

AGRICULTURAL.

Liquid Manure.

I have always spoken of the advantages of irrigation in increasing garden or truck crops. To make the profits larger and more sure, use liquid manure. The German proprietor of eight acres, referred by Mr. Morris in "Ten Acres Enough," who transformed the neglected farm of a drunkard owner into a garden of immense productivity and great profit, furnishes an example of an inexpensive kind of tank, made by sinking a brick cistern in the barnyard, into which the liquid manure from six cows and horses was conducted, as well as the wash from the pig-pen and barnyard. The manure heap was always under cover, and kept thoroughly saturated by means of a pump in the cistern, which was also used for filling a hoghead placed upon wheels, and used for distributing the fertilizing liquid. The German started with a capital of \$3, paid in labor for four pigs, from these and the refuse the family made, in a buried hoghead, enough liquid manure was made and applied by means of a wheelbarrow, to fertilize his acres, obtain more stock, and grow crops enough in four years to pay \$900 for place, support his family, and gather around him many household comforts and farm implements and appliances. Mr. Morris, acting upon the suggestion of the thriving German, built in his own barnyard a tank, into which was conducted the wash from stable, pig-pen and yard, or twice per week this was pumped up and distributed over the manure heap and over a high pile of leaves, the whole mass being saturated with liquid manure and never allowed to become dry. In the spring both heaps were found to be reduced to a half-fluid mass. The effects of this manure were marked, bringing early vegetables to market ten days sooner than those of neighboring gardens, and the fall crops enjoyed a still greater advantage, from the longer continuance of the manuring.—Ben Perley Poore.

Cultivation of Boys.

There are as a rule plenty of boys on the farm, but, as the Iowa State Register said recently, their cultivation is frequently sadly neglected. They are not cultivated in a way to make them contented and successful farmers. The fathers of the boys on the farms do not sufficiently take them into their confidence, to consult them about all the farm operations and give them to see they are partners in all that is done. The father should also, when he sells his hogs, cattle, horses or any of the crops, sit down with his boys and tell all about the sale, the amount received and compare the cost and profit of one class of farming over the other. Show them by figures what it costs to raise wheat and corn, as well as what amount of corn and grass each animal eats during his life and what each brought in the market. In this way boys will be cultivated into thinking, intelligent farmers, instead of mere drudges.

Then the boys should be consulted what to do with the money received from the crops that their joint labor has produced. The father can point out to them what debts have to be paid, what the necessities of the family for food and clothing will require, and how the balance shall be invested—whether in buying more land, laying a foundation for improved breeds of stock, and what it shall be. In this way report all of the operations, the same as you would to partners in business. They are partners and they should be made to feel that they are truly partners in the work, and partners in directing all of the operations of the farm.

Trades, Associations, Organizations.

The "State Wheel" is a new agricultural paper of Jackson, Tenn. In its first number it says: "Merchants have their boards of trade, the speculators their 'trading associations,' lawyers and physicians their associations, the mechanic and the manufacturer their organizations under different names for the purpose of establishing uniform prices of their merchandise and fixing the prices of their professional service. The man who tills the soil is at the mercy of these combinations, because his power is paralyzed for want of action. He has no power to fix the prices of his products to sell in the market nor the articles he buys for home consumption. The prices of the one are fixed before the crops mature, and the other is established by tradesmen and speculators."

How to Make Farming Pay.

"Does farming pay?" emphatically say it does. I was born and reared in a city, learned a useful trade and always commanded the highest wages; can now leave the farm and get steady employment at \$3 per day, but that does not pay near so well as the farm. To make it pay it requires as much attention in every detail of the business as is necessary in any branch of merchandise, and it must be strictly borne in mind that all food supplies for the family and stock as far as possible must be raised at home, and, too, it must be considered that it is not what is consumed at home, but the surplus, that is sold, and don't be ashamed to sell anything from an egg up, and don't think the amount too small to take care of, and you will soon see that farming pays and have a snug amount of cash in hand.—A. J. Jones, Columbus, Ky.

