

The Carolina Watchman.

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HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
BITTERS

For the Stomach

"Blest."
BY MARION BERNSTEIN.

Blest be the tongue that speaks no ill,
Whose words are seeds that grow to good,
That keeps "the law of kindness" still,
Whatever others do.

Blest be the ears that will not hear
Destruction's envious tale;
'Tis only through the listening ear
That falsehood can prevail.

Blest be the heart that knows no guile,
That feels no wish unkind,
Forgetting provocation while
Good deeds are kept in mind.

Blest be the hands that toil to aid
The great world's countless need—
The hands that are never afraid
To do a kindly deed.

Blest be the thoughtful brain that schemes
A beautiful ideal,
Mankind grows great through noble dreams
And time will make them real.

Do good in thought. Some future day
'Twill ripen into speech;
And words are seeds that grow to deeds,
None know how far they reach.

Like thistle-down upon the breeze,
Swift scattered here and there,
So words will travel far, and these
A fruitful harvest bear.

Where goodness dwells in heart and mind
Both words and deeds will
Like cords that closer draw mankind
In peace and charity.

For the Watchman.

SOUTH RIVER, Feb. 27th, 1883.

Mr. Editor:

In an article in the *Watchman*, over my
incognito "Farmer" I endeavored to direct
the attention of the farmers to three facts.

First, that under the influence of a good
cotton market at home that the cultivation
of that staple was greatly increased. And
that, as a result, a large market for tobacco
would stimulate the growth of our country
town, thereby benefitting all farmers
who raise anything to sell. And thereby
the duty of the farmer to the efforts now
being made to build up a tobacco market
in that place. Each of these propositions
I will trace a little further.

First, then, I am to offer some reasons
why cotton as compared to tobacco is not
a profitable crop for this country. The
variety of soils with a corresponding variety
of capabilities will prevent any crop
from being a specialty with us. We can
produce that, the same land, a fair yield of
corn, cotton, wheat, oats, tobacco, or any
of the various root crops. It has long
been an admitted fact that cotton could
only be produced as a surplus or money
crop, after making all necessary supplies
for the family and farm. It requires too
much land, too much hoe work in the
Spring, too much time in the Fall for
picking. Time which ought to be given
to food crops in the Spring, and to the
children of the farm in the fall for school.
How is it with tobacco? I make the
assertion fully conscious of what I say, that
any land with us will make three pounds
of leaf tobacco to one of lint cotton, and
for every bale of cotton produced on the
farm the same amount of leaf tobacco
could be produced and leave two acres
ready for hay, or for grazing; and tobacco
can with ordinary management be
made to average as much per pound as
lint cotton, and with good care very much
more, for there is nothing that offers so
many inducements to skill in handling.
Much work can be done in the Spring on
the supply crop, before tobacco is planted,
and it is off of the land and safely housed
before the Fall term of school begins,
thus giving ample time for seeding large
crops of the cereals. I am further to
give some reasons why tobacco offers
hope to the farmers of this country of a
large town in their midst, and how that
could benefit them. As has been remark-
ed before on this subject, that the ware-
house is the place where tobacco will be
sold, and that the factory must be near
by. No manufacturer can go to Winston
from Salisbury, buy his tobacco on the
market there, pay at least \$1.00 per hun-
dred to get it to his factory, and then
compete with men on the market who
manufacture half million of pounds right
at the place where it is sold. This item
of cost to get the Salisbury man's tobacco
to his factory would be a good clearing
on a moderate capital, and he cannot
stand it. The sale of large quantities of
tobacco in Salisbury will induce its man-
ufacture near by, bringing a class of peo-
ple wholly dependent upon the farm for
supplies. And very investigating farmer
now knows that the whole value of
land arises from the labor directly ex-
pended and reflected upon it from out-
side industries. The interest of the land
owner or farmer makes all related indus-
tries a necessary part of his policy, and
he looks with favor, and extends encour-
agement on the diversification, and effi-
ciency of all productive occupations that
depend upon his for prosperity. He will
look to the fact that farm lands in the
neighborhood of great manufacturing cities
have their value many times multiplied
by the demand made upon them for nec-
essary consumption of such of his pro-
ducts as will not bear distant transportation.
It is solely due to the fact of con-
tingency that the four counties around
Philadelphia average respectively \$160,
\$127, \$125, and \$215 per acre. While
equally as good lands in the West bring
less than \$50 per acre. It is also esti-
mated that all the lands in New York State
are worth an average of \$80 per acre, a
value solely due to the reflection of value
from related industries. The many cities
and towns filled with laborers engaged
in productive industries different from
the farmer, but dependent on him for
supplies.

