THE CAUCASIAN

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MARION BUTLER, Editor & Propr.

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THE CAUCASIAN'S SALUTATORY.

[From issue of Feb. 9th, 1893.]

To the Public:—

THE CAUCASIAN makes its bow to day to the people of North Carolina with its first issue from Goldsboro. It will be a State paper, it will be independent in politics. There is a demand in every county, from the mountains to the sea, for just such a paper. Since the election our circulation has doubled. We locate at Goldsboro to get better mail facilities to supply the demand. The paper will be devoted to the interest of the farmers of North Carolina. That does not mean that the paper will be against the interest of any other class of our citizens, but rather that it will help to build up every honest business and profession through the prosperity of the farming and laboring people. In a State like this there can be no permanent material prosperity in any line that is not based on agricultural prosperity. Other business may prosper for a while at the expense of agriculture, but under such conditions it is only a matter of time for them all to tumble to ruin together. That wise old philosopher, Æsop, tells us of a goose that laid a golden egg each day. The owner, prompted by his greed, killed the goose to get all the eggs at once. He lost all, he found no golden eggs and had no goose. Business men, professional men, beware, as you care! The situation now confronting us is just as plain. You cannot long prosper if agriculture is on the decline. In fact, you are already feeling the truth of this. The lawyers are without practice, the merchants are without customers and the doctors cannot get a fair reward for their severe services, and so on. Every day big business houses are failing, yet a lurking plutocratic press insults your intelligence by telling you, with double headlines, that money is easy, that trade is brisk, that there are fewer failures than ever before. The fight must be turned on, we must face the facts and have the courage to act. The people in town and in country; the man at his desk and the men at the workshop must come together against a common enemy. The reforms now demanded by the people would lower taxation, put money in circulation and stop the drain to the monopolistic centres. The farmer and laborer would get a just profit for his labor and products, the merchant could well paid for his largely increased litigation and the doctor would be as happy as his patient relieved of pain.

We shall labor unceasingly with all the talents God has given us to bring about such results, and to this end we ask and have a right to expect your hearty co-operation.

Yours for better times,
MARION BUTLER.

The above appeared in THE CAUCASIAN one year ago to-day. We republish it for two reasons, 1st, to say that we stand now where we stood then and for the same reasons; 2nd, because the events of the past year have fully justified the above appeal to the people.

The tone of the Democratic press of the State would indicate that the machine is getting alarmed. The time for another election is drawing near. They remember the promises they made to the people and they know that not a single pledge has been performed. All they asked was a chance. They have done nothing but now have the cheek to ask for another chance. They say that they were fooled in Cleveland and will get a better man next time. They are now making their appeals to the people to suspend judgment, and close by saying that there is no hope through any source but us—the machine. The logic of their argument is that the people are dogs who must be taught to lick the hands that smites them.

Possess your soul in patience, not the patience that begets indifferent and kills zeal, but the patience that will nerve you for a steady and determined and if need be a long fight. We hope victory is near at hand, but let it be far or near the people must never give up. It is a fight to the death between the money and the people. If the dollar wins it will be another generation before the people can organize for another fight, in the meantime the money power will be daily gaining and forging its chains of oppression heavier and binding them tighter and closer. The situation appeals to our every patriotic impulse. If we can not get justice now, what hope is there for your children and grandchildren?

Joe Caldwell says that he is afraid that the Bond issue that Mr. Cleveland proposes will hurt the party in the South. This is the whine of a servile party organ. If a bond issue is wrong, why does not Mr. Caldwell condemn it, and brand as traitors to the people the men and the party guilty of the crime?

IS THIS CORRECT?

The Democratic party is pledged to a tariff for revenue only. That is, they promise the people to raise enough money by the tariff for the expenses of the government economically and honestly administered. Then why does not the party get up a tariff bill that will just do this?

Then it would wipe out the "gougers," gaugers, revenue collectors, "red-legged grasshoppers," and the whole gang that make up the "infernal revenue" business? Then it would prevent the claimed necessity for a bond issue to put a future and growing debt upon the country.

