

The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XIII.—THIRD SERIES

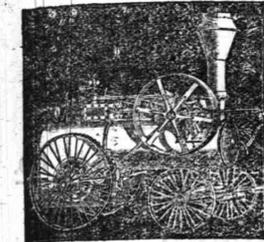
SALISBURY, N. C., NOVEMBER 10, 1881.

NO 4

The Carolina Watchman,
ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1832.
PRICE, \$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

CONTRACT ADVERTISING RATES.
FEBRUARY 20, 1880.

Length	1 month	2 months	3 months	6 months	12 months
1 inch	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$3.50	\$5.00	\$8.00
2 inch	2.00	3.50	5.00	7.00	10.00
3 inch	2.50	4.50	6.50	9.00	13.00
4 inch	3.00	5.50	8.00	11.00	16.00
5 inch	3.50	6.50	9.50	13.00	19.00
6 inch	4.00	7.50	11.00	15.00	22.00
7 inch	4.50	8.50	12.50	17.00	25.00
8 inch	5.00	9.50	14.00	19.00	28.00
9 inch	5.50	10.50	15.50	21.00	31.00
10 inch	6.00	11.50	17.00	23.00	34.00
11 inch	6.50	12.50	18.50	25.00	37.00
12 inch	7.00	13.50	20.00	27.00	40.00
13 inch	7.50	14.50	21.50	29.00	43.00
14 inch	8.00	15.50	23.00	31.00	46.00
15 inch	8.50	16.50	24.50	33.00	49.00



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

Blasting Pow- Cartridges
and Caps.

The Finest RIFLE POWDER made.

Wagons, wagons Wagons.

BUCCIES.

Rubber Belting, Champion Mowers,

Horse Rakes, &c.

Salisbury, Jan. 6, 1881.

NOTICE!

JOHN F. EACLE,

—FASHIONABLE—

BOOT

AND

SHOE

MAKER.

Invites your attention to his shop, opposite

Mar's Office. Repairing neatly and promptly

done. All grades of goods made to order.

"LIFE INSURANCE" MADE CHEAP.

Table Showing Actual Cost to Members

of \$4,000 Insurance for One

Year (March 1, 1879, to

March 1, 1880):

First Class, aged 18 to 30 years	\$17 00
Second " " " " " "	21 25
Third " " " " " "	25 50
Fourth " " " " " "	34 00
Fifth " " " " " "	51 00
Sixth " " " " " "	68 00

J. D. McKeely, Ag't.

Harness, &c.

I am prepared to furnish

WAGON AND BUGGY HARNESS,

Work and Leather of the best quality, and

at the lowest prices. JOHN H. JAMES,

Salisbury, N. C.

Office on Council Street, opposite the

Court House.

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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 Independ-

ence Square. 33347

J. M. MCCORKLE, THEO. F. KLUTZ,

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Salisbury, N. C.

Office on Council Street, opposite the

Court House.

POETRY.

Two Leaves.

A crimson leaf and a golden leaf,
With sunlight all aglow,
Drifted away from the parent stem
To the distant realms below,
A light wind caught the golden leaf
And carried it out to sea;
But the crimson leaf lay still and warm
Beneath the mother tree.

Softly the silver dew came down
When the rose tilted left the sky,
And the evening star smiled down on
them.
With tender, watchful eye;
Then the morning sunlight kissed awake
The leaf beneath the tree,
And lightly touched the golden
Adrift upon the sea.

The cold waves tossed the tender thing
To and fro on its bed,
And dashed it against the sharp shore
rocks.

And would not let it rest.
Then it sighed, "Ah me, for my quiet
home,
From pitiless waters free!"
And the crimson leaf in its sheltered
Cried, "Oh, for the sunny sea!"

It longed to wander away, away,
Over the waters wide;
But instead of the ocean's spray, for her
Was the dew of evening.
So the days slipped by with beauty and
bloom.

Scattered on every hand,
But the crimson leaf saw only the sea,
And the golden leaf the land.

