

AGRICULTURAL.

Barley and Rye.

Whilst it is gratifying to note the increased attention being paid to the grasses and clovers by Southern farmers, it is well to abandon or neglect the old stand-bys, barley and rye. Nothing can take the place of these for early pasturing or soiling purposes. They may, in fact, be looked as large, vigorous, which push up more rapidly than the best winter grasses. Rye is especially to be commended in this respect, and also on account of its extreme hardiness. It will grow on land too poor for any of the cultivated grasses to do anything at all, but it is not good policy to sow rye on such land for the purposes now in view. It should be sown on the richest of land; first, to make its growth rapid in early spring, and second, to improve its quality. Manure can, to a certain extent, take the place of sun heat—it can force growth, rapid growth, even in comparatively cool weather. But the quality of rye is also greatly improved when grown on rich soils. Grown on poor soils, stock are not particularly fond of it; on rich soils they relish it much. Every one has noticed that stock prefer grass or other plants grown on rich spots to those grown on poor. The only exception to this statement being growth on spots where rank, unfermented manure has been put in large quantity. With a given, but limited, quantity of manure, it is decidedly better to put it all on one acre, and make it very rich, than spread it over two acres and make them moderately rich. This is true, whether the land is intended for rye or barley, or any other soiling crop of the early spring. The land should not be very rich, but should be brought into finest tilth. It should be plowed, cross-plowed, and then rolled and harrowed until it is in the best possible condition. This accomplished, the next important plant is to sow early—other things being equal, that which is sown earliest in the spring. This is true of forage crops as well as of grain crops. The next point is to seed heavily—of rye, not less than two bushels per acre; of barley, not less than three, and four is better. Cover the seed, as uniformly as you can, two inches in depth, and if the soil is at all dry, roll it immediately after covering the seed, that they may come up promptly and all at the same time. It the seed do not come up promptly when sown, the whole object of early sowing is defeated. If these crops make very rapid growth and threaten to shoot up and joint, pasture them lightly, but not too close.—*W. L. J., in Atlanta Constitution.*

Thoughts for the Month.

From the 10th of September to the middle of October, and from the 20th of February to the 20th of March, are the two seasons for sowing winter grasses and clover. Which of the two to select depends on several circumstances. First, upon the weather which prevails in autumn. If the latter part of summer and autumn have been hot and dry, so that the ground lacks moisture to considerable depths, and the rains which fall in the first mentioned period are light, it is almost a waste of time and seed to sow the grasses and clover then. Again, if the soil is easily heated by frost, and the winters in any locality very cold, it is better to defer sowing until spring. As a rule, also, it is better to sow rather wet bottoms in spring. But under opposite conditions, when the autumn is a wet one, and the soil and subsoil are thoroughly wet, and the winters cold excessively, fall sowing is decidedly preferable to that of spring. When fall sowings are possible, they are better, because during winter and spring the ground is usually wet and soft, and the roots can penetrate deep into the soil, and the plants establish themselves well before the heat of summer. Summer is the trying time with winter grasses and clover. Spring sowings are very apt to die out then, especially if they are held back by dry weather. Spring sowings on bottom land will not suffer from this cause. Again, fall sown plants get better position of the land, and are not so easily crowded out by weeds. The latter start growth mainly in spring and early summer, and, therefore, get almost an equal start with the spring sowings. They draw upon the soil not for food only, but for moisture also, and exhaustion of the latter is the chief source of injury. The shading of grass and clover by weeds would be a good thing if they would exhaust the supply of food and moisture, and the harm thus done is greater than the benefit of the shade they supply. The notion, entertained by many, that grass and clover should be sown with grain to get the reason just given. Grass and clover do much better when sown by themselves—though the practice is allowable on very rich land, and those rather damp. Coming back to the matter of choice between fall and spring sowings, it may be well in this as in many other cases, to take a second chance, when circumstances permit, and make a part of one's sowing in the fall and another in the spring.—*Southern Cultivator.*

Here is one of the bill-board advertisements of a northern Sunday excursion:—
"Follow the example of the President of the United States and join in a Sunday excursion."
If President Harrison was the Presbyterian he ought to be, Sabbath desecration would find in him no encouragement. If as reckless as he is represented to be on this subject he should be disciplined by the church of which he is a member.

