

# The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XII.—THIRD SERIES

SALISBURY, N. C., AUGUST 4, 1881.

NO. 42

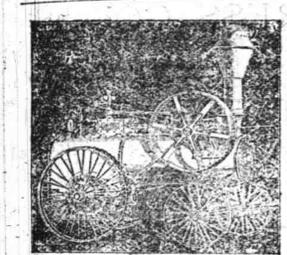
The Carolina Watchman, ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1852. PRICE, \$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

**CONTRACT ADVERTISING RATES.**  
FEBRUARY 20, 1880.

Inches	1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months
One for	\$1.50	\$4.50	\$8.00	\$15.00
Two for	3.00	9.00	16.00	30.00
Three for	4.50	13.50	24.00	45.00
Four for	6.00	18.00	32.00	60.00
Five for	7.50	22.50	40.00	75.00
Six for	9.00	27.00	48.00	90.00
Seven for	10.50	31.50	56.00	105.00
Eight for	12.00	36.00	64.00	120.00
Nine for	13.50	40.50	72.00	135.00
Ten for	15.00	45.00	80.00	150.00

REMEMBER THE DEAD! JOHN S. HUTCHINSON, DEALER IN

Italian and American Marble Monuments, Tombs and Gravestones. Being a practical marble-worker, it enables me to execute 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.



R. R. CRAWFORD & CO. ARE SELLING PORTABLE FARM AND FACTORY STEAM ENGINES.

Blasting Powder Cartridges and Caps.

The Finest RIFLE POWDER made. Wagons, Wagons, Wagons.

BUGGIES, Rubber Belting, Champion Mowers, Horse Rakes, &c.

VANCE & BAILEY, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

McCORMICK & KLUTZ, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS, SALISBURY, N. C.

GRAIG & CLEMENT, Attorneys at Law, SALISBURY, N. C.

LEE S. OVERMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SALISBURY, N. C.

Blackmer and Henderson, Attorneys, Counselors and Solicitors, SALISBURY, N. C.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

## POETRY.

### Rowing Against the Tide.

It is easy to glide with the ripple  
 Adown the stream of time,  
 To flow with the course of the river,  
 Like music to some old rhyme;  
 But ah! it takes courage and patience  
 Against its current to ride;  
 And we must have strength from heaven  
 When rowing against the tide.

We may float on the river's surface  
 While our oars scarce touch the stream,  
 And visions of early glory  
 On our dazzling sight they gleam;  
 We forget that on before us  
 The dashing torrents roar,  
 And, while we are idly dreaming,  
 Its waters will carry us o'er.

But a few—ah, would there were many!  
 Row up the "stream of life,"  
 They struggle with its surges,  
 And mind neither toil nor strife,  
 Though weary and faint with labor,  
 Singing, triumphant, they ride;  
 For Christ is the hero's captain  
 When rowing against the tide.

Far on through the hazy distance,  
 Like a mist on a distant shore,  
 They see the walls of a city,  
 With a banner floating o'er.  
 Seen through a glass so darkly,  
 They almost mistake their way;  
 But faith throws light on their harbor,  
 When darkness shuts out their day.

And shall we be one of that number  
 Who mind not toil nor pain?  
 Shall we mourn the loss of earthly joys  
 When we have a crown to gain?  
 Or shall we glide on with the river,  
 While our brother, with heaven b'f' him,  
 Is rowing against the tide!

### Prohibition in Force.

It is a fact that prohibition is now in force over about one fourth of North Carolina. There is scarcely an institution of learning of any description, where the sale of liquor is not forbidden within a given radius of miles. There are many factories, many mines, and many churches where it is similarly prohibited. There are several counties, many townships, and a large number of towns and cities where it is prohibited. Now who ever heard it charged that the prohibition enactments as applied in these instances was any invasion of popular rights or liberty? Who ever heard of any protest or opposition to such enactments?

Quietly, without contest or excitement the laws have been passed, prohibiting the sale of liquor over a large extent of territory, and now when it is proposed to apply the same law to the remaining portion of the State it is discovered that it is a fearful outrage and a terrible invasion of our liberties. If it was right to prohibit it in one-fourth of the State it is not right to prohibit it in all? If the act as applied to one-fourth of the State is no invasion of popular liberty, why, how can they make it appear so in the remainder of this State? They are no new thing, and when anti-prohibitionists get up now and decry what they denigrate these modern innovations they show that they are not fully conscious of what they are talking about.