To get up a tariff bill that does not raise enough revenue is as great a crime as to get up a bill that raises too much revenue, and indeed a greater crime, if bonds must be issued to make up the deficit. The belief is growing among the people and that too among the strongest tariff reformers and best Jeffersonian Democrats that this Wilson tariff bill was purposely arranged to make a bond issue apparently necessary.

P. S. Let the voter take note of the fact that under the "robber" McKinley tariff that the people paid as they went, but under the Wilson tariff that they not only pay a heavy protection, but also are getting in debt, which debt with interest added must soon be paid by larger taxes.

WILL SOME OLD PARTY MAN ANSWER?

When the government issues bonds, to raise money to meet its expenses, these bonds are a debt, that must be paid at some future time with interest added. Instead of issuing bonds, why not issue treasury notes to be redeemed at some future time—same time bonds will have to be paid? Would there not be two advantages in doing this?

First, Since bonds will not circulate as money, and since there is not enough money in circulation, the treasury notes which would circulate would help business, trade and every industry.

Second, When the day of payment come the people could have the taxes to pay the debt much better, (a) because there would be no interest to pay in addition to the debt, (b) and because the addition to the currency that the treasury notes would make would help business so that every one could be in a position to pay the tax much easier.

Will some member of either of the old parties answer?

P. S. Let the voter take note of the fact that the only way that the government has of redeeming the bonds is by taxing the people, and it would redeem the treasury notes the same way. Are you in favor of high taxes or low taxes?

WHAT NAME FOR THIS.

There was a speech election in the fourteenth and fifteenth congressional districts of New York City on the 30th, of Jan., caused by Col. Jno. R. Fellows, who resigned from from Congress to accept the office of District Attorney, and Hon. Ashbel P. Fitch, who resigned his seat in congress to accept the position of comptroller of New York City.

In 1892, the Democrats in the fourteenth district had a plurality of 8,825. Last week the Republican candidate was elected in the fourteenth District by a plurality of 984. A falling off, of 9,809 votes from Democratic ranks in a little more than one year. In 1892, the fifteenth District elected a Democrat by a plurality of 11,869. Last week the Democratic candidate was elected by a plurality of 4,687. A fading off since '92 of 7,182 votes. Both of these have been strong Democratic Districts for years. This shows that the people are dissatisfied, and in the North they are jumping from the frying pan into the fire by going from the Democratic to the Republican party. But in the South and West, where the reform movement is being agitated, the People's party will receive this great inflex of dissatisfied voters.

In conclusion. The Democrats say that the People's party is dying out, when it made large gains in every State where elections were held last fall. If that is what they style "dying out," we would like to know what name they will institute for their decaying party.

The Editor-in-Chief of THE CAUCASIAN is now in Topeka, Kansas, attending the National convention of the Farmers' Alliance. He will return the latter part of this week or the first of next. He will write up the meeting for the next issue of THE CAUCASIAN. Try to send in a new subscriber for that issue. If your time is out be sure to renew at once, so you will not miss next issue.

A tariff for "deficiency only" is the size of the Wilson bill, with an issue of Bonds to make up the deficiency. If tariff is bad, tariff and bonds is worse.

"Truth is mighty, and will prevail." Help THE CAUCASIAN to spread the TRUTH by sending us a new subscriber.

RANSOM OR JARVIS?

TOM SKINNER BOLTS "THE BROTHER IN-LAW COMBINATION" AND DECLARES OPENLY THAT RANSOM WILL CARRY EVERY COUNTY IN THE FIRST DISTRICT EXCEPT PITT.

BUT JARVIS IS MORE CONCERNED ABOUT THE STATE THAN ABOUT THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

HARVEY SKINNER WILL BE A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS AND WILL SWEEP THE DISTRICT.

Tom Skinner may Succeed Simmons And That may Account for the Ransom milk In His Cocoanut—Senator Vance Rapidly Convalescing and Expects to Return to Washington Soon—Report in the Williams-Settle Case Unanimous, Exhaustive and Conclusive against Williams.