Hearts, like the leaves, unsatisfied,
Yearn for that which is not,
And in their pain and bitterness
Cry out against their lot,
Nor dream that in their daily path
God's choicest blessings lie;
So, longing for days that never come,
Their wasted years slip by.
—Mattie L. Roberts.

Weeds.

How shall we kill weeds and how rid
the soil of the species? A very simple
matter indeed if we would use the same
common sense shown in other things.
Will a field of corn, oats or wheat, or a
hill of squashes or melons produce good
seed if cut close to the ground just as the
flowers are forming? Every annual plant
or weed we know of will surely die if cut
at the surface just before it blooms. Cut
a little higher, above a portion of the
leaves, and life may be continued until
new sprouts come out, which, in time,
may produce seeds. In ordinary cultivation
we are quite apt to keep root and
top together, and to let a portion of the
roots remain in contact with moist earth.
Weeds treated in this way do not make
so handsome growth, but they will con-
tinue the species well enough. A young
plant, buried root and branch in the soil
to a good depth, will surely die. It must
have air, warmth and sunlight. Ordinary
cultivation early in the season kills the
larger part of the weeds of a field, and
if cultivation were frequent enough and
thorough it would kill everything that
grows from the ground. In a season
moist enough to sprout seeds it takes
but a few weeks to rid a field almost ab-
solutely of both weeds and weed seeds. A
plow, harrow and roller are all the tools
needed. Plow to bring up the seeds from
the under soil and harrow just as often
as a crop of seeds start, rolling the
ground each time to compact the soil that
other seeds may germinate. A dry season
is not half so good as a wet one for kill-
ing weeds by this method. Almost all
our dooryards and barnyards are nurse-
ries of weeds, from which continual
streams are flowing unobserved to other
parts of the farm.—New England Farmer.

THE POLITEST MAN IN BOSTON.—The
politest man in Boston has been discov-
ered. He was hurrying along a street
the other night, when another man, also
in violent haste, rushed out of an alley-
way, and the two collided with great
force. The second man looked mad,
while the polite man, taking off his hat
said "My dear sir, I don't know which
of us is to blame for this violent encoun-
ter, but I am in too great a hurry to in-
vestigate. If I ran into you, I beg your
pardon; if you ran into me don't men-
tion it,"—and he tore away at redoubled
speed.—Boston Journal.

CINCINNATI, November 1.—The Ohio
and Mississippi elevator, with 125,000
bushels of grain, was completely destruc-
ed by fire this morning. It was owned
by Hugh Stewart and leased by C. Fran-
guire. The loss is estimated at from
\$25,000 to \$100,000, the latter figures
supposes the entire destruction of the
grain.

NORTHERN SLAVERY.—A recent glance
at the U. S. census of 1860 recalls the
curious fact that there then remained ten
slaves in Vermont; 400 in Rhode Island;
1000 in Connecticut; 18,000 in New Jer-
sey; 16,000 in New York, and 2000 in
Pennsylvania. There were 160 in New
Hampshire in 1790.

It is worth remembering that nobody en-
joys the nicest surroundings if in bad health.
There are miserable people about to-day
with one foot in the grave, when a bottle of
Parker's Ginger Tonic would do them more
good than all the doctors and medicines
they have ever tried. See adv.
Oct 18-Nov 18.

SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SECOND DAY—NOV. 3, 1881.

The exercises of the Synod were resumed
at 9 o'clock, A. M. About a dozen new
members were enrolled, and the regular
routine business was transacted. The re-
ports of the Presbyteries were received and
referred to committees. The Rev. L. C.
Vass read the annual report on Sunday
Schools. The report was full and interest-
ing, but suggested the importance of special
attendance to this subject in the future.

The Annual Report on Publication, pre-
pared by Rev. F. H. Johnston was read.
This report showed progress in contribu-
tions by our church. The Synod then heard
the Rev. Dr. Hazen upon the general sub-
ject, its financial affairs, Sunday Schools,
etc. His statements were full and satisfac-
tory. These proceedings filled up the morn-
ing hours.

