CHARLOTTE CHRONICLE

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THE CHRONICLE, Charlotte, N. C.

Friday, Jan. 16, 1891.

This Date in History—Jan. 16.

1320—Death of Edmund Spenser, poet; born 1553.
1622—Birth of John Moliere, French dramatist; died 1673.
1698—Birth of Richard Savage, poet; died 1743.
1784—Death of Edward Gibbon; born 1737.
1809—Death of Sir John Moore, general; fell at Corunna; born 1761.
1868—Death of Edmund Lodge, herald and anti quary; born 1783.
1873—General amnesty bill passed by congress.
1876—Samuel Bowles, editor of The Springfield Republican, died in Springfield, Mass., aged 75 years.
1881—News of snow slides in the Wahsatch mountains, Utah; eleven lives lost.
1889—United States Senator C. F. Manderson, from Nebraska, elected.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

That benevolence is the keynote of the Knights of Pythias, was evidenced by what everyone enjoyed who had the pleasure of lifting his visor at the Knights' table last evening.

It is very pleasant to "get together," and THE CHRONICLE delights in an gathering of our people. The participants enjoy themselves, and it makes them more inclined to help others to enjoy themselves. So much for the social future of last Knights' feast.

The lodge of the Knights of Pythias of Charlotte is composed of the very best class of the city's younger men; and the object of the Order is as much a credit to the hearts of the members as it is a benefit to them.

GOOD FOR HICKORY.

The Hickory Press says that the amount of new capital brought to Hickory by the organization of the First National Bank, amounts to $20 and a fraction for every man, woman, and child in its city.

Certainly that is a great desideratum, especially for as enterprising a people as compose Hickory's population. More money is needed all over North Carolina. The natural resources of this State would warrant a very large investment. The intelligence and enterprise is here, but alas! the people have little or no capital.

Hickory is greatly to be complimented.

THE PRICE OF LUMBER.

The London Board of Trade report shows that, although the quantity of timber imported into England last year was about 8½ per cent. less than in 1889 prices fell about 14 per cent. A syndicate of British capitalists has secured from the German Government territory in German Southwest Africa to the extent of 50,000,000 acres, with mineral rights in perpetuity. The syndicate's capital is understood to be £2,000,000.

Is North Carolina's lumber interests being properly husbanded by the Legislature?

CHARLOTTE AND THE COUNTY.

The Greensboro Record reports a revolt in its city against paying $1.25 for a two horse load of wood, the people objecting to the raise of $1. Well, here in Charlotte, the man who buys a two horse load of wood for $1 25 is glad. For the last two months the price has been from $1 50 to $2, the latter being an extreme price.

After all our farmer friends can see that Charlotte is of some benefit to them. Charlotte is a good market to sell in.

PATERNAL GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Love has introduced a bill "providing for weekly payment of wages by factories, corporations," etc. The bill ought to be amended, and the amount of wages that shall be paid, should be inserted.

With Tusks and a Mane.

Concord Standard.]
The Standard is a hummer.

Bingham's Military Instruction.

Alamance Gleaner.]
Lieut. Jas B. Hughes, U. S. A. who has been here as head of military of Bingham's School for two years, left Monday night for Fort Grant, Arizona, where he goes to join his regiment. Capt H. was exceedingly popular with the cadet body and has made during his stay here warm friends outside. He is a native North Carolina and an ex-Binghamite. Lieut. Little, U. S. A., will take command of cadet corps and is expected this week with his family.

TWO EPISCOPALIAN DIOCESES.

The State of Virginia to be Divided Into Two Dioceses.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 14.—A meeting of the committee of the Protestant Episcopal church of Virginia on the division of the diocese has been held in this city. It was unanimously agreed that there should be two dioceses, and that the line should begin on the Potomac between Stafford county and Prince George county, and run diagonally across the State to the North Carolina line between Mecklenburg and Brunswick. Every member of the committee was present, including Bishop Whipple and Bishop Randolph.

The report will be made to the diocesan Council next May in accordance with the above. But the question cannot be finally disposed of until the general convention of the United States acts upon it.