Fattening Pork.

It is generally claimed that the most satisfactory pork is produced from pigs fattened and slaughtered before they are a year old, but for purposes of economy and the use of waste material, pigs are wintered and the fattening carried on after they have attained considerable size.

If pigs are to be fattened, it is better to give such feed during their early growth, as will develop the frame, make bone, and give a suitable foundation upon which to build in the fattening process. Such feed may consist of skim milk, house slops, etc., with which is mixed a small quantity of fine feed. This seems to be a suitable food for bodily development, which becomes a necessity if the best results are desired.

There is probably no better material fattening pork than corn meal. It is pre-eminently a fat producer, and for that reason the feeding of it should not be too heavy with young animals, unless it is mixed with albumenoid material, and substance for the development of a bony structure that can sustain the fat.

We practice mixing the meal with water and slops instead of cooking it as formerly. Our thoughts were turned in this direction by experiments at the different stations of the county, and we are satisfied that the results are fully as good as by the old course which involved more trouble. The practice pursued by some of mixing grains in grinding for hogs, such a corn, oats, rye, buckwheat, etc., may serve a good purpose to use limited quantities during the entire period of growth, for the reason that it contains all the elements necessary for the development of muscle and bone. But in producing pork our idea is not so much to secure lean pork, but fat; if lean meat was the sole aim, then the character of the food would be entirely changed. Pork is not all of it produced for the meat, but for the fat that is now so extensively employed in the culinary department, and for that reason there is little danger of getting pork too fat. When there is danger in that line there is no trouble of producing a change, as feeding experiments have abundantly proven.—*Wm. H. Yoernans, in Southern Farm.*

How to Have Good Roads.
The News and Observer has urged upon the proper authorities the necessity of furnishing the traveling public the best roadways that the finances of their communities will justify. It has been a believer in good roads for every reason that economy and convenience suggest. Not the least of its reasons has been the fact that with good roads, residence in the country would become more agreeable and consequently more popular. The tendency of the day to crowd into cities and towns would at least be lessened and this tendency it does not believe to be for the highest good of the people. So every economical improvement in roadmaking is of interest to the people. We are glad to see that a practical exhibition of machinery for making roads at work can be seen at the State Fair. We wish that every owner of roads in North Carolina could see the operations of road machinery and learn how it can and should be done.

It is just such practical object lessons as these that will make the State fairs the indispensable educational occasions that we have long wished to see them, and we think Mr. Secretary Wilson is on the right track. The chairman of our board of county commissioners, Capt. Williamson, has consented to supervise the work, and this insures a thorough piece of business.—*News-Observer.*

Scarcity of Forage Next Year.
Commissioner of Agriculture, John Robinson, says, in the current number of the Bulletin: Every farmer should recognize the fact that forage for next year will be unusually scarce, owing to the great destruction of hay by excessive rains during the past two months. It is very probable that the scarcity of long forage for the year 1890 will be greater than has been experienced for several years. By beginning in time, and sowing clover and rye upon well manured lands, farmers may correct this shortage to a considerable extent. Both clover and rye should be sown in September, to insure a remunerative crop from fall sowing.

Yes He has Come.
Call him what you may but he is here. The way he carries his horse-pistol and the frequency of his visits, even so early in the onslaught, admonishes us of a time coming. He is a fac-simile of the old issue and quite as energetic. We advise the fellows in the moonshine districts to prepare their rations and get ready for traveling. There is walking ahead of you just so certain as the red-legged grass-hopper can get a whiff of the breeze from your section. He is here. We have seen him in all his glory and he means business. Get ready.—*Asheboro Courier.*

The Uses of Mustard.

There are so many simple remedies that may be used effectively in sudden emergencies that one is sometimes surprised at the dependence of people in general upon the family physician when some accident occurs, or some disturbance of the system so common to childhood needs prompt treatment.

One of the most useful and simple remedies for a variety of attacks I have found to be ground mustard. No household where there are children should be without a supply on hand. A bottle or glass which can be closed is the best vessel in which to keep the mustard.