Now, in this connection, we would like to ask the candid anti-prohibitionist why, if prohibition is a good thing in one-fourth of the State, it will not be a good thing in the remaining three-fourths? That the people in the one-fourth are satisfied with it is evidence by the fact that no effort has been made to have the laws repealed, and such a thing is never thought of. Absolute prohibition also prevails over the entire State on certain days, on Sundays on election days, and no anti-prohibitionist will assert that it is not, why is it not good for the remaining days? The same reason that caused the enactment for these special days applies as forcibly to all the days of the week and the year.

When reduced to plain common sense all the trumped up arguments—so called—against prohibition, are the sheerest sophistry and nonsense.—Charlotte Observer.

### Utilizing Cotton Seed.

On the 24th of May last the association of the cotton seed crushers held a general convention at Cincinnati, at which fifty-five oil mills were represented. There were no statistics presented of the capital invested or of the value of the products turned out, but the industry was reported to be in a flourishing condition. The cotton seed oil extracted was shown to be entering largely into consumption as food in the place of lard and olive oil, and the meal or residuum of the ground cotton seed to enjoy a large and increasing demand for live stock and as a fertilizer. It is also found to be the best adulterant known for ground mustard, and is extensively used for this purpose. In fact, there is now an unlimited demand for cheap material with which to adulterate standard articles of food, and whoever can supply them will be sure to do an enormous business. The manufacturers of cotton seed oil have an industry in which such articles are produced to great advantage, and in which every portion of the raw material is utilized and where is absolutely nothing wasted. Something like a quarter of a century ago this profitable branch of manufacture did not exist and the cotton seed were thrown away to rot. Now this refuse is the basis of an important branch of commerce.—New Orleans Times.

### Venor's Guesses at August.

Mr. Henry G. Venor has extended his "revised" predictions so that they include August in detail, as given below: August 1—Probably warm and oppressive. 2 and 5—Generally pleasant weather, fairly warm days and cool to cold evenings and nights. 6—Fair and pleasant. 7 (Sunday)—Heat and storms. 8 and 10—Sultry weather, with heavy showers, cooler evenings and nights. 11 and 13—Heat again in the United States, with cloudy and sultry weather, storms in Canada. 14 (Sunday)—Cooler change. 15—Cooler to cold and cloudy and pleasant. 16—Storms throughout portions of Virginia. 17 and 18—Hailstorms and frosts probably in some portions. 19 and 20—Heat and storms. 21—Sultry and showery. 22—Sultry and windy. 23 and 24—Heat and wind. 25 and 26—Heavy storms on the lakes, on the St. Lawrence and around New York. 27 and 29—Cooler weather, with rains and frosts in the northern section. 30 and 31—Fair and pleasant weather, with cool evenings and nights, with indications of returning heat.

### Crossing the British Channel.

Another scheme for crossing the English channel by railway has just appeared. The projector is Mr. Bradford Leslie, the engineer of the East India Railway Company, who proposes to travel into France through a cylindrical steel tube submerged 40 feet below the surface of the water. The tube will be so ballasted as to make it weigh 1 1/2 tons to the foot less than the water displaced, its buoyancy being counterbalanced by mooring at every 250 feet. At the shore ends it would be laid in dredged or excavated channels, and would be made to rise from the mid-channel depths by easy gradients. The cost of carrying out this scheme is estimated at £2,000,000.

### Internal Revenue Collections.

In the State of North Carolina, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1880, amounted to \$2,354,006.71. The total collections in the United States, from all sources of internal revenue for the same period, amounted to \$124,516,614.02. The cost of collection was 3.63 per cent.—Jb.

### The Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

In a recent letter, says that the 6th District of North Carolina now has the largest number of officers of any other district in the United States.—Internal Revenue Guide.

### The Beauty and Color of the Hair.

may be safely regained by using Parker's Hair Balm, which is much admired for its purity, cleanliness and dandruff eradicating properties.

### North Carolina as a Cotton State.

The development and growth of the cotton interest in North Carolina is not to be overlooked. A little while ago—only a few years—the crop was but little more than 100,000 bales. In 1879 it had grown to 389,576. The probability is the crop of 1880 exceeded this and more than 400,000 bales were produced. With the increase of the cotton crop there is an increase of cotton factories. But the increase of the latter is not by a long way in proportion to the increase of the former. It ought to be. Every report from the factories South of us is encouraging; some of the reports are astonishingly encouraging.

