The Chatham Record

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1891.

H. A. LONDON, Editor.

It has been practically demonstrated that timothy can be raised as successfully here as in any other portion of our country. Last fall (in November and December) Mr. Wolf, after settling on the place he purchased of Mr. T. F. Petty, four miles east of Pittsboro', began seeding down some of his land in timothy. Many of his neighbors thought that he was wasting his time, but the sequel has proven that he knew what he was doing.

There has been a general impression that clover was the surest hay crop, except the native grasses, for this section, until this demonstration of Mr. Wolf's. Mr. Wolf seeded down quite a number of acres, sowing most of it with wheat, as we generally do clover, but he sowed a small patch with no other crop. Necessarily he sowed it much later than he should have done, as it ought to have been sown about the first of October, but that was before he moved here. That that was sown by itself, grew to the heighth of five feet, having heads 12 inches long. Such a growth of timothy as that would yield at least two tons of fine hay per acre. That which was sowed with wheat will not give any return this year, but will be ready for cutting next July.

There are several marked differences between timothy and clover, and all are in favor of timothy. In the first place timothy will grow on land that would not produce clover and will grow on upland or bottom land. Second, it does not need reseeding in a few years, or run out, as clover does, but will last a hundred years, or more, if properly cared for. Then it is less liable to blacken or mould while curing than clover. Every farmer who has tried it knows how hard clover is to cure bright. And then it will not cause horses and mules to slober as clover does. And where a farmer desires to turn to a stubble under for the purpose of planting another crop on the land it makes nearly as good manure as clover or pea vines, and is one of the finest hay forages known.

We believe that if our Chatham farmers would pay more attention to the growing of grasses and raise more stock, especially horses and mules, and plant fewer acres of cotton that they would be more prosperous.

Every Chatham farmer knows all that is necessary about the cultivation, value, &c., of clover, but they do not seem to profit, as sensible men as they are, should by their knowledge.

As to the cultivation of timothy, let us say this, that if any of our Chatham farmers decide to add this to their other crops, that we would advise a thorough preparing of the land before sowing, for much depends upon this one item.

One bushel of seed, costing $2.25, will seed five acres, and is the only money expense connected with the investment. But we will suppose that the farmer plows his land three times before sowing, allowing him a dollar an acre for his labor, which will make $15 and we will say $5 more for plowing or harrowing it in, which will make all told $22.25 for first expenses. Then we will say, if he sows no wheat or other grain with his timothy seed, $1.25 per acre for harvesting and saving from the five acres, which is $6.25 to add to first investment of $22.25, making entire cost of first crop of five acres $28.50. Now, we wish to see what are his profits, if any. The first crop we will place at one ton per acre, or five tons. This hay sells readily at $15 per ton, or if baled and prepared for shipment $25 per ton, but we will suppose he gets $15 per ton, that would give him $75 for first crop off of five acres. Now, deduct $28.50 from $75.00 and he has $46.50, or enough to pay him $8 an acre for the five acres of land sown, pay the taxes on the same and leave him a few dollars over. The second crop will be pretty sure to yield two tons per acre as will each succeeding one. After the first year there is nothing to put in the debtor column but tax on the land and expense of harvesting, and $25 will cover that, and two tons per acre gives us ten tons, and at $15 per ton the amount is $150, or $125 clear profit from the 5 acres.

Can you beat it with cotton?

But if you feed this hay to stock there no telling where the profit will stop. Timothy hay always finds ready sale, and less expensive than cotton to get ready for market, requiring no bagging or anything of that sort—nothing but a few white oaks hoops.

Try a five acre lot this fall and we venture the assertion that you will never regret it.

## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

St. Paul, Minnesota,
July 16th, 1891.