According to the division line agreed upon, the Eastern diocese will include the cities of Richmond, Norfolk, and Petersburg. In this diocese, there would be about 10,000 communicants. In the Western diocese, there would be about 8,000 communicants. At one time it was thought the committee might decide to recommend three dioceses, but after considering the statistics, and cost, it was found that three would be out of the question. It is understood that Bishop Whipple will undertake to administer the Richmond See without an assistant, and that his assistant Bishop Randolph, will take the Western diocese, and that it will not be necessary to elect an additional prelate.

VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL SOIL.

The Difference Between a Soil Fertile by Nature and One Artificially Rich.

Between a soil fertile by nature and one made equally so by artificial treatment, such as the application of manure, both domestic and commercial, rotation of crops, subsoiling or whatever process an intelligent farmer may devise for increasing its fertility, the former should be considered for agricultural uses far the most valuable, acre for acre, from the fact that its fertility is of a more permanent character. It is true that soils of great virgin fertility are, after years of exhaustive cultivation without manure, made comparatively unfertile, except such as are largely alluvial in their composition and subject to frequent overflows. Soils of that character, can, however, much more readily reclaimed and restored by artificial means than a naturally poor one that has had all its acquired fertility cultivated out of it.

In buying a farm, therefore, there can be no question that ordinarily it will be better for a man to locate on one of fewer acres of naturally rich land than to choose one much larger in area but of poorer quality, the fertility of which must in great measure be furnished it yearly by artificial applications. Of course such lands are not valueless by any means, and their value for cultivation will in a great measure be gauged by the intelligent and profitable farming methods adopted and put into practice by the owner. Cases can often be found where farms on sandy soils of light general fertility, but better adapted to profitable special crops, may, with light manuring, be made to yield larger money returns than the same number of acres on a richer soil of a different texture.

Again, it has been discovered that orcharding can be successfully carried on upon soils where the rough character of the location renders them of little or no value for the plow. In such cases elevated ridges or exposure to the influence of large bodies of water seem to furnish the governing conditions of success with but little regard for the general texture and composition of the soil. It is no easy matter to greatly change the texture of a soil, whether light or heavy, and usually it will be found better for the owner to adapt his husbandry to its peculiarities than to make the attempt to change them, except in the most gradual and inexpensive way.

Points on Wintering Bees.

"Will a colony of bees winter without sealed honey?" was one of many questions answered at the annual International Beekeepers convention. While it was conceded that a colony could be wintered without sealed honey, doubts were expressed as to the efficacy of this method, there being more or less risk about it, especially in dampseasons. Dr Miller called attention to the fact that unsealed honey sours much sooner than sealed honey. A. J. Root, who does not take away sealed honey to feed sugar sirup, cautioned against the use of cheap honey for feeding bees, as there is danger of its being tainted with foul brood.

The president of the association, R. L. Taylor, of Lapeer, Mich., expressed the belief that when the stores consists of sugar sirup the consumption is much less than when honey is fed. In explanation he said, "Honey is stimulative and more is used." In reply to the question whether bees fed with honey did not come out stronger, President Taylor replied that he had better success on colonies wintered with sugar stores. He had found sugar sirups best for winter, affording a good food for keeping the bees quiet.

At this stage in the discussion attention was called by several members to the necessity of using pure sugar. Drs. Miller and Mason agreed that granulated sugar must be fed when one has to feed at all, and that it makes no difference whether the sugar comes from cane or beets.

Another question with a bearing on wintering bees was the one, "In doubling up colonies would you save both queens?" One member answered no, very decidedly. He had no use for the extra queen after doubling up two weak colonies. He had wintered two weak colonies by using a queen excluding honey board, a plan he preferred to uniting them. An Iowa beekeeper told that he uses a seven-eighth inch division board, and crowds the bees on what combs they can cover.

Potash for Fruit Trees.

Of all single fertilizers potash has uniformly shown itself the best when applied to fruit trees. Some experiments are said to have demonstrated that potash fertilizers have decidedly improved the quality of fruit by increasing the saccharine and decreasing the acid. However this may be, if it is once well established that the products of the orchard can be favorably modified in their quality and character by a special fertilizer, it will be a fact of very general importance, and open a wide field for experimentation by progressive orchardists. Instances are not wanting where judicious pruning and the liberal use of wood ashes have surprisingly improved the condition of trees that were apparently in a failing condition.