But the strangest thing to us about the cotton crop in our State is the distribution of productiveness. There are counties like Cumberland, Montgomery, Bladen, Onslow and Brunswick that ought to produce much more cotton than they do. You find counties like Wake, Johnston, Mecklenburg, even Cleveland and Gaston, growing a great deal more cotton than you would have thought, whilst Randolph, Rockingham, Forsyth, and other counties produce but few bales. The statistics show that nearly all the counties produce the great staple, and that most of the counties are capable of doing a great deal more if the demand and price should authorize it. We can see no reason for not expecting the crop of North Carolina to reach some time in the future 700,000 bales. This will depend on simultaneous prices to some extent. We must believe that planters will not continue to raise cotton at an actual loss. We have given our views at length on the necessity and wisdom of a variety of crops and we need not say anything further now. Supposing that the cotton interest of the State continues to grow during the next decade as it has during the last decade, and there is good reason to expect the crop to equal 650,000 or 700,000 by 1890. At any rate the State is capable of producing that amount.

### A Little Love Story.

About two weeks ago a young woman who had always moved in the best circles in Richmond, Va. society, chanced to read in the Hartford *Churchman* an advertisement in which a widower in Ohio wished to secure the services of a governess to take charge of his little girl. Being dependent upon her mother, a widow in moderate circumstances, the young woman, who is a very pretty blonde, determined to make application for the position with the hope of assisting her mother. Accordingly she visited her pastor, a well known clergyman of Richmond, and also a distinguished jurist, and obtained from them letters of recommendation, which she forwarded to the widower with her application. The high character of the gentlemen, as well as the cordial manner in which they expressed their endorsement of the young lady's capabilities and beauties of character, had such weight with the widower that he went on to Richmond, satisfied he would find the lady he desired. He called upon her, had several satisfactory interviews—indeed they were satisfactory to such a degree that upon the gentleman's departure for the North in the early part of last week the aforementioned clergyman was astonished to receive a note from him announcing that he would not take the lady recommended for governess, but desired to secure his services in making her his wife. Last Wednesday afternoon the parties to the novel courtship were married. The groom is about fifty-five years of age, a gentleman of means and fine appearance. As a wedding gift he settled upon his newly made bride the sum of \$30,000.

## WOOD PULP.

### Some Plain Statements of Facts Concerning a Very Costly Monopoly.

A reader desires an explanation of what wood pulp means, and why its position on the tariff sheet provokes indignation. Wood pulp is a leading ingredient in the manufacture of paper. The paper on which the *Observer* is printed is from one-quarter to one-half wood pulp; its proportion in other kinds of paper varies with the quality of the article. It is made by sawing spruce and poplar logs into blocks and running them through fibre machines.

A very few men own the patent upon this process. Last year it was asserted that Congressmen Warner Miller, of New York, and Russell, of Massachusetts, were the sole owners of this process in the United States. It may be that some others are interested in it, but to all practical intent these two may be regarded as the American proprietors of the monopoly. Owning this, they are able to say how much wood pulp shall be sold for, and thus regulate the price of paper. They have grown wealthy by forcing up this price and by preventing the importation of wood pulp under heavy duties—thus levying a direct tax upon the education and intelligence of the country.

### A Remedy for Lockjaw.

In the *Sun*, some years ago, a receipt was published for the cure of lockjaw, which is simple, and said by subscribers who represented at the time that they had tried it, to be attended by the most satisfactory results. The remedy is simply to smoke the wound with burning wool or woollen cloth. Twenty minutes in the smoke of burning wool, it is said will take pain out of the worst case of inflammation caused by any wound or bruise. In the *Sun Almanac* of 1877, page 32, this receipt is preserved under the head of "Worth Knowing," to which is added the fact that the remedy was tried by a subscriber of the *Sun*, who had suffered intensely from a nail wound, and with the most beneficial effect. Physicians who rely on the pharmacopoeia for remedies would probably regard a simple agent like the smoke of burning wool as an "old woman's remedy," but in view of so many as eleven deaths, recently, of boys from the dreadful malady of lockjaw, in spite of scientific treatment, it would do no harm to try some of the "old woman's practice" on the next victim of the toy pistol.

