

The Carolina Watchman.

State Library

VOL XIII.—THIRD SERIES

SALISBURY, N. C., MARCH 30, 1882.

NO 24



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

Home Company, Seeking Home Patronage.
Strong, Prompt, Reliable, Liberal!
J. ALLEN BROWN, Agt.
Salisbury, N. C.

REMEMBER THE DEAD!
MONUMENTS TOMBS,
GREAT REDUCTION
IN THE PRICES OF
Marble Monuments and Grave-Stones of
Every Description.

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

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TIME TABLE
WESTERN N. C. Railroad
Takes effect Sunday July 11, 1881, at 4.15 P. M.
PASSENGER TRAIN.

ARRIVE, LEAVE, STATIONS, ARRIVE, LEAVE	ARRIVE, LEAVE, STATIONS, ARRIVE, LEAVE
12:00 a.m. Salisbury	4:30 a.m. Salisbury
12:30 a.m. Third Creek	5:00 a.m. Salisbury
1:00 a.m. Elizewood	5:30 a.m. Salisbury
1:30 a.m. Statesville	6:00 a.m. Salisbury
2:00 a.m. