

At Raleigh, N. C., Desires to Assist the Farmers of North Carolina

By Sending its Publications to Those Who Really Desire Them or by Advices as to Agricultural Subjects.

MARCE 29, 1894.

The Experiment Station Buileting. The standing offer is made to send the bulletins of the Station to all in the State who really desire to receive them. Thousands of farmers have already taken advantage of this offer. Unless you really want to be benefited by them, please do not apply for them. If you desire to read them, write on postal card to Dr. H. B. Battle, Director, Raleigh, N. C.

Some Late Builetins of the North Carolina Experiment Station.

The following gives a short descrip-tion of each of the bulletins issued lately, Each number will be sent free upon application from residents in North Carolina. A small fee (10 cents for 92 and 4 cents for each of the others) is charged those living in other states, No. 90. Practical Stock Feeding, pages \$2. This bulletin gives composition of various feeding stuffs-the nutrients, the nutritive ratios, the digestible portions, tables of feeding standards, the calculation of rations, the full values of fodder and the comparative value of feeds—a valuable bulletin for the practical feeder who desires to understand

what he is about. No. 91. Some Experiments in Wheat Culture; pages 20; cuts 3. Describes the effect of plowing under a grop of ripe cow pea vines for manuring for wheat during a succession of four years on the same ground. The average gain due to this manuring for a series of years per acre was

With no additional fertilizers, 9.68 bu. With 300 lbs. kainit, 16.46 bu. With 300 lbs. acid phosphate, 16.81 bu. With 300 lbs. cotton seed meal, 7.83 bu., With 175 lbs. acid phos. 87.5 "cottonseed meal | 14.67 bu

37.5 " kainit Seventeen varieties of wheat were also tested, together with the depth of planting. It was found that three inches was the best depth. Best variet es were the following: Winter Green, Tappahannoc, Kivet and Fulcaster.

No. 92. Culture of Orchard and Garden Fruits; pages, 150; 91 cuts illustrate the text. Practical methods for the planting and after treatment of orchards and vineyards; also description of the various insects and fungous pests affecting the growth of trees, vines and small fruits, and methods to destroy

No. 98, Feeding Experiments; 46 pages. Includes experiments in fattening stock for beef with cotton seed hulls and meal; feeding with corn silage and soja (soy) bean silage with cotton seed meal; also feeding an exclusive ensilage ration, and a discussion of what is a maintenance ra ion.

No. 94. Horticultural Tests and Results with Garden Vegetables, Fruits and Bulb Culture; pages 20. Gives tests of cabbages, melons, garden corn, cucumbers, egg plants, lettuce, onions, Irish potatoes, tomatoes, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, figs, peaches, tube roses, lilies, gladioli, early hyacinths and roses.

No. 95. The Fertilizer Control during 1893; pages 32; includes official analysis of spring and fall samples and a description of ingredients in fertilizers and their analysis. This bulletin describes the materials of which fertilizers are made and th ir composition; also gives the method for arriving at the valuation of the ingredients by the experiment station, and how to calcu-Inte the values per ton reckoned upon the percentages of the three valuable ingredients. Correct fre ght rates are given to 56 interior points in North Carolina from Wilmington, Norfolk, Charleston and Richmond.

No. 9c. Miscellaneous agricultural topics contained in the press service bulletins; pages 32; many practical points of value to the agriculturist are given in plain language. A featur of the bulletin is the collection of the questions and replies upon important

No. 97. Digestion Experiments: pages 48; the results of the detailed work in these pages are described in plain language in a few pages in the begin-ning, so that a tired man can reach the conclusion at once. For the detailed scientific student and investigator tabies are given showing how the above results are reached. The digestion work covers feeding with soy soja) bean hay, cat-tail millet, Johnson grass hay, sorghum fodder and bagasse, peanut vine hay, cotton seed meal, cotton seed hulls, crimson clover hay, corn meal cornand cob meal and corn silage. o. 98. Some Leguminous Crops and

Their Economic Value: pages 24. Gives the result of the year 1233, with a great many varieties of clovers, cow peas, so; (soja) beans and other legumines. The builetin includes discussions of legumines as improvers of the soil, their cultivation for forage and their fungous and insecenemies.

