of going.—Horseman.

**FRILLS OF FASHION.**

Cyano is one of the newest colors. It is a rich ruby and becoming alike to dark and fair.

Grace loving Frenchwomen declare that the fad for flounced skirts has gone too far and that they have never approved of the fashion.

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**ITEMS OF INTEREST.**

The finest shops in a Chinese city are those devoted to the sale of coffins.

Australian rabbit skins are being converted into sealskins for the American market.

Pet dogs in London wear chamois shoes when in the house to protect polished floors from scratches.

Eight churches have stood on the site of St. Paul's cathedral, London. The first one was built in the year 238.

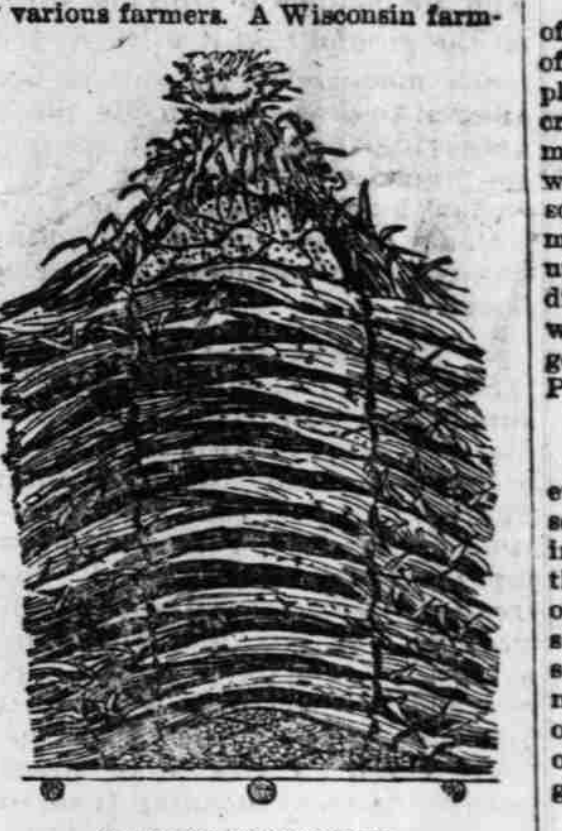
The average number of horses killed in Spanish bullfights every year exceeds 5,000, while from 1,000 to 1,200 bulls are sacrificed.

When packing away light silk gowns, do not use white tissue paper, for it is bleached by chlorides of lime and will spoil the color of the silk.

**FARM AND GARDEN**

**CARE OF CORN FODDER.**

Method Preferred by a Wisconsin Man After Testing Various Ways.  
Great diversity of opinion exists upon the management of corn fodder, judging by the manner in which it is handled by various farmers. A Wisconsin farmer



has described and illustrated in the Iowa Homestead a method finally adopted by him after testing some other ways and in which he finds a number of advantages:

For the last three or four years I have followed a plan which gives good satisfaction. I generally cut my corn just a little earlier than most farmers do so as to retain as much of the juices as possible, making the shocks not larger than ten hills square, as too large shocks are apt to mold if cut a little green.

In husking, I make about six bundles out of a shock. After the stover is sufficiently cured I select a time when it is slightly damp, from fog or otherwise, for stacking.

I make a bottom out of rails or other material to keep the fodder from spoiling. Make it eight or ten feet wide and as long as is required. Make the stack about two bundles wide, lapping these about one-half, so that there will be about two or three feet between the top bundle and outside of stack. Now fill the middle by laying bundles lengthwise in the middle. The middle does not need to be very full—just enough to turn the course of the water out.

I just build the rick straight up as high as I wish and as long as required. To top it out I fill the middle just full enough so there will be room to shuck a row of bundles on each side of the filling, tying the tops together with binding twine saved at thrashing time. This makes a good, solid top, which will stay on and turn rain, snow or sleet.

This method of sacking enables one to drive close to the side of the stack, and the distance which one is required to pitch will not be over eight or ten feet. A load or part of a load can be stacked; then drive ahead, thus making easy pitching all the time. The beauty of this kind of a rick is that in feeding out only a few bundles are exposed to the weather at any time.

**Fall Sowings of Clover and Grass.**  
In the cotton states fall sowings are decidedly preferable if rains allow early seedings, say from 30th of August to 1st of October. Well started in this period, the plants get strongly rooted and acquire sufficient vigor to withstand the frozes.

Another advantage of seeding at the time named is that plants started then are sufficiently advanced by spring to furnish good grazing or grazing by stock.

