

FARM AND GARDEN.

They call oleomargarine "hog butter now. Don't feed cabbage or turnips to milch cows. Don't go in debt for agricultural implements. Going in debt is what makes panics and hard times. When cows gnaw boards give them charcoal mixed in the meal and ground bone. They should also have roots and a sprinkling of wood ashes on them. A farmer in New Hampshire has been fined for cruelty in not providing shelter for his cattle during the late cold weather. He was the richest man in the neighborhood. Onions need a hard bottom and mistakes are often made in the use of the trench plow. The successful onion grower must expect to invest about \$100 in every acre, if he does his duty by the crop. It is said that a nail driven into peach and apple trees near the ground, will keep the borer away. If so, it is the rust from the iron that does the work. There is no harm in trying it. It will do no injury if no good. Peter Henderson does not believe in cutting potatoes down to one eye. The nourishment is thus taken away from the young sprout, and it is stunted. An ordinary sized potato cut in two pieces is the best to plant. The American Farmer says that the most economical use of stable manure is its application to a grass sod. It should be hauled directly from the stable if possible. When the roots of grass are present in the soil soluble manures are retained, due to the action of the roots and the capillary attraction of the soil. It is idle to think of growing a good crop of onions unless previous preparation has been made by thorough cultivation the preceding year. The crop will never succeed on a sod, and a two years' crop of potatoes where sod has been turned under is better than one. Onions require very rich soil, and it is not always easy to secure this without making it also foul with weeds. When hens have been laying for quite a while the eggs at the close of the prolific period will not produce a strong chick, and those which were laid at the beginning of this period. It appears as though the strength of the layer begins to diminish by this continued effort, and that the eggs are not sufficiently endowed with vitality near the last of the litter. The instinct of a fowl leads it to scratch even in feeding on a heap of whole grain. This causes it to stop eating long enough to swallow. We give fowls too much at a time, and this causes them to stuff themselves so as to injure their crops if fed dampened meal. A little whole grain scattered among straw will make poultry scratch for what they get and conduce to their healthfulness. A mistake is sometimes made in top-dressing clover with coarse manure. Even if applied in winter it will smother the clover and the vacant places will be filled with sorrel and other weeds. Very fine manure may be spread thinly without disadvantage the first winter after the clover is sown, but it is much better every way to manure clover before sowing, so as to give the plant a vigorous growth from the start.

LITTERINGS.

The Italian bee is the gentlest of the several kinds and works on a greater variety of plants than the common bee. Turn as much of your grain into meat as possible and thus increase your manure pile. It is more profitable than selling the grain. Cream makes better butter to rise in cold air than to rise in cold water, but it will rise sooner in cold water and the milk will keep sweet longer. The one way of really saving food and promoting the thrift of the flock is good shelter. The better they are protected from the cold the less food it requires to keep their bodies warm. Keeping seeds too long causes them to lose a portion of their vitality. Melons, when grown from first seed, are said to run to vine, while old seed give more productive but less vigorous plants. The wedding slippers of Fanny O'Neil, of Ohio, who is to be married next week are No. 30's and measure three and one eighth inches across the instep.

USEFUL NOTES.

Hang up the brooms; they will last longer. A hot, strong lemonade taken at bedtime will break up a bad cold. Never prick a blister with a pin. A needle is the only suitable thing. A fever patient can be made cool and comfortable by frequently sponging off with soda water. Drop potatoes or fruit as they are pared into water, and the color will not change. Keep bread in a covered tin box, and it will keep fresh and good longer than if exposed to the air. After smoked beef or hams are cut hang them in a coarse linen bag in a cellar, and tie up to keep out flies. A little chloride of calcium added to glue will prevent its cracking and cause it to adhere to glass, metals, etc. The flavor and crispness of celery are increased by soaking the stems in ice-water for a short time before the stalks are placed on the table. The simplest, cheapest and best thing to clean a lamp chimney is a piece of soft sponge the size of a chimney, fastened to a stick. Simple fractures may be adjusted by almost any one. Get the limb as nearly as possible in the natural position, and then send for the doctor. There is no great urgency in such cases. When color in a fabric has been destroyed by acid, ammonia is applied to neutralize the acid, after which an application of chloroform will, in almost all cases, restore the original color. Label every bottle of medicine that comes into your house, and put poisonous drugs, like pargoric, lardanum, carbolic acid, etc., out of reach of children—and be sure that they are out of their reach.