There are no industries which give so
much life and vigor to communities as
the tobacco interest. Upon it alone Win-
ston, Durham, Oxford and Henderson
depend for life, and it is the lesson learn-
ed from these that the Statesville, Hickory
and Asheville are making vigorous efforts
to foster the tobacco trade, in all its de-
partments.

What is to be done in our case? There
is a mutual dependence upon seller and
buyer, and if each will do his duty with
a conscientious sense of the needs and feli-
cities

of the hour we shall succeed handsomely
because we have the natural advantages
as to soil, and equal railroad facilities
with any competing town. I do not ad-
vocate any farmer making sacrifices on
his tobacco. The buyers in Salisbury
can, they must, and I will do them the
justice to say that I believe they desire
to pay the market price. I wish to say
further that after giving our own market
that intelligent trial that we ought to
give it, if it is not to our interest to sup-
port it, let it fall, and I shall not hesitate
to act on the other side of this question.
Winston is to-day offering inducements
for our trade, but they are such as will
cease as soon as the home market is de-
stroyed, and any farmer who will be
tempted away because he might, under
the circumstances, realize a little more
just this one time, acts with the wisdom
of the mouse that is tempted into the
trap by a bit of cheese—he loses his li-
berty of choice ever afterwards. H. C. B.

From the Advocate—By Request.
Then and Now.

In 1833 the writer was sent to school in
Salisbury, N. C., then a town of 1200 or
1400 inhabitants, with its small Court
House in the centre of the crossing of the
two main streets, half dozen stores in
wooden buildings, owned and managed
by elderly, substantial and reliable gen-
tlemen, most of whom held their mem-
bership in one of the four small Churches
of the old borough, through which Gen.
George Washington passed (and break-
fasted) during the Revolutionary war, and
where Gen. Andrew Jackson studied law.
A male school taught by Mr. J. S. John-
son, of about 50 as frolicsome and clever
boys as in any school of the same size.
A female school, managed by a pious and
educated lady from New York, Mrs.
Susan Nye Hutchison, who taught as
fair and lovely a set of girls from Rowan
and adjoining counties as ever graced a
school room. Then the traveling public
passed through the town on horseback,
in carriages and stages, accommodated
at the two small hotels, which have been
superseded by the hand of progress and the
fiery tongued monster that has laid waste
so many more costly structures, though
they are now put to other uses, and three
other more extensive modern and well
kept hotels have taken their places.
Then a single letter cost 25 cents to carry
it from one State to another, and 50 cents
for a double letter; one small mail bag
upon a horse or in a coach came on each
route or passed daily or weekly. Now
postage is 3 cents on a letter and the
mails are carried by the ton, and passen-
gers ride in palace cars at the rate of
40 miles an hour on well conducted rail-
roads, and flashes of electricity carry
short and important messages over the
wires to all parts of the civilized world.
Now Salisbury is a town of nearly 3,000
inhabitants, governed by city regulations
with many elegant public and private
buildings—a graded school for whites,
275 pupils, presided over in the most
satisfactory manner by Doctor Wilborn
and a corps of assistants—a young col-
lege on its first legs. For the colored peo-
ple, presided over by Rev. J. C. Price
of Ecumenical notoriety, bids fair to
do much towards elevating the colored race
in this country and also their brethren in
Africa, which is soon to be a Missionary
field of great importance. These and a
few smaller schools for both races from
the educational brigade of this modern
city—while the dozens of handsome stores
and shops filled with every article of
necessity demanded by our improved civi-
lization and conducted by young, polite
and efficient business men, go a great
ways towards making this a commercial
mart of considerable importance. There
are 10 or 12 Churches some of which are
very neat and commodious, furnish the
Christian people with suitable Divine
services, some of the pastors of which
were friends of the writer in other days
and whose faithful administrations are
being felt for good as footprints on the
fleeting shores of time. And as we sit
in those old Churches and walk those
old streets recently, memory returned to
the past and compared the *Then and
Now* and the inquiry very naturally
arose—where are those patriarchs, active
business men, handsome matrons, attrac-
tive young men and maidens, and happy
children who once enjoyed life so much
then? Echo answered where? A solitary
pilgrim father is now seen passing here
and there on the crowded streets, or
worshipping God in those Churches, whose
silvered heads and tottering steps indicate
their speedy dissolution, and some
younger are in active service while the
multitudes are gone to other climes or to
their eternal home. Some are doubtless
enjoying the heavenly fruits of their
early labors, while others, it is to be
feared, were ship-wrecked on life's tem-
pestuous sea and went down under the
surging waves to rise no more. Such is
life here! How can we realize its important
work! How hard to realize the difference
between *Then and Now*.