In case of poisoning, two or three teaspoonfuls stirred into a half pint of water acts promptly as an emetic and is easier to take than salt and water.

In croup, severe or otherwise, there is nothing one can do that can be depended upon to relieve like a mustard plaster applied to the back of the child's neck.

The same treatment will be found to relieve almost any case of headache. The best way to prepare a mustard plaster is to take a cloth of the size needed, spread it over with lard and upon that sprinkle mustard. Apply directly to the part affected without any intervening cloth as the lard prevents blistering. Unless a great deal of mustard is used one can wear such a plaster for hours without experiencing any inconvenience.

In colds where the lungs are filled up or congested there is no application I know of so good as this.

For hoarseness accompanied with a troublesome hacking cough, or a clearing of the throat, use the same applied to the chest.—*Sol.*

Odds and Ends.
A telescope lens is now to be made that will measure sixty inches in diameter.

The New York Morning Journal speaks of a graduating dress which cost \$500.

The effect of the electric light on the Eiffel tower is to illuminate all Paris in a manner unprecedented.

John G. Whittier, the poet, says that he expects to live to be a hundred, though he is not anxious to.

Some of the most prominent women of Boston have signed a protest against the docking of horses' tails.

And English syndicate, it is said, has made an offer to buy the Elgin Watch factory for about ten-million dollars.

The grandest and strongest natures are ever the calmest. Restlessness is a symbol of weakness not yet outgrown.

A Boston stationer states that seven-tenths of the marriage engagements that are broken are broken by women.

Cost of Seeing the Paris Exposition.
One of the Parisian journals has made a careful estimate of the average daily expenses of a well-to-do person visiting Paris in this exhibition season, and finds that he expends about \$12 per day, divided generally as follows: Room, 12 francs; meals during the day, 16 francs; cabs and trams, 6 francs; admissions to the various sections of the exhibition, 5 francs; contingent expenses 11 francs; evening amusements, 10 francs, which makes 60 francs, or \$12. The average number of strangers daily is 230,000. In the 125 days of the Exposition at Paris will take in about two billions of francs from exhibition visitors.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

Now Uncle Sam's Meteorological Tiptoes
In nearly every city, prominence from Maine to California, is stationed a man whose sole business is to keep an eye on the weather. The Government pays him, feels him, gives him the necessary instruments for observation, and calls him a soldier. All this is done, usually borates him and vows he bears more resemblance to the long-eared animal that haunts the army baggage.

For many years the Signal Service has been obliged to bear the slings and arrows of an outraged public, without other retaliation than that of occasionally pouring down water upon the heads of its alleged traitors, snoring them up roasting, freezing or blowing them into subjection.

There are nearly 150 Signal Service stations in the United States, employing at present about 450 men. They are graded in rank from privates to lieutenants, with General A. W. Greeley as chief of the department.

The weather prediction, which is the most important part of a newspaper to many people, and it is at least interesting to everybody, is a peculiar production, and at present is the work of one single individual, who is considered the greatest scientific weather prophet of the age. This is Lieutenant Danwooly, and he lives at Washington, where he visits the headquarters of the Signal Service daily to predict the weather for the whole country.

The Lieutnant, instead of gazing at the sky with a big telescope, as many people imagine, simply sits at a large table, on which are scattered a number of maps bearing telegraphic markings of storms, storm centers, high and low barometers, and the general state of the weather. From these data alone he is able to foretell approximately which way a storm will move and what time it will reach a certain spot.

At eight o'clock every morning, Washington time, the weather observer at each station throughout the United States takes his observation, which he at once telegraphs to Washington. From this observation is made the prediction which the afternoon papers publish. At eight o'clock in the evening a second observation is made, which results in a prediction that is published in the morning papers.

The cost of fitting out a signal station is about \$5,000. The yearly allowance for the incidental expenses is \$500, and big stations, despite the fact that they have no rent to pay, have a hard time to make both ends meet when January 1 arrives.