(From Our Special Correspondent in Washington.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Tom Skinner, a prominent member of "the brother-in-law combination," is an out-spoken, vociferous, hair-lifting, snorting Ransom man. He is dead against

BROTHER-IN-LAW JARVIS,

is not on speaking terms (politically) with Louis Latham and Harvey Skinner. What is going on in the district he does not know, but he does know that Ransom will carry every county in the district except possibly Pitt. He is a Jarvis man, he says, with Ransom out of the way, but that alternative in his opinion, will never happen. He is enthusiastically for Ransom and, in that respect, differs from almost every North Carolina Democrat who comes here and has an opinion to air on the Senatorial situation.

THE DRIFT OF OPINION

looks to Ransom's retirement from the race. His candidacy, it is asserted, sustained as it is and wil be by Federal office holders—internal revenue officers and country postmasters—will make the Democratic campaign odious and seriously imperil the little chance that is left of electing a Democratic machine legislature. He is getting daily hints and advice from disinterested sources along this line and like the patriotic and stalwart Democrat, Col. Kope Elias, he may retire "in the interest of party harmony." In fact, those very near him assert that he has already prepared

HIS FAREWELL ADDRESS,

and that it will find timely deliverance sometime during the coming debate in the Senate on the Wilson tariff bill. A great exigency demands this sacrifice at his hands; war is coming on apace, and "there are scores of able and brilliant young men" in the State, ready and willing to assume the grave responsibilities of Senatorial life. They ought to have a chance, he says. If there is such a thing as appreciation "the scores of able and brilliant young men" ought to experience a sense of profound gratitude, but it would not be wise in them to forget that "eternal vigilance" is the price of a seat in the United States Senate.

THE TWIN ALTERNATIVES.

For many congresses Tom Skinner and Louis Latham succeeded each other by alternation in the First district. The Farmers' Alliance broke up this little arrangement and elected farmer Branch. It is now Branch's time to retire and he will be succeeded, from all indications, by the brilliant, gifted Harvey Skinner, who is destined to lead in the House, if elected, the Southern reform movement. The next congress will mark distinctly the revolutionary era in sectional and national politics, and the great opportunity will be presented to young men of Skinner's courage and brains. Skinner and Louis Latham are law partners and two more gifted men cannot be found in the borders of the State. Latham was here last week and he is just as

ARDENT A JARVIS MAN

as brother-in-law Tom Skinner is enthusiastic for Ransom. Of Jarvis's candidacy and campaign for the Senate, he speaks not boastingly, but cautiously and confidently. Jarvis is an astute politician, as everybody knows, and is managing his own campaign. Its progress, Latham says, is not being proclaimed on the housetops, but is eminently satisfactory, so to speak. Gov. Jarvis, he says, is more concerned about the election of a Democratic legislature than about his own election to the United States Senate. It requires very little thinking and daily observation, he says, reflectively, to discover a most extraordinary party exigency and a consequent vast amount of peril to Democratic supremacy in the State. From the Democratic standpoint the political outlook in the State is not roseate with hope. Public sentiment is rapidly crystallizing into a characteristic periodic revolution which makes the overthrow of "machine politics" and its twin monstrosity "bossism," necessary to self-preservation and the vindication of common manhood.

SIGNS OF THE COMING STORM.

One significant sign of the gathering storm is the deep solicitude felt about Simmons' confirmation by the Senate. His rejection will have a most disastrous effect upon the organization of the Democratic party in the State. The talk heard in some quarters that it will solidify the party is all nonsense. A very different story is heard here, and it is backed up by a most desperate attempt on the part of party leaders to break down Vance's opposition to him. Up to this time all effort has been a waste of time and protest. Senator Vance is now in Florida, and word comes back that his

HEALTH IS GREATLY IMPROVED.

He contemplates an early return to Washington, when the Simmons matter, if not already disposed of, will receive his personal attention.

The opinion is expressed, however, that Simmons' nomination will be withdrawn; that he will become a candidate for the congressional nomination, and will incidently assume the management of Ransom's campaign, expecting to be Ransom's legatee in the event of a Democratic but anti-Ransom legislature. Grainger, of Lenoir, who was strongly endorsed for the collectorship, is here, and a day or two previous he was preceded by Van Richardson and Sol Weill. Weill has big influence with the "boss" and he has a scheme in hand other than that of the chairmanship of the

STATE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Besides astuteness as a politician and a plethoric pocket-book he has ambition that nothing short of a term or two in congress will satisfy. It is claimed for him that he has a "dead cinch" on the Cape Fear machine and that he has given the "boss" certain assurances which makes the Waddell, Oldham and other opposition of but little consequence.

