

At Raleigh, N. C., offers to Help the Farmers of North Carolina

APRIL 25, 1894.

The Experiment Station Bulletins.

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

Adulterated Cattle Food.

Many people in North Carolina who feed stock, purchase wheat bran. In all the towns where there is no local mill, this bran is purchased by the ton or car load from western mills or wholesale dealers who have taken it from producers. Some of this bran gets to its consumers badly adulterated. Recently out of some bran purchased from a distant place and offered for sale at Raleigh was found the following: Unground kernels of wheat, oats, cockle, chess or cheat and several other varieties of weed seeds to the amount of 10.96 per cent of the whole on the supposition that all was like the sample pound drawn. Some of the light wheat kernels on examination were filled with a dark powder which was probably burnt or stinking smut (Puccinia rubigo-vera) one of the worst pests of wheat growing localities.

The cockle seed (Lychnis githago) was present to fhe amount of 2.77 per cent., or in other words this bran contained 55.4 pounds of cockle seed per ton of bran. Chess, or cheat, (Bromus secalinus) formed 1.01 per cent of the mixture called bran which held 20,2 pounds of chess per ton; On the Experiment Farm where the

stable manure has been weighed it was found that four matershorses with one colt, fourteen cows two balls, one old steer and three swine produced fifteen tons of stable manure per month. At a moderate estimate for bran 2 1-4 tons would be consum d by this stock per month. Thus the 15 tons of stable manure would be stocked with seed enough to insure a fair stand of weeds. Those who feed this kind of bran should invest in weed killing implements, for they are sure to be needed, not only this year but continually for some time.

There ought to be a penalty for adulteration, especially where the foreign matter may do as much harm as weed seeds are capable of doing. This practhe should warn purchasers to be particular to buy by sample and to accept nothing poorer than was shown in sample. It makes an argument for an honest local miller, who if he offers weed seeds will tell you what you are buying and grind them, so you will not be burdened by future weed crops. -F. E. Emery. Agriculturalist N. C. Experiment Station.

A Good Mixture for Tobacco.

Acid phosphate, cotton seed meal, nitrate soda, and sulphate of potash can be mixed to make a high grade fertilizer suitable for yellow tobacco, as fol-

Acid p'ospha e 13 jer cent. - . . 120) lbs. 

This mixture will analyze approximately 8, per cent of available phosphoric acid, 3.4 per cent. ammonia, and 3.6 per cent. of potash. These ingredients should not cost more than \$23.00 for the ton as above mixed, and the mixing can be done at a norminal cost at home. Its vaiue in a great degree depends on careful mixing. The materials should be made fine by mashing and mixed a short while before use. The ammonia is from two sources, cotton seed meal and nitrate of soda, and the latter is of special value for a quick growing p'ant as tobacco. The potash is in its best form for yellow topacco as considered by long usage. The a vantage of home mixing is that you can alter the proportions to suit your individual needs. -H. B. Battle, Director, N. C. Experiment Station.

Advanced Monthly Summary of Meteorological Reports for North Carolina, March, 1894.

The North Carolina State Weather Service issues the following advanced summary of the weather for March. 18.4, as compared with the corresponding month of previous years:

The past winter has been a mild one in North Carolina. The month of January was three degrees above the normal in temperature, and February only half a degree below. The rain-fall was deficient in January and March, and about half an inch above the normal in Feb nary. The conditions were generally favorable for farm work. The weather during March was very unfortunate for agricultural interests. From the 1st to the 26th the temperature averaged twelve degrees per day above the normal, reaching on the 22nd a maximum of 91 degrees at Southern Pines, and 89 at many other places; temperatures so high were never before recorded in North Carolina during March. Vegetation was pushed from two to three weeks in advance of season. The severe freeze of March 27th, and 48th, consequently did enormous damage everywhere. Undoubtedly the peach crop is ruined, but there will be a small vield of other fruits, especially apples. Grapes also were badly damaged, but will grow out again, producing something like half a crop. A good many strawberries were saved by covering, as were also some potatoes in the Eastern District. The loss of truck was very great, but a good deal of planting is done very early, with the expectation of having to replant, which is often done several times a season. Reseeding is well under way, and there is time for good crops. Wheat, oats, rye, tobacco plants and clover were also more or less damaged by the freeze. Notwithstanding all this there are many reasons for encouragement at the beginning of the season of 1894.