A few of the Signal Service's maxims regarding the weather are: "A low barometer signifies a storm center," "winds blow into a storm center," "storms move spirally," "the velocity of the wind does not indicate the velocity at which a storm is moving in any direction," "a storm may move in a circle and create a cyclone by the air thrown off from its center."

The chief instruments used are barometer, thermometer and anemometer. There are many other devices for calculating the wind's velocity, the atmospheric moisture and temperature, but the principle of foretelling weather hinges on a combination of science and brains, and each tells the other out into a hole.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Found in the Newspaper.

From Cresco, Iowa, "Pain-killer": "We have never, as our readers for nearly thirty years can testify, written a 'puff' of any patent medicine. Duty as well as inclination impel us to depart from this studious silence, in giving our complete and public that, having been completely prostrated with a violent and distressing cold, after three days fighting it with ordinary remedies and getting no relief from their use, we obtained a bottle of 'Clarke's Extract of Flux (Papillon)' and a steady improvement under its use." Large bottles only \$1.00. Ask for 'Clarke's Flux Soap.' Best on earth. 25c. Both of the above for sale by J. H. Emiss.

As usually happens about this time of the year, a new substitute for white lead is said to have been discovered. Each year somebody brings a new one upon the market with a great display, but thus far nothing has been discovered which satisfactorily fills the place of white lead.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Blisters, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale by Kluttz & Co., 317.

A Scotchman, who evidently does not despise small things, claims that he has detected thirty thousand dust motes in a thousandth part of a cubic inch of the air of a room.

The "Mother's Friend."
It not only shortens labor and lessens pain attending it, but greatly diminishes the danger to mother and child if used a few months before confinement. Write to The Bradford Regulator Office, Atlanta, Ga., for further particulars. Sold by all druggists.

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WHICH WILL IT BE?
Which is the fairest, a rose or a Lily? Which is the sweetest, a peach or a pear? Merry's coquette, and charming is Milly! Sweet as a flower was her face when I kissed her, my playmate I love, 'tis a sister, But Doris I choose for my wife.
That is right, young man, marry the girl you love, by all means, if she will have you. Should her beauty become delicate and her beauty fade after marriage, remember that this is usually due to functional disturbances, weakness, irregularity, or painful disorders peculiar to her sex, in the cure of which Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. See the printed certificate of guarantee on bottle-wrapper.
For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequalled as an appetizing, cordial and restorative tonic, or strength-giver.
Copyright, 1888, by World's Dis. Med. Ass'n.

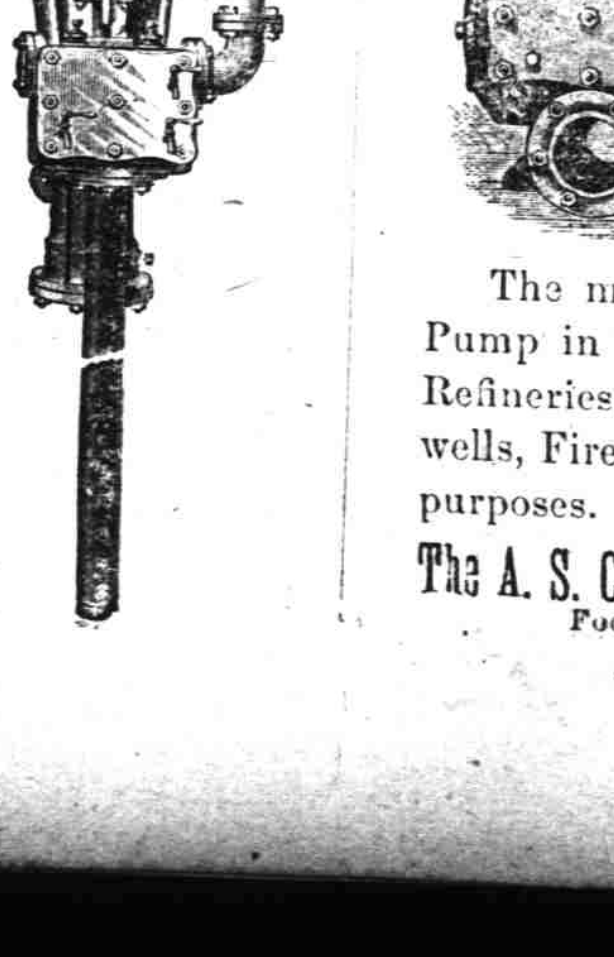
Dr. PIERCE'S PELLETS
regulate and cleanse the liver, stomach and bowels. They are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. One a Dose. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a vial.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
Having qualified as administrator with the will annexed of Ellen Goodman, deceased, all persons having claims against the estate of the testatrix are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of August, 1890, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
August 9th, 1889.
J. L. GOODMAN, Adm'r with the will annexed.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE "CAROLINA WATCHMAN"