It is with difficulty and reluctance that I can spare the time to write this, or even know where or how to begin. We are having so delightful a visit and enjoying it so much that I begrudge every moment and dislike to lose even these minutes in writing. And then I have seen and am seeing so much that I am somewhat bewildered with such a multitude and variety of wonderful and strange sights and scenes. It is certainly sufficient to daze and bewilder anyone, after leaving the quiet and retirement of a country village to travel so great a distance through so many States and see such large and magnificent cities teeming with countless thousands and filled with buildings and structures that denote a wealth and prosperity almost incredible. After travelling through so many States of the North and seeing their greatness in both wealth and population, I am surprised that our late war continued as long as it did, for it does indeed seem wonderful that the South could have withstood for four years such a superiority in numbers, equipment and wealth!

It would be impossible to describe in detail the sights that I have seen or even the country through which I have travelled, for it has been a long journey with every mile of it possessing something of interest to attract the eye and engage the attention. In order to reach this place I have travelled 1658 miles as follows: from Pittsboro' to Baltimore 400 miles via Raleigh, Weldon and Portsmouth; from Baltimore to Chicago 853 miles, via Washington, Harper's Ferry, Grafton, Wheeling, and numerous other cities; and then from Chicago to St. Paul, via Milwaukee, Waukesha and Madison, 405 miles—a total of 1658 miles. And I am not yet at the end of my journey, for we will go still farther North to the famous city of Duluth, on lake Superior. If any of our readers have an atlas convenient they will refresh their knowledge of geography by examining it and tracing the route that I have above described. Such a journey seems very long, and yet it is made so quickly and pleasantly that it is by no means as tiresome and fatiguing [illegible]. Man's ingenuity and wealth have devised and arranged such great conveniences that travelling is rendered pleasant and a long journey is [illegible]. Railroad cars are now so conveniently constructed that the traveller can [illegible] home, sleeping and eating as comfortably as if he were at his dwelling. At night, while dashing along at the rate of [illegible] miles an hour, we were sleeping soundly in a comfortable bed, and [illegible] the day dining room cars were attached to the train, in which we sat down to a table and ate our meals that were cooked on the train as nicely as at any hotel in the cities. Indeed the meals that we ate on the train were the most appetizing that we have yet enjoyed.

The farmer readers of the Record will no doubt like to hear something about the crops that we have seen. Well, we wish that every one of them could see some of the beautiful farms all along the railroad. The farms, the crops and the country looked so different from ours in Chatham. [illegible] For several hundred miles there was not a hill to be seen, [illegible] every [illegible] as far as the eye could see. After reaching Wisconsin and Minnesota the country was more rolling and undulating [illegible] barn. [illegible] Why, actually there seemed to be no rocks at all, not even enough for the boys to throw at birds.

The principal crops that we have seen were wheat, corn, hay and oats and all looked to be in good condition. The farms were all so small, that is, they seemed small when compared with our large farms. But these Northern farmers cultivate their land more highly than ours do and on one of their small farms they raise more bushels of grain than we raise on a larger plantation. Their wheat crop was just ripe, most of it harvested and it was wonderful to see the shocks standing so thick. All grain is harvested with machines which of course saves much manual labor. In some fields although it was Sunday we saw men and machines hard at work cutting wheat just as if it was any other day of the week! What would be thought of such scenes in the South? If any one of our Chatham farmers was guilty of such desecration of the Sabbath his neighbors would think him a veritable heathen. The oat crop was not ripe, looking quite green and small. On every farm there was a hay field, and it seemed that hay was the chief crop in many sections. And yet the soil there was not better adapted to the cultivation of the grasses than our red land in Chatham. I am more impressed than ever before with the importance, if not the necessity, of our Chatham farmers engaging more extensively in the cultivation of clover and other grasses. On every farm could be seen fat cattle and horses, a natural result of raising so much grass. Many farm houses were handsomer buildings than some of our city residences, and even the barns were better than many of our dwellings. On many farms were wind mills for raising water into cisterns.