In the selection of Simmons' successor Ransom will be largely controlled by the advice of Weill, Richardson, and Tom Skinner, and it is not improbable that Skinner will not be the man. A whisper is heard to this effect, and Skinner remains here with look of expectancy and anticipation on his face. He was popular in congress, and his appointment as collector would be a splendid political strategy on the part of Senator Ransom. The "boss" is not spending sleepless nights and lying with his handsome face to the wall in the early morning, "just for the fun of it." He has the highest qualities of a fighter—never realizing defeat until overwhelmingly vanquished. He thinks to-day that no serious opposition to him exists in the State. The idea of his superb invincibility never leaves him for a single moment. That's what appears on the surface, at least, and it is the surface that enthuses his followers. At times he seems deeply depressed, but that is due, it is alleged, to distress about

JERNIGAN'S APPOINTMENT.

It is understood that Jernigan can have Buck Jones' dead shoes, but he is not hankering for a funeral at the expense of the State Department. He declines to consider Shanghai. The place is a graveyard and Jernigan is too good and useful a citizen to be sacrificed in that way. The Sweden-Norway mission ought to have been tendered him, but, instead, a Washington man, who hasn't voted in twenty years and who was forced to resign the Fish commissionership a year or two ago, was appointed. What Jernigan will get is unknown; inquiry at the State Department does not show that he is slated for anything. If not soon placed, it is said, that he will return to the newspaper field; will revive the "Intelligencer" and will advocate clean politics. Senator Ransom alone has any recognition at the White House and he is responsible for the appointments and disappointments of the administration, and it seems incredible that such men as Jernigan are overlooked unless it is due to want of zeal and persistency in urging their appointments.

REPORT IN WILLIAMS-SETTLE CASE was filed yesterday. It is an exhaustive, conclusive presentation of the case covering twenty-two pamphlet pages. It was prepared by Mr. Poynter, of Kentucky, one of the ablest lawyers in the House, and leaves not an inch of ground for Williams to stand upon. Every position and defense assumed by him in the contest is indisputably refuted and caustically condemned. The decision of the Supreme court of North Carolina in Harris vs. Scarborough is adduced as "the opinion of a divided court" and the reasoning in the dissenting opinion by Justice Clarke commended and approved, analagously. Every point in Settle's brief is sustained. No majority report will be submitted. Mr. Woodard may submit some kind of a protest but will not contest the case in the House. He has made a good fight has stubbornly disputed every point in the case, but the most casual reading of Judge Poynter's report will show how utterly hopeless was Williams' contest.

JONATHAN EDWARDS.

Alliance Speaking

At

Grantham's Store, Wayne Co., Feb. 23rd.

Marion Butler will speak at Grantham's Store, Wayne county, on Friday February 23rd, commencing at 11 o'clock. The public invited.

3t. T. I. SUTTON, Sec'y.

There was an $80,000 fire at Lynn, Mass., last week.

THE EXPERIMENT STATION

At Raleigh, N. C., Presents Matters of Interest to Agriculturists.

Its Publications Are Free to Those in North Carolina Who Really Desire to Read Them.

No Distribution of Plants, Seeds, &c.

The Experiment Station has no supply of seeds, plants, &c., for general distribution, and correspondents should remember this fact and not write for them. It does not attempt to keep a supply on hand for the reason that it is not in the province of its work to distribute common seeds, and besides there are nurserymen and seedsmen who make it their business to keep these stocks and can fill your orders. Occasionally the Station distributes one or two varieties of new seeds or plants when they are proved in its tests, but unless you see a distinct announcement that they are ready please do not make application to the Station.

The Experiment Station Bulletins.

The standing offer is made to send the bulletins of the Station to any farmer in the State who really desires to read them. Thousands of farmers have already taken advantage of this offer. [illegible] desire to read them write a postal card to Dr. H. B. Battle, Director, Raleigh, N. C.