JOHN F. FORD.

Olin, N. C., Feb. 10th, 1883.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Among the
alleged "infant" industries loom up the
Williamite Linen Company which paid
95 per cent. upon its capital in 1882. This
is a very lusty infant, but it says it can't
walk yet and must have some "more en-
dowed." Poor little thing! Only making a
profit of 95 per cent., and yet complaining.

N. C. Agricultural Experiment
Station.

BULLETIN 11. 1883.

Phosphates have been much cheaper
the last few months than they have
ever before in our State. The materi-
als supplying ammonia are cheaper
than they were last year. The fig-
ures used in estimating the relative
commercial values have been mod-
ified to agree with this state of things.
The following figures are a fair ap-
proximation to the cost of these in-
gredients in our inland towns at the
present time:

Phosphoric acid 10cts. per lb., was
12 1/2 cts. last year. Ammonia 22 1/2 cts.
per lb., was 25 cts. last year. Potash
6cts. per lb., was 6 cts. last year.

Please bear this in mind in con-
nection with the analyses to be re-
ported. The standard is the same on
the average. The lower valuations
do not indicate that the articles are
inferior to what they were last year.
It only means that the ingredients
are cheaper. As an illustration; an
ammoniated superphosphate of such
a composition as to have given a
valuation of \$40.00 by last year's
figures, would receive a valuation this
year of about \$35.00. Just so, an
acid phosphate valued last year at
\$30.00 would be valued at \$24.00 by
these figures.

The analyses are given in the acci-
dental order in which they have been
entered upon our books and completed.
They are all made on samples
of new goods, drawn by our inspector
since Jan. 1st, 1883.

Analyses No. 1870 Stone Acid
Phosphate, Stone Phos. Co. Charles-
ton, S. C., sampled at Raleigh, con-
tains—Available phos. acid 11.10,
potash 1.60 per cent. Rel. Com. Value
\$24.12. 1872, Pine Island Ammonia-
ted Phosphate, Quinipiac Fert. Co.
New London, Conn., Royster & Co.
General Agents, Norfolk, Va., con-
tains—Available phos. acid 9.56,
ammonia 2.87, potash 2.04, per cent.
On samples drawn at Wilmington,
Rel. Com. Value \$34.48. 1874, Star
Brand Complete Manure, Allison &
Addison, Richmond, Va., sampled at
Wilmington, contains—Available phos.
acid 9.72, ammonia 2.67, potash 1.29
per cent. Relative commercial value
\$33.00. 1876, Sea Fowl Guano,
Bradley Fert. Co. Boston, Mass., L. F.
Lutrick, Agt. 108 S. Ches. St. Balt.
Md., sampled at Wilmington, con-
tains—Available phos. acid 8.98,
ammonia 2.66, potash 1.57 per cent.
Relative Commercial value \$31.82.