Poultry Notes.

Land plaster, carbolic aid and kerosene are all good for the chicken house.

Remember that sand, gravel and like substances are essential to fowls.

Even in winter it will be found best to change the materials in the nests occasionally, in order to keep them from becoming foul.

See that each fowl gets its share of feed.

Do not forget that hens learn to eat eggs by having the broken ones left in the nest.

Do not neglect to place clean, pure water every day in accessible places for your fowls.

In no place will it pay better to feed out refuse, cabbage heads and other green stuff than in the poultry yard.

Carefully save all the meat scraps for your fowls.

Sawdust on the Farm.

Spreading green sawdust on ground that is to be cultivated next season is not advised. It will have but slight value as manure at the best, and should not be used for that purpose until after it has lain in heaps to rot, or has become decomposed in some other way. Its best use is found in the construction of ice houses, where it furnishes the best material in building the walls and covering the ice. Its next best use is for stable bedding, for which purpose it is employed by many persons very extensively wherever it can be cheaply obtained. After undergoing heating and fermentation from its admixture with horse manure it may be hauled out upon the land. It is not as good as straw for bedding or for manure, but answers the purpose moderately well in the stable, and adds to the bulk of the manure pile, although not greatly to its value.

A Warning to Dairymen.

Professor Henry warns dairymen and others interested in regard to the adulteration of cow foods by an admixture of the oat hulls that come from the oatmeal factories with other grain feeds, and all palmed off under the general head of "mill feed," the purchaser thinking that because he sees the shuck of the oat he has the vital substance of it with it. Hoard's Dairyman commenting on the above says: "As nearly as we can ascertain oat bran—which is about what the oat hulls are—is worth only about two-thirds as much per ton as wheat bran. It is sold from the factories at about $7 per ton. Of course, when mixed with feed said to be worth $1 per 100 pounds it is a swindle of the buyer.

Turpentine for Farm Stock.

"When a chick has the gapes," says a writer on poultry, "give a drop or two of turpentine in the food. When a lamb pines from a similar cause give it twenty drops in a tablespoonful of new milk. When a calf coughs—a dry, husky cough—and becomes thin and poor, give it a tablespoonful of the same in a pint of linseed gruel. All these ills are caused by the same pest—the throat and lung thread worm—which is destroyed and ejected by the fumes of the turpentine."

Agriculture Notes.

Vermont sheep are winning distinction in foreign lands.

A cheese factory in East Otto, N. Y., claims to have made the biggest cheese ever produced in the United States. It is said that 38,000 pounds of milk were used in its manufacture and that its weight was 4,000 pounds.

The New York Experiment station recommends the Crandall currant.

The wheat scab, an apparently new disease in this country, is a fungus attacking wheat heads, producing a whitish covering of the glumes and preventing the formation of the grain beneath. It has appeared this year in various sections, notably in Ohio.

THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS has won the foremost place among Pennsylvania newspapers by the liberality, enterpris, and fairness with which it conducts its business, reports great events, and the completness with which it records, day by day, the life of the city, state and country.

Its field is world-wide, and its staff, its special correspondents, so many and well organized, its source of news so numerous, that it appeals to a wider constituency than any other newspaper ever published in Pennsylvania.

"THE PRESS," said one of the managers of the Western Union Telegraph Company, "now receives more telegraph news than all the other Philadelphia newspapers combined." This statement is authoritative and conclusive, and THE PRESS presents as daily witness to its truth, its twelve to twenty-four bright and interesting pages.

But it is not only by its news enterprise—by the zeal, energy, and integrity of its reporters and correspondents that THE PRESS has won and held the confidence of its many thousands of readers, representing every age and condition of life, every trade and every profession, every faith and every political opinion. It is the excellence and varied interest of THE PRESS as a general family journal, appealing to women as well as to men, which have made for it so many friends at home, extended its reputation throughout the country. It prints every important event of the world's progress.

The printing of news is always its first business, but its columns are also enriched by contributions from the most gifted special writers, the most famous novelists, and some of the most eminent public men of the time. The literary engagements already made for 1891, probably surpass in number and variety and nearly equal in cost, any contemporary magazine, for the field and resources of such a newspaper as THE PRESS make it not only a daily historian, but a daily forum and a daily tribune.

