

The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XII.—THIRD SERIES

SALISBURY, N. C., JULY 7, 1881.

NO 38

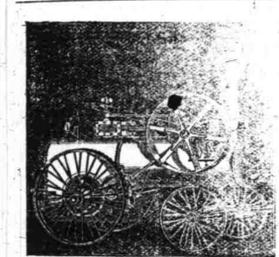
The Carolina Watchman,
ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1839.
PRICE, \$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

CONTRACT ADVERTISING RATES.
FEBRUARY 26, 1880.

Inches	1 month 2 m's 3 m's	6 m's	12 m's
One for	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$5.00
Two for	3.00	5.00	10.00
Three for	4.50	7.50	15.00
Four for	6.00	10.00	20.00
Five for	7.50	12.50	25.00
6 do. do.	9.00	15.00	30.00
7 do. do.	10.50	17.50	35.00
8 do. do.	12.00	20.00	40.00
9 do. do.	13.50	22.50	45.00
10 do. do.	15.00	25.00	50.00

REMEMBER THE DEAD!
JOHN S. HUTCHINSON,
DEALER IN

Italian and American Marble
Monuments, Tombs and Gravestones,
—OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—
Being a practical marble-worker, I enable
me of executing any piece of work from
the plainest to the most elaborate in an artistic
style, and is a guaranty that perfect satisfaction
will be given to the most exacting patrons.
Call and examine my Stock and prices be-
fore purchasing, as I will sell at the very low-
est prices.
Designs and estimates for any desired work
will be furnished on application, at next door
to J. D. McNeely's store.
Salisbury, N. C., March 9, 1881.



R. R. CRAWFORD & CO.
ARE SELLING
PORTABLE
FARM AND FACTORY
STEAM ENGINES.
—ALSO—
Blasting Pow- Cartridges
and Caps.
—ALSO—
The Finest RIFLE POWDER made.
Wagons, wagons Wagons.
Of our own and foreign make—and
BUGGIES,
From the Finest to the Cheapest.
Rubber Belting, Champion Mowers,
Horse Rakes, &c.
Salisbury, Jan. 6, 1881.

Z. B. VANCE. W. II. BAILEY.
VANCE & BAILEY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Practice in Supreme Court of the United
States, Supreme Court of North Carolina,
Federal Courts, and Counties of Mecklenburg,
Cabarrus, Union, Gaston, Rowan and David-
son. Office, two doors east of Indepen-
dence Square. 33:1f

J. M. MCCORKLE. THOS. F. KLUTTZ.
McCORKLE & KLUTTZ,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS.
Salisbury, N. C.
Office on Council Street, opposite the
Court House. 37:2m

REAR CRAIG. L. H. CLEMENT.
CRAIG & CLEMENT,
Attorneys at Law,
FEB. 3, SALISBURY, N. C. 1881.

LEE S. OVERMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SALISBURY, N. C.,
Practices in the State and Federal
Courts. 12:6m

Blackmer and Henderson,
Attorneys, Counselors
and Solicitors.
SALISBURY, N. C.
January 22 1879—11.

It is a foolish mistake to confound a
remedy of merit with the quack medicines
now so common. We have used Par-
ker's Ginger Tonic with the happiest re-
sults for Rheumatism and Dyspepsia,
and when worn out by overwork, and
how it is doing a sterling health restora-
tive. *Times*. See ad. to July 9th.

POETRY.

A Sermon in Ryme.
If you have a friend worth loving
Love him. Yes and let him know
That you love him, e'er life's evening
Tinge his brow with sunset glow.
Why should good words ne'er be said
Of a friend—till he is dead!

If you hear a song that thrills you,
Sung by any child of song,
Praise it. Do not let the singer
Wait deserved praise long.
Why should one who thrills your heart
Lack the joy you may impart?

If your work is made more easy
By a friendly helping hand,
Say so. Speak out brave and truly,
Let the darkness veil the hand.
Should a brother workman dear
Falter for a word of cheer?

Scatter thus your seeds of kindness,
All enriching as you go—
Leave them. Trust the Harvest Giver,
He will make each seed to grow.
So until its happy place,
Your life shall never lack a friend.

