

# The Goldsboro Star.

"Hear Instruction and be Wise, and Refuse it Not."

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All communications on business should be addressed to GEO. T. WASSON, Editor and Proprietor, Goldsboro, N. C.

## FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

### Check-Reins

Never use a check-rein upon a horse at work, as it is calculated to worry and injure the animal more than the work he is required to do. If a man has a heavy load to draw, he lowers his head by bending forward, and throws the whole weight of his body against it. So does a horse if he is permitted to do so. But if the man's head were so tied back that he could not bend forward, he would lose the advantage of his weight; just so with the horse. By taking off or loosening the check-rein on a horse at work, you not only increase his muscular power, but abandon a fashion which is both cruel and foolish.

### Small Grain in Orchards.

It not unfrequently happens that wheat or oats are sown in the orchard. This, although censurable, is nevertheless often done. The stubble, after the grain is cut, should the weather be dry and warm, is capable of reflecting the heat to such an extent as to endanger the lives of the trees, especially if they be young. To guard against this, the stubble should be plowed under just as soon as possible. By so doing the risk of injury from the reflection of heat is not only avoided, but the soil is in better condition to retain moisture, thereby causing the trees to make more rapid growth. Old orchards may be sown in oats for the purpose of being pastured down by hogs without any injurious effects, although we think that clover would answer the purpose better, as well as be a more suitable food for animals.

It pays to

continually ascending from below, and if the "hard pan" or crust between the upper and nether soil be broken up, the moisture is of course the more readily drawn to the surface by capillary attraction—hence the great advantage of subsoiling.

Another precaution against the ill-effects of drought, especially on forage crops, is not to depend entirely on one or two kinds. Clover and timothy are almost the only grasses now relied on for hay, and although they are not adapted to all kinds of soil, yet are cultivated almost exclusively, and very often there is a partial failure in one or both, and much inconvenience and loss occasioned thereby; whereas if an acre or two is devoted to drilled corn, millet, or other substitutes, very little, if any, apprehension of scarcity in this respect need be felt. But, anyhow, a greater variety of stock-food is now needed. No stock will do so well if confined to one thing all winter, and this, if nothing else, should lead to the cultivation of a greater variety.

### Recipes.

**BREAKFAST TOAST.**—Mix two table-spoonfuls of sugar, a little salt and a well-beaten egg in one-half pint of milk, in this mixture dip slices of bread and fry them on a buttered griddle until they are light brown on each side.

**CHOCOLATE.**—Scrape the chocolate off fine, mix it smooth with water. If liked very rich make entirely with milk, if not, half water. Boil water and milk together; then stir in the chocolate which has been previously rubbed with water, and continue stirring till it boils; then sweeten to your taste and take up. A tablespoonful of chocolate to a pint of milk or water is about the right proportion.

have fresh eggs not  
saurants all eggs  
in

"So you may fancy what we thought when a man like 'Gentleman Bob' came among us, who was always quiet and sober and orderly, and instead of brawling and rioting like the rest of us, spent all his spare time over dry scientific books that we knew nothing about, and read a chapter of the Bible every morning and evening. How we did laugh at him, and make mock of him, to be sure! But the provoking thing was that he never seemed to mind it one bit, and he was so good-natured, and so ready to do any one a good turn when he could, that it certainly ought to have made us ashamed of ourselves; but it didn't, more's the pity.

"But before long something did make us ashamed of ourselves, and this was it. Our colonel was in a great hurry one day to find out the whereabouts of a village that wasn't marked on his map, and none of us could help him, when, lo and behold! forward stepped 'Gentleman Bob,' with a neat little map of his own drawing, and there was the very place, just where it should be. The colonel looked at it, and then at us, and said, grimly, 'It's not often, gentlemen, that the youngest officer of a regiment is also the smartest: let this be a lesson to you.'