Among growing plants white clover holds a most excellent position and is neither as much appreciated nor as much cultivated as it deserves. It prefers rather stiff soils and those somewhat damp, but will grow on almost any good soil which is not excessively stony. It does not grow tall enough for the mower and does not figure at all as a hay plant, but for grazing is quite the equal of red clover, says The Southern Cultivator.

**When to Harvest Sugar Beets.**  
When to harvest sugar beets is a difficult matter to judge accurately. Usually the sugar factory will notify the farmers when to harvest and deliver beets. At the Colorado experiment station last year beets remained unharvested from Oct. 6 to Jan. 8 without loss of sugar or weight of crop. In fact, there was a slight gain in both particulars, but the climate is drier there than in most states where this crop is grown.

It also appeared at the Colorado station that simple freezing did not affect the quality of the beets, thus confirming some of the tests on this point made at a Utah factory. "The sugar is not changed by freezing, but its distribution in the beet may be materially affected where only a portion of the root has been frozen, especially if subsequent thawing has taken place."—Orange Judd Farmer.

**Exhibitions and State Fairs.**  
American Institute, New York, Sept. 26-Oct. 3  
Massachusetts, horticultural, Boston, Oct. 4-5  
Pennsylvania, horticultural, Philadelphia, Oct. 8-12  
Washington, Spokane, fruit, Oct. 24-31  
Colorado, Pueblo, Oct. 24-31  
Illinois, Springfield, Sept. 26-Oct. 1  
Kansas, Wichita, Sept. 19-24  
Michigan, Grand Rapids, Sept. 15-17  
Maryland, Timonium, Oct. 24-30  
North Carolina, Raleigh, Oct. 24-30  
Missouri, St. Louis, Oct. 2-8  
New Jersey, Interstate, Trenton, Sept. 26-30  
North Dakota, Bismarck, Sept. 24-30  
North Carolina, Raleigh, Oct. 24-30  
South Carolina, Columbia, Nov. 7-11  
South Dakota, Yankton, Sept. 20-30  
Texas, Dallas, Oct. 1-10  
Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Sept. 19-23

**Divorce in Alaska.**

A novel scene here a few days since was a divorce case between a white man and his Indian squaw, who had lived with him for several years. Once in a while he had a habit of getting drunk on "hootch," a drink distilled by the Indians, and beating his wife unmercifully when in that condition. At noon the day after his last spree a written notice was posted on the door of the store (there being only one in camp) that a "miners' meeting" would be called at 8 p. m. on that day by Mrs. F. to plead for a divorce.

When the miners assembled in front of the store, a chairman and secretary of the meeting were elected, and the plaintiff charged the defendant with cruelty and asked for a divorce. The defendant of the defendant was that she was the best treated and best dressed squaw in the camp, but a vote of the miners was called for within ten minutes from the opening of court, and a divorce was granted, and a committee was appointed to divide their household goods.—Barnett City Letter in Troy Press.

**Safety Check Paper.**  
A new kind of safety paper for banks, etc., is announced. It is a foreign idea, some feature of the invention consisting in printing or otherwise impressing on the paper employed a plurality of sets of lines or marks, one or more of which sets are indelible and the remaining sets delible. These lines or marks are made so fine and so closely alternating or relatively disposed that in ordinary observation with the naked eye no single line or mark is distinguishable.

Again, the indelible lines or marks are made of a color differing from those complementary to that of the delible lines or marks, so that, owing to their close juxtaposition, they will convey the impression of a color differing from those of either of the sets of lines or marks. Thus any chemical action or erasure on such paper would, it is claimed, be at once discernible, and the shade made by the two color combinations would be hard to duplicate.—Exchange.

**Invested in the Klondike.**  
Mr. McNeill, the general traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific railway, estimates that 50,000 people have gone to the Klondike this season, and that 200,000 of them will return to their homes without touching the goldfields.

Each man carried with him an outfit costing several hundred dollars, and his traveling expenses were not less than \$250 or \$300, making a total average expenditure of not less than \$600, or a total investment of \$30,000,000 in pursuit of the phantom. Thus far less than one-fifth as much has been brought away, taking the miners' own statements as correct, and the total output of the Klondike country this year is not expected by the most sanguine to exceed \$10,000,000.

In other words, the gold miners will get back about one-third of their investment.—Chicago Record.