Formulas for Complete and Home-made Mixtures for Cotton and Corn.

1. Stable manure,		600 lbs.
Kainit,		[illegible]
Acid phosphate,		[illegible]
Cotton seed,		[illegible]
		2,000 lbs.
2. Kainit,		200 lbs.
Acid phosphate,		600 "
Stable manure,		[illegible]
Cotton seed meal or fish scraps		[illegible]
		2,000 lbs.
3. Kainit or ashes,		[illegible]
Acid phosphate or bone meal,		800 "
Stable manure with yard scrapings and leaves,		1,000 "
		2,000 lbs.
4. Acid phosphate or bone meal,		[illegible]
Ashes,		[illegible]
Stable manure,		[illegible]
Rich earth or yard scrapings,		[illegible]
		2,000 lbs.

These are given as suggestions. [illegible] change of ingredients [illegible] if possible, and [illegible] run off. About six weeks before ready to use, put down a layer of stable manure three or four inches [illegible] then a thinner layer of cotton seed (if this is used) then a layer of acid phosphate and finally a layer of kainit. Each layer should be thoroughly wet after it is put down. Repeat layers until heap is built up three or four feet. Then cover with a layer of dirt to protect it and prevent leaching from rain. Examine from time to time and wet the heap if there is undue heating. At the time for hauling to the field, the heap should be cut down from top to bottom and mixed thoroughly as possible. When ashes are used it is best not to allow them to come in contact with the stable manure, as there might be some tendency to decompose it.

A dry mixture about equal to the ordinary complete ammoniated fertilizer would be:

Acid phosphate,		1,300 lbs.
Kainit,		200 "
Cotton seed meal,		[illegible]
		2,000 lbs.

These can be easily mixed at any time before using; a large, tight box or wagon-body is very suitable. Have two men stand on opposite sides and mix with hoes. If materials are dry, they can be easily and thoroughly mixed at a nominal cost. Do not expose to weather before use. H. B. BATTLE, Director N. C. Experiment Station.

Soy (Soja) Beans Ought to be Planted.

A correspondent writes: "When is the right time to sow or plant soy beans? What kind of soil and how should it be prepared for them? How do they compare with [illegible] as a feed and land improver? [illegible] this information you will greatly oblige."

Soy beans should not be sown broadcast, but planted in drills or [illegible] feet apart according to [illegible] soil. [illegible] will grow on, and may be planted at the same time as corn, which gives a long season from March to [illegible]. It is a good plan to plant in the corn rows between the hills or stalks of corn. If corn is grown for silage, the beans can be cut with the corn and will add greatly to its value. The upright growth of soy beans leaves room for cultivation, and this should be accorded to check the growth of weeds.

As food for stock the soy bean is one of the richest legumes that can be grown. In chemical composition the dry matter of soy beans [illegible] and black pea [illegible] fat and other carbohydrates than [illegible]. The roots of soy beans bear numerous tubercles, which aid it by gathering nitrogen from the air the same as those of the peavine or clover roots. There is no spreading by running vines to shade the ground, which is one of the potent factors in soil improvement, hence soy beans must be planted near enough for shade. On poor soil there should be one plant every 2x1 feet and from that up to 3x3 feet. It is usual to plant 2 to 4 beans in a hill, as it makes the stems finer, and they are hard and woody at best. They are well suited to grow in any part of this state and can be depended on for good crops of seed. To save the seed the stalks should be pulled or cut and stacked up loosely as soon as leaves and pods have changed from green to a golden hue, and when dry threshed out. The pods should not be hand-picked, because there are too many and with only one to three beans in a pod it will not pay. They will beat out very easily when ripe and dry, as he who leaves them too long will learn to his cost, for the pods will open and the peas scatter upon the ground. This is a most desirable plant to raise for stock. It is also a good table bean, but requires a long time in cooking, and most people will have to learn to like its flavor.—F. E. EMERY, Agriculturist N. C. Experiment Station.

Lathyrus Sylvestris or Flat Pea.

The so-called Flat pea, Lathyrus Sylvestris, is closely related to the Vetches, but is a perennial. The other species of Lathyrus are commonly called vetchlings and have little agricultural value. All contain a poisonous alkaloid, but the introducer of the Flat pea claims to have improved or bred out the poisonous principle. The most extravagant claims have been made for this plant by its introducer. The improved plant originated in Germany.