THE "COLUMBUS"
COLUMBUS CANAL

THE "CAMERON"
Steam, Air and Vacuum Pumps, Vertical and Horizontal of every variety and capacity.
VERTICAL PISTON. Regular Horizontal Piston. VERTICAL PLUNGE.



P. H. THOMPSON & CO.
MANUFACTURERS

Sash, Doors, Blinds, STAIR Scroll Sawing, Wood Turning, BRACKETS, &C., AND CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS—DEALERS IN— Steam Engines and Boilers, Steam and Water Pipe, Steam Fittings, Shafting, Pulley Hangers, Machinery of all kinds repaired on SHORT NOTICE.
Mar. 15, '88. 15

NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA SUPERIOR COURT, ROWAN COUNTY | Nov. Term 1889. Mariab. L. Smith, plaintiff, vs. H. P. Smith, defendant. Action for divorce from the bonds of matrimony: The defendant above named is hereby notified to appear before the Court of Rowan County to be held in Salisbury, on the 11th Monday after the 1st Monday in September, 1889, and answer the complaint which has been deposited in the office of the Superior Court Clerk of said county; and if he fail to answer said complaint the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the said divorce therein as stated above. JOHN M. HODGKINS, Clerk Superior Court of Rowan county. LEE S. OVERMAN, 4736. Atty for Plaintiff.

PATENTS,
CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS.

obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for Moderate Fees. Our office is opposite the Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less than two months from Washington. We advise as to patentability free of charge, and make *Searches* *constructive* *Obtain* *Patents*. We refer here to the Postmaster, the U. S. Patent Office, and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For a full list of our services, and references to actual clients, in connection with our country, write to C. A. SNOW & CO., opposite Patent Office, Washington D. C. Oct. 25, 1888. 16.

Administratrix Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as Administratrix upon the estate of Nathan H. N. H., deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to me for payment on or before the 10th day of September, 1890, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate settlement.
September 2d, 1889.
MARGARET C. NEELY, Administratrix. T. C. LINN, Attorney. 466t.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"
MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY, SHORTENS LABOR, DIMINISHES DANGER TO LIFE OF MOTHER AND CHILD.
BRADFORD REGULATOR CO. ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY—ST. C. R. WELLS & CO.

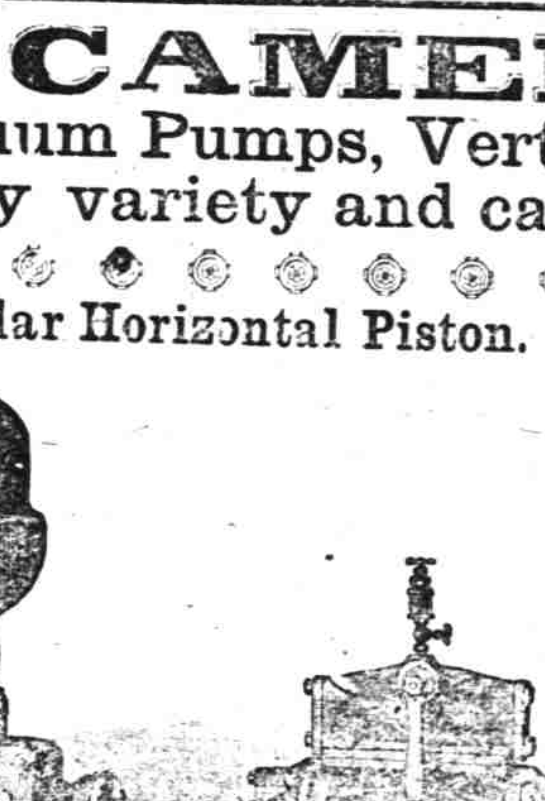
BUILD UP YOURSELF.

