

Agricultural.

Lousin Swamp Agricultural Club.

Report of their Proceedings at Worth's School House, Lenoir County, Friday Feb. 28.

The meeting was called to order at 3 p. m., by the President, J. T. Askew, and the proceedings of last meeting read by the Secretary, Wm. H. Worth, and approved.

The question for consideration was

and Mr. L. A. Mewborn had been selected at the former meeting to open the discussion.

L. A. Mewborn.—"The Bee question is a broad subject and my experience is very limited; running back only a few years since I began to pay attention to the useful creatures.

My first proposition is that bee culture will not be profitable for sale, though I think every farmer should own a few stocks to raise honey for home consumption.

The reason honey-raising will not pay better here is because the honey flowers fail after June the 20th, making the honey season too short for profit. My bees are now working on maple blossoms; soon the willow trees will furnish material and then the fruit trees. The black gum is the very best honey tree in our country; there is no pollen on it. In the Fall the bees gather honey from the cotton blossoms and the golden rod. If we raised clover and buckwheat in this country bee raising would be immensely profitable. They fill up the gap where natural honey flowers are missing. Honey made from clover commands the highest market price. It is sweeter and better flavored.

I would advise the use of the Langstroth hive, on which there is now no patent. In it the honey is much nicer than in the box hive where the bees stain it up with their feet in travelling over it to reach their cells. In the Langstroth hive you are not troubled with young bees and with drone comb; you can take a knife and cut both out whenever desired. Another advantage this hive affords is that we need not take out unmatured honey. Honey is not wholesome until it is capped over, and you can see just what state it is in before commencing the honey taking.

Finally I would impress on you all to remember the words of Dr. Watts:

"How doth the little busy bee Improve each shining hour, And gather honey all the day From every opening flower."

Mr. Worth.—I would like to ask the gentleman a question. "Does the queen lay all the eggs?" "Yes, every one." "Well, I didn't know that before," said Mr. F. G. Taylor.

In answer to various questions by different members of the club, Mr. Mewborn further said:

"When a swarm takes place it is the old queen and old bees that leave the hive, and the young ones remain behind, which is contrary to the general idea. In 23 days from the time the egg is laid the work bee is ready for work; in 25 days the queen is grown and in 26 days the drones attain their maturity. In the working season the worker bees live on an average only three months. They wear their wings out, flying so much. In the winter season they live from six to eight months. How one queen can lay eggs some of which make bees, some queens and some drones has never been definitely settled. There are various theories but none are impregnable. The patent hive is as liable to have worms as any other; only you can more easily examine the patent hive and remove the worms. Bees sting nervous people quicker than any other insect. They can stand a man's breath, it makes them mad quicker than anything else. In last April Geo. Jones and I transferred the bees from an old box hive, for Jimmie Mewborn, to a Langstroth hive; cutting out the comb where the young bees were in and tying it with a string to the frame in the new hive; and Jimmie got about 30 pounds of honey the first season. An Italian bee, it is said, will raise twice as much honey as our common bees, on account of their having longer tongues which enables them to reach deeper into blossoms. They carry the honey in a little sack in their mouths; the stuff you see on their legs is for the young bees to eat. By using the Langstroth hive you can examine the bees oftener and will become more interested in them. I don't believe in glazes sides to a hive. It lets in too much light, causing the honey to crystallize, which kills the bees eating it.

R. W. Pope.—"I have had but little experience with bees; can't go within ten feet of a bee without being stung. Whenever there is a honey taking at my house I always leave home."

Geo. Jones.—"My experience in the bee business is, in the first place, to fix hives that are some account; that is according to order. I believe in the Langstroth hive. In the next place, if the country don't bring flowers enough for the bees to make honey from, we ought to plant crops especially for the bees, just as we raise corn for hogs. We ought to sow patches of buckwheat in April, May and June, and we can have blossoms till frost. A farmer might sow it in his corn at the last plowing.

