

Help the Farmers,

By Advice as to Agricultural Subjects-By Co-operation in Other Ways, or by Sending its Publications to Those Who Really Desire Them.

DECEMBER 24, 1893.

The Experiment Station Bulletins. card to Dr. H. B. Battle, Director, Ral- The preparation of the land for asparaeigh, N. C.

### Clover Seed Cleaned and in the Chaff.

chase clover seed in the chaff, or sow one is as good as another. Fine asparahome-grown clover seed without hull- gus is wholly a matter of rich feeding. I ing it, the relative value of the seed in can take seed from the wild asparague these conditions should be understood, and grow as fat stalks as from any Examination of several samples of such named seed. Asparagus being a dicci- ing is not the oughly done. Its rime sect at the N. C. Experiment Station ous plant, and being grown entirely use hewever, is to dis riminate be-

### Advanced Meteorological Summary for one-horse subsoiler. the State of North Carolina, November, 1893.

The North Carolina State Weather Service issues the following advanced

ing month of previous years: TEMPERATURE. - The mean temperature was 48.3 degrees, which is 1.4 deg. should have said that two feet should cause the oder of tar is d sagreeable to below the normal. The highest monthly be allowed between plants in the row. the moth and will drive her away. mean was 55.8 degrees at Hatteras; the Cultivate clean all the season and flat. use of ordin ry wrapping paper is not lowest monthly mean was 40.8 at High- Clean off the dead tips at end of season, of much value as it is next to impossilands. The highest temperature was 79 and at no stage of growth allow any | ble to make a joint close enough beon the 3d at Chapel livil; the lowest 8 seed-bearing plants to mature seed, tween tree and paper to keep out the on the 25th at Highlands. The warm- This not only weakens the plant, but moth. Tarred paper as above described est November during the past twenty- will give trouble from seedling plants. is a good thing to prevent mice and two years was in 1881, mean 52.8 de- The second season cultivate as the hares from gnawing the bark of trees re s; the coldest in 1872, mean 44.1. PRECIPITATION. - Average for the month 2.64 inches, which is 0.86 inch below the normal. The greatest monthly total was 8.32 inches at Hat- tilizer. The followin Autumn give a teras: least 1.14 at Mocksville. The dressing of half a ton per acre of kainit, first light flurries of snow occurred in and manure again in late Winter or the western portion of the State on the 14th, in the eastern on the 21st and 24th, will begin, the first culture, before any the western portion of the State on the The greatest amount of unmelted snow at any station was 4.5, inches on the Wind.-Prevailing direction north-

east, which is the normal direction. est velocity 58 miles from the northeast at Kitty Hawk on the 8th. MISCELLANEOUS. - There were

clear, 7 partly cloudy, -10 cloudy, and 7 rainy days. Snows occurred on the 11, 14, 15, 17, 21, and 24th. Hail or sleet was observed at Currituck Inlet on the ting, and then return the soil. night of the 2d. One severe cold wave prevailed over the State 24th to 26th.