The North Carelina Experiment Station during 1893 had under competitive test plats of cow peas and soja beansten varieties of the former and eight of the latter. The experiment has been completed and the results are published in bulletin No. 98, which is now being mailed in time to benefit farmers who sow these crops napring. Here it may be said that the "unknown" pea has upon dry, medium and wet soil given by far the best results, out yielding all others, both in fruit and foliage. This pea is also the latest to mature. For second place the contest is between the black pea and the red ripper, both of which are excellent and medium early. The earliest of all is the speckled or whippoorwill pea. The "unknown" in Georgia, sometimes called innominata, and Woods' "wonderful," are in all respects identical-they are one and the same variety. In the soja bean class, the old yellow

wariety is the most productive, both in fruit and foliage, but is much later than some of the newer variety. Concerning the popular names of these plants it may be said that the

so-called cow pea is not a pea, but a bean and is more properly called Chinese beans. The so-called soja bean is a true pea. and should be called soy pea. or Japan pea. But by whatever names we call them, these plants are among the most valuable crop the southern farmer can grow.

GERALD MCCARTHY. Botanist N. C. Experiment Station.

Cabbage Insects. Probably the worst pest of the cabbage field is the so-called calico or terrapin bug, murgantia histrionica. This pest is practically proof against known insecticides and must be hand picked. This is most easily accomplished by half filling a shallow pan with water. and pouring upon this a K-inch layer of kerosene oil. Hold the pan under the plant and shake or jar the plant. The bugs will readily drop into the pan and be instantly killed by the oil. As pure kerosene will burn the leaves badly it must not be splashed on them. The green and striped worms which gnaw the leaves of cabbage may be destroyed by the kerosene emulsion, and the cabDOCTORS often fail TO Cure.

Eminent specialists are consulted in vain, change of scene and climate have no effect. Your case seems hopeless. Do 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 ELECTBOPOISE CO., zens. Washington, D. C.

ame remedy. KEROSENE EMULSION.

Kerosene oil, . . . 1 pint. Soit soap. . . . ! quart.
l'oling water. . . ! quarts.
Churn the mixture for ten minutes, antil it becomes a thick cream. Then lilute with four quarts of co.d water in luce. Mixing with a stick will not . be anse on cooling the oil will septrate and rise to top. When well done he emaision is stable. Do not dilute intil ready to use. Paris green should iot be used on cabbage. GERALD Mo-CARTHY, N. C. Experiment Station.

salvanced Monthly Summary of Meteorcogica: R ports for Nor h Carolina. F. brunry, 1894. The North Carolina state weather

e vice is ues the fol o ing advanced musiary of the weather for February, 504, as compared with the correspondng month of previous years. TEMPERATURE. - The mean tempera-

ure for the month was 43.8 degrees, which is 0.5 legrees below the normal. he mig est monthly mean was 50.9, at oan; meest 33.6, at Blowing Rock. ne highest temperature was 76 on the th, at Wilmington: lowest, 2 below ero, on the 27th, at Bakersville. The varing t February during the past wenty-one years was in 1890, mean, 1.6. the coldest in 1875, mean, 38.4. PRECIPITATION. -Average for the touth, 4.22 inch, which is 0.57 above ie normal. The greatest amount was .64 inc. es, at Highlands, least amount, .60, at Rock ngham. The wettest Febuary occurred in 18:3 average, 9.05; he driest in 1890; average, 1.41. Snow securred on the 4th, 5th, 14th, 15th, th. 25th. 2th, at some wes ern staions, but on the 25th it was general, ad the heaviest snow of the winter coursed. The largest mouthly snowill was 19 inc es, at Bakersville. Waxb. Prevailing direction' southe t. This is the normal direction for ebru ry. Average hourly velocity,

0.2 md.s. Hi hest velocity, 48 miles per hour on the ist at Kitty Hawk. MISCELLA MEDES. - Sleet or hail ocsurred at va ious places on the. 2nd. th, 12th, ista, 19th, 25th, all light, Solar halos o curred on the 10th. 11th, 3th, 17th, 2oth, 22d, 23d, 28th. Lunar halos on the 7th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 15th, ith, 19th. Meteor observed at Rockingham on the lith.