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NEWS ITEMS

Eaten by Coyotes.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., May 11.—John W. Riggs, who passed through this city for the first time the following account of the untimely end of two New England youths, who, inspired by detective stories, came West in quest of noted criminals. The young men in question claimed to hail from Lynn, Mass., and gave the names of Robert Green and Daniel Coleman. They were bearded youths, neither of them appearing to have reached twenty-one years of age. About five days ago they reached Beaver City, the most important town in No Man's Land, coming from Guthrie, Oklahoma. While in Beaver City they talked much about being New York detectives, and recklessly displayed small books containing the pictures and descriptions of many noted criminals. Last Sunday they started to go still further into the heart of the strip, as they confidentially told several persons, to look after some moonshiners. On Tuesday morning, as two cowboys were galloping toward Beaver City and when about five miles of that place they were attracted to the bank of an arroyo, or draw by the snarlings and fighting of coyotes. As they approached and looked over the bank into the ravine a ghastly sight met their gaze. The ravenous coyotes were indulging in a feast on human flesh, two of them snarling over a head which had become detached from the body. From the bits of paper found and the remnants of clothing scattered around, it is almost certain that the half-picked bones were all that remained on earth of the Massachusetts boys who came West in search of adventure. A bullet hole through each skull told the tale of assassination. What became of the two ponies which they purchased at Beaver City and the revolvers with which they were well provided is not known. Whether they were murdered for the hope of gain, or were killed by moonshiners, will probably never be known.

Mills Moving South.

The directors of the Whitefield cotton mills at Newberryport, Mass., have decided to remove the machinery and equipment of their mill to Spartanburg, S. C., where the company has a large mill under construction. The mill of the company, Mr. Stephen Greene, states to a Herald reporter, is a move that this step has been taken because of a desire to avail themselves of the immense advantage the South possesses for manufacturers, among which he claims are cheaper raw material, cheaper fuel, lower cost of living and consequently cheaper labor, and last, but not least, more favorable legislation, or rather absence of legislation, in regard to labor in South Carolina. Mr. Greene is of the opinion that the legislature of Massachusetts by continued so-called labor legislation is gradually crowding manufacturers to the wall, and will ultimately drive all manufacturers South. The Whitefield mills have been under its present management about two years; the present number of employees is 425, weekly pay roll \$8,000. It is not believed that the mills at the South will be ready for occupancy before early fall, which gives the operatives a chance to turn around. The buildings cover three-fourths of an acre of ground, 175,000 feet of floorage surface, with steam and fire apparatus in excellent condition.—Boston Herald.

The Tax on Liquor Dealers.

Liquor dealers are much concerned at the proposed increase in the city license tax, which they declare, if adopted, will drive them out of business and decrease the city's revenues by that much. There are now in round numbers seventy retail liquor dealers, paying at the present rate of taxation—\$11 per month—\$910 into the city treasury annually. The advocates of the proposed increase of the license tax to \$50 per month, argue that the city's revenue will not be affected thereby; that enough dealers will continue in the business to keep up the revenues to the present standard, and that a beneficial effect would be exerted upon the entire community by the closing up of many objectionable places in the city. The wholesale liquor dealers also complain of the proposed increase of their license tax to \$75 per month, and say that they will abandon the business before they will submit to it. The matter comes before the Board of Aldermen at the special meeting to be held to-night.—Wilmington Star.

The N. C. Press Association.

At the meeting of the executive committee of the North Carolina Press Association called to be held here yesterday, Mr. Thad R. Manning, chairman, and Mr. Joseph Daniels were present. It was decided to correspond with parties with a view of holding the convention at some convenient point in the western part of the State, and set the 17th of July next as the day for the meeting. They also intend trying to arrange for an excursion on the W. N. C. R. R. during the meeting of the convention.

LITTLETON, N. C., May 25.—At 3 o'clock this evening this place was visited by one of the most disastrous wind and hail storms ever known to have occurred in and around this place. Its course was found west to east, and was preceded by a very severe wind, which lasted throughout the entire storm. The hail which began to fall sometime before the rain, was nearly the size of partridge eggs, and through out the width of the storm did serious damage to the farmers. Hands coming in from the farms after the storm had abated reported entire destruction of cotton and will necessitate its being replanted.

Modest North Carolina.