In the spring of 1890 a small package of Lathyrus seed was received at this station from the English disseminator, about three-fourths of the package was soon on a trial plot adjoining similar plots of Lucerne, Spotted Medic and various clovers. The soil was a gravelly red clay naturally well drained and was enriched by a heavy dose of a complete commercial fertilizer. At the end of one month only a few very feeble Lathyrus plants were alive, and these were soon smothered by wild grasses and disappeared wholly. During the same time the neighboring plots of Lucerne, etc., grew finely.

The remaining Lathyrus seed was then sown in a box and kept on a shaded porch. At the end of six months a dozen plants from one to two inches high were alive. In [illegible] these were transplanted to a row in the pear orchard on the Experiment Farm. The soil was a well enriched loam. All these plants were alive the next spring, but during the whole season grew only a few inches. Weeds and grasses were carefully removed by hand every two or three weeks. The next spring [illegible] of the plants were removed from the orchard and set in a single row on a [illegible] where they have continued. The plants so far have not flowered and no increase [illegible] has been formed. The plants grow but on the ground too low to be mowed, and its new leaves grow at end of stem the older ones behind rot. From its behavior with us Lathyrus Sylvestris possesses no practical value as on account of the low vitality of the seed and the extreme slowness of growth of the plant. [illegible]

[illegible]

Monthly Meteorological Summary for North Carolina, January, 1894.

[illegible]

Precipitation—The average for the month [illegible] which is [illegible] inch [illegible] than the normal. The greatest amount was [illegible] at [illegible]; the least [illegible]. The wettest January in twenty-two years occurred in 1882—average, 6.77; the driest in 1890—average, 0.4 inch. There were only one day [illegible] with snow [illegible] considerable amounts; greatest snowfall reported was [illegible] inches, at Henderson. [illegible] heavy sleet occurred on the 5th in the vicinity of [illegible] and Raleigh.

Wind—Prevailing direction, southwest. The normal direction is northeast. Average hourly velocity, 9.1 miles. Highest velocity, 60 miles per hour at Kitty Hawk, on 4th.

Miscellaneous—Thunderstorms were reported on the 3rd at quite a number of places in the eastern and central part of the State; at three stations on 14th. Sleet or hail on 2d, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 11th. Snow on 4th, 5th, 17th, [illegible] 20th, 22d, 28th. [illegible] were observed on the 11th, 21 and 24th. On the morning of the [illegible] an unusually large, bright one was observed in the east.

Cold Waves.

Cold waves are those sudden changes from high to very low temperature which constitute the most noteworthy feature of winter weather in the United States. They are produced by the flow of masses of cold, dry air from the regions east of the Rocky Mountains in British America, towards the south or southeast. During the long winter nights of the Arctic regions dry, clear air accumulates in deep layers which is cooled by radiation to a temperature many degrees below zero; and then sometimes, to flow towards any place where warm air is ascending, as it does in the low pressure areas or storms which continually pass from west to east across the United States.

A "low area" is produced by the air, somewhere becoming heated from unknown causes, [illegible]

[illegible]

Analyses of Fertilizers.

The North Carolina Experiment Station [illegible]

[illegible] make application on postal card to Dr H. B. Battle, Director, Raleigh, N. C.

QUESTIONS AND REPLIES.

The Station will be glad to receive questions on agricultural topics from any one in North Carolina who may desire to ask for information. Address all questions to the "N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C." Replies 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.

Note.

In a recent press article, in referring to [illegible]

[illegible]

Satsuma Orange Trees.

Will you please furnish me with information about the Satsuma orange trees at your station? M. W. C., Tallahassee Fla.

(Answered by W. F. Massey, Horticulturist N. C. Experiment Station.)

The Satsuma orange trees are dead. The cold of last winter finished the last of them. They will stand a cold of 18° to 20°, but lower than this hurts and finally kills them. On our southern coast, I believe they will do well. They will stand our ordinary winter, particularly as they grow older, but a winter like that of 1891-92 will always destroy them.