QUESTIONS AND REPLIES. The Station will be glad to receive questions on agricultural topics from my one in North Carolina who may deire to ask for information. Address ill questions to the "N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C." leplies will be written as early as possible by the member of the Station staff most competent to do so, and, when of general interest, they will also appear in these columns. The Station expects, in this way, to enlarge its sphere of user ress and render immefinte assistance to practical farmers. (ott n S ed Hull Ashes.

Will you kindly it orm me wether or not so to see thu, ash is have ever been ana yied is a fer ill or by the Experiment Station and a ... una ssaionsthem to contain? F. Answered by H. B. Battle, Director N. C. Soul or Parts N. C. I send herewith pamphlet on the subject of "composts." which gives analyis of cotton seed hull askes. I would say, however, that analyses of these ishes vary very materially, because in nany cases they are more or less burnt and more or less mixed with dirt or outside matters. Expende to the air may also cause absorption of moisture and iccrease of percentage. It is a very high grade potash material, containing large amount of phosphoric acid as well. I have had an analyses of hese ashes, when carefully burned, to cun as high as 28 to 30 per cent. potash. The average is probably about 20 per

How to Deal With the Points Bretle and

Cabbage Worms. 1. What s' all I se to if I potate beetles? 2. If you adv stla is recen with what shall idline it? Will see do? How put it on? How much Puris g een shall I use per sere? Wie wis t "bes has c to get in 3. What is the best remody for cabbage forms: nd at what c.s. now is the emulsion ap-icd: W C. half h N.C. Ansecratey Gernd accepthy. Entemolo-ist N C. Ex. e incent St. ion.

i. The best remedy for potato beetles s l'aris green or London purple, both being arsenites. They are about equally valuable. Alix I pound of either with pounds of four and set pounds of dry oad dust. air staked time or fine ashes. f you have no sprayer apply with a sifter or perforate I pan. If you have a sprayer, mix the arsenite in 150 gallous of water and spray it on. In either case repeat the treatment after ten day to kill the insects hatched after the first treatment. Usually these two treatments will suffice, but repeat if

for cabbare caterpillars, the arsenites are best before the plants have headed. After that hand pick or use a well prepared kerosene emulsion. A badly prepared emulsion will burn the leaves. It is best to buy t e concenrated emulsion ready made. It can be benght in five, ten and forty gallon nackages of W. S. Powell & Co., Baltinore, about as ch ap as you can make it. Always dluye the concentrated emulsion before using with nine times ts bulk of cold oft wa er. Apply with a sprayer, and be sure to wet the bodies of the enterpillars, as this substance kills by contact only. Paris green can e bought of almost any druggist at about 25 cents per ponad.

Cul ura of Pecans. Would you be so 'ind as to give me some informa ion in reg d to the cult re of te an nut rees, and at what solut I an et the s routs or trees to lint? if G.G. Thermal City, N.C. Answer d by W.F. assey, Horticulturist,

N. C. Experiment Station . Pecan tre s, like attother of the hickory family, a e rather hard to transplant with uniform success. We would prefer to get good nuts and plant them where the trees are to grow. Almost any southern nurseryman can supply the seed or trees. P. J. Beckman & on. Augusta, tia., are nurserymen of high character, and will doubttes, supply you with a good article Ve put little conflience in the prospects of great profits from pecan growing on t large scale. It may now pay those vell who have bearing trees of the ar, e sorts to sell seed and trees at high prices, but the article is one which the demand for cannot be largely increased, and when the trees now being planted in the south come into bearing, we think the profit problematic. Of course it is desirable for all farmers to have a few pecan trees for ornament and nuts, but we would advise you not to rush too largely into the culture. Proper Temperature to Chura-Profitable

Poultry. 1. What temperature should butter be ch racd at 10 st. 11 he lest r suits? as Plano th book, and he some mice more pro table a fest prod c reand laters than the commo breed of the kens seen around most farm a intuit of a try?

G. F. O., Oa' wood, N. C.

[Answered by F. E. Emery, Agriculturist N. C. Experiment station.]