TEMPERATURE. - The mean temperature for the month was 54.3 degrees, which is 6.3 degrees above the normal. The highest local monthly mean this month was 59.6 at Wilmington; lowest, 45.2 at Blowing Rock. The highest temperature was 93 degrees, on the 22d at Washington, lowest, 4, on the 27th, at Highlands. This was the warmest March during the past 22 years, the

highest monthly mean temperature previously recorded being 54.0 degrees, in 1878. The coldest March occurred in 1872, mean, 43.1,

PRECIPITATION .- Average for the month, 2.05 inches, which is 2.85 inches below the normal. The greatest amount was 4.77 at Falkland: least amount, 0.67 at Marion. The wettest March occurred in 1884, average, 8.50 inches; the driest in 1893, average, 2.15 inches. Very lit-tle snow occurred; largest amount, 2.0

inches, at Louisburg. WIND .-- Prevailing direction, South west, which is the normal direction for A arch. Average hourly velocity, 8,7 miles. Highest velocity, 52 miles an hour from the northwest on the 29th at

MISCELANEOUS .- Thunderstorms ocenro at various rinces on the oth lith,

denne de la company de la comp A Cure for Disease Without Medicine. RHEUMATISM

BURLINGTON. N. C., Aug. 22, 1892,

DEAR SIR:—I have been a great sufferer with rheumatism and neuralgia for five
years, and have been greatly distressed with indigestion for two years. I could not have
an action from my bowels without taking medicine in some form. I tried doctors and
are remedies till I despaired of obtaining relief; at times I was almost beipless, but since
remedies till I despaired of obtaining relief; at times I was almost beipless, but since
rusing the Electropoise I feel like a new man. I have used no medicine since I bought
using the Electropoise; before that, my drug bill was considerable every month. The Electropoise has proved a wonderful benefit to myself and family, and I heartily recomtropoise has proved a wonderful benefit to myself and family, and I heartily recommend it to the suffering. Yours truly,

We print testimonials from people of your own State, thus affording you an easy chance to prove our statements. We have similar evidences of efficacy FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD, 63 Address, ATLANTIC ELECTROPOISE Co., Washington, D. C. announcement of the same of th

22nd, 23rd. Ligat hail, on 7th, I tu. 12th, 14th, 15th, 17th, Snow, 25th, 26th, 29th. Aurora on 30th. Very severe cold wave on the 27th; seriously damaging crops, especially fruit and truck. Bulky Portions of a Pertilizer.

The question is often as'ted. "What are the other ingredients of a fertilizer not included in the analysis as published and may not the pure materials given in the analysis be purchased lone, and a great saving in freight be

effected? Take for an example a fertilizer with .64 per cent available phosphoric acid. 2.39 per cent. ammonia, and 3.05 per cent. potash. These three added together only makes 15.08 out of 100. Of what is the remaining portions, or 84.92 parts? The table below answers this uestion.

vailable phosphoric acid . 9.64 Nitrogen (in the ammonia) Potash Volatile and organic matter 30 0) Sulphate of lime Lime (combined with phosphoric acid) · · · 11.00 Silica Chemical salts

100.0) par's per 100 The above represents an Ammoniated Fertilizer. The moistureand organic matter are necessary to accompa'y the material furnishing the nitrogen (or ammenia.) Nitrogen is a gas and mist be held in combination, and considerable bulk is necessary, depending on the kind of material used. Lime must be present combined with phosphoric acid, and sulphate of lime is derived from the union of sulphuric acid added to the

phosphate of lime to make it more souble. The chemical sait are generally combined with the potash. The silica is found with the phosphate. An acil phosphate is made up of phosphoric acid combined with lime suphate of lime the largest constituent, necessarily present as explained above, maisture, and miscellaneous. H. B. Battle, N. C. Experiment Sta ion.

North Carolina Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin.

The first crop bulletin of the State Weather Service of the N. C. Agnicultural Experiment Station, co-operating with the U. S. Weather Fureau, was issued from the central office in Raleigh April 9th. It is mailed on Monday. covering the previous week, to all newspapers of the State in time to reach the papers just going to to press. There are now over 300 correspondents located in every one of the 96 e unties, sufficient to give very accurate summaries of the effect of the weather upon the crops as to rain-fall an I temperature, and the general condition of the staple crops, trucking crop, fruit industry, etc. in various sections of the State. To facilitate comparison the State is divided into the eastern district, central, and western. The bulletins will be continued each week during the growing season, ending about October 15, and will be sent free to applicants who after reading them, will agree to post the bulletin in a conspicuous place.

