

The Carolina Watchman.

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SALISBURY, N. C., APRIL 21, 1881.

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CONTRACT ADVERTISING RATES,
FEBRUARY 28, 1880.

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One for	\$1.50	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$10.00
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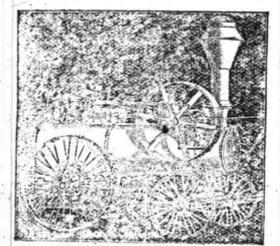
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SALISBURY, N. C.
1881.

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Practices in the State and Federal
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LANDRETHS'
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SALISBURY, N. C.
January 22 1879-4t.

POETRY.

How Little We Know.
How little we know of each other,
As we pass through the journey of life,
With its struggles, its fears, its temptations,
Its heart-breaking cares, and its strife!
We can only see things on the surface,
For few people glory in sin,
And an unruined face is no index
To the tumult which rages within.

How little we know of each other!
The man who to-day passes by,
Blessed with fortune and honor and titles,
And holding his proud head on high,
May carry a dead secret within him,
Which makes in his bosom a hell,
May, sooner or later, a felon,
May write in the prisoner's cell.

How little we know of each other!
That woman of fashion, who sneers
At the poor girl betrayed and abandoned,
And left to her sighs and her tears,
May, ere the sun rises to-morrow,
Have the mask rudely torn from her face,
And sink from the height of her glory,
To the dark shades of shame and disgrace.

How little we know of each other!
Of ourselves too little we know,
We are all weak when under temptation,
All subject to error and woe;
Then let blessed charity rule us,
Let us put away envy and spite—
For the skeleton dim in our closet,
May some day be brought to the light.

Agricultural Experiment Station.
Bulletin No. 7. April 2d 1881.
Field Experiments.

What does my land need to produce a given crop to the best advantage, is the living, all important question with the intelligent farmer. Different soils have very different wants, varying with their original character and with the kind of exhaustion to which they have been subjected. It should be the aim of the farmer to supply exactly what is needed and nothing else. It is only in this way that the highest profits are made. If, for example, the farmer puts phosphoric acid, ammonia and potash in one of the so-called complete manures at the cost of \$40.00 per ton, upon his soil when really only phosphoric acid is needed for his crop upon that soil, and this can be had at \$30.00 per ton, for his immediate purposes at least, he is throwing away \$10.00. It is true that very often our worn lands need all these elements of plant-food and the complete manure very generally does well therefore. But it is not by any means always true that it is the thing which will pay the farmer best to use. I very much doubt, for example, whether in the majority of cases he gets any sufficient return for the 2 to 3 per cent. of ammonia in the nitrogenous matter to render it worth the five to ten dollars additional which he has to pay for it.

The farmer asks then, how shall I find exactly what it will pay me best to apply to my soil for a particular crop? The laboratory method which has been proposed gives a very uncertain reply. The comparison of the analysis of the soil and the plant teaches us little definitely. The analysis of the soil can of necessity represent only a few ounces of soil at most. Thousands of tons of soil are within reach of the crop. What probability is there that the few ounces will accurately represent the thousands of tons? There are many other reasons why this method is very unreliable.

The practical test with the crop upon the soil is worth more than all the analyses of soils the chemist can make. The answer nature makes to the questions put directly to her in field experiments are far clearer and more reliable than the theories of the chemist. Such experiments every farmer should conduct for himself. These results would be his surest guides in fertilizing his land.

I present here a simple scheme for some such experiments having reference to the elements of plant-food most often needed upon an inexpensive scale. The question to which the experimenter seeks the answer is, will it pay me best to use phosphoric acid ammonia or potash upon my soil with this crop. Will the return be best with any one of these alone, any combination of two of them or with all three together?

1. Nothing.
2. Phosphoric acid.
3. Ammonia.
4. Potash.
5. Phos. acid, Am. and Potash.
6. Nothing.
7. Phos. acid and Ammonia.
8. Phos. acid and Potash.
9. Ammonia and potash.
10. Nothing.

Plot 1. receives nothing. On 2, put 40lbs. dissolved S. C. phosphate (not containing potash). On 3, 20lbs. of sulphate of ammonia. On 4, 10lbs. muriate of potash. Plot 5, receives all three, viz: 40lbs. dissolved S. C. phosphate, 20lbs. sulphate of ammonia, and 10lbs. muriate

of potash. 6, has nothing again. Plot 7, gets 40lbs. dissolved phosphate and 20lbs. sulphate of ammonia. 8, 40lbs. phosphate and 10lbs. muriate of potash. 9, 20lbs. sulphate of ammonia and 10lbs. muriate of potash, while 10, gets nothing again.