## Look for the Pea and Grain Weevils.

During the winter in warm warehouses and in early spring in barns and open granaries thousands of dollars worth of damage is yearly done by seed weevils which bore into the seeds and cat out the interior. Cow Peas and Soy Beans are especially attacked. No time should be lest in destroying these pests which is very easily and cheaply accomplished by the use of Carbon bisulphide. Place the seeds or grain in a tight bin, box, barrel or hogshead or if the room can be closed nearly air tight pile it in a conical heap on the floor. For each 100 pounds of seed allow one ounce of Carbon bi-sulphide. Pour this into a cup and sink the cup to the rim at the ton of the heap. Now cover the heap with an ramify near the surface and start very old carpet or thick cloth of any kind to early in Spring. The cutting, too, is keep in the fumes. If the room is not more simple, because the entire growth, good brine, strong enough to float a povery large and can be mide quite tight or nearly all, is above ground, only a tato; boil and skim it of impurities, and no covering of the heap will be necessa- slight ridge being made in Spring over when cold stir in one pint of black mory but 1-4 to 1-2 more (arbon bi-sul- the rows. The stalks are cut off just lasses for every 100 pounds of most and phide must be used. Keep the cloth on below the surface. To my taste, this is 1-2 ounce of saltpetre to same amount. or the room closed for twenty-four hours, then expose freely to the air and all traces of the Carbon bisulphide will quickly disappear. The edible quality longer want the blanched article. The of the grain or its ability to sprout will planting of such a bed is a matter of far When drained, smake well with hickory be in nowise injured by the treatment. less cost than the old method. Of course, wood, corn cobs and green cedar brush Carbon bi-sulphide readily explodes in the bunching is always done by a mapresence of fire and no fire or light chine, making uniform bunches, and it must be brought int ; the room as long as the peculiar odor of the Carbon bfsu'phide can be smelled. Carbon bi-sulphide costs in 6 pound bottles about 20 cents per pound and old rags. Always use flat ties of bass may be bought of most druggists. - bark or Raffia, and always put two ties

## Culture of Asparagus.

There is no one matter in gardening in which an amateur more commonly fails than in setting an asparagus bed, unless it be in his attempts to grow mushrooms-while both are perfectly easy, when done properly. While an asparagus root in the dormant condition can hardly be killed by cold, wet or drought, my experience is that there is Replies will be written as early as posno plant gotten from nurseries that is sible by the member of the Station more commonly injured in transportation by careless packing. When once the roots are heated in a close package, they are worthless for planting. I once lost a shipment of 30,000 Conover's Colossal roots, when they were worth \$10 per 1,000, through the reckless packing of them en masse in large tierces. If asparagus roots are to be bought from a nursery, always buy from some one who has a reputation to sustain for careful packing, and get them as close to home as possible. But the most per-

feet roots are often lost by inexperienced people in planting. They have read that asparagus roots must be set deep in the ground, and thereupon deep down in the ground they bury their yearling roots, and are astonished to see that only here and there a feeble shoot ever reaches sunlight. In my boyhood, the planting of an asparagus bed was one of the grand mysteries of the old negro gardener. He excavated the soil as carefully as an old Scotch-man would in planting a grapery under guess, and aiways raved the bottom with brick-bats, stone or oyster shells. Why he did so no one ever knew, but, " t's de way to grow sparrergrass;" and he grew it too, for his excavated riches of compost, and the paved botbed vas filled with the lightest and tom a ver hindered the shoots f.om

opment of the great market gardening interests in various parts of the country, came more economical and business-like methods. For many years all markets demanded blanched asparagus, and many places still do, while other places want green and tender shoots. The toughness of the blanched shoots has led buyers in many markets of late years to seek green asparagus, and we will give our mode of growing both At Raleigh, N. C., Is Ready to must, of course, grow to suit his market. If it demands white asparagus, he must grow it white, of course, and we would note that asparagus that is all white to the tip is more tender than that which has made a green tip and is only white below, white none is so ten-

der as that which is entirely green. When asparagus is to be grown in quantity, it is always better to start with the seed rather than to buy the ordinary nursery-grown roots. When weil grown, one year old roots are to be preferred to older ones, but the ac-The standing offer is made to send tual nursery-grown roots are so thickly the ulletins of the Station to all in the crowded that most people plant two the who really desire to receive them. year old roots. I prefer to sow the Thousands of farmers have already seed thinly on very rich soil and give taken advantage of this offer. Unless careful culture for one season. Such Sou really want to be benefited by them, roots are worth double what crowded please do not apply for them, If you two year old roots of the nursery are desire to read them, write on postal for any mode of subsequent planting. gus is a most important matter, for the plantation is to last many years and no subsequent manuring or culture can fully atone for deficient preparation. As farmers sometimes wish to pur. As to varieties, my experience is that