1877, Bradley's Patent Superphos-
phate of Lime (Mfr and agent same
as last) sampled at Wilmington, N. C.,
contains—Available phos. acid 8.96,
ammonia 2.68, potash 1.77 per cent.
Relative Commercial value \$32.10.
1880, Genuine Peruvian Guano, Chas.
E. Smith & Co., sampled at Wilming-
ton, contains—Available phos. acid
12.30, ammonia 10.74, potash 3.71;
valuation, using same figures as for
manipulated fertilizers, \$77.38. Am-
monia is cheaper in Peruvian Guano
however, than in any other forms.
1881, Cotton Brand High grade Acid
Phosphate, Chas. E. Smith & Co.,
sampled at Wilmington, N. C., (also
address of the Mfr) contains—
Available phos. acid 12.77 per cent.
Rel. com. value \$25.54. 1885, Hy-
mans and Dancy's Peruvian Guano,
H. & D. Norfolk, Va., sampled at
Wilmington, contains—Available
phos. acid 10.77, ammonia 2.32 per
cent. Relative commercial value \$30.78.

1889, Farmers Friend Fertilizer,
Reed & Co., New York, sampled at
Wilmington, contains—Available
phos. acid 9.21, ammonia 2.62, pot-
ash 2.40 per cent. Relative commercial
value \$33.09.

1881, Cotton Brand High Grade
Acid Phosphate E. I. Powers, Wil-
mington, N. C., sampled at Wilming-
ton, contains—Available Phos. Acid
11.77 per cent. Relative commercial
value \$20.50.

1868, Diamonds Soluble Bone,
Walton, Wiann & Co., Wilmington,
Del., sampled at Salisbury, contains:
—Available Phos. Acid 11.79 per
cent. Relative commercial value \$23-
58.

1915, Dissolved Bone Phosphate
of Lime, John S. Reese & Co., 10
South St. Baltimore, sampled at Shel-
by contains—Available Phos. Acid
10.55, potash 1.07 per cent. Relative
commercial value \$22.39.

1904, Etwan Acid Phosphate, W.
C. Bee & Co. agents, Charleston, S.
C., sampled at Concord, contains—
Available Phos. Acid 10.30, potash
2.55 per cent. Relative commercial
value \$23.26.

1940, Excellenza Soluble Phos-
phate, Long & Dugdale, 37 S. Gay
St., Baltimore, sampled at Wilson,
contains—Available Phos. Acid
10.49, ammonia 2.50 per cent. Rela-
tive commercial value \$32.23.

1889, F. M. S. Friend, Reed & Co.
Box, 3121 New York, sampled at
Raleigh, contains—Available Phos.
Acid 9.21 ammonia 2.62, potash
2.40 per cent. Relative commercial
value \$33.09.

1933, Fish, Bone & Potash, Qui-
nipiac Fertilizer Co., New London,
Conn., sampled at Laurinburg, con-
tains—Available Phosphate Acid
8.52 ammonia 2.00, potash 2.54 per
cent. Relative commercial value 29-
00. CHAS. W. DABNEY.

BULLETIN NO. 3.
The following analyses of official
samples of fertilizers have been com-
pleted at the station since January 1,
1883:

1924, Acid Phosphate; Atlantic
Phosphate Co., Charleston, S. C.,
sampled at Laurinburg, contains—
available phos. acid 10.55, potash 1.23
per cent. Relative commercial value
\$22.58.