We passed through a portion of the natural gas and oil country. It was indeed a strange sight to see, at night, towns lighted with flames of burning natural gas, which was conveyed in pipes from the bowels of the earth. It is certainly a cheap way of illuminating a town. At one place were any number of the oil wells. Tall derricks or scaffolds, about 50 feet high were thick in many fields. They are used in boring the oil wells and drawing up the oil. Most of this oil is conveyed under ground in large pipes or sewers from these wells, two or three hundred miles, to the works of the Standard Oil Company, near Chicago. Wouldn't it be a grand thing for our county if we could "strike" oil [illegible]

We spent a day in Chicago and saw some of the sights of that magical city. Fifty years ago Chicago was utterly unknown, an insignificant village on the western frontier, and now its population numbers more than a million. In many respects it excels any city on this continent. [illegible] Some of the buildings were regular sky scrapers, towering so high that it strained [illegible] to look up [illegible]. What do you think of buildings [illegible] twenty and even fifteen stories high? And yet there are many such in Chicago. Does it not seem incredible? [illegible] Without these elevators these tall buildings would not be used.

We [illegible] the proposed World's Fair, [illegible] most [illegible] ever known. [illegible] dollars have been [illegible] already [illegible] a start has been made. Chicago can boast of [illegible] parks [illegible] greatly [illegible] citizens [illegible]

Next week I will [illegible]

H. A. L.

## The Ohio Platform.

[illegible]

8. Opposition to [illegible] all [illegible] of tyranny and [illegible].

9. Liberal and just pensions to the serving and disabled soldiers and to widows and orphans of such a class.

10. Sympathy with the oppressed Jews in Russia. Democrats cannot do less as true Democracy is of the essence of liberty, equal and exact liberty.

What is wrong in all this that the Alliance men cannot sustain it? It is far better than the Third Party platform, safer for the country and the people.

## Plant Less Cotton.

The Farmers Alliance of South Carolina, which carried its State by a majority relatively greater than that of Kansas, has discovered that the laws of trade are more powerful than any statutory enactment. With the control of the law making power in South Carolina it finds that the only remedy for low prices is less cotton.

The only people who are discontented are those who are not doing their whole duty.

## Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, July 17, 1891.

"I was not for Campbell first," said a member of the democratic National Committee, "but recently, after looking carefully over the field, I became convinced that Campbell's hold on the farmers of the State made him the most available man, that is to say the one who could under the peculiar circumstances surrounding the Ohio campaign this year, poll the most votes, and now that he has been nominated I trust that every democrat in Ohio will recognize the national importance of the election in that State and lay aside all personal objection to the candidate and work as hard as he knows how for the success of the democratic party. The adoption of the free coinage plank in the platform leaves the Farmers Alliance no excuse for putting a third ticket in the field, and if they vote as they have talked Campbell should receive their support. Of course [illegible] that we can elect Campbell and the legislature if all of the democrats of the State can be persuaded to [illegible]."

Secretary Proctor's [illegible] periodical visits to the War department [illegible]

[illegible]

## At Wrightsville.

Wilmington, N. C., July 17.

The fourth annual encampment of the North Carolina State Guard opened at Wrightsville today. During the day and night nearly all the companies of the regiments arrived and went into camp. The remainder will arrive tomorrow morning. The First Virginia regiment of Richmond will be here Sunday morning and remain a week in camp.

Lt. Charles D. Rhine, of the U. S. army, is here to instruct the infantry and twelve artillerists from Fortress Monroe to give instruction in the heavy artillery. There are six [illegible] guns in position.

The British empire in India covers an area of 1,486,319 square miles, a territory nearly as large as Europe without Russia. It has a population of about [illegible].

## An Open Letter.

*To the People of the South:*

If a merchant has goods to sell he does not expect a customer to buy until he sees the quality and price.

If the South has lands, water powers, minerals and timber to sell they cannot be sold unless they are advertised, and unless what they are capable of producing and the quality is shown to those who desire to purchase.

The opportunity presented to the people of each county in the South to advertise its resources, free of cost, at the Southern Inter State Permanent Display and Exposition is an exceptional one, and no wide awake section can afford to be left out.

Below we give a list of articles and the quantity that can be exhibited.

It will cost but very little to collect the articles for exhibition, and all southern railroads are transporting the exhibits free. All that is necessary is to direct to Southern Exposition, Raleigh, N. C.