weight of unhulled seed. Out of 100 and rich. No ordinary farm land can apparent seeds in hull 28 seeds had no apparent seeds in hull 28 seeds had no best asparagus, no matter how we may best asparagus, no matter how we may form I revided it comes at the price one use of politeness is to prime in groccrymen of this state, buy Northern butter in considerable quantities but will no doubt take all they can get of home make 1 revided it comes at the price. One use of politeness is to ease hulled seeds 1-4 the weight was chaff, fertilize it. Therefore I prefer to use Northern factor dirt and weed seeds. In a sample of land that has been for years cultivated better quality. choice cleaned clover seed we expect to and manured for market garden purfind the viability of seed 95 per cent. poses, and which has been thoroughly whom we know will take butter at Real worth 90,25 per cent. Assuming and deeply worked, llaving such a the price named but you will do well that in the unhulled sample as great a soil and plenty of old, rotten manure to try those nearest you and save exper cent. of true seeds will germinate we may proceed to plant for blauched as in the sample of choice cleaned seed, asparagus as follows: Run out deep could undertake dairying on the cowe calculate the real worth of this sam- furrows in the well prepared land, five operative plan it would be desirable. ple as 38.85 per cent. Therefore in purfect apart, by going several times in chasing clover seed in the hull the price this furrow and then cleaning out with when sales of butter are slow and you should never exceed 40 per cent. of the a shovel. This must be done as early would have some other advantages price of choice hulled seed.—Gerald as possible in Spring, or, in this lati-McCarray, N. C. Experiment Station. tude late Autumn. Put a liberal dressing of fine compost in these trenches and work it in with a bull tongue or a

Now set the roots, spreading them out in their natural position. Draw in just enough fine soil to cover the crowns an inch or so, and tramp or roll tight with a broad-tired wheel. When the first season, having given a heavy ma-during winter. nuring broadcast, or in the absence of manure, not less than 1000 to 1500 pounds of high grade ammoniated fergrowth begins, should consist in plowing the land in sharp ridges over the rows and cleaning out the dead furrows between so as to drain all water away. These ridges warm up more quickly Average hourly velocity 9.2 miles. High- than the flat land and cause earlier growth. The cutting should be done as soon as the shoots crack the ground, by running a long asparagus knife down near the crown of the root and cutting without hurting the adjacent shoots, cutting none that cannot be long enough on the 14, 17, 20, 21, 24, 26 and 27th, for the regular bunching machine. The Halos were observed on the 3, 4, 13, 18, French growers pull the soil away by 20, 21, 22, 33; 25, and 27th, An aurora hand and pull the shoots without cut-

plant in deep trenches, and we can produce asparagus at an earlier date in the season because the roots are nearer the surface. Our practice is as follows: We sow the seed thickly, preferably in Autumn. The laud being well prepared, lines are marked out on the level surface, and the young plants are transplanted with a dibble, as soon as they are about as long as one's finger. These young plants can be set very rapidly and they live and grow off as readily as any other Spring plants. We set them rather closer in the row than when planting roots in trenches, say 18 to 20 inches apart. Cultivation is perfectly flat. I once had asparagus fit to cut the next season by this method, but it is better to defer any cutting until the second year, and this will be a year ahead of roots set in trenches. These roots all by far the best asparagus, and wherever is unnecessary to describe it here. But many growers injure the sale of their asparagus by using poor ties of twine or tierald McCarthy, N. C. Expe.iment on a bunch. Cut the butts square and pack in crates just deep enough to stand tural Experiment Station.

QUESTIONS AND REPLIES.

The Station will be glad to receive any questions on agricultural topics any one may desire to send. Address per cent off. all questions to the "N. C. Agricultural when of general interest, they will also appear in these columns. The Station expects, in this way, to enlarge its sphere of usefulness and render great

assistance to practical farmers. Use of Lime and Salt in the Compost. will you please write me if it will pay to sprin le compares in the comp s heap, where only dirt and leaves are used; siso will commer ial salip tre uro y cotton, po atoes any vegetables better tian guano, and what quantity per acre is is uired ........ W. H., Wilton N. C.