1914, Acid Phosphate, High Grade,
John Merryman & Co., 24 Second
Street, Baltimore, sampled at Shelby,
contains—available phos. acid 11.80
per cent. Relative commercial value
\$23.60.

1886, Acid Phosphate, L. & R.,
Lorenz & Ribbler, 10 South St., Bal-
timore, sampled at Wilmington, con-
tains—available phos. acid 9.94, potash
1.83 per cent. Relative commercial
value \$22.08.

1931, Acidulated Phosphate, New
Jersey Chemical Co., 129 S. Front st.,
Phila., sampled at Shoe Heel, con-
tains—available phos. acid 10.37 per
cent. Relative commercial value \$19-
45.

1945, Alkaline Superphosphate,
Southern Fertilizing Co., 1321 Cary
str., Richmond Va., sampled at Fre-
mont, contains—available phos. acid
10.37, potash 1.55 per cent. Relative
commercial value \$22.60.

1905, Ammoniated Dissolved Bone,
Jno. Merryman & Co., 24 Second st.,
Baltimore, sampled at Shelby, con-
tains—available phos. acid 9.81, am-
monia 2.46, potash 0.55 per cent.
Relative commercial value \$31.35.

1923, Ammoniated Bone Super-
phosphate and Dissolved Bones, E. F.
Co., 16 Burling's pl., N. Y., sampled
at Laurinburg, contains—available
phos. acid 9.57, ammonia 2.61 per cent.
Relative commercial value \$30.88.

1890, Ammoniated Soluble Navas-
sa Guano, Navassa Guano Co., Wil-
mington, N. C., sampled at Wilming-
ton, contains—available phos. acid
6.33, ammonia 2.55, potash 1.26 per
cent. Relative commercial value \$27.

1925, Arlington "B" Ammoniated
Soluble Phosphate, Danabum Bros.
& Co., Box 437, Baltimore, sampled
at Laurinburg, contains—available
phos. acid 9.78, ammonia 2.48, potash
2.43 per cent. Relative commercial
value \$33.63.

1903, Ashpeop Acid Phosphate,
Ashpeop Phosphate Co., Charleston,
S. C., sampled at Pineville, contains—
available phos. acid 11.26, potash 0.43
per cent. Relative commercial value
\$23.04.

1878, Baker's Dissolved Bone
Phosphate, Chemical Co. of Canton, 32
and 34 S. Charles st., Baltimore, sam-
pled at Wilmington, contains—avail-
able phos. acid 10.24, per cent. Rel-
ative commercial value \$20.48.

1932, Baker's Standard Guano,
Chemical Co. of Canton, 32 and 34 S.
Charles st., Baltimore, sampled at
Laurinburg, contains—available phos.
acid 9.11, ammonia 1.94, potash 3.83
per cent. Relative commercial value
\$31.54.

1920, Balt. Guano Co's Acid Phos-
phate, Baltimore Guano Co., 32 and
34 S. Charles st., Baltimore, sampled
at Laurinburg, contains—available phos.
acid 11.49 per cent. Relative value
\$22.98.

1927, Bone & Peruvian Guano, Up-
sher Guano Co., Norfolk, Va., sam-
pled at Shoe Heel, contains—avail-
able phos. acid 9.66, ammonia 3.00,
potash 2.32 per cent. Relative com-
mercial value 35.60.

1877, Bradley's Patent Superphos-
phate of lime, Bradley Fertilizing Co.,
27 Kilby st., Boston, sampled at Wil-
mington, contains—available phos.
acid 8.96, ammonia 2.68, potash 1.77
per cent. Relative commercial value
\$32.10.

1973, British Mixture, E. B. Whit-
man, 104 S. Charles st., Baltimore,
sampled at Durham, contains—avail-
able phos. acid 7.85, ammonia 2.41,
potash 2.53 per cent. Relative com-
mercial value \$29.58. D.

izes. This legislation, says the court,
makes these States only collecting agents,
and the suits are prohibited by the con-
stitution, the 11th amendment reading
that "the judicial power of the United
States shall not be construed to extend
to any suit in law or equity, commenced
or prosecuted against one of the United
by citizens of another State."

