R. E. Harris

The Goldsboro Sta

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

L. I. GOLDSBORO, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1881.

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I cc mmunications on business should be ressed to GEO. T. WASSOM, Editor and Pro- or, Goldsboro, N. C.

FOR THE FAIR

drs for Shoppers.

. matter that has been forced attention of tradesmen in k city by the recent law ap- y Governor Cornell, making it y upon shopkeepers to furnish r their female assistants. It ered doubtful whether the stat- e enforced. A very few em- iarge numbers of girls allege y would discharge them if provide chairs. Many of the ve interviewed, although using chairs, from lack of her reasons, have humanity say that in the intervals of perfectly willing the themselves by impri- hape of boxes or e subject reatment ouse pub- shop- with ir- u-

with and trim figured foulards, delaines and challies.

Sash ribbons are three yards long and more than half a yard wide, and a young woman who wears one is almost lost to sight in front of the big bow which they make.

The tucks on imported gowns are very narrow and are set close together, but American dressmakers leave a space between each pair of tucks, and make them two inches wide.

Cretonne fans, with the figures embroidered, are carried with summer costumes. They are mounted on sticks and are fastened by an ivory ring which keeps them from opening.

Scarfs of muslin edged with Irish embroidery are worn both with black and white dresses, being laid around the neck, carried down to the belt, and fastened there in loops and ends.

Mull dresses are made up with waists shirred at the belt and with tucked yokes, and have the skirts bordered with three flounces above which tucking extends nearly to the waist, where a sash is tied.

Tan color and olive green are the favorite shades for summer traveling suits. They are made up with shooting jackets or with postillion basques, and round skirts usually finished with six or eight tucks and a narrow plaiting.

Different Kinds of Food.

careful compiler of facts as to the ts of different kinds of food on the n system says:

he flour which contains the most

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Budding Young Seedlings.

The custom prevalent two generations ago of grafting young fruit trees has given way to that of budding. There are many reasons why small seedlings should be budded; first, because of the rapidity with which budding can be accomplished, an experienced budder often setting one hundred in an hour; second, the more convenient season at which it is done; third, the fact that the operation can be performed without injuring the stock in case of failure, which is always more or less liable in stocks headed down for grafting; fourth, the opportunity which it affords, when performed in good season, of repeating the trial on the same stock. To these several advantages may be added—budding is preferred for the stone fruits that require extra skill in grafting, but which are budded with ease.

Budding is done during the growing season. June budding, especially on the peach and nectarine, is practiced in the South, but is not advised in the more Northern States. The ordinary budding season extends at the North from about the middle of July until the middle of September, and the earliness or lateness at which a species is budded depends, other things being equal, on the condition of its growth. The time for budding therefore depends also upon the weather. In a warm, dry season the young wood matures earlier and stocks cease to grow sooner and are in consequence ready for budding earlier than in a cool, moist season that prolongs the growth of the stocks and re- ity of the wood and ks quire to be bud- those that grow freely. iefly, bud early all trees their growth early in defer the operation on ue to grow until the tree must grow long bud is set to unite the t long enough f new layers or

preserved by wrapping in damp cloths or placing in moist sawdust.

In about ten days or a fortnight after budding its success or failure will be apparent. If it has succeeded and the stock is swollen, loosen or remove the bandage. If it has failed and the bark continues to separate readily from the wood, a second trial can be made. In some cases, notably with cherry stocks, it is necessary to loosen the bandage and retie it, as rapid growth causes the string to cut the bark before the bud is fit to be untied. This, however, does not usually occur. As a rule the string is removed in from two weeks to a month after budding. All bandages should be removed finally and not remain on during the winter.

Stocks budded one season are headed down to within a few inches of the bud the next season, about the time the leaves begin to appear, and all buds starting into growth on the stock are rubbed off. Later on, the portion of the stock left above the bud at the heading down in the spring should be removed with a close and smooth sloping cut at the highest point of union between the bud and stock.—*New York World.*

Recipes.

CORN-MEAL PUFFERS.—Four cups corn-meal, one cup wheat flour, one egg, butter size of a walnut, one-half teaspoon salt, three teaspoons baking powder; mix with milk to make a thin batter, bake in gem-pans or bread-pans in a quick oven. A tablespoon of sugar or molasses may be added.

CHICKEN.—Clean and split open a chicken and broil it on the gridiron over a clear fire. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, spread it with the best butter and serve on a hot platter with a few springs of watercress around it. Dress the salad with oil, salt, pepper and vinegar.

TOMATO SOUP.—Take two quarts of soup stock, or make a good beef soup, strain, let cool, and remove fat, put it into a kettle with two quarts of tomatoes reduced to a pulp by straining through a sieve (in winter one can of tomatoes will do), thicken with oil bal

Song of the Weather.

Some people argue, with a great deal of reason;
That the weather to-day, so much out of season,
Is caused by the planets, which they pretend to say,
Are not now in position, to give us fair play.

Whatever the cause, we would just like to inquire,
If the world will be destroyed by flood or by fire,
Each way that they plan it, if we go to the stars
We must manage it someway to stay with our Ma-rs.

HUMOROUS.

A money-lender has considerable interest at stake.

The way of the transgressor is European.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

"Fine feathers do not make fine birds," but they certainly do make fine beds.

No person wants straw spelled backward on the end of his nose.—*Waterloo Observer.*

A drum is quite an instrument for producing noise, but a drummer can beat it all hollow.

Now doth the busy bumble-bee
Improve each shining hour,
By driving his small sting with glee
In boys with all his power.

When is the most dangerous time to visit the country? Give it up? When the trees are shooting and the bullrushes out.

A new definition: A ju- men organized to find has the smartest la- *News.*

That girl who threw the eyes of the fellow gave him a warm *Sunbeam.*

A writer says: "tender." What a average spring ch *Modern Argo.*

Young ladies and their growth at eighteen eighteen trunks scarcel young lady, the elepha