(Answered by H. B. Pattle. Lirector N. C. Ex Copperas will have but little effect in decomposing the composit meterial. In the place of this I would sug est the use of salt and lime in the proportion of one bushel of salt dissolved in small quantity of water added to six bushels of lime to slake it. After the lime is slaked in this way, one bushel of slaked lime can be used with good effect to decompose twenty busnels of rough compost material. Of course smaller quantities can be taken.

Commercial salty etre contains only nitrogen and no phosphoric acid or potash, hence it is an incomplete application. To give its best effect it should ! e added to acid phosphate and kainit. The use

DOCTORS often fail TO Cure. Eminent specialists are consulted Hon. J. C. Buxton in vain, change of scene and climate have no effect. Your "I found great relief for my little son in the case seems hopeless. Do Electropoise, when the DOCTORS had failed." not Despair. The Col. T. W. Farrish, ELECTROPOISE of WINSTON, says: cures such cases, "My experience with the Electro-Read the testipoise has been very satisfactory." mony of North "Be wise with your fellows." Carolina's WRITE US. best citi-ATLANTIC ELECTROPOISE CO., Washington, D. C.

"NOT AT HOME."

What a Caller in Society Understands

by This.

The little phrase "not at home,"

used in the conventional sense,

simply means that one is not at lib-

erty to receive her friends or ac-

quaintances. It does not mean that

sheris out of the house, and it is not

so understood by people accustomed

to society, according to a writer in

Harper's Bazar. When the maid

bars the door to a caller, with the

information that the lady is "en-

gaged" and cannot come down, the

caller, unless she is a very sensible

woman indeed, is apt to feel that

the trouble to go to her house again very soon," she thinks, and probably

the wheels of society and do away

with needless friction. When every

body in a community adopts a cer-

tain formula and its meaning is gen-

erally understood and accepted there

is no violation of truth in availing

one's self of it simply as a con-

venience. When we send out cards

saving that on a certain day we

be free to enjoy their society.

This may seem too formal to be

done in a little village where old ac-

quaintances run in upon one another

on their way to or from the market or

to be "not at home to visitors," and

what hour Mrs. - will be disen-

the matter is to have everybody un-

derstand and adopt, what a few

have adopted and found convenient

and courteous, a conventional phrase

to indicate that the occupations of

the house cannot be thrown over for

the pleasure of a conversation with

action of AYER'S Sarsaparilla, when

taken for diseases originating in impure

blood; but, while this assertion is true of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla, as thousands can

attest, it cannot be truthfully applied to

other preparations, which unprincipled

dealers will recommend, and try to im-

pose upon you, as "just as good as

Ayer's." Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and

Ayer's only, if you need a blood-purifier

and would be benefited permanently.

This medicine, for nearly fifty years,

has enjoyed a reputation, and made a

record for oures, that has never been

equalcal by other preparations. AYER'S

Sarsaparilla eradicates the taint of he-

reditary scrofula and other blood dis-

eases from the system, and it has, deser-

AYER'S

Sarsaparilla

with kidney troubles for about six

months, suffering greatly with pains in

the small of my back. In addition to

this, my lasty was covered with pimply

e unit as The remedies prescribed

illed to me. I then began to take

The aparilla, and, in a short

missippermit a ladvise every young man or women, in case of sickness result-

ing from impure blood, no matter how

long standing the case may be, to take

AYER'S Sarsaparilla,"-H. L. Jarmann.

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reused and the pimples

vedly, the confidence of the people.

prove a boon.

The only really needful thing in-

preferable to the saltpetre for a general application. For potatoes and vegeta-bles it can well be added to the usual application of fertilizer.