My notion about what produces the work bee, the queen and the drone, is due to the different sizes of the cells in which the eggs are laid. If a queen lays an egg in a worker cell it will produce a worker bee—and the same egg in a drone cell would have produced a drone.

How do I know the queen lays the eggs and not the drone? Because the drone is too large to get in a work cell, while the queen is of the same size as a work bee, only longer, and she is bound to go into the cells to lay the eggs.

The queen is not fertilized while in the hive; she flies off and the drones follow. I have heard the drones buzzing and roaring during re-planting corn time, and some people think they are May flies. A queen lays from 200 to 300 eggs per day."

F. G. Taylor.—"I know very little about the bee business, though I have kept them all my life. My greatest

trouble is with the worms. I use the old-fashioned box hive, and can't increase my stocks much, as the weaker ones are being constantly destroyed by the worms. I always thought there was a king in every hive and not a queen that ruled the colony. Every spring I knock off head of my hive and take out a little honey; cutting it off the top. I have often observed the drone cells; they are thicker and larger than the others. My experience is that a strong stock keeps off the worms. I have been thinking for some time of getting the Langstroth hive."

President Askew.—"I would like to ask friend Jones one question. 'How long did you say the bee lived?' Also, what about?"

Mr. Jones.—"In the working season the work bees live only about three months. The queens live two or three years and the drones live till the other bees kill them."

Wm. H. Worth.—"I am very fond of honey, and want to see this industry cultivated in our midst more largely than ever. I think all of us should keep bees, and, if necessary, sow rye, barley, buckwheat, and even feed the bees on sorghum when needed. In Raleigh a few years since, I saw where Mr. Mosey had rented about an acre and sowed in buckwheat, principally for his bees; and he said it paid handsomely."

In Holland the question is not how many acres a farmer has in cultivation but how many stocks of bees does he own? I saw not long since a lot of hives suspended in the air, their bottoms being allowed to rest on anything so as to keep the worms out."

I don't see why honey can't be raised here as well as anywhere. Statistics show that Eastern North Carolina raises more honey than the West—with all its clover.

I have had bees offered me for \$1.00 per hive. Now, if I attend to them properly, I can get three stocks of bees beside a lot of honey—a much better investment than cotton plowing. I understand Mr. John Tull, near Kinston, had five hives that averaged 90 pounds of honey each, in one season."

The questions for discussion at the next are Kitchen Gardening and Horticulture. Also, Is it profitable—and the best plan for raising corn? The discussion to be opened by R. W. Pope.

The First and Last Love.

BY MRS. D.—

The room was darkened and a hush was about the house for an infant lay sleeping in her downy nest. The mother sat in smiling quiet in her sewing chair, her nimble fingers plying her busy needle. Ever and anon she hummed a familiar lullaby, low and sweet as angel's voices. Ever mindful of the unconscious existence in the cradle, once in a while she bends in her loving solicitude over the sleeping face. Presently tiny hands are thrown upward and little eyes, unused to the light of an untried world, open wonderingly and rest in amazement at that watching face. Gradually there steals into them a recognition and a smile dawns faintly upon innocent lips, for the mother-love so watchful and fond has awakened in that infant heart its first sweet emotion of love.

The morning rises fair and bright. The breath of spring comes laden with the perfume of flowers and pure with the dew of heaven, while the songs of the birds fill the air with sweetest melody. In the open piazza of the old farm house sits a fair young matron, her face wreathed in those smiles of contented, unselfish happiness, seen alone upon the face of motherhood. A babe lies kicking in merry, rollicking glee, on a pallet at her feet and in the yard, in reach of the mother's eye and call, runs a dimpled, happy little girl—as happy and joyous as the spring-morn whose soft breezes fan her cheek. She chooses the butterfly among the flowers and gathers the roses to bring to her mother's hand. As sweet words of cheer and sympathy fall upon her ear, she lifts her eyes glowing with their first deep affection, to meet the love of her mother's face.