Spraying Orchards and Vineyards. The general destruction of the fruit crop this year by the March freeze will make fancy prices for those who have been able to save a part of their crops. While the fruit buds of peaches, plums and blackberries are nearly all destroyed, of grapes we may still expect from 1-3 to 1-2 an average crop, and of late

apples and European pears a nearly full

Many fruit growers will be discouraged and think it not worth while to fight fungi and insects this year. This is very unwise even where there is no prospect of fruit for the present year. If these pests are allowed to multiply and spread without hindrance this year they may get such a firm foothold in an orchard or vineyard that it may take years to dislodge them. The more tender kinds of trees and vines are more or less enfeebled by the frost and these will be attacked with special virulence by the pests. Unless aid is given by the owner the pests may completely destroy the attacked plants this season. The only safe plan is to start the sprayer as usual and keep it going as long as any signs of noxious insects or fungi appear. Full directions for spraying fruit trees and vines are given in Bulletin 92 of the North Carolina Experiment Station which is sent free to residents of the State and to non-residents who send to cents in stamps. Gerald Mc-Carthy Botanist, N. C. Experiment Sta-

Dehorming Cattle or Calves.

This is a humane practice wherever a number of animals are to be kept together. There is always more or less friction between different animals and the stronger are inclined to crowd and hook the weak or fight among themselves for the mastery. Dehorning not only checks this in part, but it prevents personal harm being done to some animals, while it frees the majority from the fear of the master animals in the

We have successfully used the dehorning clipper made by the Leavitt M'f'g Co., Hammond, Ill. This is a safe, rapid method, and for adult animals no one wants a more rapid way of removing horns. No harm results to the animal. We have taken off horns during uniformly good results. No application after removing the horns in needed, though if in warm weather and there s fear of flies, a little carbolic acid may be sprinkled over the stub and surrounding hair to keep them away by its strong

If it is desired to prevent horns growing in young animals, hair can be clipped from the point where the horn is about to appear, and the horn stopped by the use of a little caustic potash. Take a dry stick of potash and touch to water, then rub on the little protuberance where the horn is coming. Repeat a few times and the horn is killed. t has been known and recommended in bulletins and the public press for some time and belongs to the people if there is any value it. Recently we have been

joined from using or spreading this aformation by a company claiming a patent right to sell and make a profit n all caustic potash used for this pur-

If any of our readers wish to use pot ash to stop the growth of calves borns they need fear no evil will ome to anyone if they buy the chemieal from their family druggist, nor that they are infringing on any one else's right any more than to breathe the free air or drink at the roadside spring.—F. E. Emery. Agriculturist, N. C. Experiment Station.

The Station will be glad to receive que tions on agricultural topics from any one in North Caralina who may desire to ask for information. Address all questions to the "N. C. Agricultur 1 Experiment Station, Raleich, 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 usefulness and render immediate assistance to practical farmers.

Blight of Tomato and Potato. Can you tell me what is the reason I cannot ra se to a o san ! Irisa po it as? The temato vi es for si in il the tem to share nearly ready to ri on then they die. The . o. is a rich light loam.
The coate vn's florish in il they ought to have potatoes on them, then de. All t evines and knowled by W. F. Massey fortical turist,

N. C. Exper ment Sta ion.) Your plants suffer from the bacterial disease known as "Southern light," which is the great drawback to tomato en ture in all Eastern North Carolina. It is the same disease that effects the Irish pet to, a near relative of the tom. to, It also attacks watermelons to some extent. The first sign of it to an ordinary observer is the sudden wilting of the whole plant, usually after it has developed to a good size. Buf e ore it reaches this stage watery spots can be found on leaves and st in, that under the microscope are found to be swarming with bacteria. If one of the wilted plants is cut off you can see with the naked eye that the growing tissue under the epidermis or bark is brown a d dead. We will experiment w th spraying mixtures to prevent it this season and hope for good results. l'omatoes are more liable to it than rish potatoes, and potatoes along-si le of tomatoes will be affected more than those removed from the tematoes. It is recommended to spray with : orde nx mixtu e from a very young state of the plants in the seed bed until they are in full bloom, about three times. We would advise making the bordeaux mixture weak, at least for first spray. say 50 gallous of water. For potatoes, spray the potatoes before planting, as soon as up, an again when in bloom. When a tomato plant shows signs of the disease pull it up and burn it at once. Avoid planting where these plants grew the year before.