Hon. J. C. Buxton,

"I found great relief

for my little son in the Electropoise, when the DOCTORS had failed,"

1. The temperature at which best results are o tained vary somewhat, first, with the season, being higher in winter than in summer; second, with the kind of foods given the cows, and, third, in different dairies where difference in handling the cream may affect the churning conditions. In winter, where cows are far advanced in lactation and considerable cotton seed or cotton see I meal is fed, as high as 70 degrees, F., or possible two or three higher may be found desirable. In summer, with fresh cows on good pasture, as close to 60 degrees F, as possible will not be far wrong for the same dairy. Each one must establish its best degree of heat or coolness by actual trials. Too much care cannot be bestowed on the proper "ripening" of the cream unless you churn more for rich buttermilk than

2. Yes, unless you put a pure Plymouth Rock cockerel at the acad of your flock of common fowls and continue to grale up with another from an outside source when the first is gone. The high grade birds will take on the characteristics of the pure bred male in prop ation to his purity and prepotent powers. This plan will be easier for anyone will has common birds than breeding pure fowls, and they will have the advantage of (if there is any) the oft repeated claim that the graded stock is more prolific than that bred pure.

Grapes and Blackberries for Market. Is there money in raising grajes for meriet? What a e i est var eties, how to plant et?
Willt tay to cultivate the kner ies? I ow are they plunted and culli ated? How mon to the acre: Wich is best vanisty? What the cost of planting R. A. R. Vineland, N. C. [Answered b. W. F. Massey, her indunted, N. C. Experiment: titlen.]

Would not advise planting grapes in your soil for marke. You would be more troubled with rot probably than on higher and dryer la pernong for wine purposes is your best

Biackberries will pay well if you are near the railroad and handle them right. Plant them 3x6 feet an tie to stakes and cultivate well, keeping down all suckers except in hill. Best variety is probably Wisson's early. The Early King, Early Harvest and Erin are good, and the Kittatiny is excellent when it does not rust. You can get plants at \$8 to \$12 per 1,000. Benefit of Pra Vines to Land.

Kind v let me know what least you consider ica vines are to land as compared win roots, etc., left after vines are cut off. The interest and there is its awakening to the reterest and there is its awakening to the reso attorofold lands called most all are now
more or less so by pea sowing. The time is
mearly wile, we will prepare as door wheater
fallo its and are not fly together as to the
ood optained by the interest of termed
notes some content in the vines to be termed nder some contending that fully as goo! re-selts c n be nad in crops that follow, by cu t ag t e vines off for stock tol the roots tenng worth mo.e than the vine o the l nl. Do p 3 thes extract more from the air than ingo her plant?

C. J. B. Middleburg N. C.

[Answerdly H. B. Battle, Director, N. C. Experiment Station.

I am glad to know that the subject of planting cow p. as is being revived in your section. As a sure renovator f old lands, it is one of the very best crops that can be grown. The cow peas have the same property as clovers and leguminous plants in extracting nitrogen from the atmosphere. This is done through the means of small tubercles on the roots which fix the gaseous nitrogen so that the roots can utilize it. In this way a large amount is etaine ! in the roots, as well as carried to the leaves in organic combination. The plowing under of the whole plant, including vines after they are ripe. is, of course, better than plowing under only the roots, as there is much fertilizing matter in the vines and leaves. The ideal way would be to take off the vines, cure and feed to cattle, and return to the land in manure. The next best way would be to plow under after ripe, so that the fertilizing value of the whole plant is retained in the soil. The proportionate part of the total value in the vines is, of course, dependent upon the growth of the vines, and no fixed ratio can be given. I send bulletin No. 91, which describes experiments with peas preceding wheat. An increase of ten bushels per acre. approximately, has been secured by this method.

Location for Peach Orchard. I have a plat of land lyin; on a hollow or ravine, and slep my westwird. It is not very steep, but slopes gradually to the bottom of the hollow, which is somewhat level. The lowest part is about twenty feet above the wa'er level in the nearest stream. The and is gray sandy land, and was originally cover d with forest pine but has a young growth of oaks growing on it now. In the s ring the oak trees do not pit out leaves until the leaves are at least alf grown on the ridges all around. I taink late frosts in the spring and early frosts in the fall are more severe than on the ridges. Would such a location be a goo! place to plant late apple trees? Would apple trees be affected by the location the same as the young oak trees? I have a lot of yo ng peach trees seven or eight years old standing near the location I m inton, only they are on southern and eastern slopes, and the frost kills the fruit on them every year.