**Sewing Up a Lion's Tail.**  
Some of the animals in the zoo in Glasgow have, it seems, recently had mishaps and have had to be patched up. During the settlement of certain small differences with one of his fellows a lion had the misfortune to have his tail badly torn, and Dr. J. McCall of the Royal Veterinary college was called in.

The legs of the lion were secured, and the tail was put between the bars of the cage, so that the surgeon could perform the necessary operation from the outside. Eight stitches were put in, and the tail was then bandaged. Dr. McCall has also had to attend to the baby elephant, which, in some mysterious fashion, had broken its leg. The animal was put in a sling, splints were applied to the broken limb, and it is hoped that baby is now on the way to recovery.—Westminster Gazette.

**Studying Spanish.**  
An odd thing about the sale of Spanish manuals that most book dealers now carry is that, while quite brisk during the actual progress of the war, it has lately diminished to almost nothing.

The Spanish teachers tell the same story. While the fighting was going on a great many people suddenly determined to learn the language and made a fair start, but now that Spanish territory is apparently about to be opened to American enterprise and a knowledge of the native tongue begins to assume some practical value their enthusiasm has waned.

By every canon of common sense it ought to be just the other way, but it isn't, and the circumstance throws an entertaining side light on one of the many queerly illogical truisms of human nature.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

**Meals in Porto Rico.**  
There are only two meals a day in Porto Rico among the well to do. Breakfast, served at 11, and supper, served at 6. Of the two breakfast is the more pretensions, being taken with great deliberation and solemnity. Introduced with soup and accompanied by wine, of Spanish vintage, as a matter of course. To get a meal in San Juan at any but the regular hours would be next to an impossibility, and it would be out of the question to do any business during the day.

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**Florida Winters.**  
The Klondike (Fla.) Valley Gazette says that the Seminole Indians of Florida predict mild winters in Florida for the next 20 years, which gives the citrus industry of that state a long lease of life. Of the Indian powers of weather forecasting it says: "His instruments are his five senses, which he works in the bureau of instinct. He can instinctively smell, and hear, and taste, and see, and feel a fat year, a cycle of fat years, coming with far more certainty than the weather bureau dares to say whether it will be hot or cold, wet or dry, during the next 24 hours."

**FARM AND GARDEN**

**BUDDING FRUIT TREES.**

When and How to Perform the Operation Easily and Successfully.  
"Budding is usually done in August and September. The two indispensable conditions are, first, that tolerably mature buds can be obtained, and, second, that the bark of the stock peels freely. The latter condition is attained quite early in the season, but not the former. So we must wait until the right time arrives and these two conditions meet. This right time is when the stock—the



NO. I—BUDDING ILLUSTRATED.  
Young trees or the branch of a tree which is to receive the bud—has begun to form its terminal buds, indicating that it is ripening its growth for the season."

With the foregoing explanation The National Stockman gives directions for this important operation, which are in substance as follows:

In performing the operation it is best to have a budding knife (Fig. 1), but a successful work has been done with a good barlow. The requirements are a thin blade, with the point a little rounding and a very keen edge. A prepared "stick of buds" ready for work is shown in Fig. 2. It must be a shoot of the present season's growth. As soon as the scion is cut the leaves are to be removed, allowing a short piece of the foot stalk to remain—a third of an inch or so. A piece of the point of the shoot—two or three inches—is to be cut off and rejected, as several of the younger buds are usually too immature, and the same with two or three inches of the base of the shoot, the buds on this part being imperfectly developed. These sticks of buds are to be kept in damp cloth until used.

The most convenient size of stock to be budded is half an inch or so in diameter. The best point at which to insert the bud in a young tree is two or three inches above the surface of the ground. Trees 3 or 4 years old or more would have to be budded in the branches. With the rounded point of the knife an upright incision of an inch or 1 1/2 inches in length is made in the bark, and at the upper end of this incision a short horizontal one. This is illustrated by Fig. 3. An oblique incision, instead of the horizontal one, has this advantage, that the tying material will cross it instead of dropping into it, which it might do without proper care. The bark is now to be raised gently, beginning at the upper end of the long incision. In doing this the thin piece of bone or ivory on the lower end of the handle of the budding knife comes into play.

The bark being raised on each side of the incision, a bud is to be cut out from the prepared stick of buds. The knife should enter about half an inch below the bud and come out three-quarters of an inch above it, taking a very thin slice of the wood along with the bud (see Fig. 4).