How Jumbo Was Skinned.

The manner of the skinning and mounting of the dead elephant Jumbo which has just been successfully accomplished at Rochester, N. Y., by Prof. H. A. Ward, is very interesting. In the first place the skin was removed by cutting it along the belly and then making circular incisions around the body and taking it off in stripes. It was then soaked for two months in a bath of arsenic and other ingredients until it was thoroughly tanned. During this period of time the bones were steamed and exposed to the sun to bleach, a treatment that not only caused all the flesh and ligaments to drop off, but caused much of the oil of the bones to exude and evaporate, until they are now as white as snow. Professor Ward had taken the measurements of the monster, and while the skin and bones were in process of treatment he had constructed a heavy wooden skeleton, supported and braced by steel rods, two of which, two inches in diameter, support each leg. Jumbo's weight was about seven tons. The skin when first taken off weighed 1,538 pounds, and varied from half an inch to an inch and a half in thickness. After it was tanned it was scraped and cleaned until it had a uniform thickness of half an inch. The stuffed skin, platform and all, weighs about three tons. The skin is nailed to the wooden framework with 94,480 nails, and actually retains the folds and the grooves as natural as in life. The skeleton will be taken around the country for exhibition.

A Mormon Outrage.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 22.—At 7 o'clock this evening as United States Attorney Dickson was leaving the dining-room of the Continental Hotel, three men asked to see him at the outer door. He went, when one struck him in the face, it is supposed, with a stone, the other two aiding. Judge Powers and Major Erley, landlord of the hotel, thinking the action of the men peculiar, followed, and got to the door just after Dickson had been struck. Frank J. Cannon, son of George Q. Cannon, and Angus Cannon, were two of the assailants. The other is not known. The unknown man ran. Judge Powers put the other two under arrest. Angus Cannon, when searched, was found to have a self-cocking pistol, all the chambers loaded. A great crowd collected, among them many women, one of whom was heard to say: "It served Dickson right; I wish they had killed him, for he most killed their father." Dickson is not seriously hurt.

LIBRARY HABITUÉS.

THE PECULIARITIES IN READING TASTE AS NOTED IN CITIES.

From Light Literature to Metaphysics—A Decidedly Erratic Reader—A Motley Crowd—The Greatest Call for Fiction—Travel. It is anything but an uninteresting sight to stand near the delivery window of the public school library and watch the manner of different persons as they approach, and to listen to the names of the books they ask for. A lad of 15 approaches the window and asks for "Pillars of Progress." Then comes the young lady of 16, who, with a cooling voice, asks for one of Mrs. Holmes' works. A consumptive looking, whose cerebral development is evidently the opposite of remarkable, asks with a most important air to be furnished with Sir William Hamilton's "Metaphysics." The old-timer quietly and unobtrusively fills out the blank with the name of the book he wants and withdraws to the reading-room. A decidedly erratic reader. One visitor of the library has been put down by his employees as "peculiar." He is a decidedly erratic reader, and generally gets an encyclopedia and a novel at the same time. Then he proceeds to the reading room, where he skips from the one to the other, as though trying to read them both at the same time. He will very often put the novel within the encyclopedia and go to the newspaper files and get the books on the paper before him and go through the same tactics. He comes to the library about four times a week. There is some doubt as to whether he should be supplied with books differing so much from each other, but as the least interference has the effect of exciting him and causing him to speak boisterously loud, he is now allowed to have his way. The most interesting time of the day to visit the library is between 2:30 and 6 p. m. At 2:30 the girls from the branch high school escape from the thrall of the class room and enter the library. Later on the girls from the neighboring schools drop in and the scene perceptibly brightens under the sunlight of pretty faces and twinkling eyes. They are not "sweet girl graduates" as yet, but they are sweet enough to be such. "The largest attendance," said Mr. Spamer, the librarian, "is between the hours of 4 and 6 in the afternoon. There are people that come at that time generally frequent the reading-room, and are, as a rule, generally a motley crowd. Between 11 o'clock and noon, there is always a large attendance of ladies who come to take advantage of the lunch hour to change their books. A large number of ladies come in between the hours of 2 and 6 p. m. Three days in the week we have what we term a "matinee" crowd—that is, the people come down town early and visit the library before attending the theater. At 3:30 in the afternoon many school children drop in to change their books, also take advantage of the reference to prepare their lessons for the morning. The heaviest days are Saturday and Monday, Friday making a good third. On these days the clerks are taxed to their utmost.