W. C. M. Lincolnton, N. C.

[Answered by W. F. Massey, Horticulturist,
N. C. Ex eriment Station.]

Your peach trees are in the worst place you could put them. In this elimate peach trees should never be planted on a southern or eastern slope, but always on a northern or western. On the warm sunny slope they are ex-cited too early and the blossoms nearly always killed. The crest and upper part of the north slope of a high ridge are the best places here for peaches. Peaches may do on the upper part of your western slope, and do well on the lower part.

Fire Blight of Apple Tree. I send you specimens of apple twigs from my prchard which were attacked last spring. Tediscase attacks both tranches and twigs. In some cases only the twigs are killed but in other cases here branches of the whole tr e is

dead. What is the cause and remedy? I a so

send diseased or blighted pear twigs. We had a hundred dwarf pear trees, but they are dying I one by one.

Bow man's Bluff, N. C.

[Answered by Gerald M. Carthy, Boshist, N. C. Experiment Station. The disease on both apple and pear trees is the same-the so-called fireblight. This is caused by a species of bacteria micrococcus amylovorous, There is no remedy except destruction of affected parts. The disease is very contagious, and the cutting out must be promptly aftended to or it will infeel the whole orchard. Destroy by

When Raby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. Then she had Children, she ga" stillem Castorie

are all dead branches.



essens Pain, lusures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

My wife, after having used Mothers' Friend, passed through the ordeal with little pain, was STRONGER IN ONE HOUR than in a WEEK after the birth of her former child .- J. J. McGoldrick, Bean Station, Tenn.

MOTHERS' FRIEND robbed pain of its terror and shortened labor. I have the healthiest child I ever saw Mrs. L. M. Aher., Cochran, Ga. Expressed .3 by address, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$.50per bottle. For sale by all Druggists. Book to Mothers mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

AN OBSCURE MORAL

Marian Manian Marian Marian Marian Marian Marian Marian Marian Marian Ma

An Oblo McKinley Journal Gets Somewhat M x d. The leading McKinley journal of Ohio recently protested philanthropically against the enact me It of the Wilsen bill upon the ground that it would reduce the wages of workin n in Enrope. This was an unexpected argument, but there is something still mon surpri ing in the estimate of the New York Tribune of Tuesday 1 st. that the enactment o' the bill will cause a de crease of a wort about 3) per cent. in the value of good; imported. On neighbor goes on to say: "If 39 pa cent be taken from the importation on which duties were calculated b Mr. Wilson's committee, the loss o revenue would be \$36,0 M 000. This i. effect would make a shrinkage of \$111. 100,000 in revenue from customs" the \$36,000,000 being ad led to the \$75,000. 000 which would e taken from the revenue a cording to the Wilson conmittee's estimate. Our neighbor and all other republican journals have contended heretofors that the reduction of duties by the Wilson bill must large ly increase importations. Everybod has heard a hundrel times the prediction that the country will be "flooded with foreign gools. Now the chief or can of the party estimates that the im ports will be reinced nearly one-third There seems to be a sharp turn here and we direct the attention of the fol lowers of Mc Kinley to the new doctrine We may add that our neighbor's esti mate is based upon the assumption that the American consumers will not be able to buy so many goods because their wages will be reduced by the incoming "flood" of foreign products. don't see how there is to be such a flood if the imports are to be reduced

The breaker of the l'ark Colliery. near Maha lov City, Pa., was destroyed by fire. The loss is \$100,000. Lentz. Lilley & Co., are the owners and em ploy 100 mer and boys, who are thrown out of employment.

Gov. Walte Will Call Out Troops Again. DENVER, Col., March 31 .- Newleaked out here this morning which eaves no doubt Governor Waite is pre saring to call out the troops again to for his order removing Police Conaissioners Orr-and Martin.



Or La Grippe, though occasionally epi-

demic, is always more or less prevalent.