Effects of Alcohol on the Human System.
"By common observation the flush seen
on the cheek during the first stage of alco-
holic excitation is presumed to extend to
the parts actually exposed to view merely.
It cannot, however, be too forcibly im-
pressed, that the condition is universal in
the body. If the lungs could be seen, they
would be found with their vessels injected;
if the brain and spinal chord could be laid
open to view, they would be discovered in
the same condition; if the stomach, the
liver, the spleen, the kidneys, or any other
vascular organ or parts could be exposed
to view, the same engorgement would
be equally manifest.

The action of alcohol continued beyond
the first stage, the function of the spinal
chord is influenced. Through this part of
the nervous system we are accustomed, in
health, to perform automatic acts of a me-
chanical kind which proceed systematically
even when we are thinking or speaking on
other subjects. * * * * *
Under alcohol, as the spinal centres be-
come influenced, these pure automatic acts
cease to be correctly carried on. That the
hand may reach any object, or the foot be
correctly planted, the higher intellectual
centre must be invoked to make the pro-
ceeding secure.

There follows quickly upon this a defi-
cient power of co-ordination of muscular
movement. The nervous control of certain
of the muscles is lost, and the nervous
stimulus is more or less enfeebled. The
muscles of the lower limbs in the human sub-
ject usually fall first of all; then the mus-
cles of the lower limbs.

The heart still remains true to its duty,
and while it yet lives it feeds the breathing
power, and so the circulation, and the res-
toration in the otherwise inert mass and
keeps the mass within the domain of life,
until the poison begins to pass away, and
the nervous centres to revive again. It is
happy for the inebriate that, as a rule, the
brain fails so long before the heart, that
has not the power nor the sense to continue
the process of destruction up to the act of
the death of his circulation. Therefore he
lives to die another day." MEDICUS.

The New York Tribune says: There
seems to be something rotten in North
Carolina when a government contract call-
ing for \$15,000 is stopped by a United
States Marshal because the work could be
done for \$150.
Explanation wanted.

Europe has a comet which is claim-
ed to be two degrees larger in the tail
than our pet star. Shall the effete
kingdoms of the old world com-et
over us in this manner?

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHY HE DIDN'T TAKE OUT HIS PAPER.
—The following official notification of the
failure of a subscriber to take out his pa-
per after it has duly arrived at his post-
office leaves much to be desired, but not
much to be said:
"Postoffice at Bozeman, State of Mon-
tana.—Dear Sir: Pursuant to instruc-
tions from the Postmaster-General, I beg
leave to inform you that your paper, ad-
dressed to J. B. Douglas, Bozeman, Mont.,
is not taken out, but remains dead in the
office. You will please discontinue the
same.
J. A. TAYLOR, P. M.
"Reason: He was hung at Virginia city
last Friday."

The increase values produced by the
aggregate industries of the United States
in the last ten years amount in round
numbers to the enormous sum of \$2,625,-
000,000. In agriculture we have been
busy during these years, and the above
large increase is not by any means to be
attributed wholly to manufactures or
railroad building. The yield of wheat
alone has advanced from 287,000,000
bushels in 1870 to 459,000,000 in 1880, a
gain of 75 per cent. In the latter year
the yield of corn was 1,772,000,000 bush-
els, to 700,000,000 in 1870, an increase of
133 per cent.

The railroad earnings for May, 1881,
show an average increase of earnings per
mile over those of May, 1880, of \$16, in
spite of the fact that nearly 4,000 miles
of new road were built, mostly in new
and thinly settled country. The increase
on forty-five roads was \$2,466,457, or 13.3
per cent., but ten roads reporting a de-
crease, which was of small amount. In
1870 we possessed 44,615 miles of railroad
carrying 110,000,000 passengers; in 1879
we had 86,497 miles of road, carrying
198,000,000 passengers, while during
1880-81 the increase of railroad building
and railroad business have been enor-
mous.