Keeping Nitrate of Soda.

Please let me know how I can keep over from one season to another a lot of nitrate of soda [illegible]

(Answered by H. B. Battle, Director N. C. Experiment Station.)

The reason that Nitrate of Soda absorbs moisture is the same as that given for Kainit in the newspaper article which you noticed. If therefore the Nitrate of Soda can be put in a box or barrel so that the air can not well get to it, it can not absorb moisture and become wet and lumpy. The plan that you suggest of placing it in tin barrels and covering with dry powdered earth is a good one.

The loss resulting from absorption of water and baking would depend entirely upon conditions of the atmosphere, exposure, and causes similar.

Clover and Grass for Loamy Land—Peas as a Crop.

What are the best grasses and clovers for loamy land? Are peas a good crop for [illegible]

Answered by F. E. Emery, Agriculturist, N. C. Experiment Station.

You will find orchard grass the hardiest and most reliable grass you can use [illegible]. To thicken the stand and improve the hay, Kentucky blue grass is a favorite, while common red clover flowers near the time of both grasses. These make prime hay, and will grow well if treated to an occasional coat of stable manure. You will hardly make grasses profitable without this manuring. Probably you could get much more in a cash [illegible]

[illegible]

The Cultivation of Onions and Irish Potatoes.

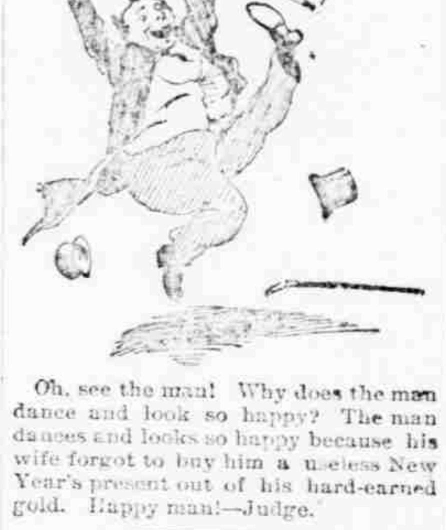
[illegible]

Answered by [illegible], Horticulturist, N. C. Experiment Station.

It is hard to grow a first-class crop of onions on land that has not been cultivated in vegetables and heavily manured for some years before. You do not say anything about the previous quality of your land, nor what kind of manure you applied, nor the [illegible] of the manure. Manure from [illegible] is a very different article from ordinary yard manure. Fifty ordinary loads of ordinary manure on an ordinary farm land will not grow a fine crop of onions, particularly if the land is of a clayey character. You cannot make land too rich for onions. On the land you name we would advise the addition of not less than 500 to 1,000 pounds of a complete commercial fertilizer such as is made for tobacco broadcast in the furrow under the onion rows. If you intend to grow ripe onions you should always sow the seed in February, as you can thus raise better onions than you can from sets. To raise early green onions it is best to plant sets of the White Pearl onion in October. Seed would do just as well for these if sown in September, but the uncertainty of our fall weather and liability of dry weather at this time renders the germination of the seeds at this time rather uncertain. We therefore advise sets for fall planting. For spring sowing use seeds of the Prize Taker, a large yellow onion, White Globe, Southport, Pearl or Giant Rocca (brown). The White Globe is the best keeper.

Plant early Irish potatoes in February, with 1,500 pounds of complete fertilizer per acre, well worked in the furrow and cultivate thoroughly. Commercial fertilizer is better than manure for Irish potatoes, as they grow smoother and are less liable to scab. If the land has been in clover or peas the previous year, the crop will be much better.

WHY HE WAS HAPPY.



Oh, see the man! Why does the man dance and look so happy? The man dances and looks so happy because his wife forgot to buy him a useless New Year's present out of his hard-earned gold. Happy man!—Judge.

Snubbed the Prince.

In spite of the privacy which Tennyson maintained many are the anecdotes of him or of his household.

It is told that once a certain famous prince of the house of Hanover, familiar with the poet's shrinking habits, yet anxious to pay his respects to him, found himself near Tennyson's home in the Isle of Wight. The prince called, unaccompanied and strictly incognito. A page came to the door.

"Whom shall I say?"