What a dreary night! The wind blows almost a gale among the huge oaks which shelter the old farm house. The gleaming lightning flashes lurid and red across a starless sky, and the angry thunder peals above the roaring wind. And yet there is a dim light shining from a window and one form sits beside a low bed on which a sick girl lies tossing in delirium of fever. A loving voice answers those wild ravings and quiets them as does no other sound. Her face is pale and careworn. An expression of deep anxiety, painful to see, burns in the depths of her dark eyes. How she watches every phase of the disease! How carefully she administers the medicine! When all the care of her tireless vigil and skill has failed, and even the angry elements in their fury and wrath seem to mock her anguish, she knows of a physician who can heal. In the hour of her extremity she lifts her breaking heart in prayer. With a love more lasting than life, stronger than death, and pure as angels are pure, she begs for that fair, young child! God hears. God hears. A sleep, calm and healthful as infancy, steals over that tossing frame. Hours glide by and with them the storm passes away. At last the feeble eyes open consciously upon that watchful face, meeting the love so fond, tender and true which linger like a halo there. What wonder if a new love—made holy by being given in answer to a mother's prayer is born in that sick girl's heart—a love which shall entwine itself among the finer chords of her being and influence all her future years.

How sweet and happy looked the fair young bride as she stood on the threshold of the old home beneath whose roof she had spent so many joyous years! Never a cloud dimmed the brightness of her eye, nor sorrow lingered in her heart. For her, buoyant hopes pointed a future of brightness and joy. The air of the morning how redolent with the perfume of flowers, the laughing voices of gay and happy companions and the sincere congrat-

ulations of friends, tends to drive all sober thoughts from that young heart over which sorrow has not cast its shadow. In contrast how sad and light beams from the mother's eye and how persuasive the smile which lingers upon her lips as she gazes upon the happy face of her child. She knew its pathway; she looked onward to the future of that fair young life which till now, she had guarded so jealously, with fears born of experience and hopes, elated by the romances which blinds youthful vision. Her prayers—a mother's prayers—follow the loved one out into the great world, but her hand was henceforth powerless to guard, guide and direct now the nestling was removed from the parent nest. The bride turned lingeringly to cast a last look upon familiar things and rests her happy eyes last upon her mother's face with an emotion of reverential love, strong and tender, which no time, no care nor joy shall ever dim, and then passes out from the old home and old love so fond and faithful, to the future.

The coals burn dimly in the grate and the light of the chandelier is turned low. The silence of that palatial apartment is oppressive—not even the chip of an insect to break the monotonous stillness. Reclining in her easy chair, her feet hands crossed in her lap, sits an aged woman. Her white hair, pressed smoothly to her temples, is held in place by her cap, and her deeply furrowed face is in silence, while her dim eyes are bent in silence and reverent upon the dying coals. The expression of her eyes are changeful, showing that memory is bearing her thoughts backward over the years of her eventful life.

Presently, as if wearied with the painful silence, she speaks as if in answer to her own thoughts:

"Ring on 'memory bells,' echoing from the long vista of years, the joys and sorrows which have crowned my life. How sad and yet how exquisitely sweet each note vibrating upon my heart strings! At thy touch, faces long since passed from earth are painted upon my mental vision and voices hushed in death seem to talk to me from out the silence and loneliness of my age. Alas! how many graves in the cemetery! How many graves in the aged heart!

At thy magic touch, while thy weird melodies fill my heart, I am a glad, happy child, playing among flowers, and listening to the song of birds, or as a care-free maiden, roving bright fields and flower-decked vales, which surround the dear old home. There sits my mother in her low chair. I hear soft notes of her song floating upon the breeze. How sweet each vibration of her dear voice! They thrill my heart with joy beyond words to tell! How the loves which have blessed my life return to me now. I seem to feel little hands about my neck and hear the first accents as my babe lisps the holy name 'mother.' I look with pride and love to greet its father's smile and hear his sweet words of endearment. Like the ever changing scenes of a kaleidoscope, these blessed visions pass before me. Ah, be still, aged heart. List, while a hush has fallen upon sleeping nature, to those soft and gentle tones—all others fade away—my lover's gentle accents, my baby's lisping words, for those tones dear and sweet and holy, is my mother's voice in prayer. Those same accents sang the lullaby at the cradle of the unconscious infant, spoke words of sympathy and love to the gleeful, happy child, uttered supplications at the sick girl's couch and has lingered a holy memory in my heart all these years. All that I am, all that I have been, and all my hope for the future beyond, I owe to the sweet and gentle influences of a mother's love—the first love and the last."