### THE ARTESIAN WELL AT DURHAM.

Taking much interest in this work, both from its scientific and economic bearings, we pay it frequent visits; one of which we made on Friday last. The damage done to the derrick by the storm having been repaired, work has been actively resumed, progressing at the rate of from fifteen to twenty feet a day. The depth on Friday was 1,073 1/2 feet. The stratum passed through shows little marked change, being white sand stone, which succeeds the red and other dark colors. The debris brought up by the cleansing tube looks like beach sand. It is interesting to watch the descent and ascent of this tube, which is of heavy copper, about four inches in diameter, and eight feet long, provided with an upward opening valve, which admits the debris when it touches the bottom, and closes when the tube is brought up. The engine which lifts the tube moves at the rate of 240 revolutions a minute. At this great speed the tube is forty seconds in descending and one minute in ascending. Mr. Dickerson, in charge, thinks he will not reach water under 1,800 feet.—Durham Recorder.

### DRY EARTH AS A DISINFECTANT.

The following is taken from *Good Health*: "Dirt is so cheap that hardly any one appreciates its worth, at least very few know its value as a disinfectant. Dry earth is really one of the most excellent of all disinfectants, and possesses another advantage in that it can always be obtained in any quantity, without money and without price. Its very cheapness is, perhaps, one reason why it is so little esteemed and employed. The character of the earth used is, however, a matter of consequence. Coarse sand and moist earth are valueless. To be effective the earth must be fine and dry. Dry, powdered clay is perhaps best of all. Dust from the road is excellent. Dry coal ashes are also very excellent. By the free use of dry earth, sinks, stables and similar sources of foul gasses and disease-producing germs may be kept in a perfectly wholesome condition. The application of the earth once a week, once a month or two or three times in the course of the summer is not, however, sufficient. To be effective it should be applied daily, and when the matter to be disinfected is large several times a day.

### THE BABY ELEPHANT, BORN IN PHILADELPHIA.

March 13, 1880, weighed 213 pounds at birth, and within the year gained 709 pounds on an exclusively milk diet. It now weighs not far from 1,000 pounds.

## WOOD PULP.

### Some Plain Statements of Facts Concerning a Very Costly Monopoly.

A reader desires an explanation of what wood pulp means, and why its position on the tariff sheet provokes indignation. Wood pulp is a leading ingredient in the manufacture of paper. The paper on which the *Observer* is printed is from one-quarter to one-half wood pulp; its proportion in other kinds of paper varies with the quality of the article. It is made by sawing spruce and poplar logs into blocks and running them through fibre machines.

A very few men own the patent upon this process. Last year it was asserted that Congressmen Warner Miller, of New York, and Russell, of Massachusetts, were the sole owners of this process in the United States. It may be that some others are interested in it, but to all practical intent these two may be regarded as the American proprietors of the monopoly. Owning this, they are able to say how much wood pulp shall be sold for, and thus regulate the price of paper. They have grown wealthy by forcing up this price and by preventing the importation of wood pulp under heavy duties—thus levying a direct tax upon the education and intelligence of the country.

### A Remedy for Lockjaw.

In the *Sun*, some years ago, a receipt was published for the cure of lockjaw, which is simple, and said by subscribers who represented at the time that they had tried it, to be attended by the most satisfactory results. The remedy is simply to smoke the wound with burning wool or woollen cloth. Twenty minutes in the smoke of burning wool, it is said will take pain out of the worst case of inflammation caused by any wound or bruise. In the *Sun Almanac* of 1877, page 32, this receipt is preserved under the head of "Worth Knowing," to which is added the fact that the remedy was tried by a subscriber of the *Sun*, who had suffered intensely from a nail wound, and with the most beneficial effect. Physicians who rely on the pharmacopoeia for remedies would probably regard a simple agent like the smoke of burning wool as an "old woman's remedy," but in view of so many as eleven deaths, recently, of boys from the dreadful malady of lockjaw, in spite of scientific treatment, it would do no harm to try some of the "old woman's practice" on the next victim of the toy pistol.