The different plots are to be cultivated in all respects alike. A careful record is to be kept of the appearance of the crop on the different plots and the produce in each is measured separately. Corn and cotton will be found convenient crops to experiment with. Though a large variety of field or garden crops adapt themselves to such experiments.

If the experiments have been carefully conducted the farmer will see clearly from the results which element or elements of plant-food were needed for this crop. Of course many more factors come into the problem in practice and must be considered in drawing the final conclusions. But the system of experiments present here in mere outline will be found to be in any case very instructive.

The necessary chemicals will cost under \$8.00.

I shall be glad to correspond with farmers interested in such experiments and will supply them with further directions, if desired. CHAS. W. DARNEY, Director.

From the Raleigh News.
A Prize Worth Contending For.

We have twice before called attention to the "star" premiums offered by the State Agricultural Society to the young men and women of our State. Col. Polk, the secretary, has favored us with the following particulars and rules in regard to them, which we know will be read with great interest by the enterprising young people of the State:

THE YOUNG MAN'S STAR PREMIUM.
To the unmarried man under 24 years of age, who shall bring to the State fair the greatest and best variety of the products of his own hands, a premium of \$50 in gold.

THE YOUNG WOMAN'S STAR PREMIUM.
To the unmarried lady under 22 years of age, who shall bring to the State fair the greatest and best variety of products of her own hands, a premium of \$50 in gold.

For the next best display by a young man and young woman, as above, \$25 in gold to each.

Parties competing for the above premiums will be required to observe the following rules:

1. Each exhibitor must furnish the secretary with a full list of all the articles to be exhibited on or before Saturday, October 8th.

2. The displays for this premium must be in position and ready for examination by 12 m. on Tuesday, the 11th.

3. The list of articles furnished the secretary, under rule 1, must be accompanied by the affidavit of the party making the entry, setting forth that the exhibitor does not exceed the age prescribed; that each and every article exhibited is the product of his or her own hands, and that said articles have all been made since the 1st day of November, 1880.

Printed forms of affidavit will be furnished by the secretary on application.

4. The names of exhibitors must not appear on any of the articles. They will only be made known after the premiums have been awarded.

5. Each display will be made as a whole, and may be arranged under the personal supervision of the exhibitor.

6. Persons intending to compete for these premiums must notify the secretary on or before the 1st of August.

7. These exhibitions will be subject to the same rules governing entries made for other premiums, and will not be removed till the close of the general exhibition. The awards will be made by committees composed of ladies and gentlemen so chosen as to guard most effectually against injustice and partiality. These judges, as well as those for all other departments, will be selected and their services secured as soon as possible. All awarding committees for the coming fair will be chosen beforehand and with an eye single to their peculiar fitness and qualifications for the work to which they may be assigned. Col. Polk asks that all the young men and ladies, who desire to enter the list for this high honor and this splendid premium, will communicate with him. He will answer all letters and inquiries promptly and cheerfully.

State papers will please copy.

On a certain day, years ago, two men and an Indian squaw arrived at a swampy spot with a wagon. They went to work and stuck up a rude shanty. A man shot a woodchuck and the squaw skinned and cooked it. They ate the woodchuck. Then they all crawled into the shanty and went to sleep. These proceedings, ridiculous as it may seem, are to be celebrated in great style, with much braying of trumpets and beating of drums. Much gunpowder is to be fired and several men blown up, to celebrate the slaying of the woodchuck. For the proceedings of those two men and that squaw constituted the founding of Chicago.—Boston Post.

POLITICAL.

Some days ago Senator Dawes inflicted the Senate with a long yarn about a Massachusetts man who had been driven out of Mississippi, his cotton gins, etc., burnt, and his family massacred. The Senator from that State promptly said that they didn't believe a word of it, and asked for the name of the martyr. But Dawes replied that it was impertinent to ask him such a question, and he would not give the name or the place where the alleged outrage had been committed. And now the humane papers of New England are anxious about the matter, and are calling for the name of the sufferer. The Boston Herald says "that nobody has been smart enough to guess it." No, not even Mr. Dawes, who in this emulates the leading characteristics of the traditional jack-daws.—News & Observer.

