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PEPPER & SONS, Pubs. and Proprs.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31 1881.

We think it wrong for newspapers or individuals to point to those men who have risen from obscurity to eminence, if they have come up by fraud and corruption as if their example was worthy to be followed by the rising generation.

There are great and good men to whom we can point, whose lives and example are worthy of being imitated.

It is downright knavery to compare the lives of the late presidents with those of Washington, Jefferson, and other great and good men.

OUR INTERESTS

Now that the legislature has adjourned, the inaugural is over, congressmen have gone home to count over their money, and there is no excitement in politics, every section of the country has the privilege of looking to those things in which it is more directly interested.

While we of this section are interested in everything, that is for the good of the country, we are more directly interested just at this time in agriculture, preparing land and planting our crops. So if we would make farming a paying business, we should profit by the experience of the past, and plant those crops that will pay us the best profits on the capital invested.

Tobacco is our only money crop, that is our only crop that will bring ready money at all times. This all admit, but we should take the ground that "money saved is money made," and consider those crops that will save money. In the first place we will save money by making our own meat and bread at home; and especially is this so, when we consider that corn is worth in our crib nearly fifty per cent. more than the regular market price, if we count the time lost in hunting it up, and getting it home. Then another great saving will arise from the proper attention to that much neglected spot of ground, the kitchen garden; this is the most absurd neglect of all, from the fact that there may be more money saved here, and more comfort derived from it, than from ten times as much ground on any other part of the plantation. The corg patch and kitchen garden, well attended to the pippen, is sure to come in for its share of attention. Now, we may turn our attention, with confidence, to what we are pleased to call our money crop (tobacco). All must admit the error or oversight practiced in the cultivation of this staple. Our people make too much common tobacco. At this day when tobacco is grown in nearly every part of the world, there are countries and states with which we cannot compete in growing common tobacco; while, on the other hand, there is hardly any part of the known world that can compete with us in the production of fine leaf, then why our people persist in making tobacco worth five dollars per hundred pounds, when they can nearly as easily make it worth twenty five or fifty dollars per hundred; or in other words, why they want to make five thousand pounds of tobacco for the same, or less money than one thousand should bring, is a mystery to us. Common tobacco is low, and must always remain low, because the scope of country that can produce no other kind, is large; while fine leaf is high, and must ever remain high, from the fact that the scope of country growing fine tobacco, is so small. Then, let us consider that quality is more important than quantity, and make our tobacco better, if we do not make so much of it.

Hickory Press: Mr William Cain, who was employed last summer and fall in making the survey of the Western North Carolina Railroad beyond Asheville, went up the road Wednesday He and Capt. Dwight, who surveyed the Chester and Lenoir and Narrow Gauge, will meet in Hickory next Monday and organize their surveying company and proceed across the mountains. They will begin at Lenoir or Patterson, and go through Cook's Gap and along the Watauga River, west their way towards Tennessee. The object is to extend across the mountains into North Carolina a narrow gauge railroad.

Indiana has been taken from the list of October States. The result of the majority vote on the constitutional amendment will stand as the will of the people, though but few of the electors manifested interest enough in the issue to cast their ballots. While the people of Indiana may not care particularly about losing the importance hitherto attached to their State, because of its pivotal attitude, the change will be a relief to the country generally.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Reporter's Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Mar. 23 1881

The republican party will be happy when it has completed its payment for Senator Mahone. In the organization of the senate committee it was compelled to give him more and better positions than Sherman, Frye, Hale, or other prominent men and life long republicans, and in the election of senate officers to-day it not only gives the most important place—the secretaryship—to an unpopular republican at Mahone's demand, but gives the next place—that of sergeant-at-arms—to a Virginia supporter of Mahone. The Virginia patronage will go in the same way, to the exclusion of acceptable republican influences. Indeed, as Mahone can undo the work he has just done by acting with the democratic instead of the republican senators, it is difficult to see how the senate or the president can deny him anything. The trade with Mahone was not only a disgraceful one to the republican party, but is as sure a fate to prove unprofitable.

Careful observers of politics can not fail to have seen how rapidly the "extra session" lever increased in the republican party, as soon as Mahone's vote made republican control of both houses sure. The old, malignant element of the party which knows nothing but hatred of the south, began to assert itself vigorously, and even so well balanced a gentleman as President Garfield, who had in his inaugural deprecated any revival of sectional issues, seemed almost to yield. He still may. If he shall call an extra session—and as I said, it seems likely—he knows that all the fine and patriotic words of his inaugural will be as much the jest of the country as were the reform utterances of Mr. Hayes, and that the first act of the session will be to send dozens of radical committees in the south to put the subject of reconciliation, where it was when Thaddeus Stevens demanded that southern states be made territories, or Grant used troops to manage southern legislatures. All these evils, if they come, will come from the purchase of Mahone. These will be evils to the country. Those to the republican party will come, when an indignant people repudiate at the polls alike the trade with Mahone and the return to war measures.

It is thought by some that a three and one-half per cent. funding bill will be passed, if congress shall meet, and that the fifth section will be omitted or modified. I do not see how such a conclusion can be reached from any changes in public sentiment or in the membership of the two houses. It seems more probable that if any funding bill at all shall be passed, that the secretary of the treasury, who has the confidence of both houses, may be given the discretion to float the bonds at an interest not exceeding three and one-half per cent, and that the fifth section will be retained exactly as it was. The ill-feeling towards the national banks, because of their action the pendency of the bill in the last session, increases rather than diminishes.

D.M.

North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station.—Bulletin No. 6.

March 19th, 1881.

The following analyses of fertilizers have been completed at the Station, viz:—

Zell's Cotton Acid Phosphate, manufactured by P Zell & Sons, Baltimore, sampled at Raleigh January 27th, 1881, cash price per ton \$30.00, contains at 212° F 16.42, sand 6.61, available phosphoric acid 10.76, insoluble phosphoric acid 1.71, potash 1.75 per cent. Commercial value per ton (2,000 lb.) \$29.60.

Cotton Food, manufactured by Maryland Fertilizing Co., Baltimore, sampled at Newbern February 14th, 1881, cash price per ton \$42.50, contains water 14.81, sand 7.54, available phosphoric acid 11.27, insoluble phosphoric acid 3.10, ammonia 1.64, potash 2.32 per cent. Commercial value per ton (2,000 lbs.) \$33.06.

Chesapeake Soluble Ammoniated Phosphate, manufactured by the Chesapeake Guano Co., Baltimore, sampled at Newbern February 14th, 1881, cash price per ton \$40.00, contains water 15.45, sand 4.02, available phosphoric acid 10.52, insoluble phosphoric acid 6.05, ammonia 2.68, potash .86 per cent. Commercial value per ton \$37.80.

Bone and Peruvian Guano, manufactured by the Upebur Guano Co., Norfolk, sampled at Newbern February 14th, 1881, cash price per ton \$40.00, contains water 14.64, sand 5.47, available phosphoric acid 10.20

insoluble phosphoric acid 1.49, ammonia 2.91, potash 2.03 per cent. Commercial value per ton (2,000 lbs.) \$39.78.

Baker's Standard Guano, manufactured by the Chemical Co., of Canton, sampled at Newbern February 14th, 1881, contains water 13.30, sand 5.32, available phosphoric acid 8.37, insoluble 4.52, ammonia 2.31, potash 1.53 per cent. Commercial value per ton (2,000 lbs.) \$32.10.

Star Brand Complete Manure, manufactured by Allison & Addison, Richmond, Virginia, sampled at Fayetteville February 7th, 1881, cash price per ton \$40.00, contains water 18.17, sand 8.97, available phosphoric acid 8.38, insoluble phosphoric acid 2.54, ammonia 2.12, potash 1.21 per cent. Commercial value per ton (2,000 lbs.) \$30.93.

CHARLES W. DARNAY, JR., Director.

Kerosene.

Before any of our readers shall so foolishly tamper, and with carelessness to the probable endangering and destruction of their own lives, property, and the same of others—"Hair" Brand and a fleet upon the wisdom manifested by the Albany (New York) Times:

"An idea seems to be prevalent that kerosene is useful not only as an illuminating agent, but also in starting kitchen fires. It matters not that the papers almost daily record cases of painful death from its being put to the latter use. When a fire is to be started, look the morning meal, it would be far better that nitro-glycerine, dynamite or gunpowder should be used, than that the kerosene-cup should be called into requisition. The substances named only explode, but the kerosene oil takes fire and spreads itself on every object in its neighborhood. Would that every woman who tries to start a fire with kerosene would stop a moment to consider that a lighter under fire, in the midst of a hot battle, has many more chances to escape with life than she.