A Few Words About Advertising.
The history of the world demonstrates
that very few merchants or manufacturers
have ever attained to any considerable
degree of success, without judicious and
persistent advertising. One of the most
successful business men our country has
ever produced has said that two things
are necessary to success in any business:
First you must have for sale something
that is good, and second you must let
the public know by advertising that you
have it, and we know no business can
succeed without complying with both
these rules.

Gathering Them In.
ALBANY, June 30.—The grand-
jury this morning brought in an in-
dictment against A. D. Barber, charg-
ing him with paying E. R. Phelps
\$12,500 for the purpose of bribing
State officers. He was admitted to
bail in the sum of \$3,000, after plead-
ing not guilty. E. R. Phelps was also
arrested on a similar charge and ad-
mitted to bail in the same amount. He
also pleaded not guilty. Charles
A. Edwards was also indicted for re-
ceiving from Joseph Dickson \$5,000
for the purpose of bribing State offi-
cers. J. Thomas Spriggs, of Utica,
appeared as counsel for all the cases,
which are held over till next term of
court.

The Plug Hat.
Considered as a Conservator of Law and
Order.
The plug hat is a sort of a social guar-
anty for the preservation of peace and
order. He who puts on one has given a
hostage to the community for his good
behavior. The wearer of a plug hat must
move with a certain sedateness and
propriety. He cannot run, or jump, or
pomp, or get into a fight, except at the
peril of his headgear. All the hidden in-
fluences of the wearer tend toward re-
spectability. He who wears one is oblig-
ed to keep the rest of his body in trim,
that there may be no incongruity between
head and body. He is apt to become
thoughtful through the necessity of watch-
ing the sky whenever he goes out. The
chances are that he will buy an umbrella
which is another guaranty for good be-
havior, and the care of hat and umbrella
—perpetual and exciting it must be—
adds to the sweetness of his character.
The man who wears a plug hat takes nat-
urally to the society of women, with all
its elevating tendencies. He cannot go
hunting or fishing without abandoning
his beloved hat, but in the modern en-
joyment of croquet and lawn tennis he
can sport his beaver with impunity. In
other words, the constant use of a plug
hat makes a man composed in manner,
quiet and gentlemanly in conduct, and
the companion of ladies. The inevitable
results is prosperity, marriage and church
membership.

When a hen sits on an empty china egg,
you call it blind instinct. What do you
call it when a girl sets her affections on an
empty headed noodle?—Boston Transcript.
Down this way we call it exceedingly
common.

Found and Lost.

New York Mining Record.
Gold Fields of the Southern States.
"From the geological reports of
Georgia, I find that there are 180
prominent streams in the gold belt of
that State, that furnish in the aggre-
gate 26,000 cubic feet of water per
second, the capacity of each stream
varying from two cubic feet upward
as high as 3,000 feet per second. This
amount of water would give, with an
assumed head of 100 feet, 285,640
theoretical horse-power or 190,426
available horse power. Again, 26,000
cubic feet per second would be equiv-
alent to 1,500,000 cubic feet per min-
ute, and this volume of water confin-
ed in a ditch would supply about
700,000 miners' inches.

"North Carolina and Alabama are
not behind Georgia in the supply of
water, and the most of this vast pow-
er is running unused in the sea. Prof.
Kerr, State geologist of North Caro-
lina, has given in his report a full and
interesting description of the valuable
streams of his State, and in some in-
stances gives the estimated water pow-
er. It would be interesting to read
this report in connection with this
article.

"Custom mills should be built at
intervals throughout the region, and
this water utilized for not only wash-
ing down and concentrating the ore,
but also transporting it if possible, to
the mill ready for crushing and amal-
gamating. Upon actual experiment
in Georgia, it has been found that by
such treatment ore can be profitably
handled that yields but seventy-five
cents per ton. Last year the manage-
r of the Findley informed me that
where the ore could be reached by the
water, he had succeeded in mining
and crushing at a cost of but twenty-
eight cents per ton. This was the
case, however, where the water was
made not only the mining but the
transporting agent as well."