Its steadily growing profits and its steadfast constituency not only demand but insure progress. The greatest authors, and well as the brightest news correspondents, find their largest profits derived from any Pennsylvania newspaper, as well as their best Pennsylvania audience, in DAILY, SUNDAY, and WEEKLY PRESS.

In politics THE PRESS is Republican, but it knows no other master than the people whose rights, aspirations and needs it always defends. It has no enemies to punish, no individual political ambitions to foster or promote, and is subservient to no politician or clique. Faithful to the great body of readers and voters, whom it truly represents, it promotes its own interest and influence by faithfully upholding theirs. Its editorial opinions are fearless and frank—never captious. Its news is always impartial. In its pages the workingmna finds as ready audience as the capitalist. To all commercial and industrial progress, to the best thought and best action in every sphere of human enterprise, it accords a generous and enlightened hospitality. In the columns of THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS justice finds "all seasons Summer."

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RACKET STORE.

We have finished taking inventory of stock, and now our great aim is to close out all Winter Goods, and they must go. We want the room, as we expect to carry by far the largest stock of Spring and Summer Goods we have ever kept.

Great reduction in Clothing. We gave this department special attention this season, and sales doubled any previous one. All broken suits, all winter suits, overcoats, woolen underwear, cassimers, kersys, jeans, and blankets must pass out.

You may never have the opportunity again to buy fine hand made shoes at the price we are offering them. At the way they are going they won't be here long.

Our sales in Carpets and Rugs is simply wonderful. No house in the south ever sold half the Carpets we have this season, and we expect to carry a much larger stock than we have ever kept. Our great trade in Carpets demands it.

Carpets cut and made to order.

W. J. & E. M. Davis.

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The new firm will start out with almost entirely new and fresh stock of goods which has just been purchased by our Mr. F. D. Alexander and is now being opened. In a few days, our stock will be complete.

It is the determination of the new firm to put all the enterprise, energy, and money into the business necessary to make it a success, and they hope to retain all their old customers, and add many new ones to their list.

Full notice of new goods will be given when they arrive.

All are cordially invited to call and make themselves at home.

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Laird, Schober & Mitchell, of Philadelphia, make the Finest Line of Ladies' Shoes in America.

We carry their lines from $3 50 to $5, in Goodyear, and hand welts, and hand turned.

These come in all widths and all shape toes; in French, Common Sense, and Walkenphast lasts.

Fine black ooze calf, looks finer and richer than Black Satin; Parlor Low Quarters, with gilt beads and gilt buckles, for evening wear, at $5.

They are the finest made for the money.

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GENTLEMEN: Having burned the various Coal sold in this market, we regard the Splint Coal sold by Moss & Morson for domestic purposes, superior to any of them. Yours truly,

C. E. SEARGEANT, S. O. BEALL,
T. T. SMITH, E. BERKLEY.
Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 14th, 1890.

The Mecklenburg Ice Company, of Charlotte, are the Sole Agents for the sale of Splint Coal, for Charlotte and vicinity.

MOSS & MORSON.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
March 25, 1890.

Radam's Microbe Killer Company, Nashville, Tenn.: Gentlemen. Replying to yours of the 20th instant, in regard to sales, etc,, of the Microbe Killer, we can conscientiously say

A CARD.

THE BUFORD HOTEL.

AS PROPRIETOR OF THE Buford Hotel, Charlotte, N. C. I beg to tender my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received during the first year of my administration which has been sufficient in character and volume to warrant enlarged and improved accommodation, all of which it is hoped, will meet the approval of old and new friends, and be productive of a largely increased business. The public and commercial men especially are invited to examine in detail, the following advertisement, which is a description of the Hotel.

GEORGE W. KITTELLE.

THE BUFORD HOTEL,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

"THE QUEEN CITY OF THE OLD NORTH STATE," A NAME BOTH APPROPRIATE AND DESERVED.