Kerosene is a dangerous compound to be kept in a house, even if used prudently. It should be kept in some portion of the house where neither sunlight, nor any fire or artificial heat can come. Lamps should be filled in the daytime, and under no circumstances should be filled at night with another light near. The oil itself is not explosive; it is the gas engendered by the oil that occasions the explosions that daily occur. A half empty lamp, although standing on a table, without being touched, is liable at any moment to explode. Such accidents we have been called upon to record time and time again. In order to prevent explosions, lamps should be filled with the oil and filled in the day time. So far as lighting fires by pouring oil from a can is concerned, it is to be hoped that no reader of this paper would ever even think of doing anything so reckless and dangerous.

Hous-wives should not only conform strictly to the rules here laid down, but should instruct their servants to do the same, and see to it, personally, that their instructions are obeyed. The picture of a woman with blazing garments, rushing through the streets, has become altogether too familiar. To be burned is the most fearful of all deaths, and yet how often does it happen, because the most ordinary rules of prudence are disregarded?"

Newberne Nut Shell: The pea crops in this vicinity are looking fine, and our citizens take great pleasure in visiting them. On Saturday 100,000 wooden dishes of Capt Gray's patent, manufactured at his plate factory in this city, were shipped north on the steamer Stout. This is the first large shipment of these dishes that has been made. Capt Gray is manufacturing four sizes of these wooden dishes.

It is thought that the cruel assassination of the Ozar will have some effect upon the condition of affairs in Ireland. We are not accustomed to think of the Irish as the kind of people to revolt in this way. But there is a deep wrong there, and it may rouse England to a sense of its injustice to perceive, even in this degree, the results of tyranny.—National Republican.

Greensboro Patriot: Judge Eare has ordered a disregard of the law allowing defendants to testify in their own behalf in criminal cases, pronouncing it pernicious and unconstitutional as well as infamous. Judge Eare is holding court at Concord this week.

The Arkansas Legislature last week passed a bill making it a misdemeanor to sell in that State a dirk, bowie knife, sword-cane, or brass knuckles or pistol of any kind, except such as are used in the Army or Navy.

The Philadelphians who have contracted with the State of Florida to reclaim the Everglades, getting one half the land in compensation, propose to accomplish the work by cutting a ship canal through Florida.

A pine tree was cut in Yates County, New York, a few days ago which was over 4 feet through and 175 feet in height, the rings on its stump indicating its age as 315 years.

Last year North Carolina produced \$95,000 worth of gold; Georgia \$125,000; California \$17,500,000.

BEATTY'S OFFER, FOR THE SPRING SEASON. 178 STOPS, 5 SET GOLDEN TONGUE REELS, Sub Bass & Oct. Complex. \$85. VISIT MY FACTORY. Address, or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

KIDNEY WORT. This Great Remedy in either Liquid or Dry Form acts at the same time on the diseases of the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys. Why are we sick? Because we neglect these great organs to be clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally. KIDNEY WORT WILL CURE. BILIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESS, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Peter H. McGowan's Compound Catarrh Remedy. Not to be mistaken for all who apply by Letter. Our Experimental Grounds in which we raise our Vegetables and Fruits are under Government Inspection. PETER H. MCGOWAN & CO. 55 DeKalb Street, New York.

Cure Back Ache. Cures by AS-EPHROX (Nature's Own). ALL THE LUNG DISEASES. Relieved and Cured. The "Only" Lung Pad Co., Williams Block, 101 N. 7th St., Phila., Pa.

ELEGANT JEWELRY CHEAP. To introduce our new styles and influence trade we make the following unparalleled offers for a short time. THE ATLANTA OILS says: "This company is perfectly reliable, and the amount they give for your money is astounding."

PIEDMONT Warehouse! WINSTON, N. C. For the Sale of TOBACCO! Stands in the Front Rank with the Leading Warehouses in North Carolina. SALES PAST YEAR MORE THAN 30,000 PARCELS.

SEEDS THAT SURPRISE! THE FARMER'S "BONANZA." Maximo, a new vegetable from S. A., differing from anything ever grown in this country. Seedling, 20 cents a bushel. Seedling, 20 cents a bushel.

PIEDMONT Warehouse! WINSTON, N. C. For the Sale of TOBACCO! Stands in the Front Rank with the Leading Warehouses in North Carolina. SALES PAST YEAR MORE THAN 30,000 PARCELS. J. R. ABBOTT, OF N. C., with WINGO, ELLETT & CRUMP, RICHMOND, VA., Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, & C. Prompt attention paid to orders, and satisfaction guaranteed. T. J. MAGRUDER & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, No. 31 Sharp Street, Baltimore Md. August 14, 1879. JAMES D. CHAMBERLAIN, Richmond, Va. C. W. Thorn & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers, Richmond, Va. Special attention given to orders, and satisfaction guaranteed. June 19th, 1876.