THE HIGHER MIDDLE CLASS.

The class of people that patronizes the public library might be called the higher middle class. An occasional literary drop in on us and surprises us at times by the extent of his knowledge on literary topics. A number of people who evidently have no other means of getting their books, come here to get a warm, and enjoy the comfort of a warm room. Another class of visitors who we call "regulars," make frantic efforts to lunch on their "own" books and keep up their literary penance at the same time. We permit no lunching in the rooms, and keep a sharp lookout to prevent it. It is amusing, however, to watch the "regulars" attempt their feat. "The class of literature for which there is the greatest call, is of course fiction. 'Ben Hur,' Wallace's book, is the book of the hour. Dickens and Bulwer about divide the honors of being read. 'Non-Resistant' has a slight preponderance in favor of 'Dickens,' perhaps. Thackeray is less called for, but makes a good third, and 'George Eliot's' books are always out. The demand for American novels is steady. 'Charles Egbert Craddock' is more read than any other author at present, the local interest connected with her name having a good deal to do with the demand. Travels come after fiction and then scientific works. Travels in the Arctic regions always have a peculiar fascination for readers, while Stanley's books are also very popular. 'Non-Resistant' comes in for no small amount of patronage. French translations are very popular, and the call for books in the French language is increasing. 'Zola' indeed we don't keep any of Zola's novels on hand. It would not do. 'The lady visitors have a very decided leaning toward translations of German novels, especially those of the 'romantic' school. The favorite, of course, we regard this as a very healthy sign, as the German novel is essentially a domestic one. Therefore we look upon it with a favorable and eager eye. 'Non-Resistant' is the kind of man 'I am sitting at the full extent of our resources. As to girls, they generally begin by reading all of Louisa Alcott's books and then drift on to Mrs. Holmes'—St. Louis Chronicle.

A Hint Concerning Profanity.

Don't you find that you swear under certain conditions, in certain circumstances, and that you don't seem to care for certain conditions? You are sitting at your family table. You never tell an off-colored story there. You never swear there, and this is not on the theory that a man thinks when he swears either that that class of talk is not dealing. A man who intentionally swears, who rejoices in dirt and vulgarity and wickedness, is the kind of man 'I am sitting at the full extent of our resources. As to girls, they generally begin by reading all of Louisa Alcott's books and then drift on to Mrs. Holmes'—St. Louis Chronicle.

The Music the Peddlers Make.

Distinctly Philadelphia street cries, collected by a local reporter, contain some melodious calls. Besides the music of the rag man and oyster man, there is heard the negro peddler's singing. "Honey man, come out to-day, selling sweet home-made honey." And the watermelon dealer's cry: "Here's your ripe watermelon. Try 'em before you buy 'em! All red! A curious cry is 'Peppery pot, all smoking hot,' and another humorous cry is 'Crabs walking,' crabs a-talking, crabs a-biting, crabs a-fighting, fresh crabs, cr-r-r-abs!"—Chicago Times.

Buildings for the Stanford University.

They will not be begun for some time yet. I shall be very careful in that respect, and have the architects look over all the college structures in the country and Europe as to select the best plan. Gen. Francis Walker told me the other day that at Oxford, England, a costly structure was erected with a number of bell-towers for the use of the university, that it required an expenditure of \$500,000 to reconstruct it. I do not want to make any mistake of the kind, and shall build slowly so as to be sure.—Interview with Senator Stanford.

Where the Cold Waves Originate.

A few of the cold waves that travel across the country come from the Pacific coast, but nearly all but one originate east of the Rocky mountains, or else come down the east side of those mountains from the British northwest territory. Of eighty-eight cold waves in the past four years all but five first appeared at Helena, M. T., and the other five were first felt at Bismarck, D. T. Lieut. Woodruff therefore concludes they have their origin in the vast regions of ice and snow near the Arctic circle, "far to the north of our stations."—Atlanta Constitution.

BREEDING AND RAISING TURTLES.