From "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," by Col. Wm. F. Fox, and published by the Albany Publishing Co., Albany, N. Y., a writer in the Philadelphia Press has gleaned the following interesting statistics: "This is the book of revelations as to both sides in the civil war. On the Confederate side, North Carolina lost more soldiers in killed than any Southern State. The following was the loss in killed of several of the Confederate States: North Carolina, 14,522; Virginia, 5,328; South Carolina, 9,187; Georgia, 5,553; Mississippi, 5,907. North Carolina also led the list in the number that died of wounds, and 2,502 of her sons died of disease to 1,947 Virginians. The sons of other States did more talking, but North Carolina evidently did by far the most fighting. Her military population in 1861 was 115,369, but she furnished 225,000 men to the Confederate cause. The percentage of loss in killed and wounded was twice as great in the Confederate army as in Union armies. At Gettysburg, the 25th North Carolina, of Pettigrew's Brigade, went into battle with over 800 men, and lost 588 in killed and wounded and 120 missing, most of whom were also killed or wounded. Most of this occurred in the first days of the fight where the regiment met the 15th Pennsylvania and Cooper's Battery. The Pennsylvania regiment lost 326 in killed, wounded and missing at Gettysburg, 23th North Carolina had only 216 men left for duty when it went into Longstreet's assault on the third day, and on the following day but 80 men were left. On the first day Captain Tuttle's company went into action with three officers and 84 of the men. All the officers and 83 men were killed or wounded. On the same day Company C, of 11th North Carolina, lost two officers and thirty-four out of thirty-eight men killed or wounded. Capt. Bird, and the four remaining men went into what is popularly called Pickett's charge. The flag-bearer was shot and Capt. Bird brought out the flag himself. This was the severest regimental loss during the war. The percentage of regimental, brigade and division losses of the Confederates were terrible.

Some Rare Fish.

Mr. G. W. Rogers, the veteran fishman, had some rare fish on exhibition yesterday at Front Street Market. One of them was a small shark of the man eating species, and though not more than a foot and a half long, he was quite an ugly looking customer. Another specimen was what is known among fishermen as "the fool's fish," and is quite rare in the waters. Old sea fishermen present examined it with curiosity and stated that it was the first of the kind they had ever seen. It was flat as a flounder though both sides were similarly formed. Its skin had a horny appearance and somewhat resembled that of a frog.

Another specimen was a jelly fish which was entirely opaque, and though large enough to fill a quart measure, a pin laid beneath it could be plainly seen.—Wil. Messenger.

How The Money Goes.

Towels are used for holders. Napkins are used for dish wipers. Soap is left to soak in the water. Clothes are whipped to pieces in the wind. Hams and cheese get mouldy and full of skippers. Tea, coffee and spices stand open and lose their strength. Coal is wasted. Vegetables thrown away that would warm over nicely. Scrubbing brushes are left to warp in water. Bits of meat are thrown away that would make a good soup or hash. A pin more or less of dough is left sticking to the bread pan. The cork is left out of the molasses jug and flies take possession. The extravagant use of butter, sugar and eggs in cookery. Pails are allowed to sun all day and fall apart. Bread is wasted. Tea and coffee made too strong. Careless breakage of dishes.

Breaking a Colt to the Saddle.

A colt may be easily broken to the saddle in this way: First use a hor to a halter, leading her about until she will go readily. Then put on a bridle and lead her, teaching her to back. Then strap a folded blanket on her back and let a small boy ride. After a few times put on a saddle and let him mount. Gradually increase the weight by using a bag with corn in it for a saddle. By gradually familiarizing the colt with what is wanted, and with kind, gentle persuasion, but firm handling, the young horse will come to work easily in a month. Care should be taken not to have a halter break, but to use very strong ones. A young horse which has once broken a halter or the strap will do it again upon every occasion.—N. Y. Times.

A Big Baby.

Forsyth is a great county. She not only raises fine tobacco and manufactures the same, more in quantity and excellent quality to the square inch than any other county in the State, but she also has a step-father and has some of the plumpest, sweetest and biggest babies to be found anywhere. As an illustration of the latter, Mr. Toe Tise, living near Clemmonsville, is the happy father of a six and one half month old heir that weighs 41 pounds. The youngster has been named Zebulon Vance Tise, and bids fair to continue to grow and flourish until he makes a formidable human jumbo.—Winston Republican.

How to Keep Sweet Potatoes.