In the afternoon, Rev. C. M. Payne pre-
sented the Report on Evangelistic work.
This report revealed the fact that 158 of
our 228 churches contributed \$2,206 to
Evangelistic work the last year, or an aver-
age of 12 cents per member. Only two
Evangelists for the whole of their time,
though several others were giving part of
their time to missionary work. The report
was discussed at length, and afterwards a
Paper was offered proposing to raise \$3000
to sustain two synodical Evangelists.

In the discussion much difference of opinion
was developed. The question was not set-
tled at the close of the afternoon sessions.
In the evening the church was crowded
with an eager congregation to hear the sub-
ject of Foreign Missions. Rev. R. Z. John-
ston read the Annual Report, showing that
over \$6,000.00 had been raised in the Synod
during the past year. After reading the
report, he introduced the Rev. H. C. Du
Bose, of Soochow, China, who addressed
the Synod at length upon the idolatrous
religions of China. As the speaker devel-
oped his theme the hearers were able to com-
prehend something of the magnitude of the
work of the missionary. After the address
a collection was taken up for Foreign Mis-
sions, amounting to \$60, or about, while the
congregation sang Heber's spirited mission-
ary Hymn:

"From Greenland's icy Mountains,"
Synod then adjourned.

THIRD DAY—FRIDAY MORNING.

The Synod met and proceeded to its work
by reading the minutes and receiving re-
ports on Synodical Records, etc. After this
the subject of Synodical Evangelists was
taken up and discussed with great earnest-
ness and ability. Prominent among the
speakers were Rev. P. T. Penick, Rev. J. W.
Primrose, Rev. S. M. Smith, Rev. G. L. Cook,
Rev. D. E. Jordan, Rev. J. L. Currie, Rev.
L. McKinnon, and others. After full dis-
cussion and amendment of the paper, it was
finally adopted. The paper provides for
the selection of two ministers by the Synod,
to labor under the authority and direction
of the Presbyteries. This action is a new
departure in the Synod of N. C., and gives
promise of great usefulness.

The Report on Education was presented
by the Rev. L. McKinnon. This subject re-
lates especially to the education of candi-
dates for the ministry. It appeared from
the report that there were 16 candidates for
the ministry in the Synod, a less number
than we ought to have. This report was
followed by an address by Rev. E. M. Rich-
ardson, of Memphis, the General Assembly's
Agent of Education. He discussed the
value of the Gospel Ministry to the world,
gave reasons for lack of an adequate supply,
said that there was only a net increase of
six ministers last year in the whole church,
His address was full of thought, and was
listened to with interest.

Asheville was selected as the place of the
next meeting of the Synod, and the 27th
of September, 1882, as the time. The Synod
has never yet met west of the Blue Ridge,
and the time and place will furnish a de-
lightful opportunity, not only to enjoy the
beauty and hospitality of the Asheville peo-
ple, but to see some of the wonders of nature
and art, on the way thither.

In the evening the church was crowded
by the citizens as well as by the Synod, for
religious worship. The Rev. Mr. Downey,
of Raleigh, preached a sermon from 1 Tim.,
1: 15: *This is a faithful saying, etc.*
After the sermon, a letter from Rev. Jno.
W. Davis, of Soochow, China, was read,
giving an account of his work there from
the beginning. This letter was listened to
with great interest, for Mr. Davis is much
beloved by the Synod, as our only repre-
sentative in the foreign field. This letter
was referred to the Pastor of the Salisbury
church to be answered, and its publication
in the N. C. Presbyterian requested.

At the close of religious services the sub-
ject of Education was resumed, and the
Rev. Dr. Latimer gave an interesting, and
encouraging account of the condition and
prospects of Davidson College. He ven-
tured the prediction that a large number
of students would soon be found there. Al-
ready there are more than ever there be-
fore, so early in the session. He was fol-
lowed by the Rev. Mr. Jordan, who in his
pleasant, and interesting way, sounded the
praises of the College. His statements as to
the grade of its scholarship appeared novel
to many, but he stood prepared to establish
the claim by the best of testimony.

FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY MORNING.

The Synod met, in smaller numbers than
yesterday, and attended to various items of
routine business. A report of Sabbath
schools was adopted—the report of the

Treasurer approved, etc. At 11 o'clock re-
ligious services were held, and a sermon was
preached by the Rev. Sam. M. Smith, of
Washington. After sermon, it was announc-
ed the Rev. Dr. Latimer, of Davidson Col-
lege would preach in the church this even-
ing.

The Speed of the Times.

A memorable incident of 'Govern-
or's day' at the Atlanta Exposition,
was the manufacture of two suits of
clothes out of cotton taken from the
field at 7 o'clock in the morning, and
worn in the evening of the same day.
This story is briefly narrated as fol-
lows:

"At an early hour the cotton was
picked from a patch on the grounds
belonging to M. U. Sloan, of Nor-
cross. The cotton was of the variety
known as the Ozier silk cotton and
was pronounced as fine short staple
as was ever seen in this country. At
seven o'clock it was ginned in a twink-
ling and at once started upon the
journey which was to end so quickly,
and in such an astonishingly changed
appearance for the cotton. The gin-
ning of the entire lot required less
than twenty minutes. It was then
taken at once to the picker where it
spent half an hour. The crowd that
was watching the process of manufac-
ture had grown to considerable pro-
portions, and as the cotton passed
from machine to machine the enthusi-
asm was intense. After leaving the
picker, the cotton went to the cards.
These remarkably perfect pieces of
mechanism were watched with the
greatest admiration. In half an hour
it left the slubber, and in thirty
minutes more it was going to the
loom. As the Compton loom, which
was the one in use, started with its
energetic clatter there was enthusiasm
enough to give a rousing three cheers.
The material for the vest began to
make its appearance at 9 o'clock and
that for the coat and pants emerged
an hour later. The cloth came thro'
rapidly, and at half-past twelve the
first piece of goods for the suits was
taken to Thomas' dye-house, and in
twenty-seven minutes had been dyed,
dried and was ready for the tailors.
This quick work was done by Mr. M.
Henry, who represents N. Spencer
Thomas' dyeing processes. The man-
ipulation of the loom was done un-
der the direction of Mr. J. Clark,
who is with the Compton display. At
12:55 cotton that less than six
hours before was hanging upon the
stalk was handed to Mr.
Grosse, the tailor, to be cut out. The
sewing was done at the Wheeler &
Wilson exhibit. At five minutes after
six the suits were completed, and at
7 o'clock Governor Biglow was en-
cased in one, receiving a delegation
from the Atlanta University at the
residence of Director-General Kimball,
while Gov. Colquitt, at the
Executive Mansion, was admiring
the first walnut picker coat that had
ever fallen to his portion.

The wrecking of the Mechanics' Na-
tional Bank of Newark was so complet-
ly done that the wonder is that the cas-
hler did not sell the bank building itself.
He entered the institution when a boy,
nearly forty years ago; in 1852 was made
assistant cashier and in 1861 became the
cashier. His salary was \$5,000. The
directors let him run the business with-
out question, having implicit confidence
in his integrity. He got in the power of
some manufacturers, who, first and last
made him lend them about \$2,000,000 of
the bank's money, which is all gone.
The money, he pretended, was on deposit
in New York, whereas the Mechanics'
really owed the New York banks \$200,-
000. The irregularities cover a space of
eight years. There are no assets left ex-
cept the banking house.—Ceres & Obser-
ver.

Our cable dispatches announce that a
column of 30,000 French troops yester-
day entered Kairwan, the holy city of
Tun's, without opposition. This city
contains the grave of Sidi-el-Waio, the
Prophet's barber, but it no doubt owes
its title of holiness to the fact that Ma-
homet ordained that it should take the
place of Mecca as the shrine of his pilgrim
followers, in case the latter city should
ever fall into the hands of the infidels.
Tunis is inhabited by wealthy merchants,
whose bazars are the finest in the land,
and its principal mosque, which still
bears ancient Roman inscriptions, is sup-
ported by 500 magnificent columns.—
Cincinnati Times-Star.