Mr. Editor.—In my last article, I noticed the effort made by all parties, speaking or writing on the subject, to induce emigrants to settle in Western North Carolina. I then, in behalf of the good people of Lenoir, agreed to compare crops of all kinds grown in the State with any part of the State. I now propose, on behalf of the people of Lenoir, to compare the health of Lenoir with any part of the State. I have been told by men raised up country that the health of this section is much better than the west—taking the year round. I make these suggestions that they may reach those who propose seeking homes in the South. We think that all parties can live cheaper in our Eastern counties than they can in the middle and Western counties. The people of Lenoir only ask persons seeking a home South to call and examine for themselves—then to use their own judgment.

I notice that the Legislature seems to be afraid of about four subjects; first the stock or no-fence law; second, the tax on dogs; then the amendment to the Constitution requiring all persons to produce tax receipts before voting; and fourth, the Moffit "bell punch." As to the fence, I do not ask them to give us a no-fence law, to take effect immediately, but if they would just pass a law to take effect two years hence, I would be satisfied; as that would give parties time to dispose of their surplus stock and get ready for the workings of the law. If I could only have had the members of the Legislature with me today upsetting old fences, and they could have gotten a good share of hand-tearing by briars and splinters I think they would favor some plan of getting rid of the old fences and hedge rows covered with briars and bushes.

I am clearly of the opinion that the Legislature should tax the dogs. I have known parties in my neighborhood owning four or five dogs and not a single hog, and many times they could barely get bread for their children; but the dogs must be kept if the children went hungry and nearly naked. I have known large flocks of sheep nearly destroyed by worthless dogs that were not worth ten cents a dozen, but they must be protected by law, even if the people have to wear cotton clothing entirely and do without mutton besides. We need the dog tax, then there will be but few dogs and more sheep.

I have been told that a member of the Convention in 1875, said "that if

persons were required to show their tax receipts before voting that he would not have been elected." Then he it so. Give the amendment to the Constitution, let it hurt whom it may. I hold that the parties paying the taxes should have the representatives. If a majority of the poll tax payers in a county are Republicans let them have the representative in the Legislature; if a majority of the poll tax payers are Democrats let them have the representative. That is the very principle that the people of the East contend for, &c. that the people paying the tax should be the parties represented in the Legislature and in Congress. So let us have the amendment, and we people who do pay our tax will take our chances and not grumble at the result.

As to the liquor traffic, I do not expect much done against that until the people get right on the subject and send men to the Legislature to work for the good of the people and not to work for self interest and self promotion (politically) at the expense of the people.

I notice that some parties are very much grieved at the loss of an office by the State Geologist. I do not see that the East ever had any stock in the concern—except the privilege of paying their part of the expenses; for if the State Geologist ever was in Lenoir but once I am not aware of it—and he came here at that time from Wilmington and Onslow county to get to the railroad in order to reach Raleigh as soon as possible. I am thankful that the thing is now a thing of the past and that we are released from the high privilege of paying our part of the expense for no service.

WOODINGTON.

Y. M. C. A.

Form of Constitution recommended for Associations in Small Towns.

ARTICLE I. The name of this Society shall be "THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF KINSTON," and its object shall be to promote growth in grace and Christian fellowship among its members, and aggressive Christian work, especially by and for young men.

ARTICLE II. SEC. 1. The active membership of the Association shall consist of young men who are members in good standing of some Evangelical Church and have been elected by a two-third vote of the members present at the regular meeting following that at which their names have been proposed. Only active members shall have the right to vote and hold office.