The following are some of the articles that are desirable from each section of the South to place in the Southern Exposition to be held in the city of Raleigh, N. C.:

One half bushel of each variety of the following: Barley, buckwheat, corn, oats, rye, wheat, grass seeds, [illegible]

Preserved fruits in half gallon glass jars.

[illegible]

Ten pounds of each variety of [illegible]

Two pounds of each variety of tobacco.

[illegible]

J. [illegible] PATRICK, Secretary,
Raleigh, N. C.

## Northern Prison Life.

[illegible] at Point Lookout [illegible]

"If any doubt this story of cruelty, let them write to Mr. Sam Packett, Waterloo, N. C., who will endorse all I have written and who has several times asked me to write it out for the papers. I was paroled and left Point Lookout February 18, 1865. Was free from any special sickness. I was reduced 65 pounds in weight purely for want of water and food. What I have written is in no spirit of vindictiveness, but merely to preserve the facts of history."

R. W. Calvin, [illegible] of the [illegible] commissioners of [illegible], died while plowing in his field on the 15th inst. He was a prominent citizen and his demise is greatly deplored.


# IT'S EASY TO SAVE MONEY!

## If you only go about it in the right way!!

In this case, the way to "go about it" is to bring your money to

W. L. LONDON & SON

and get some of the BARGAINS they are offering on their

BARGAIN COUNTER

every week.

They are offering a great many goods

BELOW NEW YORK COST.

THEY KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE COUNTY.

THEY SELL AS CHEAP AS THE SAME GOODS CAN BE HAD IN ANY MARKET.

*THEY OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS EVERY WEEK.*

NOW, TO MAKE MONEY IS TO SAVE IT.

"A DOLLAR SAVED IS A DOLLAR MADE."

And you can save it by buying your goods of

W. L. LONDON & SON.

July 2, 1891.

## Sergeant Horse Power.

THEY ARE

**Strong, Simple, Durable and Cheap.**

For 15 to 20 years they have Run Well, Wore Well, and Gave Satisfaction.
Send for Price List.

SERGEANT MFG CO., Greensboro, N. C.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

H. MAHLER,

RALEIGH, N. C.

## Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds,

STERLING SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARES,

CLOCKS, BRONZES and NOVELTIES FOR THE FALL TRADE.

[illegible] made to order in any [illegible] ring card.

Watches and Jewelry Promptly and Carefully Repaired

Farthing & Duke,

DURHAM, N. C.,

[illegible]

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

GROCERIES,

HATS AND CAPS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

[illegible]

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE,

[illegible]

NAILS,

PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS,

[illegible]

WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY,

LIME, LATHS AND SHINGLES,

[illegible]

A. 8, 2, 4, 90. [illegible]

LADIES'

DESIRING SAMPLES

OF

SPRING DRESS GOODS

AND

TRIMMINGS

will receive a choice line by writing to

ELLIS & STONE,

*Durham, N. C.*

All express packages sent free of charge to any address.

Write for samples.

Respectfully,

ELLIS & STONE,

123 Main St., DURHAM, N. C.

April 9, 1891. 3m.

LUMBER!

All kinds of LUMBER for sale at the

PITTSBORO SHUTTLE MILL.

WEATHER-BOARDING,

CEILING AND FLOORING,

[illegible] and Kiln Dried, on Room, [illegible] at short notice, [illegible] Ceiling and Flooring already [illegible] at $1.20 per 100 feet.

[illegible], Jr.

[illegible] 1890.

Edward Fasnach,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

THE LEADING

JEWELRY STORE,

Also

Practical Optician.

April 2, 1891.

A CARGO

GENUINE NEW CROP

CUBA MOLASSES

just received and imported by

[illegible] & CO.,

Wilmington, N. C.

Correspondence solicited.

Large lot of flour on hand.

March 12, 1891.

[illegible] THOMAS,

JONESBORO, N. C.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.

[illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE—BY VIRTUE [illegible]