THE COMING FIGHT AGAINST MAHONE IN VIRGINIA.—Washington, April 11.—Ex-Congressman Goode, of the Norfolk district, has been traveling through Virginia during the past month in connection with the York-ton celebration. He returned here to-day and says that his inquiries in all parts of the State satisfied him that the result of the coalition between the Republicans and Mahone will be to unite under Democratic leadership about all the respectability of the State against the rabble that will follow Mahone for public plunder. Mr. Goode predicts that the Democrats will carry the State by an overwhelming majority in the fall election. Another well known Virginian from Richmond reports the feeling there over the coalition to be quite as intense as Mr. Goode found it elsewhere. He says that the Democrats have nothing to fear from a union of the Republicans and Readfingers in Richmond, for such a union was ignominiously beaten in November last. Mr. Goode is now engaged in soliciting subscriptions among the original thirteen States for the \$250,000 authorized by the York-ton centennial association. Mr. Goode says all the stock will probably be taken by July.

Jeff. Davis, in his forthcoming book, collates the opinions, and utterances of Northern men in 1861 to the effect that there should be no effort made to coerce the South. Among them is the following: The New York Tribune, the leading organ of the party which triumphed in the election of 1860, had said, soon after the result of that election was ascertained, with reference to secession: "We hold, with Jefferson, to the inalienable rights of communities to alter or abolish forms of government that have become oppressive or injurious; and, if the Cotton States shall decide that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede may be a revolutionary right, but it exists nevertheless; and we do not see how one party can have a right to do what another party has a right to prevent. We must ever resist the asserted right of any State to remain in the Union and nullify or defy the laws thereof; to withdraw from the Union is quite another matter. And, whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep her in. We hope never to live in a republic whereof one section is pinned to the residue by bayonets." The New York Tribune of Tuesday quotes down to this and then stops. That paper reminds us of the little boy who had gotten down in the barrel to the sugar that didn't taste good.—News and Observer.

Jeremiah S. Black, who knows more law and politics than most men, directs public attention through a newspaper interview to the novel fact that President Garfield can go into the Senate and make speeches if he chooses. It seems that Number 63 of the standing rules of the Senate, adopted no one knows how long ago, provides for a conference between the President and the Senate, and even stipulates that he shall have a seat on the right of the Chair. The veil of secrecy which surrounded the meetings of the first Congress leaves it uncertain how generally this rule was practiced by the Presidents, but Judge Black avers that they practiced it upon occasion. Later the rule became practically abrogated by the adoption of writing as a means of communication between the White House and the Capitol, and thus through three-quarters of a century of disuse has become utterly lost to sight. But it is still on the list of rules, and the Ex-Archon General thinks Garfield might do well to revive it, and use his gift of eloquence to stop the present disgraceful dead-lock, and get the Senate down to business. In the interest of pure fun—as a Syracuse student would say—we hope the President may think favorably of this proposition, and embody it in practice. A little discussion on the floor of the Senate as to the exact terms of the Mentor deal between Cookling and Garfield, would make a charmingly appropriate inaugural for this gentle spring season.—Utica N. Y., Daily Observer.

Miss Hattie Duell has at last succeeded in committing suicide by starvation. She died at 12:45 Monday afternoon. Her final decline began on Saturday, and from that time she had not strength enough to write her wishes. By signs she indicated that she did not wish to see any more strangers. She had a high fever, but by morning it had abated and she lay quietly until the hour of dissolution. At noon she completed the forty-seventh day of her fast. It is said that her last meal was eaten on Washington's birthday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.—The capital stock of \$300,000 has been subscribed for a cotton factory at New Orleans, and a site has been purchased in the business portion of the city. It is proposed to commence work on the building at once, and in the meantime the machinery has been ordered. Work on the New Orleans bagging factory is progressing rapidly, and it is promised that its looms will be in motion before mid-summer. Alluding to these and several other manufacturing enterprises now under way in that city, the New Orleans Democrat hopefully remarks that "these clearly indicate the tendency of capital, and portray more progress in the direction of manufacturing industry than has been witnessed during any season since the war."

The Biblical Recorder says: Rev. C. G. Manley writes to the Central Baptist from Augusta, Kansas, March 17, and says: "The temperance question is the topic here and has been for the last six months." Already, he asserts, "we don't see one drunk man where we saw twenty one year ago. Blear-eyed, bloated drunkards begin already to look ruddy and healthy. It is a time of rejoicing with God's people." He closes thus: "Since the stringent temperance bill that recently passed our Legislature and goes on to our statutes as a law came into existence, a terrible wail has come up from some of our local papers in behalf of our churches. What can they do without wine in the sacrament? I don't know how you do in Missouri. But we (I mean the Baptists) here in Kansas discard the use of fermented wine in the sacrament almost unanimously. We are glad that we can say in the future entirely."