Further excavations near the pantheon
in Rome, for the purpose of isolating the
structure from the buildings which sur-
round it, have brought to light the baths
of Agrippa. The floor of the baths is
some six metres below the street level,
and is strewn with fragments of Cipol-
lini marble. An immense fragment of
cornice and the base of a column, flat-
ed on one side and fully one metre in
diameter, are also visible.

A sound investment—hiring a brass
band.

North Carolina at the Atlanta Exposition.

Those who have been to Atlanta
speak in high praise of the exhibit of
North Carolina products. The Raleigh
Observer has had a conversation
with Gov. Jarvis, Commissioner Mc-
Gehee and F. H. Busbee, Esq., who
have just returned from Atlanta, and
speaks in the following cheering man-
ner of the display made by the "Old
North State":

"While much is on exhibition, yet
new articles go to Atlanta from North
Carolina every day. In response to an
inquiry as to the specially meritorious
features of the display made by the
Department of Agriculture, the Com-
missioner said they were those of
ores, minerals, building stones, woods,
grains, marls, jute, wines, yellow to-
bacco, cotton, cotton and woolen
fabrics and silk.

There are, as has been before stated
two North Carolina exhibits, each of
about the same size, one by the De-
partment of Agriculture, the other by
the Richmond & Danville Railroad.
These act in perfect concert. The dis-
tinctive display of the Department
covers some 1,500 feet. The pecu-
liarity of it is its vast range of min-
erals and metals, for while some
States show large specimens of a few
things only, the aim of our depart-
ment has been not to show great mas-
ses, but just enough to indicate the
extent to which minerals, etc., occur
and their quality. Many of our min-
erals have a purely scientific value.
These are not shown, but only those
which are proper in an industrial ex-
position, as showing sources of im-
mediate wealth.

The exhibit of grains is especially
noteworthy. It is not made for
quantity, but for quality. That of
wheat attracts unusual attention for
marked excellence. Repeated in-
quiries for the North Carolina wheat,
for seed, are made. Alamance, Meck-
lenburg, and Cabarrus show the best
specimens, the first named county
taking precedence perhaps, though
some from Cabarrus weigh six
pounds to the bushel. Lowland rice
is shown in grain and in the sheaf,
and is as choice as the choicest. Our
rice industry is constantly being de-
veloped. Upland rice will also be
exhibited. The exhibit of corn is also
as yet incomplete, but will be a re-
markably fine one.

The prominent exhibit is that of
our famous yellow leaf, "Bright" to-
bacco. This is shown from no less
than ten counties, embracing the
whole "golden belt" extending from
Madison to Granville. In this North
Carolina stands incontestably alone.
At least one hundred specimens are
shown.

Of marbles and granite building
stones there are ten choice specimens,
all highly polished. The more beau-
tiful marbles are from Cherokee,
Macon and Swain counties. The ex-
treme beauty of these attracts atten-
tion. The famous mill stones from
Moore county, said to be the equal of
any in the world, are noteworthy. It
is said that in Moore one of these
stones has been in use a hundred
years.

Corundum, that rare and valuable
mineral, is shown in its choicest con-
dition. This and the mica exhibit are
among the finest ever made in the
world and are distinctively North
Carolinian. More Corundum is min-
ed here than in all the other States.
There are no less than 56 mica mines
of importance, and this State is almost
the sole source of supply.

Of woods no less than 112 varieties
are admirably exhibited. These are
from the live oak of our coast to the
white pine and balsam of our moun-
tains. This display of wood is another
feature of the exhibition, for no
State comes near it in extent, variety
or beauty.