Cultivition of (ranberries. I have an acre or no " of marshy land almost entirely and continually co enel with water. oli ent re ; vegeta) le; yielding wihow, lostom tush who ros: water grass, et., is in the orth side of a ni l and subject to free e over now. Wilthe . arer y litel. tarive on such soil and sit a locat t is altived? If so should i plent berries or placts? When? What distance a art? What depth if berries? What citivation? General management of plants,

atc.?-A. L. B. Stobael, N. C. (Answered by W. F. Massey, Horticulturist, N. C. Experiment Stat on / No experiments that we know of have been made in this latitude in the artific al culture of cranberries. The y are indigenous to the high valleys of our northwestern counties, but their success in the lower part of the state is problematic. The preparation of a Log

for cranberry culture is an expensive matter, more so in fact than for rice culture. The land must be thoroughly ditched so as to drain, and must be at the same time diked, so that it can be overflowed artificially, when needed, and protected from overflow at all other times. All bushes and all the grass sod must be cut off and removed, and the surface covered with san l. Cuttings of the vines, made by running them through a feed cutter, are planted in drills and kept well cleaned from all wild growth until they cover the land after which they take care of themselves, excepts as to overflowing and draining. Orange Judd Co., LaFavette Place, New York City, publish a book on cranberry culture.

Fire Blight of App'e Tree. I send you specimens of apt le twigs from my orchard which were attacked last spring. The disease attacks both branches and twigs. In some cases only the twig- are ki'led, but in other cases large branches or the whole tree is dead. What is the cause and remedy? I also send diseased or blighted pair tvis. We had a hundred dwarf pear tress but they are dvig off one by one — J. S. H., Bowman's Bluff, N.C. (Answered by Gerald McCartay, Botanist, N.C. (Experiment, Station). C. Experiment Station.

The disease on both apple and pear trees is the same - the so-called fire blight. 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 attended to or it will infect the whole orchard. Destroy by fire all dead branches.

Nitrate of Soda for Strawberries. I would like to get a little in'crmation from

the Experiment Station cone radia Nitrate of Soda on strawierries used as a top dressing. First. When is the proper time for applica-Second. Should it be applied in wet weather, or when the plan s are dry?
Thirl. Is there any dan er of killing or burning the plants with it? Fourth. A out how much to the acre :- J. C. J. Rocky Point N C.
(Answered by W. F. Massey, Horticulturist,

First apply the Nitrate 1-2 at two dressings-first as soon as growth .egins: second when fruit is setting. Second. Always apply in dry weather when the foliage is dry, never in we

weather. Third. If the leaves are wet with rain or dew it will burn them if applied directly. Best plan is to scatter it on both sides of the row. It dissolves at once on the soil. Fourth. Use 100 lbs., per acre, 1-2 at a time, as suggested.

Injury to Acid Phosphate by Marl. Please inform me by return mail whether Marl will injure a 'd paosphate or not, if com' osted together? Will the lime in the marl destroy the acid in the prosphate and leave the phosphoric

with acid or not!—J. C. M. Kesa a N. C.

(Answered by H. B. Battle, D.rector, N. C. Experiment Station. Marl will have a tendency to injure Acid Phosphate. By its contrat with the soluble Phosphoric Acid in the latter, it will have a tendency to change it to the reverted Phosphoric Acid and finally to the insoluble, which are not so useful as the soluble form. I prefer,

therefore, not to mix the two materials.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Casteria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.



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 herformerchild, - J. J. McGoldrick, ? Bean Station, June, 

MEHACS DIO FA

A Cilam'ty Howl in Regard to the Work of Far If R form.

Pop : Bob larer out mide a speech at the Vermi lion county republican convention the other day. He said he was out of posities, and proceeded to prove it by saying that he was a republican and earne-tly desired the success of the party because of the prosperity it would bring to the country. Then he turned loose a calamity howl, charging the hard times to the democratic party. It was the same howl with which we have all been familiar for months. Capitalists were afraid to invest in manufacturing because free trade was imminent, and merchants were not buying because they were waiting for free trade prices.