Hand Separators and Darying. What is your experience with hand separa-tors? Will they do what is claimed for them? Name some reliable merchant w.o would Landle butter put i p in round prints to make it net to produce: 25 or 0 leats per pound. Butter to be guaranteed of good quality.—W. M. D., Statesville, N. C.

(Answered by F. E. Emery, Agriculturist N. C. Experiment Station. Yes, the hand separators will do all that is claimed for them when in judi-

cious hands. In order to check the separator and detect leaks, the Babcock Test should be fie quently used. This test will find lo-s-s of butter in buttermilk if churnfrom seed, a purely distinct variety is tween good and poor cows and warn she has had a rebuff. "I'll not take weigh 0.40 gram. The weight of the and warm, for earliness is of prime improcessment of this, and doubtless other Northern factory butter or more for

> We can not name a particular dealer pense in freight if possible. If you Cheese can be made in het weather worth considering.

The Peach Borer. Is the use of paper tied around the base of a peach tree a proper remedy for the borer !—W. M. Speight a Bridge, N. C.

(Answered by Gerald McCarthy, Entomologist N. C. Experiment Station. Tarred paper tightly bound about the base of trunk with the lower edge banked up with soil is a good preventsummary of the weather for November, shoots grow, gradually work the soil ive as long as the paper is tight enough 1893, as compared with the correspondint to the trenches until finally the soil to keep out the moth which lays the is level. We prefer to cultivate no eggs from which the borer hatch a crops at all between the rows. We The use of tarred paper is specified be-

Cooling Milk.

What is the best and cheapest way of keeping milk cool in a mmer?—W. B. McL., Anson-ville, N. C. (Answered by F. E. Fmery, Agriculturist N. C.

Where you can use spring water there is no cheaper way than to construct a tank, or even a large wooden trough is writing or the picture she is paint-(cement one is best) through which you can carry the water from the spring. This tank should be 18 or 20 inches deep and its lateral dimensions made to correspond with the size of dairy and methods used, whether deep or shallow, setting in earthen ware or tin. If you have as many as ten or more good cows you should use a separator, and then have only the cream to cool. This will ripen in spring water about as fast as ou accumulate enough for a churning. If you are not too far from the railroad to ship to the Charlotte Creamery it would probably pay best to run a sepa-To grow green asparagus, we do not rator to skim the milk for six or eight to a dozen farms and ship cream to the

Turn ps-Keeping Pork-Pecans. Is there more netriment in the Southern Prize turnip than the yellow Ruta Bara? Will the Ruta Baga alone fatten hogs for pork, or should they be bounded with one Indian mosal for that purpose? We at is the best way for keep ing pora and bacon sweet and good for twelve months? Is there more p.o t in a chin juapin orchard than pecans :- W. T. P., Trenton. N. C.

(Answered by W. F. Massey, Horticulturist, N. C. Exper ment station.) In the absence of any analysis that I can find, I must say that I think the yellow Ruta Baga more nutritive than any white turnip, but if you depend upon either of them to fatten pork you will have lean meat and not much of it. Sweet patatoes are worth far more for hog feeding than turnips. With sweet potatoes and a good pea field you can

make good pork cheaply. Have brine enough to entirely cover the buyers get accustomed to it they no meat. Hams and shoulders should stay in the pickle from four to six weeks (no pine). After smoking rub them well all over with molasses made thick with black pepper, sew them up in cotton bags, or pack them down in dry oat chaff. A ham is not in its best condition until a year old. Similar treatment will do for other parts, but thin pieces need not remain in brine so long.

Never cultivate chinquapins. Demand pack in crates just deep enough to stand is too light for them to make them pay, the bunches on a bed of fresh moss or and the nuts do not keep long. People grass.-W. F. Massey, N. C. Agricul- who want to sell pecan trees are now figuring tremendously on the profits. It is all very well to have a few pecan trees for home use, but the fortunes some people are expecting out of pecans, we would not like to discount now at 90

A Numerical Curiosity.