We extract the above from a paper
read by P. H. Mell, Jr., of Alabama,
before the American Institute of Min-
ing Engineers, as worthy of notice by
those seeking opportunities for min-
ing enterprises. From same paper
we also extract the following:
"Those who have had the opportu-
nity of exploring the region mention-
ed above, will readily recall to mind
numerous localities to which their at-
tention was directed by would-be
miners, as rich and desirable prop-
erties, in which there were but few
quartz seams running in every direc-
tion through fine grained talcose slate.
Most of the gold in such formations
was always found disseminated thro-
ugh the quartz. Such are the deposits
I propose to discuss in this paper.

"Of course, there are many excel-
lent quartz mines in the South that
are paying the owners good profits,
and many more to my knowledge that
are not being worked for obvious rea-
sons. But it is out of the question to
suppose that these slate deposits can
be practically worked by the same
methods adopted for extracting the ore
from well defined and prominent quartz
veins. It is true that in many instances
these slate formations are quite rich in
gold, but this is not uniformly the
case, and as there is no chance of sorting
the ore, handling so much crude and
dead stuff in the ordinary way of
mining and milling would be ruinous.
"It has been my privilege to exam-
ine quite a large number of these for-
mations in the South and as a general
thing they were found so thoroughly
decomposed as to render it not at all
difficult to spade the slate, and pulver-
ize the whole mass between the fin-
gers. These formations are sometimes
several hundred feet in width, extend-
ing to unknown depth, and varying
in length from a few hundred feet to
several miles. In fact in every re-
spect, except as to composition and
location, they bear a striking resem-
blance to the ordinary gravel deposit.
"Now, why cannot these slate for-
mations be worked by water, some-
what in the way as ore is concen-
trated in gravel beds? This plan
has, in part, been adopted by N. H.
Hand & Co., in working a property
located near the Pigeon Roost region,
Lumpkin county, Georgia. The idea
seems to have suggested itself to these
enterprising men from the surround-
ing circumstances. It is well known
that for a number of years this com-
pany have supplied their mine with
water from a well-constructed ditch
over twenty-six miles in length, and
by means of this ready agency they
have successfully worked the slate
vein mentioned above. Before N. H.
Hand & Co. took possession, the prop-
erty was very thoroughly tested by
the old plan of driving shafts and ex-
tracting the ore by means of pick and
shovel. Very extensive and elab-
orate machinery was employed but
without success, and the property was
eventually abandoned with consid-
erable loss to the company. When the
present owners, therefore, took pos-
session, the past history of the
mine contained by little to encourage
them in the prosecution of the enter-
prise. There was no regularly defr-

A Relic of Pocahontas.
[From Brit Nye's Boomerang.]
The editor of this paper who has made
the study of the Indian character a life
work, has in his possession a letter writ-
ten by the well-known Pocahontas to her
father, and published it below for the
benefit of his readers. Although we have,
as we said, made the subject of the Indian
character a life study, it has, of course,
been at a distance. When it was neces-
sary to take some risk in visiting them
personally, at a time when they were
feeling a little skittish, we have taken
the risk vicariously in order to know the
truth:
WEROWOSOMOO, Sunday, 1907.
Dear Pa: You ask me to come to you
before another moon. I will try to do so.
When Powhatan speaks, his daughter
tumbles to the racket.
You say I am too timid on the pale face
Smith. I hope not. He is a great man.
I see that in the future my people must
yield to the white man.
Our people now are pretty plenty, and
the pale face seldom, but the day will
come when the red man will be scattered
like the leaves of the forest and the
Smith family will run the entire ranch.
Our medicine man tells me that after a
time the tribe of Powhatan will disap-
pear from the face of the earth, while the
Smiths will extend their business all over
the country, till you can't throw a club
at a yaller dog without hitting one of
the Smith family.
My policy, therefore, is to become solid
with the majority. A Smith may some
day be chief cook and bottle-washer of
this country. We may want to get some
measure through the council. See?
Then I will go in all my wild beauty
and tell the high muck-a-muck that years
ago, under the unobtrusive shadow of a
big elm, I pleaded with my hard-hearted
parent to prevent him from nashing the
cocoon of the original Smith, and every-
thing will be O. K.
You probably catch my meaning.
As to loving the gaudier-slanked pale
face, I hope you will give yourself no un-
necessary loss of sleep over that. He is
as homely anyhow as a cow-shed struck
by a club, and has two wives in Europe
and three pairs of twins.
Fear not, noble dad. Your little Pocahontas
has the necessary intellect to paddle
her own canoe, and don't you ever
forget it.
Remember me to Blindie Dog, and his
square, the Sure-Eyed Sage Hen, and
send me two plugs of tobacco and a new
dolman with beads down the back. At
present I am ashamed to come home, as
my wardrobe consists of a pair of claus-
sical bracelets and an old parasol. Ta,
ta.
POCAHONTAS.

