New Berne Weekly Journal.

P. S. WINN, J. HARPER, Proprietors. INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS. Terms $2.00 Per Year.

VOL. IX. NEW BERNE, CRAVEN COUNTY, N. C., AUGUST 26, 1886. NO 22.

1,500 Bundles of Felta Hook Cotton Ties.

Now is your best opportunity to make contract for your supply of Cotton Bagging and Ties. We have bought a quantity sufficient to cover 7,500 bales of Cotton. For prices call on or write to

Yours truly,
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FOR 7,500 Bales of Cotton.

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One 50 Saw Carver Gin (old style), With Feeder and Condenser.

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One "Boss" Power Cotton Press, Best in the world.

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In Straw Hats we are [illegible] selling them.

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THE MEXICAN TROUBLE

Col. Pat Donan has spoken on the Mexican trouble, and his statement will be accepted as giving the true state of affairs on the border by right thinking people. A few desperadoes should not be permitted to plunge a country into civil war. We copy from the N. Y. Sun where Col. DONAN has to say about it:

Col. P. Donan, the Dakota boomer, arrived in New York from the West a few days ago. "I have no patience with the Mexican imbroglio about it," he said yesterday. "How much elegant and eloquent nonsense has been wasted over it. Instead of imposing on citizens of the United States, the Mexicans have for years exhibited the greatest forbearance with the scalawags and desperadoes that infest the country along the Rio Grande border. These fellows watch every opportunity to commit crimes on the Mexican side, and then rush back to American soil for protection. They are the ones who have stirred up this whole absurd agitation. I have heard of this fellow Cutting for the last ten years in various places, and never anything good of him. He seems to be a quarrelsome, chronic crank. He certainly proved himself just that kind of chap in the present case. He committed a grave offence against Mexican law, and was let off easy. It isn't such a trivial offence to libel a man in Mexico as it is in the United States. The law is very strict, and the offender is invariably given pretty severe punishment, usually by imprisonment. My young friend Cabiera, who was secretary to the delegation of Mexican journalists last year, is a young man of high family and considerable wealth, but he has a fiery temper, and doesn't care much what he says in print. With all his wealth and position he has already spent nearly two years in jail for libel at different times. The descendants of the Aztecs pull a man up pretty short for that sort of thing, and Cutting ought to have been grateful to get off as cheaply as he did at first. Instead of that, he went over into Texas and repeated his offence by publishing a worse libel than before, and having it circulated on Mexican ground."

"It is true that most Mexicans hold the United States pretty cheap as an enemy?"

"There is undoubtedly a good deal of that spirit, but it is principally among the ignorant classes. They are more numerous than in this country. Mexico is pretty big in territory, and the people think it ought to be proportionately big in arms. That's always the way when war talk is in the air. Abraham Lincoln himself displayed the same kind of ignorance before the civil war. He thought an army of 75,000 men ought to settle the question in three months. The Southerners were just as confident. I remember that I went into the Confederate army wearing a pair of patent leather pumps and a velvet suit. I thought I would be wearing the same outfit when the war ended in ninety days. At the end of four years I decided those were about the longest ninety days I ever saw, and I was glad enough to get cowhide boots and jeans. The Mexicans have the same notions we all had before the war. It isn't ugly braggadocio. It's simply self-confidence and ignorance."

Stonewall Items.

Still the weather continues too wet, and if there is not a change for the better in a day or so, cotton will be very short.

Wm. Cahoon killed a nine tat bear a night or so ago by tying a gun where bruin tripped the trigger and killed himself.

Jno. Sawyer and Miss Mittie Langly were married at the residence of Dennis Moore on the 11th inst., S. B. Lane, J. P., officiating.

The population of this place continues to increase. A fine boy at Thos. Jones' and a daughter at James Appleby's were the last arrivals.

On my way Tuesday I met Jno. Riggs with a fine buck in his cart that had just been killed. When he and Barney Tingle fail to capture a venison, the supply is short.

On my way to Silver Hill Tuesday, I passed through the new section, the Egypt of Pamlico for corn, and if you desire to see crops that would gladden your heart, you ought to lay your eyes on those. The corn is simply magnificent and the cotton has improved wonderfully.

Dr. Atkinson is having an addition of a story made to his house. These hot continuous rains have been a source of considerable botheration to him, and how about his better half? Well, there is two to don't bother, and that is Sooe and Spoop; they are as happy as it everything sorrowfully.