After disposing of that aspect of the
case, the court passed on to discuss a
view urged in the argument, which we
present as interesting. It puts a quietus
to the entire proceeding.

The Chief Justice delivering the opin-
ion says:
"It is contended, however, that not-
withstanding the prohibition of the
amendment the States may prosecuted
these suits, because as sovereign and
Trustee of its citizens the State is clothed
with the right and faculty of making an
imperative demand upon another inde-
pendent State for payment of debts which
it owes to citizens of the former. There
is no doubt but one nation may if it see
fit demand of another nation payment of
a debt owing by the latter to a citizen of
the former. But States are not nations,
either as between themselves or towards
foreign nations. They are sovereign with-
in their spheres, but their sovereignty stops
short of nationality. Their political sta-
tus at home and abroad is that of States
in the United States. But it is said
that even if a State as sovereign in trust
for its citizens did surrender to the Na-
tional Government its power of prosecu-
ting the claims of its citizens against an-
other State by force, it got in lieu the
constitutional right of suit in the nation-
al courts. There is no principle of inter-
national law which makes it the duty of
one nation to assume the collection of
claims of its citizens against another na-
tion if the citizens themselves have ample
means of redress without the interven-
tion of their Government. Under the
Constitution as it was originally consti-
tuted the citizen of one State could sue an-
other State in the courts of the United
States for himself, and obtain the same
relief that his State could get for him if
it should sue. Certainly when he can
sue for himself there is no necessity for
the citizen himself to sue in his behalf,
and we cannot believe it was intended
by the framers of the Constitution to al-
low both remedies in such a case. There-
fore the special remedy granted to the
citizen himself must be deemed to have
been the only remedy the citizen of one
State could have under the Constitution
against another State for redress of his
grievances, except such as the delinquent
State saw fit itself to grant. In other
words, the giving of a direct remedy to
the citizen himself was equivalent to tak-
ing away any indirect remedy he might
otherwise have claimed through the in-
tervention of his State upon any principle
of the law of nations. It follows that
when the amendment took away the spe-
cial remedy there was no other left.
Nothing was added to the Constitution
by what was thus done. The power tak-
en away by the grant of a special remedy
was not restored by the amendment.
The effect of the amendment was simply
to revoke the new right that had been
given and leave limitations to stand as
they were. The evident purpose of the
amendment was to prohibit all suits
against a State by or for other States or
aliens, without consent of the State to be
sued, and in our opinion one State cannot
create a controversy with another State
within the meaning of that term as used
in the judicial clauses of the Constitution
by assuming the prosecution of debts
owing by the other State to its citizens.
Such being the case we are satisfied that
we are prohibited by the letter and the
spirit of the Constitution from entertain-
ing these suits, and the bill in each of
them is consequently dismissed."



SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER.
Bad Breedy; Pain in the Side, sometimes the
pain is felt under the Shoulder-blade, mistaken for
Rheumatism; general loss of appetite; Bowels
generally constipated, sometimes alternating with lax-
ness; the head is troubled with pain, is dull and heavy
with considerable loss of memory, accompanied
with a painful sensation as of having undergone something
which ought to have been done; dry cough
and flushed face is sometimes an attendant, often
mistaken for consumption; the patient complains
of weakness and dizziness; nervous, excited, irri-
table, and sometimes a peculiar sensation
of cold or burning, sometimes a prickly sensation
of the skin exte; spirits are low and depressed,
and, although satisfied that exercise would be ben-
eficial, yet one can hardly get up stairs, or
try to do so, without a feeling of fatigue and
discomfort. The above symptoms attend the disease, but cases
have occurred when but few of them existed, yet
examination after death has shown the Liver to
have been extensively diseased.

It should be used by all persons, old and
young, whenever any of the above