The best remedy for this complaint is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. "Last Spring, I was taken down with La Grippe. At times I was completely prostrated, and so difficult was my breathing that my breast seemed as if confined in an iron cage. I procured a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and no sooner had I began taking it than relief followed. I could not believe that the effect would be so rapid and the enre so complete. It is truly a wonderful med-

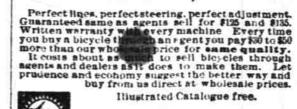
icine."-W. H. WILLIAMS, Crook City, S. D. AYER'S Cherry Pectoral Prompt to act, sure to cure

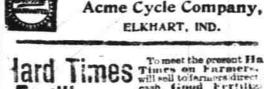
DICYCLES No agents. We sell from catalogue at Whole-sale Prices. Ship for examination before as agents sell for \$75, ours at \$55 same as agents sell for \$70, ours at \$55 same as agents sell for \$70, ours at \$55 same as agents sell \$125 wheel. 12 styles \$15 to \$50.



ACME ROADSTER \$55

ACME ROAD RACER, 25 lbs. SOO.





FOILIZOIS To meet the occeent Hand Times on Farmers, a will sell to farmers direct to cash, Good Ferfilize at the Lewest Wholesail Prices. Prices. Per ton. For Corn. Cotton and Posnuts, at \$13.50 Tracking Unius and Postates 14.50 Oats, Tobacco and Prints 15.63 Also Muriate of Potash Kainit Sulphate Potash Slack, Nitrate Soda in large and small of the Potash See Stamps for circ's 12 Fertilize Manufact

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess \(\) bile and cures malaria. Get the genume.

Samuel Spencer, F.W. Huidekoper and Reuben Foster, Receivers.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE,

IN EFFECT AUGUST 13, 1893.

15				-
Lv Richmond	12 40 PM	19 56 AM	/	
Lv Burkeville	241 PM	2 40 AM		
LV Keysville	3 24 PM	3 IT AM		
AT Denville	5 4 PM	9 11 44		
Ly Danville	6 20 PM	5 35 AK	********	
r Greensboro	7 50 PM	5 50 AM		
Lyalalanhhaa	-	7 20 AM	*******	١.
Ly Golasboro	2 35 PM		*******	
Ar Raleigh	4 25 PM			
Lv ltaleigh	4 30 PM	*********		
Lv Durham		1 00 AM	X.,.,	'
A.F.C. PROPERTY	5 29 PM	2 30 AM		
Ar Greensbore	7 30 PM	5 30 AM	C. 4 12	
Lv Winston-Salem	16 15 PM	*4 45 AM		ł.
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Ar Asheville		4 00 PM	*******	L
Ar Hot Springs		5.36 PM		
I v vallabass			8 13 AM	Г
Lv salisbury	9 43 PM			L
Ar Charlotte	11 15 PM	11 25 AM	9 25 AM	ı
Ar Spartanburg	1 35 AM	2 55 PM	11 37 AM	Ł
Ar Grenville	2 28 AM	4 65 PM	12 28 PM	ı
Ar At'anta	7 10 AM	10 15 PM	4 55 PM	ı
Ly Charlotte	11 35 PM		1 35 AM	ı
Ar Columbia			F. 100 C.	1
		*******	4 20 PM	L
Ar Augusta	K A C A M	had a characterist	95 PM	ni -

NORTHBOUND Nos. DAIL No. 1 Lv Augusta 500 pm 100 pm Lv Columbia 915 pm 430 pm Ar Char otte 220 am 810 pm Lv Atlanta 645 pm 950 am 100 pm 2 30 am 7 45 pm 8 14 pm r Charlotte v Charlotte 2 40 am 8 3 pm 8 24 pm r Sallsbury 4 10 am 10 03 pm 9 37pm Ly HotSorings 12 44 pm v \sheville ... 2 Sepm...... v Statesville Ar Salisbury 4 15 am 10 11 pm 9 37 pm. Greensboro 6 10 am 11 40 pm 10 49 pm r Winston-Salem .. 8 35 am 12 50 am 7 30 am 12 01 am v Greensbor 7 30 am 1 r Durham 9 28 pm 9 35 am.... 10 30 pm 6 30 am v Raleigh...... 16 85 am v Greensboro r Buikeville 11 65 am 451 am 451 am

BETWEEN WEST POINT AND Leave West Point 7.50 A. M. daily, and 8.50 A. M. daily except Sunday and Monday; arrive Richmond 9.0 and 10.40 A M. Returning leave Richmond 3.1c and 4.45 P.M. daily except Sunday; arrive West Point 5.00 and 6.00 P.M.