Joe Snell after a big two or three
days drunk jumped from the bridge
across the Mississippi at St. Louis,
Sunday night, but was washed ashore
a couple of miles down the river
where he was found sitting on the
bank next morning. His escape is
remarkable as the bridge is a very
high one.

Bob Ingersoll says Conkling looks
like a man who, in a fit of insanity,
has swallowed poison, and is running
around asking for a stomach pump.

Rules for Comfort at Home.

Put self last.
Take little annoyances out of the way.
When any good happens to anyone, re-
joice.
When others are suffering, drop a word
of sympathy.
Tell of your own faults rather than those
of others.
A place for everything and everything in
its place.
Hide your own troubles, but watch to
help others out of theirs.
Take hold of the knob and shut every
door after you without slamming it.
Never interrupt any conversation, but
wait patiently your turn to speak.
Look for beauty in everything, and take
a cheerful view of every event.
Carefully clean the mud and snow from
your boots before entering the house.
If from any cause you feel irritable, try
the harder to do little pleasant things.
Do not keep your good manners for
company, but be equally polite at home
and abroad.
When inclined to give an angry answer,
press your lips together and say the alpha-
bet.
Always speak politely and kindly to
your help if you would have them do the
same to you.
When pained by an unkind word or act,
ask yourself, "Have I not done as badly and
deserved forgiveness."

Our Platform.

The Burlington Hawkeye thus graph-
ically states his platform upon the
girl question, and we are of the opin-
ion that there are but few men who
would not be willing and more than
pleased to stand upon the same plat-
form. Philetus and his brother, who
are at our elbow while we pen these
lines, say they heartily endorse the
platform of the Hawkeye. But here
is the platform:
Give the girls a fair chance, an
even start, a "fair field and no favor"
in the school, in the sanctuary, in the
workshop, the studio, the factory, on
the farm, behind the counter, on the
rostrum—anywhere, everywhere.—
Then if the girl can and does beat me,
why God bless the girl, let her go.
And I will throw up my hat and
hurrah while she sweeps under the
wire and carries away the purse. My
dear boys, if it wasn't for the girls
and women in this world I wouldn't
want to live in it longer than fifteen
minutes. Some day you will know
about all that is good and noble and
pure in your life you will draw from
your sister—or some other fellow's
sister.

ON THE VERGE OF STARVATION.
—In some sections of southwest Geor-
gia, the people are reduced to straits
just now that they have not known for
years. An exchange from Culbert
says: "Many of our people are re-
duced to straits just now that they have
not known for years. We might re-
late many circumstances that have
come to our knowledge that would
awake the liveliest sympathies of our
readers. There are people in our
country who have not had a mouthful
of meat for two days. [Terrible! But
there are millions of people in Ireland
and on the Continent, who do not
taste meat once a month.] Some that
have not had bread for that time.
Many horses and mules are plowing
now that had had neither corn, fod-
der nor oats for two weeks—being
plowed till dinner and then turned
upon the swamp grass and canebrake
to graze till they are put to the plow
again."

A Scotchman living in Japan went
out to buy a screen. The merchant told
him to come next day, for, as it was
Sunday, he could not sell them, being
a Christian. The Scotchman said,
"I felt as if I had seen a ghost. I
felt so insignificant and so cheap that
all I could do was to slip out of his
shop and start for home." Another
Japanese Christian about to sell some
articles asked the customer, as he was
about to pay for them, "Have you
noticed this defect, and this, and this?"
The purchaser had not observed the
defects, and decided not to take the
articles. This is the sort of Chris-
tians converted Japanese make. We
could well afford to exchange a large
number of a certain sort of American
Christians (?) for Japanese Christians
of the kind referred to.—Selected.