TO ALL HOW MAY NOT BE PERSONALLY ACQUAINTED WITH THE HOTEL, THE FOLLOWING FACTS DESCRIPTIVE OF IT, MAY BE OF INTEREST. IT HAS BEEN ENLARGED TO NEARLY DOUBLE ITS FORMER CAPACITY BY AN ADDITION 86X46 FEET AND 4 STORIES, MAKING A SUBSTANTIAL, COMMODIOUS BRICK AND STONE STRUCTURE, COMMANDING ONE OF CHARLOTTE'S MOST DESIRABLE LOCATIONS, IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO POST OFFICE, OPERA HOUSE, TELEGRAPH OFFICE, THE BANKS, ONE OF WHICH, THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL, OCCUPIES LARGE ROOMS IN THE BUILDING, THE BUSINESS CENTRE, EMBRACING THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, THE CHURCHES, THE BEAUTIFUL AND ARTISTIC BUILDING OF THE Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION, THE GENERAL OFFICES OF THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, AND ON THE LINE OF THE CITY RAILWAYS. IT IS 4 STORIES, IS LIGHTED BY GAS AND ELECTRICITY, HAS ELECTRIC CALL AND RETURN CALL BELLS, AND IS HEATED BY STEAM. ALL ROOMS HAVE OPEN FIRE PLACES AND PERFECT VENTILATION. HAS HOT AND COLD BATHS AND CLOSET ON EACH FLOOR WITH A PERFECT SYSTEM OF SEWERAGE. HAS A HYDRAULIC PASSENGER AND BAGGAGE ELEVATOR.

THE OFFICE HAS BEEN GREATLY IMPROVED AND IS REGARDED EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE. A BROAD AND EASY STAIRWAY TO THE PARLOR FLOOR HAS BEEN INTRODUCED.

THE READING ROOM ON FOURTH STREET, ADJOINING THE MIDDLE HALL IS ANOTHER NOTABLE ADDITION.

THE LADIES ENTRANCE ON FOURTH STREET ADJOINS THE ELEVATOR AND COMMUNICATES WITH THE OFFICE.

TWELVE ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS ROOMS ON THE OFFICE FLOOR, ARE ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF COMMERCIAL MEN.

THE NEW DINING ROOM, WITH SEATING CAPACITY OF 200, IS ON THE FOURTH FLOOR OF THE NEW ADDITION, AND IS A BEAUTIFUL ROOM. IT IS 15 FEET IN THE CLEAR; HAS FIVE OPEN FIRE PLACES WITH OAK MANTELS WITH OVAL FRENCH MIRRORS, AND IS ALSO HEATED BY STEAM. IT IS REACHED BY ELEVATOR FROM OFFICE FLOOR, AND EASY STAIRWAYS. THE KITCHEN, PANTRY AND SERVING ROOMS ARE ON SAME FLOOR—IN REAR, AND HAS A SEPARATE STAIRWAY AND ELEVATOR FOR SERVANTS AND SUPPLIES. THE FORMER DINING ROOM WILL BE USED FOR BALLS, BANQUETS AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE PUBLIC AND GUESTS ROOMS ARE NEATLY AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, CONTAINING EVERY APPLIANCE CONDUCIVE TO THE COMFORT OF GUESTS, AND ALL OF THE ROOMS ARE EN-SUITE FURNISHED WITH VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS. SOLID ANTIQUE OAK AND WALNUT FURNITURE, AND THE BEST BEDS.

THE NEW KITCHEN AND PANTRY, EQUIPPED WITH ALL THE NEWEST APPLIANCES IS "A MODEL OF EXCELLENCE," AND IN CONNECTION WITH EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE COOKS, ENABLES THE PROPRIETOR TO CATER SUCCESSFULLY TO THE GUESTS—MAKING THE TABLE AND ITS SERVICE EMINENTLY ACCEPTABLE.

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THE OFFICE WILL, AS HERETOFORE, BE IN CHARGE OF MR. CONRAD LIPSCOMB AND MR. HARRY SMITH, BOTH WELL AND FAVORABLY KNOWN TO VISITORS.

THE PATRONAGE OF ALL IS MOST RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED, THAT OF COMMERCIAL MEN AND TOURISTS ESPECIALLY, TO WHOM EVERY POSSIBLE CONVENIENCE WILL BE AFFORDED.

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