Decreasing in Number in the West Indies—Breeding of Spicurens—Suggestion. The report comes from Florida that green turtles are becoming very scarce. They are also decreasing in number in Jamaica, Barbados, on the islands in the bay of Honduras, and along the northern coast of South America. When the sea regions were first settled, and cattle, sheep, and hogs, as well as fowls, were scarce, the flesh and eggs of turtles constituted the leading articles of food. They were not regarded as luxuries, but as desirable substitutes for things that could not be obtained. The natives all used them, and instructed the whites in their use. Europeans at first did not take kindly to the flesh and eggs of turtles, as the love for them, as for tobacco, sour wine, and olives, appears to be an acquired appetite. One acquires, however, it is not easily put aside. Persons who had spent some time in the West Indies returned to Europe or the northern portions of America with an insatiable love for turtle soup. To satisfy their desire for an article they formerly did not relish, live turtles were carried to them on vessels. Turtle soup soon became an essential at every well-regulated banquet. One establishment at Key West, it is said, puts up about 500,000 cans of turtle soup each year. Other concerns cut the flesh in thin slices, our dry fish, it resembles glue in appearance. This substance is sold in groceries for the purpose of making soup. Attempts have been made to transport turtle eggs long distances, but they have generally proved unsuccessful. Some of the concerns that can and dry turtle meat employ a large number of boats to catch turtles in the water by means of nets. They pay negroes and Indians to catch them, and they come on shore for the purpose of depositing eggs. But little skill is required to catch turtles. They are simply thrown over on their backs, where they remain till it is convenient to transport them to the place where they are wanted. Generally an attempt is made to secure both the turtle and the eggs that have been deposited in the sand. Many species of turtles are not yet hatched. It is plain that no creature not bred in confinement and supplied with food can long stand this continuous drain. They will be in the course of extinction, like our wild geese, elk, prairie chicken, and brook trout. Several naturalists have recently proposed the scheme of breeding and raising turtles in waters that are protected. They are of the opinion that it is as easy to breed turtles as oysters, lobsters, and salmon, and that the profits would be much larger. It is likely that some of the salt lakes, with their portions of the sea separated by accumulations of sand, could be utilized for breeding and raising turtles. Many portions of Florida appear to be better adapted to raising turtles than any other productive industry.—Chicago Times.

The Climbing Perch of India.

Of all the frequently met, however, far for the most famous is the so-called climbing perch of India, which not only walks bodily out of the water, but climbs trees by means of special spines near the head, and is able to stick to the bark and enable it to wriggle its way up awkwardly, something after the same fashion as the "looping" of caterpillars. A small scale of the climbing perch is seldom more than seven inches long; but it has developed a special breathing apparatus to enable it to keep up the stock of oxygen on its terrestrial excursions. They may be regarded as to some extent the exact converse of the means employed by divers to supply themselves with air under water. Just above the gills, which form, of course, its natural breathing apparatus, the climbing perch has invented a new and wholly original water chamber, containing within it a frilled, bony organ, which enables it to extract oxygen from the water during its excursions on the shore of its aerial peregrinations. While on the water it picks up small insects, worms and grubs; but it also has vegetable matter, such as the seeds of the watermelon, and berries. The Indian jugglers tame the climbing perch and carry them about with them as part of their stock in trade, their ability to stay for a long time out of water makes these useful confederates in many small tricks which seem very wonderful to people accustomed to believe that fish die almost at once when taken out of their native element.—Popular Science Monthly.

Serious and Expensive Funeral Business.

The burial of a relative in Timor is a very serious and expensive business. It involves a gift to the deceased of his relatives, and in return a burial feast. If the deceased is a man of rank this feast is a matter very often of ruin to his family. The funeral must be given, at the same time the hospitable is expected to be extraordinarily lavish. Consequently it often happens that the day of the funeral is indefinitely postponed for months and even for years, until the family has had time to accumulate sufficient wealth of cattle and substance. In the meantime the corpse is inclosed in matting and a tree or a hut is built, but left to itself. Then for days there is a savage banqueting and reveling, and the interment at last is carried out.

Gold Mine.

11th—50 acres Place gold mine tract, about 7 miles from Salisbury. This is valuable property. There are at least 10 acres on the place that will show gold to every shovel of surface dirt. There is also a vein of 12 or 15 inches showing gold. This property paid a Mr Goodman about ten thousand dollars some years ago by washing the surface not more than 150 feet square to a depth of 12 inches. With proper development I have no doubt but that it would be a fine paying property.

12th—1589 Acres.

I have also a one-half interest in fine properties in the above number of acres in Rowan and Moore counties, having good veins of gold, silver, copper, iron, soapstone, roofing slate; also a large vein of fine Jasper stone.