It is said that the first cotton seed mill was erected at the South in 1869, and that now there are 51 in operation. There are exported to Europe annually about 130,000 barrels of oil, which doubtless comes back to us, part at least, as olive oil. It is also used in soap, white oils, stearine, and for hundreds of purposes. The cotton seed cake is a capital cattle food, and made into proper shape is a splendid fertilizer. Its comparative value as attested by the State chemist of Georgia is \$37.50 a ton and it can be sold for \$22 to \$25 a ton. An ordinary fertilizer has a commercial value of \$37 sold at \$50 to \$70 a ton. It is admitted that a ton of cotton seed yields 35 gallons of oil at 33 cents—\$11.50. It yields about \$5.50 worth of cake and \$1.50 worth of lint. It costs about \$10 for the seed and \$6.50 for working, barreling, etc., making \$16.50 cost on a yield of \$18.50, or a net profit of \$2 a ton. In this section perhaps there may be a difficulty in obtaining a large quantity of the seed, but surely, enough can be obtained to justify running a small mill and making the profit above estimated.

H. H. H., writing to the Charleston News and Courier, from New York, says: Dr. Philip Schaff, one of the American reviewers of the New Testament, told me to-day that the books will be for sale on the 30th of May. All the stories about a stock of books now on hand in New York, under lock and key, are false. The Testament will contain a supplement of a dozen pages, giving the suggestions of the American committee which are not accepted by the English revisers. The majority of the American suggestions were, however, accepted. It will surprise many persons to learn that, although almost every verse in the New Testament has been altered, it will sound very much like the old book. Many alterations concern the punctuation simply or unimportant words. Six New York publishers are now preparing to reprint the Testament, as revised, within twenty-four hours of its appearance upon the market, which will be simultaneous in England, Scotland, Ireland, Australia and the United States. The margin of profit is small, however, as the edition will be sold at retail for 25 cents for paper covered copies, and 40 cents for those bound in cloth. I forgot to say that the American suggestions rejected by the English revisers relate chiefly to archaic expressions which the Americans wish to have replaced by modern forms and the English prefer to retain.

"Check."
No, my son, check is not better than wisdom; it is not better than honest modesty; it is not better than anything. Don't listen to the sirens who tell you to blow your own horn or it will never be tooted upon. The world is not to be deceived by check, and it does search for merit, and when it finds it merit is rewarded. Check never deceives the world, my son. It appears to do so to the cheeky man, but he is the one who is deceived. Do you know one cheeky man in all your acquaintance who is not reviled for his cheek the moment his back is turned? Is the world not continually drawing distinctions between cheek and merit? Almost everybody hates the cheeky man, my son. Society tiring of the brassy glare of his face, the howling tinkling of his crystalline tongue, the noisy assumption of his forwardness. The triumphs of cheek are only apparent. He boxes his way along through the world, and frequently better people give way to him. But so they give way, my boy, for a man with a paint pot in each hand. Not because they respect the man with the paint pots, particularly, but because they want to take care of their clothes. Avoid cheek, my son. You can sell goods without it; and your customers won't run and hide in the cellar when they see you coming.—Burlington Hawkeye.

Prohibition Does Prohibit.

Here follows the truth from the Holston Methodist—a good point: "If prohibition actually increases the evils it is intended to prevent, it is a remarkable fact that liquor manufacturers, vendors and drinkers are usually arrayed against it, while the more sober and virtuous favor it. The fact is, prohibition does prohibit, and the friends of whiskey know and feel it. Put the question of local option or prohibition in any form, before the people, and the last doggerly keeper in the land will go to the polls and cast his suffrage against it. What does that mean? Does it mean that the devil is opposed to the increase of devilry? That his imps will vote against the enlargement of his dominions? Nay, verily. It means that the liquor combination has sense enough to know that prohibitory laws do have a tendency to place an embargo on the liquor traffic."

Mauna Loa—The Great Volcano of the Occident.

Private advices from the Sandwich Islands report that the famous volcano, Mauna Loa, is still in eruption, and has been continuously so since the early part of October. The inhabitants say that the present eruption exceeds in grandeur, extent and activity any that they can remember, or of which there is any record. The American residents say that the spectacle is magnificent and well worth a voyage thither. The principal crater, some 16,000 feet long and 9,000 to 10,000 feet wide, is constantly belching forth smoke, steam and flame, and occasionally throws up vast rocks, while the lava pours down the sides of the mountains, nearly 14,000 feet high, in broad streams.

Some of the eruptions have lasted thirteen months, and it is thought that the present one will be fully as long, for it has steadily augmented from the outset. It has been compared with the action of 1859, when the three new craters were opened on the side of the mountain, the loftiest being ten thousand feet above sea level, though the two lower were the most violent. From one of these rose a column of liquid fire five hundred feet high. There are now six craters active, and it is said that the chief one throws out occasionally a stupendous mass of fire six hundred feet in altitude. Several of the rivers of lava are five or six miles wide, and these actually form cascades, and in some instances are so voluminous as to run up hill. The lava has also forced its way through subterranean outlets, and tumbled with a hissing, roaring sound into the sea.