There may be more ways of reaching a similar end, but I know of one or two plans of arranging the nine numerals so that the sum total will equal 100, using each figure but once. The first table given is the discovery of a Rochester (N. Y.) banker; the other of a mathematical prodigy, a New Hampshire boy only eight years old. Here is the bank-

The boy's solution of the problem is: Nine times 8 plus 7 plus 6 plus 5 plus 4 plus 3 plus 2 plus 1 equals 100 - St. Louis Republic.

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the post office, and where the de-Leave Richmond 12.40 P. M. dally; leave Keys-ville 3.40 P. M.; arrive Oxford 5.35 P. M.; dender-son 7.10 P. M., Durham 7.15 P. M., Raieigh 6.30 A. mands of life are not very insistent. But in town, with its multiform and pressing engagements, a day at m., Returning Raleigh I am, daily, Durham 6 15 am itenderson 7.25 P. M., Oxford .44 A. M., arrive Reysville 10.10 A. M., Richmond 1.98 P. M. Daily. home is almost a necessity to those sunday, 4 16 a m., Oxford, 920 would see their friends, and still have time left for anything else. Of course, if the phrase "not at unday, 2.25 A. M., and araives Durham 4.15 A. M home" is crudely taken, and regarded as a falsehood by the utterer and by the person who hears it, it lowers the moral tone of both. But this is not what is intended when it is used. The gentlewoman who is "not at home" is understood simply

## SLEEPING-CAR SERVICE.

thus she has thrown up a fortification for the day around the poem she. between New York and Atlanta. ing, the child she is nursing, the o Montgomery gown she is making, or the dessert she is concocting. "Mrs. - will not be at home until after three or four or seven p. m.," is merely a variation of the form, signifying at J. S. B. THOMPSON

Su, e intendent W. A. TUKK General Passenger Agent. tich mend, Va. W. Shington, D. C. S. H. HARDWICK, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent,

Traffic Manager Washington, D. C. Washington, D. C.

friends who may find another of casion for calling. To a multitude of over-wearied women, interrupt until serious pursuits become im possible, and nerves and health break down, this little phrase, it accepted as coin current, would

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	741 Fm	2 40 AM	
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or Danville	5 4 PM	3 17 AM	
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v Raleigh	4 34 Fx	1 00 AM	
v Durham	5.29 PM	2 80 AM	
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Ar Winston-Salem	*8 35 am †2 50 am		
Ly Greenstor: Ar Durham	7 30 am-12 01 am		
Lv Raleigh			
Ly Greensboro	6 05 am 11 50 pm 10 49 pm 7 40 am 1 30 am 10 47 am		

will be "at home" we signify BETWEEN WEST POINT AND

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W. H GREEN,



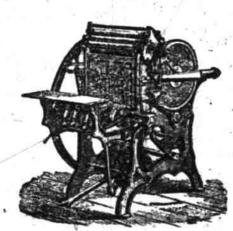
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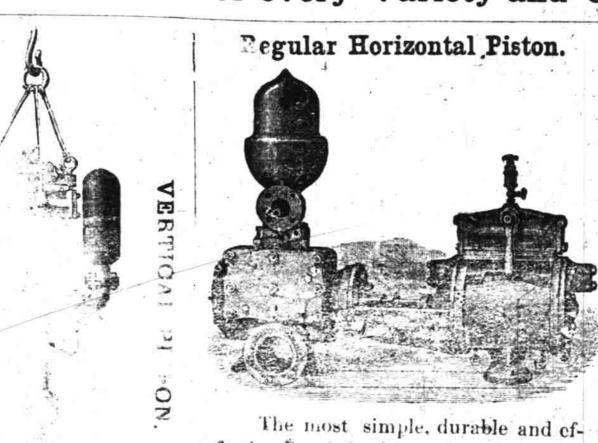
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