Mr. J. H. Nunnally raises more sweet potatoes than any other farmer about here. This year he expects 3,000 bushels. He says the great art of keeping them, is not to let them get too warm. He puts his potatoes in a cellar, under his horse, gives them plenty of air. He does not put any straw or any other covering on them. Before he gathers them he turns his horses and cattle on the field; who enjoy eating the vines and, besides, get them out of the way. The foregoing points, we suppose, will be interesting to some of our readers and therefore we publish them.—Winston Republican.

North Carolina Farmers' Institutes.

Raleigh News and Observer 18th. Commissioner Robinson yesterday received a letter from Secretary Rusk of the National Department of Agriculture at Washington inclosing blanks, and asking him to send date regarding the work of organizing farmers' institutes in this State. Secretary Rusk is collecting reports from all the States in the Union. North Carolina has done some important work in this line, but there is much more to be done, and it is hoped that Commissioner Robinson will be provided with the necessary funds to carry out the work. He will send a report on the work in this State to Secretary Rusk, as desired.—News-Observer.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters, sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, salt Rheum, and all the affections caused by impure blood.—Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Consumption and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle at T. F. Klutz & Co.

An Incendiary's Terrible Work.

NORFOLK, Va., May 23.—A Virginia special from Virginia Beach says: The house of Rev. F. C. Clarke, five miles from this place, was burned at 1 a. m. The preacher, his two daughters, son and a niece were roasted alive in the burning building. Mr. Clarke and two children and the governess, Miss Ella Bilgroud, escaped by jumping from the windows in their bed clothes. The fire is thought to have been of incendiary origin. Mr. Clarke was pastor of the London Bridge Baptist church, in Pinesville, Anson county, and a preacher of ability. If the incendiary is discovered there is little doubt of his being strung to the nearest tree.

Is Consumption Incurable.

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was withdrawn Abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an Incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and now on my third bottle, and able to converse the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made. Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottle free at T. F. Klutz & Co. Drug Store.

A Surry Centenarian.

"Uncle Clem Fair," of Burke county, was in Morganton, Wednesday, of last week, that being his own hundredth birthday. The Star says he had walked in from his home, six miles distant and that he stepped lively and got around with ease. It is a native of Surry county and was a Burke about the year 1811.—Winston Republican.

Good Advice, Showing Result.

Edward Steyer, Chicago, gives testimony: "My wife had Catarrh twenty-five years, suffered severely for six years before she began to use your remedy. Unable to breathe except through the mouth; in a most critical condition. Tried everywhere without relief, when Dr. Stroter advised her to buy Clarke's Extract of Flax (Papillon) Catarrh Cure. Relief followed immediately. She continued to use it until now she is entirely cured. Her health has not been so good in many years." Price \$1.00. Wash the baby with Clarke's Flax Soap, 25 cents. Jno. H. Ennis, Drug list, now has the Flax remedies on hand.

Horace Greely says: The darkest hour in the history of any young man is when he sits down to study how to get money without honestly earning it.

A Distressing Case and Happy Cure.

"For over a year I have had a breaking out on my leg, which troubled me so bad I could not walk, leg badly swelled, of a purple color, with eruptions so bad that I could not wear out of my bare weight on it. I was recommended to try Clarke's 'Extract of Flax (Papillon)' Skin Cure, which I have done. My leg is now well and I can walk two miles on it without any trouble." Signed, A. J. Hayward. Clarke's Flax Soap makes the skin soft and prevents chapping. Skin Cure \$1.00. Soap 25 cents. Sold by Jno. H. Ennis.

JENKS' DREAM.

Jenks had a queer dream the other night. He thought he saw a prize-fighter ring, and in the middle of it stood a doughy little champion who met and deliberately knocked over one by one a score or more of his burly-looking fellows, as they advanced to the attack. Giants as they were in size, the valiant pugny proved more than a match for them. It was all so funny that Jenks woke up laughing, he accounts for the dream by the fact that he had just come to the conclusion, after trying nearly every big, drastic pill on the market, that Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pills, or tiny Sugar-coated Granules, would "knock out" and beat all the big pills of imitation. They are the original and only genuine Little Liver Pills. Beware of imitations, which contain Potassium Minerals. Always ask for Dr. Pierce's Pills, which are Little Sugar-coated Pills, or Anti-Bilious Granules. One a Dose.

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Richmond and Danville Railroad.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE. IN EFFECT April 14, 1888. TRAINS RUN BY 75° MERIDIAN TIME. DAILY.