"You may be sure this reproach made us none the more merciful in talking against poor Bob; and perhaps we might have done something more than talk but for a thing that happened one night at mess. Our junior captain, a rough, bullying kind of fellow, was going to empty a glass of wine over Bob's head, when the ensign grasped his wrist, and overturned the wine upon him instead, and the wrist was black and blue from that squeeze for many a day after.

About a month after this, one of our men  
7. I have fits of mad  
an old w

its pills, its capital and culture, is fast losing its grip, and if it were to be sunk out of existence to-morrow, or raised out of sight in its own estimation, the East would merely pause to say tra-la-la, and keep right on with its work. The loss of thirteen Congressmen to the East, and a gain of nineteen to the West by the recent census, shows where the crowd is rushing, and in ten years more the East will be taken under the wing of the West, and the West will see that no harm comes to it. We feel sorry for the East. It has always done as well as it knew how, and there has never been a time when it would not sell us their goods and Yankee notions and take our new wheat, or loan money on a farm at ninety percent. If its people generally do not regard the West as anything but howling wilderness, where the Indian and the wild bison roam at will, instead of a land possessing the refinements of enlightened civilization, why then it is their misfortune and not their fault.

No enmity can ever come between the two sections, for very many of the wealthy farmers of the West, who own broad and fertile acres, will never forget that their early manhood was passed amid the steep and rocky hillsides of the East, where corn was planted with a mallet and cold chisel, and, after being washed out by rains a couple of times, grew and flourished to the height of two and even three feet, with an ear on almost every stalk. No one who is worthy the name of a man ever forgets the scenes of his boyhood. But the cotton factories of the East are passing to the South and Southwest—here they will be raw

The learned Dr. Beatty tells us of healthy, strong men who were always uneasy on velvet, or on seeing another person handle a cork; Zimmerman, the naturalist, of a lady who could not bear to touch silk or satin, and shuddered when feeling the velvet skin of a peach. One of the Earls of Barrymore considered the pansy an abomination; and the unfortunate Princess Lamballe looked upon the violet as a thing of horror. Scaliger turned pale at the sight of water-cresses, and neither he nor Peter Abono could ever drink milk. It is said of Cardan that he was disgusted at the sight of eggs. We have heard of a gallant soldier fleeing, without shame, from a sprig of rue. The author of the "Turkish Spy" tells us that, provided he had but a sword in his hand, he would rather encounter a lion in the deserts of Arabia than feel a spider crawling on him in the dark! William Matthews, son of the governor of Barbadoes, had, like the above, a great aversion to the harmless spider. One day the Duke of Athole, thinking his antipathy somewhat affected, left him and his friends in the room, and came back with a closed hand. Matthews thought he had a spider concealed there, and becoming furious, drew his sword and would have done damage to the duke or himself had not friends interposed.

Burton, the traveler, tells us that a melancholy Duke of Muscovy fell ill; he but looked upon a woman, and another anchorite was seized with a palsy under similar circumstances. is a case of a man having an appearance of a

not have one. It pays to  
as rich as possible. Sta-  
perhaps, the best for the  
but good superphosphate has  
the advantage of being more convenient  
apply and is free from the seed of  
weeds. The value of wood ashes, es-  
pecially for potatoes, peas, beans, etc.,  
is very great. It pays to delay planting  
the ground until warm and dry, so that  
it can be well pulverized. The distorted  
and crooked parsnips, salsify, radishes,  
etc., and slow growing stunted corn,  
are the results of soggy and lumpy soil.  
It pays to have walks through your gar-  
den, made of loose stone and coal ashes.  
It pays to plant your vegetables in long  
rows instead of old-fashioned beds, and  
to use stakes and a line in planting  
everything in order that the rows may  
be straight and even. It pays to rotate  
your vegetables from one to another;  
and, finally, it pays to kill a weed wher-  
ever you see it.

### Providing Against Drought.

We have been so accustomed to good seasons, and consequently good crops for the last few years, that we are apt to make no provision for the future. But because the last few years have been un-