Pope Bob is not particular about facts. Being out of politics, he makes it his business to paint a future of imaginary ruin and lay it all to the demoeratic party. He told the Vermillion republicans that 'a nation which produced raw material for export would always be cursed with poverty." That has been said many times by the supporters of the system of licensed robbery, and it doesn't mean any more when it is said by Bob Ingersoll. There is no more reason why a country producing raw material for export should be any more cursed with poverty than be any more cursed with poverty than a country producing other things or nothing at al' to export. The assertion is sheer assumption, absolutely without foundation in fact or reason. And the unexpressed assumption that under free trade this country would devote itself to producing raw THE MEXICAN SAILS AWAY.

Important Step in the Advancement of the

South's Commercial Interests. PORT ROYAL, S. C., April 21.-This steamer sails with a cargo and opens up an established steamship line through the south Atlantic waters to Europe. The steamship Mexican sailed today amid the waiving of handkerchiefs and the strains of music.

The Honckseaton, carrying 8,000 bales of cotton went to Berth yesterday. The British King, carrying 12,500 bales of cotton, the largest ship ever in the south Atlantic waters commences loading on the 15th of May.



M. Hammerly, a well-known business man of Hillsboro, Va., sends this testimeny to the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla: "Several years ago, I hurt my leg, the injury leaving a sore which led to erysipelas. My sufferings were extreme, my leg, from the knee to the ankle, being a solid sore, which began to extend to other parts of the body. After trying tend to other parts of the body. After trying various remedies, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, before I had finished the first bottle, I experienced great relief; the second bottle effected a complete cure."

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nond 9.0 and 10.40 A. M. Réturning leave Rich-ond 3.11 and 4.45 P. dally except Sunday; ai-rive West Point 5.60 and 6.00 P. M.

BET RICHMOND AND RALEICH VIA

Leave Richmond 12.40, P. M. daily; leave Keysville 3.40 P. M.; arrive Oxford 5.55 P. M.; lender-on 7.10 P. M., Durham 7.15 P. M., Raleigh 6.30 A. m , Returning Raleigh 1 am. daily, Durham 6.15 am Henderson 7.25 P. M., Oxford .44 A. M.; arrive Keysville 10.10 A. M., Richmond 1.68 P. M. Daily, Mixed troin Nol 6! leaves Keysvill, edaily except unday, 4 10 a m., Oxford, 920 a m. and ar ives Durham 11 25 a m. Miged train No. 30 leaves Durday marks an important step in the commercial advancement of the south.

For the first time a trans-Atlantic Sunday, 2.25 A. M., and arrives Durham 4.15 A. M. Mixed Troin No 60 leaves Durham, daily except Sunday , 7,30 \. M., and arrives Oxford, 9,10 A. M. Trains on O. &. H. R R., leaves Oxford 6 00 A M ally except Sunday, 11 45 A. M., daily, and 6 20 P M., daily except Sunday, and arrive Henderson 6... ienderson 8.05 and 7.50 P. M., dall exce t Sunday nd arrive Oxford 9. A. M , 3.15 P. M and 8.25 P. M Nos. %, 36 and 38 codnect at Richmond from and o West Point and Baltimore daily except sunday

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1 C Witchman

## ORTH CAROLINA

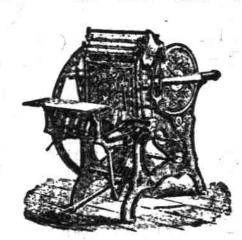
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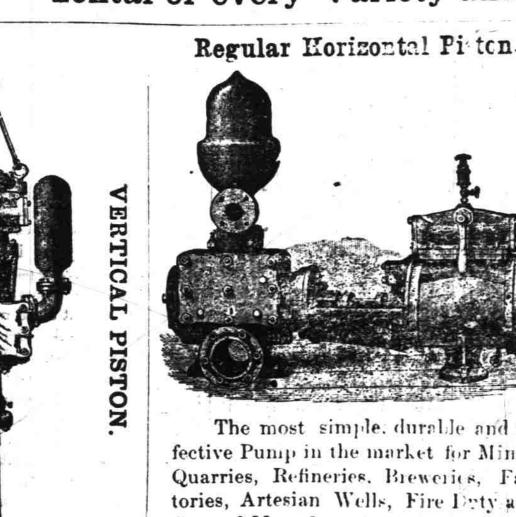
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