SEC. 2.—All resident Pastors of Evangelical Churches are entitled to active membership, without fees.

SEC. 3.—Any person of good moral character may be elected an Associate Member by a majority vote of the members present at the regular meeting following that meeting at which the name has been proposed.

SEC. 4.—The membership fee shall be per annum.

SEC. 5.—It shall be the duty of the members to seek out the young men of Kinston and its neighborhood, and endeavor to bring them to a saving faith in Christ, and to enlist them in the service of Him. They shall also engage in such special Christian work as may be determined by the Association.

ARTICLE III. SECTION 1.—The officers shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, to be chosen by the active members, at the annual meeting and to serve until their successors are elected. They shall perform the duties usually pertaining to their respective offices.

SEC. 2.—The President shall give at the annual meeting a report of the work and progress of the Association.

ARTICLE IV. SECTION 1.—At the meeting next succeeding his election; the President shall appoint such of the following committees as may be determined on.

(1.) A committee on Devotional Exercises, who shall take charge of the regular devotional meetings of the Association, appointing the leader and suggesting topics for prayer and conference.

(2.) A visiting committee to visit and provide for the sick and needy, to seek out strangers and introduce them to the privileges of the Association, to visit hotels and other places of resort, posting up suitable scripture mottoes, cards, &c., and inviting all to the various Church and Association meetings, and distribute such reading matter as the Association may approve.

(3.) A committee on Missionary Work, who shall arrange for cottage prayer-meetings and other services.

(4.) A committee to provide suitable entertainments and educational advantages.

SEC. 2.—The President and the chairman of the Committee shall constitute an Executive committee, to have oversight of the work, and to perform such duties as may be entrusted to them by the Association.

ARTICLE V. SECTION 1.—The Annual Meeting shall be held on the of

SEC. 2.—Meetings for the transaction of business or for the hearing reports from the various Committees shall be held as provided for by the Executive Committee or by resolution of the Association.

SEC. 3.—Special meetings can be called by the President or at the written request of three members.

SEC. 4.—Five active members shall constitute a quorum.

No debt shall be incurred by this Association.

ARTICLE VII. Amendments to this Constitution shall require for their adoption, a month's previous notice, and a two-thirds' vote of the members present except that this Article and Article II, Section I, shall never be altered or repealed without unanimous consent of the Association.

MONEY IS SCARCE!
COTTON IS LOW! AND TURPENTINE IS STILL LOWER!
DOWN WITH THE PRICE OF GOODS!
The Cheapest Goods that were ever offered in the town of Kinston, at the stand of

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SIGN OF THE GOLDEN CALF.

We will not be **UNDERSOLD!**
Present dull times and overstocked Goods in the Northern Markets have enabled us to select Our Goods at the lowest figures that were ever known before.

We invite the attention of the public to the Largest and most Complete **STOCK OF GOODS** ever offered by us. We have in Stock a large line of **Dry Goods, White Goods and Notions, Mens Boots & Shoes, Large Stock of Clothing, Confectioneries, Family Groceries, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, SADDLES and HARNESS. And in fact everything needed by the Living or Dead, EXCEPT WHISKEY.**

All of which will be sold as **LOW as First-Class Goods** can be bought any where. We thank our numerous friends for past favors, and hope to merit a continuance of public patronage.

Very Respectfully,
Jan 1—12m **J. G. COX.**

NAVASSA GUANO.
DOWN TO THE **OLD PRICE!**

I am now prepared to Sell the **NAVASSA GUANO** on time, for Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds of **COTTON** Payable November 1st, 1879.

Also the **NAVASSA ACID PHOSPHATE**, for Three Hundred and Seventy Five Pounds Cotton, payable same time.

Delivered Free of Freight.

I respectfully refer to the leading Farmers of Lenoir and adjoining counties who have for a number of years been using these Guanos.

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NEW FIRM. NEW GOODS.