Persons wanting to buy building material near Livingstone College are requested to inquire at THIS OFFICE. THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

HOME COMPANY,

SEEKING HOME PATRONAGE
A STRONG COMPANY,
Prompt, Reliable, Liberal!
Agents in all cities and towns in the South.
J. RHODES ERWIN, President.
Wm. C. COART, Secretary.

Total Assets \$750,000.
J. ALLEN BROWN, Agent, Salisbury, N. C.



SALE OF LAND.

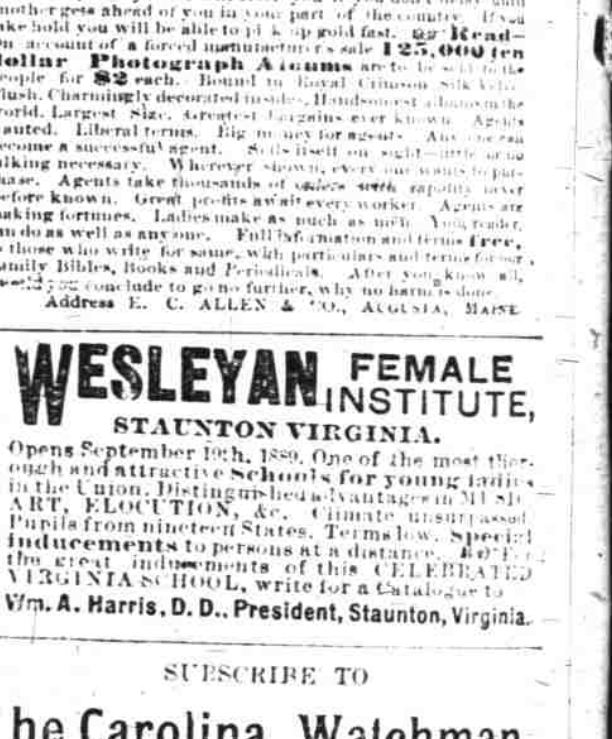
By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Rowan county in the case of E. T. Goodman and others, I will sell on the premises in Rowan county, on the 7th day of October, 1889, the following real estate to wit: Adjoining the lands of Louisa Jamison, J. P. Kearney, J. R. McCorkle, W. B. McLean and others, containing 367 acres, known as the Raymer place. This land is in a good neighborhood, desirably located, and has a few hundred yards of prospect ditch. Terms, one-third cash, and the balance in six months with interest from day of sale at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. Title retained till all the purchase money is paid. Bond and approved security required.
This 7th day of September, 1889.
E. T. GOODMAN, Commissioner.

NORTH CAROLINA IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF ROWAN COUNTY | OCT. TERM 1889. Kate C. Foster, James Foster and Thos. R. Foster, Plaintiffs, vs. John S. Henderson, trustee of Kate C. Foster, and Edgar B. Ramsey and wife, Jeanie R. Ramsey, Defendants. In the above entitled case the defendant, Edgar B. Ramsey, is notified to appear and answer the next term of the Superior Court of Rowan county, to be held at the Court House in Salisbury on the 11th Monday after the 1st Monday in September, 1889, and answer the complaint which will be filed in the office of the clerk of said Court within the first three days of said term, and let him take notice that if he fail to answer or demur during the said term, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
This 13th day of Sept. 1889.
J. M. HODKINS, Clerk Superior Court of Rowan county.

HALL'S SELF-FEEDING COTTON GIN.

The best and most popular cotton gin now in use. Possesses all the very latest improvements and gives universal satisfaction. For prices or terms call on our address: R. J. HOLMES, AGT., Salisbury, N. C.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.
Opens September 10th, 1890. One of the most thorough and attractive schools for young ladies in the South. The curriculum is complete and modern. Pupils from fifteen to twenty years of age. Inducements to persons of a religious and virtuous life to attend. For particulars write to a Miss A. H. HARRIS, Staunton, Virginia.



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