There is no epidemic among the hogs in our section, it is nothing but the cholera, but is fully as fatal as more so. We have a cure for cholera in Morris' hog cholera cure, which is all is recommended to be. One affected hog is taken some [illegible] he will staggers; holds [illegible] side, eyes sore and [illegible] never very high, will not [illegible] and goes up to having fits and dies. I am inclined to the opinion that the diseases caused hogs to be scared from nuisances. If any of your readers can give a remedy, it would be thankfully received. Here the other chance put to gather some of those two dollar and a half an other greasy, hard seed from Grant's farm, for it is thought he sure to be scarce and dear, so long as greasy.

[illegible]

Brookston and Wiggs are [illegible] excellent, and [illegible] to get the most [illegible] Remember that a best [illegible] not very long. A few more suns, a few more tears, some pleasure, much pain, sunshine and song, clouds and darkness, hasty greetings, abrupt farewells—then our brief day will close.

CATTLE AND CLOVER

A survey of the resources of the State for cattle raising and dairy products was presented in the last *Bulletin*. It was necessarily a general view. The change which has been brought about by the use of ensilage would not be credited except by those who have witnessed it. A few years ago fresh milk was almost impossible to be obtained, fresh butter was nearly unknown. Now in many of the towns in the State the supply is [illegible] abundant, and the quality of the butter as to color and texture would be approved in the best market towns of the North.

This is a great point attained. We have placed ourselves upon an equality with those regions which were thought to enjoy peculiar advantages from nature. Not by reversing or attempting to reverse her laws; but by a wise application of them. We have used the art of our warmer seasons for the growth of plants, and the cool temperature of the soil below the surface of the land for their preservation.

There is, perhaps, no way in which the wealth of a State can in a short time be more increased than by increasing its live stock. Such an addition to its resources is made with less of cost as well as of labor. It is not insisted that North Carolina can maintain as many stock to the square mile as certain parts of Virginia, Tennessee or Kentucky. But these portions comprehend mere patches of the territory of the United States—but a fragment of the States to which they are situated. Yet stock to a large amount is reared in other sections. In truth there is a measure of success in this branch of industry which falls short of either of the parts referred to, which is yet highly remunerative, and which conjoined with the varied crops which this State admits of presents greater opportunities of prosperity.

GRASS AND ENSILAGE BOTH.

Ensilage secures success in stock raising. But it would not be wise to rest content with that. The highest wisdom in such matters is to turn everything to account—to make use of everything that can promote the end in view.

There is no one who is insensible to the charm of a country covered with rich verdure. Apart from its beauty, which all can admire, it denotes that the land is in a high state of improvement, and is suggestive of wealth and progress. It becomes of the highest importance when we recollect that the cereals form a part only of the food of man, but the grasses are the subsistence of animals which contribute so much to his nutriment.

Within the last few years the advance in the cultivation of our staple crops has been most notable. Corn, wheat, tobacco and cotton all bear witness to the improvement. But the advance in our live stock has borne no proportion to the improvement in our crops. The quantity of improved near cattle—registered—introduced into a few counties has been very gratifying; still in the vast majority of our counties the movement has not begun. It is true that in certain districts of the State improved breeds were brought in long ago, and have been kept with care. In these districts the herds are fine—marks of some of the most esteemed breeds of a former day can be readily traced. Traces of the Ayrshire breed can be found in the northern counties of the State, of the Durham in the central counties, and of other breed in yet other sections. In many instances these have undergone but slight changes comparatively, notwithstanding the time which has elapsed since they were brought in, and the interbreeding, to a greater or less extent, with other cattle which has occurred. It will be a grateful task at a future day for the *Bulletin* to pay its tribute to the enterprising citizens who have been the pioneers in this branch of industry.

DISTINCTION OF GRASSES.

The grasses form the natural provision for animal life, yet these have here received but little attention. In the course of husbandry these are hardly counted. What puts up spontaneously is fed off without regard to times, seasons, or the growth of the plant, and without regard to the number of cattle kept on the field or lot. Often times the seed are not permitted to mature. They flourish for a short period and then disappear from the land, giving place to worthless weeds. In this state of things the capacity of the land to maintain cattle diminishes year by year. It is hastening to the condition of barrenness, so expressively termed the *old fields* of the country.

In all well ordered husbandry grass should form a part of the system. It should recur with the regularity of the market crops. Instead of relying upon the efforts of nature there should be a careful preparation of the land and a care for selection of seeds. The art of farming here makes the introduction of grasses easy. The land after having grown a planting crop—after having been thoroughly ploughed, manured, and having the weeds killed out in the course of cultivation with the hoe, is in a proper state to begin the preparation for sowing grass seeds. The ploughing which is the last work the farmer gives to his crop is the best preparation for the grass seed. It should be followed by a harrow or cultivator, and then the seed should be sown. The quantity of seed to be sown varies with the kind of grass. The bulletin's table shows that from less than a bushel to two bushels of seed are required, according to the kind of grass. The smaller seed, of course, are the cheapest, while other circumstances being equal, the heavier seed will be found the most valuable. It is a great advantage amongst the vast variety of seeds now are used for any farm purpose.