"The prince of Wales," was the reply.

Whereupon the page, performing a gesture somewhat similar to one described by Tennyson as performed by Lynette—in other words, putting his dexter thumb to a nose "tiptilted like the petal of a flower"—playfully observed:

"Ha, yes: prince of Wales: we know a trick worth two of that," and he slammed the door in the face of his royal highness.—Chicago Tribune.

—There are people who never hear any music that suits them, except when they are playing first fiddle.—Ram's Horn.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY. ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Help to knock out the corrupt old parties by putting THE CAUCASIAN into every house in your county.

A Fancy Horse.

Speed 2:50 Guaranteed.

A fine Abdalah horse, four years old, weight 900 pounds. For sale by E. Williamson, Clinton, N. C. For further information address George Bennett, horse trainer, Goldsboro, N. C.

Feb. 8—4t—2p.

The Human Electrical F[orces]

How They Control the O[rgans] of the Body.

The electrical force of the human body, the nerve fluid may be termed, is an especially attractive department of science [illegible]

[illegible]

Sold by All Druggists.

MARKETS.

GOLDSBORO.

(Country Produce.)

Cotton, (middling)	[illegible]
" (good middling)	[illegible]
Hams	[illegible]
Sides	[illegible]
Shoulders	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
Fodder	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
Meal	[illegible]
Peas	[illegible]
Peanuts	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Eggs	[illegible]
Chickens	[illegible]
Beeswax	[illegible]
Potatoes	[illegible]

CLINTON.

(Reported by C. P. Johnson.)

Cotton	[illegible]
Turpentine, Dip	[illegible]
" Hard	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
Peas	[illegible]
Bacon	[illegible]
Chickens	[illegible]
Eggs	[illegible]
Beeswax	[illegible]
Butter	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]
Fodder	[illegible]
Flour	[illegible]
Hides	[illegible]
Salt, per sack	[illegible]

WILMINGTON.

(Naval Stores.)

Spirits Turpentine, quiet	[illegible]
Strained Rosin, firm	[illegible]
Good Strained	[illegible]
Tar, steady	[illegible]
Turpentine, (crude) firm, hard	[illegible]
Yellow Dip	[illegible]
Virgin	[illegible]

RALEIGH.

(Cotton.)

Good Middling	[illegible]
Strict Middling	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]
Stains	[illegible]
Tinges	[illegible]

Market weak

Mules and Horses

AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

I have just returned from the Western market, where I have purchased the nicest and most select stock of Mules and Horses that ever came to Goldsboro.

I HAD GOOD LUCK IN BUYING

and will positively save you at least from $10.00 to $15.00 a head if you buy from me. I will sell on time or for cash. Don't buy until you see me, as I will surely save you money as I am bound to undersell.

ASHER EDWARDS, Goldsboro, N. C.

Feb. 1—4t—2p.

A Good New Piano for $165.

I am now selling good new Upright Pianos for $165.00. These Pianos have been thoroughly tested in colleges where they have been "banged on" by the practice of pupils for three years and are in perfect order. Three years use in a college is equal to twenty five years in a private family. Am selling good Organs for $65.00. Write me for testimonials, &c.

J. S. LENNARD, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 26—1y—2p.

WANTED.

A live, energetic man to canvass, sell machines and collect in Lenoir, Duplin and Sampson counties. We furnish a nice light running wagon, agent to furnish horse and harness and make a 500 bond. We will offer a splendid contract, one under which a hustling, enthusiastic worker can make and save money.

THE SINGER MFG CO, J. H. HARLEY, Manager.

Jan. 25—3t—2p.

Money For Farmers!!

How? Set out a grove of TEXAS THIN SHELL PECANS, bear in six years, and at that age earn fortunes. The Favorite Nut, three times the size of the common kind, brings fancy price in market. I sell trees at 4th price of Nurserymen. Send for full description, only costs you a postal card; also for Pamphlet entitled "Bread, Meat and Money, all free. Address

J. L. ANDERS, SEEDSMAN, Ivanhoe, N. C.

Jan. 25—4t—2p.

If you want to strike a lick for reform, get a new subscriber for THE CAUCASIAN and we will do the rest.