BET RICHMOND AND RALEICH VIA

Leave Richmond 12.40 P M. daily; leave Keystheir wages will be reduced by the incoming "flood" of foreign products but this also is rather pagaling, for we but this also is rather pagaling, for we have described in the pagaling of th Mixed troin Nol 6! leaves Keysvill, e daily except Sunday, 4 10 a m., Oxford, 920 a m. and arrives by 30 per cent. Our neighbor's new ham, daily egcept Sunday, 6 00 y m., Oxford 8 30 pm argument appears to be so involved and arrives Keysville, 1 50 P. M. that the moral is rather obscure.—N.
Y. Times

The breaker of the Park Colliery.

The breaker of the Park Colliery. ally except Sunday, 11.45 A. M., daily, and 6.20 P. M., daily except Sunday, and arrive Henderson 6.50 A. M., 12.40 P. M., and 7.10 P. M. Returning, leave lenderson 8.05 and 7.30 P. M., daily except Sunday and arrive Oxford 9. A. M., 3.15 P. M. and 8.25 P. M. Nos. 35, 36 and 38 codnect at Richmond from and to West Point and Baltimore daily except Sunday.

SLEEPING-CAR SERVICE.

On Trains Nos. 35 and 36, Pullman Buffet Sleeper between New York and Atlanta. On No. 31 and 38, Pullm n Sleeping Cars New York to New Orleans. New York to Augusta and Washington to Memphis, and Dining Car New York to Montgomery.
Trains Nos. 11 and 12 run solid between Richmond and Atlantr and carry Pullmon Sleeping Cars between Richmond, Danville and Greensboro, Trains Nos. 11 and 12, W. N. C. Division, carry Pullman Parlor Cois between Salisbury, Asheville and Hot Shrings.

BERKLEY, Superintendent, J. S. B. THOMPSON. Supe intendent. Greensboro, N. C. Richmond, Va. W. A. TURK, General Passenger Agent. W shington, D. C. S. H. HARDWICK, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent,

Atlanta, Ga. W. H. GREEN. SO! HAAS, Traffic Manager Gen'l Manager, Washington, D. C.



SMITHDEAL HARDWARE CO., SOLE AGENTS.

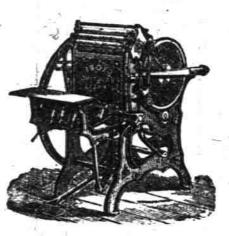
The Carolina Watchman.

Renews its allegiance to d. mocracy the Cause of the people,

And asks every friend of good gov. ernment, progress and enterprise for support. Its subscription price will be:

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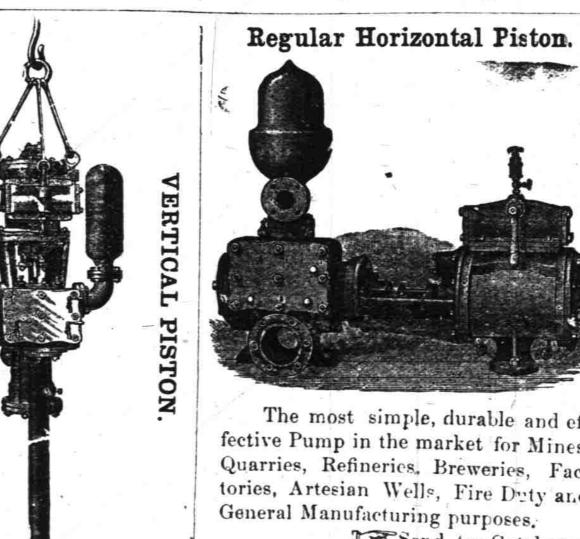
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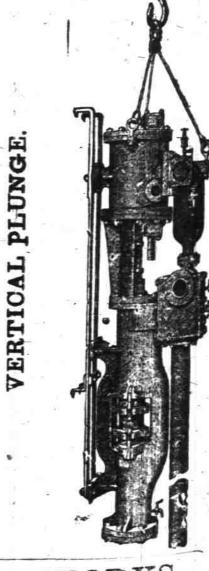
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