The bud is now held by the short piece of footstalk and inserted under the raised bark, beginning at the upper end of the incision and pushing it down gently to the lower end. Should a per-

NO. II—BUDDING ILLUSTRATED.  
tion of the upper end of the bud extend above the incision the protruding portion is to be cut off so as to make a neat fit. The bud in place is shown by Fig. 5.

Tying is now in order. The material may be narrow strips of muslin candlewick, woolen yarn (four or five threads together), linn bark or the imported raffia. Beginning at the lower end of the incision the wrapping is continued upward—moderately firm, but not too tight—until every part of the incision is covered, but leaving out the footstalk and the point of the bud. These must not be covered by the tying, but it should come as close to them as possible. The finished work is shown by Fig. 6.

**Soak in Oats.**  
A cheap and simple method is to soak the seed in water heated to about 133 degrees F. for five or ten minutes. This treatment is said not only to kill the smut, but to hasten the germination of the oats and increase the yield to such an extent as more than to pay for the treatment. It is well to have two tubs, one containing water heated to 130 degrees and the other to about 140. Put the oats in a loose sack. Dip first in the cooler water for a minute or two, let drain for a minute, then dip in the other tub for from five to eight minutes. Turn and knead the sack to get the oats all wet thoroughly. Empty the oats on an airy floor and let dry thoroughly. Another method is to dissolve one pound of sulphate of copper in a bucket of hot water, and add enough cold water to dampen seven or eight bushels of seed. Stir thoroughly, drain and dry before sowing.—Rural New Yorker.

**ROYAL Baking Powder**  
Made from pure cream of tartar.  
Safeguards the food against alum.  
Alum baking powders are the greatest enemies to health of the present day.  
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

**PARKER'S HAIR BALM**  
MADE IN GREAT BRITAIN  
Safeguards the hair from falling out. It cures scalp disease and hair itching. Price 50c and \$1.00 per bottle.

**LIEBIG COMPANY'S Extract of Beef**  
COOK BOOK—telling how to prepare many delicate and delicious dishes.  
Address Liebig Co., P.O. Box 2178, New York.

**LAND SALE.**  
BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Superior Court of Burke county made in the case of Laura M. Avery and others against the Morganton Land and Improvement Co., I will sell at the Court House door in Morganton, at 12 o'clock, on Monday, November 7th, 1898, the following real estate:  
1. The elegant new three-story brick and stone building in Morganton on the corner of Union and Sterling streets.  
2. The two-story brick building on the corner of Union and Green streets, known as the "Herald Building."  
3. The two-story brick building on Union street, known as the Piedmont Bank building.  
4. Five lots on Greene street, back of the Piedmont Bank building, fronting on Greene street, 20 feet each and 80 feet deep.  
5. Seven lots on Union street, 2 1/2 feet front each and 85 deep; these lots are behind the Herald Building.  
6. About 50 acres of land near the town of Morganton, fine residence lots, on the Catawba River. This is known as the Scaife lands, or Riverside Park, will be sold in lots; plot can be seen at the Piedmont Bank building.  
7. Two thousand and five hundred acres of land in Lowland township, adjoining the Yadkin colony.  
8. About 50 acres of land 1/2 mile from Morganton, being a part of the tract known as the Susan Tate place; will be sold in lots; plot can be seen at the Piedmont Bank building.  
The terms of the sale are as follows: Twenty per cent of the purchase price in cash; the balance in two equal installments of six and twelve months, respectively, notes bearing six per cent interest being required for the unpaid purchase money, and title retained until purchase money paid.  
I am also authorized to receive bids for any of the above described property privately, and to make private sales, and will be glad to receive bids at any time. I will take pleasure in showing the property to any desiring to buy.  
This 22d day of Sept., 1898.  
L. A. BRISTOL,  
Receiver of Piedmont Bank.

**DISC AND HOE GRAIN DRILLS AND HIGH GRADE FERTILIZER AND PHOSPHATES FOR YOUR WHEAT.**  
The Superior Drill Company made the first and only successful Disc Drill on the market. Buy the Superior and you get the original. The disc drawbars work independently as any hoe drill. Will sow any kind of land or any kind of grain. Makes no difference how trashy; takes only one man to operate.  
EVERY DRILL GUARANTEED TO DO AS REPRESENTED.  
Can see sample at Cash Warehouse or at our Store. Call or write to us for prices, terms, etc. We can sell you  
BEST HIGH GRADE GUANO AND PHOSPHATE  
for your wheat. Give us a trial on anything you want to trade on.  
C. A. SPENCER & CO.,  
Dealers in General Merchandise.  
LINVILLE STORE, N. C.

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