Table with columns for SOUTHBOUND and NORTHBOUND, listing stations and times. Includes stations like New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, etc.

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Richmond and Danville Railroad Co.

Passenger Train Schedule. Effective May 18th, 1888.

Table with columns for Train No. 52 Westbound and Train No. 51 Eastbound, listing stations and times. Includes stations like Boston, New York, Philadelphia, etc.

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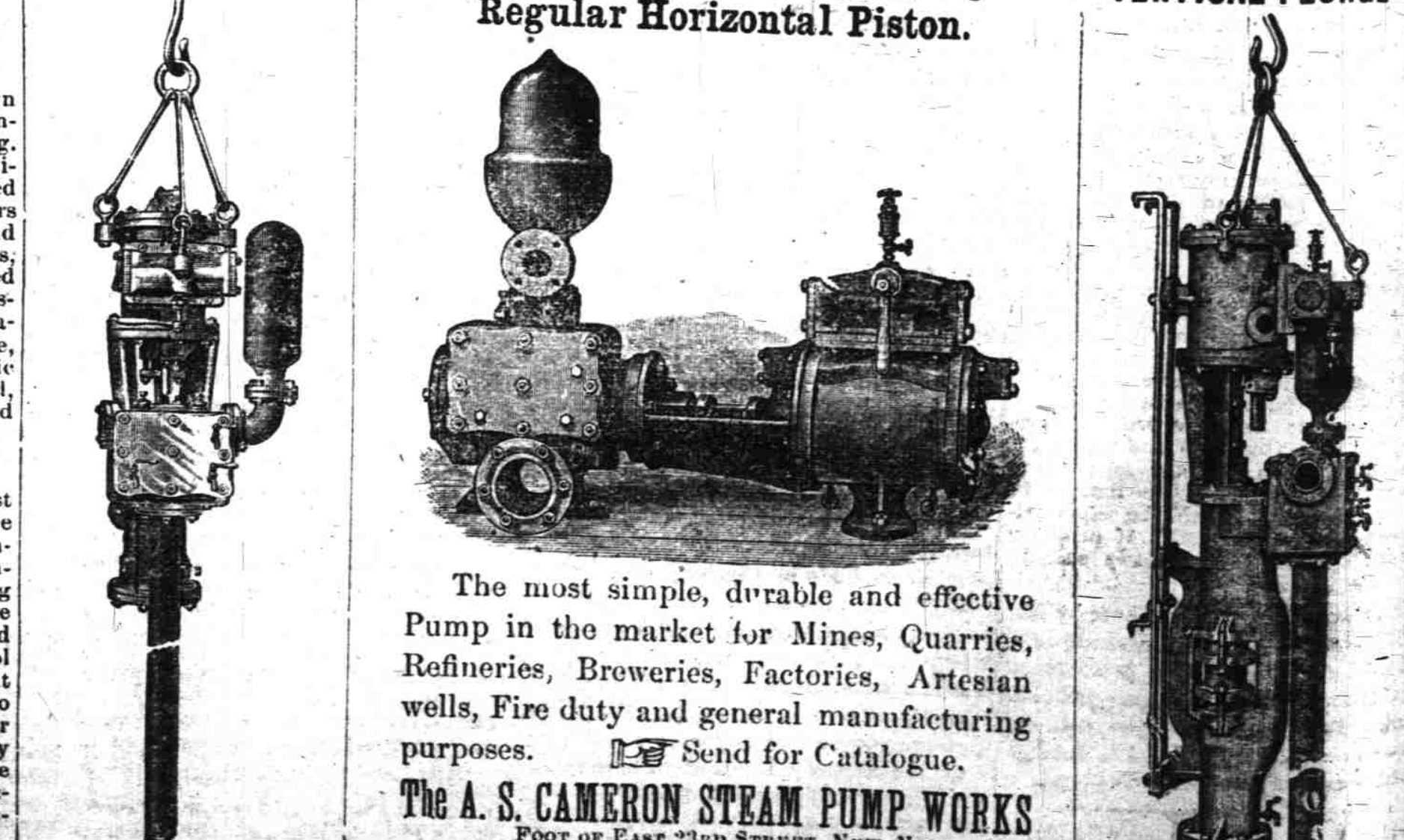
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