We are now offering a large and most attractive Stock of Goods, which we are selling at a small advance on New York cost; consisting of Hats & Caps, Dry Goods, Piece Goods, Ladies' Dress and Fancy Goods, Felt Skirts, Lace Collars, Ribbons, Notions, Hosiery, &c., &c.

Ladies are especially invited to call and examine our Stock.
Clothing! Clothing! Clothing!
consisting of Suits, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, &c., at all prices. Boots and Shoes, Saddles and Harness. Also a large Stock of Family Groceries, Crockery, Wood & Willow Ware. The best of Cigars and Tobacco always on hand.

jan 1—12m **HASKITT & MOORE.**

MORTGAGE SALE.
By virtue and in pursuance of the provisions contained in a deed of Mortgage executed by D. Wright Miller to J. C. Hartsfield, bearing date Nov. 22d 1875, and registered in Book 43 pages 270, 271 and 272 of the Records of Lenoir county, the undersigned the said Mortgage, will offer for sale at public auction at the Court House door in Kinston on

Monday May the 5th, 1879,
the following described tract of land conveyed in said mortgage, 145 acres of land in Lenoir county on the South side of Wheat Swamp, adjoining the lands of J. M. Mewborn and others.

25 Terms cash. Purchaser to pay for papers, jan24-td. **J. C. HARTSFIELD.**

Home Fertilizer.
For less than \$15.00
We agree to sell you enough
PURE CHEMICALS
To make a Ton, (2000 lbs.) of Manure,
That will make you as much Cotton, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes and Tobacco, as any Manure Fertilizer in the market at \$40 to \$45.
For this remarkable statement we offer you the very best references in your State, which you will find by writing for circulars, also, "Formulas" with instructions, suggestions, etc. The name is copyrighted, and "Recipe" patented.

BOYKIN, CARMER & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
BALTIMORE, MD.
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DEALER IN
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
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And offers for sale in Exchange for Country Produce, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bench Cotton, Piece Goods, and Calicoes at 4, 5 & 7 1/2 cents. Coffee, Sugar, Butter, Lard, Smoking Tobacco, &c. Would be pleased to see my Friends on North side of North street, jan1-17

FOR SALE.
103 ACRES of Land one mile and a half North of Kinston. Good dwelling and out house. Two horse farm cleared.
TERMS:
\$2000. \$700 CASH, and 2 years time on balance.
J. W. HARPER.

The "GEM."
The "SAMPLE ROOM" recently occupied by D. J. Lutz has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished.
R. C. WEST
has charge, and will be pleased to see and serve his friends and the public generally to the best Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c., to be found in the city. jan17-20

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GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENT,
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Represents the following Companies:
WESTCHESTER, of New York; FANVELL HALL, of Boston; VIRGINIA FIRE & MARINE, N. C. HOME; GEORGIA HOME; PARLUO, OLD NORTH STATE, and others. jan 16-20.

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BUILDING CONTRACTORS,
—AND—
KASH BLIND and DOOR FACTORY,
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Price List of 12 Light Glassed Sash, and Blinds:
8x10, 12 lights, \$1.00 Blinds \$1.00
8x12, 12 lights, \$1.20 Blinds \$1.05
9x10, 12 lights, \$1.25 Blinds \$1.15
9x12, 12 lights, \$1.30 Blinds \$1.15
9x13, 12 lights, \$1.40 Blinds \$1.40
9x14, 12 lights, \$1.50 Blinds \$1.50
9x15, 12 lights, \$1.65 Blinds \$1.55
10x12, 12 lights, \$1.40 Blinds \$1.40
10x14, 12 lights, \$1.60 Blinds \$1.50
10x15, 12 lights, \$1.70 Blinds \$1.50
10x16, 12 lights, \$1.90 Blinds \$1.60
10x18, 12 lights, \$2.10 Blinds \$1.60

All other sizes made to order, and estimates furnished on application.
25 Brackets and Moulding to order. [Jan17-17]