### THE ARTESIAN WELL AT DURHAM.

Taking much interest in this work, both from its scientific and economic bearings, we pay it frequent visits; one of which we made on Friday last. The damage done to the derrick by the storm having been repaired, work has been actively resumed, progressing at the rate of from fifteen to twenty feet a day. The depth on Friday was 1,073 1/2 feet. The stratum passed through shows little marked change, being white sand stone, which succeeds the red and other dark colors. The debris brought up by the cleansing tube looks like beach sand. It is interesting to watch the descent and ascent of this tube, which is of heavy copper, about four inches in diameter, and eight feet long, provided with an upward opening valve, which admits the debris when it touches the bottom, and closes when the tube is brought up. The engine which lifts the tube moves at the rate of 240 revolutions a minute. At this great speed the tube is forty seconds in descending and one minute in ascending. Mr. Dickerson, in charge, thinks he will not reach water under 1,800 feet.—Durham Recorder.

### DRY EARTH AS A DISINFECTANT.

The following is taken from *Good Health*: "Dirt is so cheap that hardly any one appreciates its worth, at least very few know its value as a disinfectant. Dry earth is really one of the most excellent of all disinfectants, and possesses another advantage in that it can always be obtained in any quantity, without money and without price. Its very cheapness is, perhaps, one reason why it is so little esteemed and employed. The character of the earth used is, however, a matter of consequence. Coarse sand and moist earth are valueless. To be effective the earth must be fine and dry. Dry, powdered clay is perhaps best of all. Dust from the road is excellent. Dry coal ashes are also very excellent. By the free use of dry earth, sinks, stables and similar sources of foul gasses and disease-producing germs may be kept in a perfectly wholesome condition. The application of the earth once a week, once a month or two or three times in the course of the summer is not, however, sufficient. To be effective it should be applied daily, and when the matter to be disinfected is large several times a day.

### THE BABY ELEPHANT, BORN IN PHILADELPHIA.

March 13, 1880, weighed 213 pounds at birth, and within the year gained 709 pounds on an exclusively milk diet. It now weighs not far from 1,000 pounds.

## WOOD PULP.

### Some Plain Statements of Facts Concerning a Very Costly Monopoly.

A reader desires an explanation of what wood pulp means, and why its position on the tariff sheet provokes indignation. Wood pulp is a leading ingredient in the manufacture of paper. The paper on which the *Observer* is printed is from one-quarter to one-half wood pulp; its proportion in other kinds of paper varies with the quality of the article. It is made by sawing spruce and poplar logs into blocks and running them through fibre machines.

A very few men own the patent upon this process. Last year it was asserted that Congressmen Warner Miller, of New York, and Russell, of Massachusetts, were the sole owners of this process in the United States. It may be that some others are interested in it, but to all practical intent these two may be regarded as the American proprietors of the monopoly. Owning this, they are able to say how much wood pulp shall be sold for, and thus regulate the price of paper. They have grown wealthy by forcing up this price and by preventing the importation of wood pulp under heavy duties—thus levying a direct tax upon the education and intelligence of the country.

### A Remedy for Lockjaw.

In the *Sun*, some years ago, a receipt was published for the cure of lockjaw, which is simple, and said by subscribers who represented at the time that they had tried it, to be attended by the most satisfactory results. The remedy is simply to smoke the wound with burning wool or woollen cloth. Twenty minutes in the smoke of burning wool, it is said will take pain out of the worst case of inflammation caused by any wound or bruise. In the *Sun Almanac* of 1877, page 32, this receipt is preserved under the head of "Worth Knowing," to which is added the fact that the remedy was tried by a subscriber of the *Sun*, who had suffered intensely from a nail wound, and with the most beneficial effect. Physicians who rely on the pharmacopoeia for remedies would probably regard a simple agent like the smoke of burning wool as an "old woman's remedy," but in view of so many as eleven deaths, recently, of boys from the dreadful malady of lockjaw, in spite of scientific treatment, it would do no harm to try some of the "old woman's practice" on the next victim of the toy pistol.

### THE ARTESIAN WELL AT DURHAM.

Taking much interest in this work, both from its scientific and economic bearings, we pay it frequent visits; one of which we made on Friday last. The damage done to the derrick by the storm having been repaired, work has been actively resumed, progressing at the rate of from fifteen to twenty feet a day. The depth on Friday was 1,073 1/2 feet. The stratum passed through shows little marked change, being white sand stone, which succeeds the red and other dark colors. The debris brought up by the cleansing tube looks like beach sand. It is interesting to watch the descent and ascent of this tube, which is of heavy copper, about four inches in diameter, and eight feet long, provided with an upward opening valve, which admits the debris when it touches the bottom, and closes when the tube is brought up. The engine which lifts the tube moves at the rate of 240 revolutions a minute. At this great speed the tube is forty seconds in descending and one minute in ascending. Mr. Dickerson, in charge, thinks he will not reach water under 1,800 feet.—Durham Recorder.