All of the above named properties are positively for sale on reasonable and easy terms.

All persons who desire to invest in or purchase will please give me a call before buying.

As reference in regard to the above, see Proprietors NORTH CAROLINA HERALD, J S McCubbins, Sr, Luke Blackmer, Esq, Davis & Wiley, Bankers, and M L Holmes, of Salisbury, N C, and S E Linton, Esq., of Charlotte.

S. R. HARRISON.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

Having determined to settle up and change my business, the following property is for sale, the greater part of which is in and near Salisbury, N. C., now one of the growing cities of the State. 1st—The house and lot where I now live; a good brick house with ten rooms 18 feet square and 10 feet hall-way; two other brick buildings 16x32, 2 rooms each; fine brick dairy, 3 wells of water, 2 good large stock and forage barns, and other out-buildings; a large garden, about 4 acres in choice fruit trees, just in good bearing. The whole lot contains 15 acres, beautifully situated, the ground slightly descending from the dwelling at all points. 2nd—20 fine building lots 50x200 or larger to suit purchasers, adjoining the residence of J. S. McCubbins and others. 3rd—45 acres of land adjoining the above, between the Charlotte and Caldwell Roads, about one-half mile from city, well suited for building, manufacturing sites or truck farming. About 6 acres of good forest timber on this tract. 4th—A house and lot just one mile from centre of city; lot contains 7 acres, house 3 rooms, well of good water; lies between the Charlotte and N. C. Railroad. This lot is well suited for manufacturing as a fair portion is on grade with R. R. 5th—80 acres of Land on East side of N. C. R. R., within 200 yards of the corporate limits of Salisbury, with 2 common houses which rent for \$6 per month; a never failing stream of water runs nearly central through this; the part near railroad well suited for building-lots or manufactories, or the whole a good stock farm. 6th—80 acres on the West side of N C R R, one and one-fourth miles from the city. This tract lies near on a grade with railroad, and is well suited for truck farming, manufacturing sites, fair grounds. There is on this tract about ten acres wood land. 7th—9 building lots, 50x200 feet, on Fisher and Bank streets, in the great South Ward of Salisbury, adjoining the lots of James Lineberry, D A Atwell and others. 8th—26 acres of land on the Gold Hill or Stokes Ferry Road, East side, and on both sides of what is known as the Town Creek, just one mile from centre of town; about 15 acres of excellent meadow. 9th—182 acres. A very fine farm about three miles from Salisbury on the W N C R R, with 2 farm houses and other buildings; one good well of water. This tract has about 60 acres of the best of bottom land, most of which is in cultivation and meadow; the upland is fine tobacco and cotton land. 10th—100 acres on the Bringle's Ferry road, 14 miles from Salisbury, 3 from Gold Hill. All wood land. GOLD MINE. 11th—50 acres Place gold mine tract, about 7 miles from Salisbury. This is valuable property. There are at least 10 acres on the place that will show gold to every shovel of surface dirt. There is also a vein of 12 or 15 inches showing gold. This property paid a Mr Goodman about ten thousand dollars some years ago by washing the surface not more than 150 feet square to a depth of 12 inches. With proper development I have no doubt but that it would be a fine paying property. 12th—1589 Acres. I have also a one-half interest in fine properties in the above number of acres in Rowan and Moore counties, having good veins of gold, silver, copper, iron, soapstone, roofing slate; also a large vein of fine Jasper stone. All of the above named properties are positively for sale on reasonable and easy terms. All persons who desire to invest in or purchase will please give me a call before buying. As reference in regard to the above, see Proprietors NORTH CAROLINA HERALD, J S McCubbins, Sr, Luke Blackmer, Esq, Davis & Wiley, Bankers, and M L Holmes, of Salisbury, N C, and S E Linton, Esq., of Charlotte. S. R. HARRISON.

SALE.

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Western North Carolina Railroad Company,

Gen'l. Passenger Office, SALISBURY, N. C., Jan. 16th, 1886.

Commencing Sunday January 17th, and superceding all others, the following Passenger train schedule will be operated over this Road:

WEST EAST

Train No. 1. Train No. 2.

Arr. Lev. Main Line. Arr. Lev. P. M.

11:30 Salisbury. 6:22

12:30 Statesville. 5:21 5:29

1:38 Newton. 4:22

2:04 Hickory. 3:54 4:55

2:28 Icard. 3:23

2:56 2:57 Morganton