The Courier Journal has this bit:
"Every time Raun thinks he is in
danger he gets out a statement of his
department alleging that he has col-
lected so much money during the
year, and 'not a dollar' has been miss-
ing. Of course, not a dollar should be
missing. It is no virtue for Raun
not to steal the money that comes to
him. He prints his honesty as if it
were a very rare thing at Washing-
ton. Perhaps it is."
Joaquin Miller said he wept on
reading some of his own poems.—
When a man shows such signs of re-
morse there is some hope for him.

Mr. Vennor's Second Guess at July.

Mr. Henry G. Vennor, in a letter to a
newspaper in Ottawa, Canada, of the
23rd instant, says: "I believe that the
present summer is one in a triad of sim-
ilar summers, probably the middle one.
It is likely to resemble that of 1880, and
to differ in some of its minor details.
The approaching month of July will give
a great deal of rain, as in 1880, over a
large portion of the United States and
Canada, while in Great Britain the
weather will in all probability be like-
wise stormy and wet. The storms of
wind, thunder and lightning are likely
to be severe and frequent. The heaviest
rains for New York and vicinity would
locate after the 20th, and probably on
21st or 22d dates; between the 10th and
15th days an exceedingly hot term is
likely to be experienced in both the United
States and Canada. Within a few
days from the close of the month, prob-
ably about the 27th or 28th, a cool wave
will occur, carrying frosts in Canada and
cool weather generally, with storms of
wind and rain throughout the United
States. Where storms have been severe-
ly felt in the Western and Southwestern
States during June, there also will the
severe storms of July be experienced.
Notwithstanding the frequent and severe
storms during the month, frequent alter-
nations of fine hot weather will counter-
act to a great extent the damage done to
crops in general in the West. The en-
trance of July in Canada, and also to a
considerable extent in the United States,
will be cool and showery, and the present
look out for the fourth is not a very
promising one."

The Tobacco Crop.

Census office returns published last
week disclose the fact that the tobacco
crop is much better per acre in Northern
than in the Southern States. Thus in
pounds per acre:
Kentucky yields 756
Virginia yields 573
Pennsylvania yields 1,340
Ohio yields 1,001
Tennessee yields 471
North Carolina yields 707
Maryland yields 686
Connecticut yields 1,620
Missouri yields 773
Wisconsin yields 1,234
Indiana yields 742
New York yields 1,327
Massachusetts yields 1,589
Illinois yields 699
West Virginia yields 564

The average in the Northern States is
1,150 pounds per acre, while at the South
the average per acre is stated to be about
600 pounds. In other words, the North
grows two pounds per acre to our one.
These are the census figures, but how re-
liable they are we cannot determine.
Our plants are probably not so large and
the texture not so heavy, but then, ex-
cept in certain cases, our tobacco is finer,
of a better flavor and commands a better
price. This census showing, however, is
remarkable, and will doubtless attract
attention at the South.

Is it true that the average yield in this
State is only 471 pounds per acre? We
think there must be some mistake, for
the census put the production in the
State at about 27,000,000 pounds, where-
as Col. Cameron, after a careful examina-
tion, arrived at the conclusion that we
produced last year about 50,000,000
pounds.

Let us have a little more light on the
subject.—News & Observer.

A Whiskey Wreck.

Augusta Chambers, known a few
years ago as an actress of considerable
ability but more extensively as a writ-
er of poetry, has been arrested in
Buffalo for drunkenness in the street.
Four police men found it difficult to
subdue her, she fought so desperately,
and it was necessary to draw her to
the station in a cart. It is said that
she is the daughter of a former Gov-
ernor of Nova Scotia. Beauty and
talent gave her an auspicious start on
the stage. An even sadder failure
was that of the Countess Karaly,
whose recent death has revived mem-
ories of her brilliant American debut
as a prima donna, in 1854, with the
famous Grisi-Mario company. Dur-
ing the latter years of her life she
lived in squalor and degradation, earn-
ing a living by playing a piano in a
bar-room, when sober enough to do
anything.