### DRY EARTH AS A DISINFECTANT.

The following is taken from *Good Health*: "Dirt is so cheap that hardly any one appreciates its worth, at least very few know its value as a disinfectant. Dry earth is really one of the most excellent of all disinfectants, and possesses another advantage in that it can always be obtained in any quantity, without money and without price. Its very cheapness is, perhaps, one reason why it is so little esteemed and employed. The character of the earth used is, however, a matter of consequence. Coarse sand and moist earth are valueless. To be effective the earth must be fine and dry. Dry, powdered clay is perhaps best of all. Dust from the road is excellent. Dry coal ashes are also very excellent. By the free use of dry earth, sinks, stables and similar sources of foul gasses and disease-producing germs may be kept in a perfectly wholesome condition. The application of the earth once a week, once a month or two or three times in the course of the summer is not, however, sufficient. To be effective it should be applied daily, and when the matter to be disinfected is large several times a day.

### THE BABY ELEPHANT, BORN IN PHILADELPHIA.

March 13, 1880, weighed 213 pounds at birth, and within the year gained 709 pounds on an exclusively milk diet. It now weighs not far from 1,000 pounds.

## WOOD PULP.

### Some Plain Statements of Facts Concerning a Very Costly Monopoly.

A reader desires an explanation of what wood pulp means, and why its position on the tariff sheet provokes indignation. Wood pulp is a leading ingredient in the manufacture of paper. The paper on which the *Observer* is printed is from one-quarter to one-half wood pulp; its proportion in other kinds of paper varies with the quality of the article. It is made by sawing spruce and poplar logs into blocks and running them through fibre machines.

A very few men own the patent upon this process. Last year it was asserted that Congressmen Warner Miller, of New York, and Russell, of Massachusetts, were the sole owners of this process in the United States. It may be that some others are interested in it, but to all practical intent these two may be regarded as the American proprietors of the monopoly. Owning this, they are able to say how much wood pulp shall be sold for, and thus regulate the price of paper. They have grown wealthy by forcing up this price and by preventing the importation of wood pulp under heavy duties—thus levying a direct tax upon the education and intelligence of the country.

### A Remedy for Lockjaw.

In the *Sun*, some years ago, a receipt was published for the cure of lockjaw, which is simple, and said by subscribers who represented at the time that they had tried it, to be attended by the most satisfactory results. The remedy is simply to smoke the wound with burning wool or woollen cloth. Twenty minutes in the smoke of burning wool, it is said will take pain out of the worst case of inflammation caused by any wound or bruise. In the *Sun Almanac* of 1877, page 32, this receipt is preserved under the head of "Worth Knowing," to which is added the fact that the remedy was tried by a subscriber of the *Sun*, who had suffered intensely from a nail wound, and with the most beneficial effect. Physicians who rely on the pharmacopoeia for remedies would probably regard a simple agent like the smoke of burning wool as an "old woman's remedy," but in view of so many as eleven deaths, recently, of boys from the dreadful malady of lockjaw, in spite of scientific treatment, it would do no harm to try some of the "old woman's practice" on the next victim of the toy pistol.

### THE ARTESIAN WELL AT DURHAM.

Taking much interest in this work, both from its scientific and economic bearings, we pay it frequent visits; one of which we made on Friday last. The damage done to the derrick by the storm having been repaired, work has been actively resumed, progressing at the rate of from fifteen to twenty feet a day. The depth on Friday was 1,073 1/2 feet. The stratum passed through shows little marked change, being white sand stone, which succeeds the red and other dark colors. The debris brought up by the cleansing tube looks like beach sand. It is interesting to watch the descent and ascent of this tube, which is of heavy copper, about four inches in diameter, and eight feet long, provided with an upward opening valve, which admits the debris when it touches the bottom, and closes when the tube is brought up. The engine which lifts the tube moves at the rate of 240 revolutions a minute. At this great speed the tube is forty seconds in descending and one minute in ascending. Mr. Dickerson, in charge, thinks he will not reach water under 1,800 feet.—Durham Recorder.