As to the value of the grasses apart from experience it must be conceded, we think, that the interest of a farm is to stop and talk.

great number of carefully conducted experiments. Among these the experiments of the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn, have always been deemed most satisfactory. Plots of ground, each containing four square feet, were enclosed by boards in such manner that there could be no lateral communication between the roots of the plants enclosed in the boxes. The grasses were either planted or sown, and their produce cut and collected, and dried at proper seasons in summer and fall. The experiments were conducted with great address and intelligence under a skillful superintendent. The grasses were then subjected to an analysis sufficiently accurate for the purposes of agricultural investigation. Some of the deductions of the superintendent have been dissented from in a few instances, but all have acknowledged the value of the experiments and they are universally received.

NECESSITY FOR PERENNIAL GRASSES.

It may be regarded as an established point that the grasses selected for cultivation should be perennial, not annual. The annual plant flowers in the first year, and dies, root and all, after ripening its seed. It lots covered by such plants are grazed before the seeds mature, the plant is not only destroyed, but exterminated. Nothing is left to continue their growth. This accounts for the barenness of our fields where cattle range at will.

Perennial plants live and blossom year after year, but die down to the ground, or near it, annually, not, however, quite down to the root, for a portion of the stem, with its buds, still survives; and from these buds the shoots of the following year arise. The field is thus clothed from year to year.

Another point of importance in the culture of grasses is that different sorts be mixed together. The farmer who sows his field with one kind only limits himself to the use of his field when that grass is in season, when on the other hand he sows a variety, differing in their habits of growth and periods of luxuriance, he has made provision for the use of it during the year. Some species putting forth their foliage, and reaching their maximum of produce at different periods from other kinds, a constant succession of fresh herbage is secured.

KINDS AND QUANTITIES PER ACRE.

A distinguished authority recommends the following as embracing the best kinds and proper proportions of seeds per acre when the land is laid down to grass: Red clover, eight pounds; Timothy, two pecks; Kentucky blue grass, five pounds; white clover, six pounds; Orchard grass, two pecks; and rye grass, two pecks. This is for a field intended to remain four or five years in grass.

In the foregoing list clover is comprehended among the grasses. This is done in compliance with the popular understanding. Botanically, it has no title to be so ranked, belonging to quite a different family. But being considered here with reference to hay and pasture products no confusion can result.

The above selection is made on sound principles. All are perennial, by the various kinds come on in such manner as to keep the land covered with herbage. Its abundant produce, its destruction of annual weeds, which it smothers by its broad foliage, and especially the luxuriance of the wheat sown after it, clover is entitled to the first place. Timothy grows both on dry and moist soils. The Woburn experiments present this grass as one of the most prolific for hay. Among the comparative merits of this grass may be reckoned the abundance of fine foliage that it produces early in spring. Blue grass is deemed the most valuable of all the grasses. Animals feeding on it without grain, keep better and become fatter than on any other treatment. It flourishes best on calcareous soils. White clover grows rapidly and forms excellent pasture; but its bulk is not sufficient to make it profitable to mow for hay. It is excellent for sheep. The pasturage which orchard grass (cocksfoot) affords is excellent. It is among the grasses that grow well in winter. If suffered to grow too tall, it is very coarse; but fed close, it is a very valuable pasture. Rye grass is by some considered as coarse; but, as has been said, "after all the experiments made on the other grasses, none have been found to equal it for a course of mowing and pasturing for two, three, or seven years." Von Thayer the great German agriculturist, has remarked, though some have tried other species both in this country and in England, they have in the end returned to rye grass.—*The Louisiana.*

His Annual Habit

"A worried man on whose head the shows of many winters have fallen, invested a quarter in a watermelon at the City Hall Market yesterday and carried it across the street to a shady spot. He cut it open to find it perfectly green, and three or four men near by raised a laugh at his expense.

"What's the matter wid you?" asked the old man as he looked up.

"Your melon is green," replied one.

"Green, eh? Don't any of you fellows know how to select a green watermelon? I always go to my grocery and select a green watermelon. I don't go to get my money back on it, do I? Well, I guess not. I'm not the man to do that. I'm not the man to do that. I'm not the man to do that