In wines we are likewise unap-
proached and unapproachable. Green,
Garrett and Hunt also have
sentinel specimens of champagne,
claret, hock, port, etc., as well as
cognac brandy, which only needs
age to make it equal to that of France.
This wine exhibit is commented upon
by every visitor to the exposition. In
all some ten varieties are shown. The
elegance of the display equals its ex-

cellence. There are numberless in-
quiries about our wines, particularly
by the Northern visitors.

In cotton goods the display is ad-
mirable, and will bear comparison
with that of any State. The prod-
ucts of ten mills are shown.

The department will have on exhibi-
tion ten bales of cotton, each thought
worthy to compete for the great prize
of \$1,000. The choicest woolen goods
are not yet displayed, but they are
of the highest quality. There are cas-
simers of high degree of excellence,
zephyrs, and beautiful colored yarns.

Finally, the silk exhibit is marvel-
ous. All stages, the cocoon, floss
silk, and spun and reeled silk are
shown in a glass case six feet square.
Six of our counties make exhibits in
this peculiar article, and again is
North Carolina pre-eminent, for the
only other silk shown is some in
cocoon by Texas and Kansas.

Taking the wide range of our ex-
hibition our State is easily and
undeniably first. So says Director-
General Kimball, and such is the ver-
dict of the public."

Where Sleep the Great.

Where the Presidents of the United
States are Buried—From Washing-
ton to Garfield.

The body of George Washington is
resting in a brick vault at Mount
Vernon, in a marble coffin.

John Adams was buried in a vault
beneath the Unitarian church at
Quincy. The tomb is walled in with
large blocks of rough-faced granite.

John Quincy Adams lies in the
same vault by the side of his father.
In the church above, on either side of
the pulpit, are tablets of clouded mar-
ble, each surmounted by a bust and
inscribed with the familiar epitaphs
of the only father and son that ever
held the highest office in the gift of
the American people.

Thomas Jefferson lies in a small
unpretentious private cemetery of 100
feet square, near Monticello.

James Madison's remains rest in a
beautiful spot on the old Madison es-
tate, near Orange, Va.

James Monroe's body reposes in
Hollywood Cemetery, Va., on an
eminence, commanding a beautiful
view of Richmond and the James riv-
er. Above the body is a huge block
of polished Virginia marble, support-
ing a coffin-shaped block of granite,
on which are brass plates, suitably in-
scribed. The whole is surrounded by
a sort of Gothic temple—four pillars
supporting a peaked roof, to which
something of the appearance of a bird
cage is imparted by filling in the in-
terstices with iron gratings.

Andrew Jackson was buried in the
corner of the garden of the Hermitage,
eleven miles from Nashville. The
tomb is surrounded by magnolia trees.

Martin Van Buren was buried at
Kinderhook. The monument is a
plain granite shaft, fifteen feet high.

William Henry Harrison was bur-
ied at North Bend, fifteen miles
from Cincinnati.

John Tyler's body rests within ten
yards of that of James Monroe, in
Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond. It
is marked by no monument, but it is
surrounded by magnolias and flowers.

James K. Polk lies in the private
garden of the family residence in
Nashville, Tenn. It is marked by a
limestone monument, with Doric col-
umns.

Zachariah Taylor was buried in
Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville. The
body was subsequently to be removed
to Frankfort, where a suitable monu-
ment was to be erected, commemora-
tive of his distinguished services.

Millard Fillmore's remains lie in
the beautiful Forest Lawn Cemetery
of Buffalo, and his grave is surmount-
ed by a lofty shaft of Scotch granite.

Franklin Pierce was buried in the
Concord, (N. H.) Cemetery, and his
grave is marked by a marble monu-
ment.

James Buchanan's remains lie in
the Woodward Hill Cemetery at Lan-
caster, Pa., in a vault of masonry.
The monument is composed of a sin-
gle block of Italian marble.

Abraham Lincoln rests in Oak
Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill., en-
closed in a sarcophagus of white mar-

ble. The monument is a great pile
of marble, granite and bronze.

Andrew Johnson's grave is on a
cone-shaped eminence, half a mile
from Greenville, Tenn. The monu-
ment is of marble, beautifully orna-
mented.

The body of James