### DRY EARTH AS A DISINFECTANT.

The following is taken from *Good Health*: "Dirt is so cheap that hardly any one appreciates its worth, at least very few know its value as a disinfectant. Dry earth is really one of the most excellent of all disinfectants, and possesses another advantage in that it can always be obtained in any quantity, without money and without price. Its very cheapness is, perhaps, one reason why it is so little esteemed and employed. The character of the earth used is, however, a matter of consequence. Coarse sand and moist earth are valueless. To be effective the earth must be fine and dry. Dry, powdered clay is perhaps best of all. Dust from the road is excellent. Dry coal ashes are also very excellent. By the free use of dry earth, sinks, stables and similar sources of foul gasses and disease-producing germs may be kept in a perfectly wholesome condition. The application of the earth once a week, once a month or two or three times in the course of the summer is not, however, sufficient. To be effective it should be applied daily, and when the matter to be disinfected is large several times a day.

### THE BABY ELEPHANT, BORN IN PHILADELPHIA.

March 13, 1880, weighed 213 pounds at birth, and within the year gained 709 pounds on an exclusively milk diet. It now weighs not far from 1,000 pounds.

## WOOD PULP.

### Some Plain Statements of Facts Concerning a Very Costly Monopoly.

A reader desires an explanation of what wood pulp means, and why its position on the tariff sheet provokes indignation. Wood pulp is a leading ingredient in the manufacture of paper. The paper on which the *Observer* is printed is from one-quarter to one-half wood pulp; its proportion in other kinds of paper varies with the quality of the article. It is made by sawing spruce and poplar logs into blocks and running them through fibre machines.

A very few men own the patent upon this process. Last year it was asserted that Congressmen Warner Miller, of New York, and Russell, of Massachusetts, were the sole owners of this process in the United States. It may be that some others are interested in it, but to all practical intent these two may be regarded as the American proprietors of the monopoly. Owning this, they are able to say how much wood pulp shall be sold for, and thus regulate the price of paper. They have grown wealthy by forcing up this price and by preventing the importation of wood pulp under heavy duties—thus levying a direct tax upon the education and intelligence of the country.

### A Remedy for Lockjaw.

In the *Sun*, some years ago, a receipt was published for the cure of lockjaw, which is simple, and said by subscribers who represented at the time that they had tried it, to be attended by the most satisfactory results. The remedy is simply to smoke the wound with burning wool or woollen cloth. Twenty minutes in the smoke of burning wool, it is said will take pain out of the worst case of inflammation caused by any wound or bruise. In the *Sun Almanac* of 1877, page 32, this receipt is preserved under the head of "Worth Knowing," to which is added the fact that the remedy was tried by a subscriber of the *Sun*, who had suffered intensely from a nail wound, and with the most beneficial effect. Physicians who rely on the pharmacopoeia for remedies would probably regard a simple agent like the smoke of burning wool as an "old woman's remedy," but in view of so many as eleven deaths, recently, of boys from the dreadful malady of lockjaw, in spite of scientific treatment, it would do no harm to try some of the "old woman's practice" on the next victim of the toy pistol.

### THE ARTESIAN WELL AT DURHAM.

Taking much interest in this work, both from its scientific and economic bearings, we pay it frequent visits; one of which we made on Friday last. The damage done to the derrick by the storm having been repaired, work has been actively resumed, progressing at the rate of from fifteen to twenty feet a day. The depth on Friday was 1,073 1/2 feet. The stratum passed through shows little marked change, being white sand stone, which succeeds the red and other dark colors. The debris brought up by the cleansing tube looks like beach sand. It is interesting to watch the descent and ascent of this tube, which is of heavy copper, about four inches in diameter, and eight feet long, provided with an upward opening valve, which admits the debris when it touches the bottom, and closes when the tube is brought up. The engine which lifts the tube moves at the rate of 240 revolutions a minute. At this great speed the tube is forty seconds in descending and one minute in ascending. Mr. Dickerson, in charge, thinks he will not reach water under 1,800 feet.—Durham Recorder.

### DRY EARTH AS A DISINFECTANT.

The following is taken from *Good Health*: "Dirt is so cheap that hardly any one appreciates its worth, at least very few know its value as a disinfectant. Dry earth is really one of the most excellent of all disinfectants, and possesses another advantage in that it can always be obtained in any quantity, without money and without price. Its very cheapness is, perhaps, one reason why it is so little esteemed and employed. The character of the earth used is, however, a matter of consequence. Coarse sand and moist earth are valueless. To be