Mauna Loa has been far more energetic of late years than it used to be, and is now distinguishing itself universally. Some of the lava beds are enormous. The lava streams frequent cool on top, and when new lava is added the crust breaks with loud explosions. Considerable uneasiness is felt among residents of Honolulu lest their dwellings be destroyed, and the opinion is generally expressed that in no volcano on the globe have finer natural pyrotechnics been seen than now are there.

Railroad Topics.

We are pleased with the subjoined criticism of Mr. Best from the Charlotte Observer. We think it just and fair:

There is with us, and should be, we conceive, throughout the State, no disposition to laugh at Mr. Best. He has unquestionably done the State some service and his worst enemies have yet been unable to show that his purposes were not sincere, though his methods have not been such as to exempt him from criticism. It may prove, and is indeed now very likely to prove true, that he will not be able to realize the ardent hope with which he closed, amid rapturous applause, his speech before the Legislature in 1880, namely: "To carry them across the Blue Ridge to Paint Rock and Pigeon River," but there is nothing to show that his desire to do so was not genuine and his faith implicit. If he has failed through adverse circumstances of becoming the chief instrument in accomplishing this great work

for the State, he is nevertheless an essential element in the forces that will accomplish it. The Richmond & Danville company could never have gotten the road from the State on account of prejudices which then undoubtedly existed and which need not be analyzed or criticized here. Mr. Best, then, accomplished what the Richmond & Danville road could not do, and now they in turn promise to do what Mr. Best could not accomplish. When, therefore, the road has been completed and the celebration of the event is at its highest, we hope to vote for a resolution thanking Mr. Best for his efforts in helping the State to build a railroad which she confessedly was not herself able to build, and which must in any event prove an advantage to her.

Carrying the war into Africa.
How the Democratic Senators are Proceeding to do this.

Cor. Baltimore Sun.
WASHINGTON, April 11.—Two notable speeches were made in the Senate to-day, one by Mr. Call, of Florida, and the other by Mr. Vest, of Missouri. Both these Senators carried the war into Africa. Mr. Call took as his text the cry for a fair ballot and an honest count, impartial suffrage, &c., charges upon which have been made with so much iteration and reiteration by Republican Senators, and more especially by those from New England. He reviewed the laws and regulations concerning the elective franchise in the three States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and showed that is already generally known, but seems somehow or other to have been lost sight of, that such a thing as impartial suffrage or a fair ballot is not in existence in either of those Commonwealths. By the laws of all these States thousands and thousands of men, white, not black, are absolutely disfranchised, and in Massachusetts, as Mr. Call exhibited on the most irrefutable evidence, a system of espionage and terrorism over the voter is exercised by employers which has no parallel even in the wild romances fabricated by the outrage shriekers about the South. As to the disfranchisement of voters, if the 40,000 or more colored voters of the State of Maryland who exercise the right to deposit on every election day their votes without let or hindrance for the Republican candidates should emigrate in a body to the Republican State of Massachusetts, not 4,000 of them would be permitted to vote under its laws. As to the State of Connecticut, there never was such a travesty on popular government as it presents. Mr. Call, in the course of his speech to-day, touched upon the representation in the popular branch of the Legislature, and read from the apportionment system, showing that towns and cities of from twenty to forty thousand population were only allowed the same membership as towns of five hundred to one thousand population. Mr. Call omitted to mention that the large towns are generally Democratic, while the small ones are Republican. It is about time that the New England Senators were reminded that they should take the beam out of their own eyes before undertaking to remove the mote from the eyes of others. It would be much better if they would take their own ally, Mr. Mahone, up in their new section, and inaugurate the crusade there, where it is most needed, for a free ballot and an honest count. Mr. Vest made both an eloquent and an argumentative speech. In reply to the assertion of Senator Sherman, a few days ago that no Republican community had ever repudiated, he gave a concise but graphic account of the \$5,000,000 indebtedness deliberately repudiated by the Republican State of Minnesota, without one shadow of justification, and also cited the numerous instances of repudiation by Republican counties and townships in the northwest. Mr. Sherman was unable to make any adequate reply to this showing but he was much more taken back when Mr. Vest, quoting from the official correspondence of the Treasury Department, showed that only eighteen months ago Mr. Sherman had laid down the rule that any federal official in Virginia, found acting with the repudiationists or Mahone party would be removed.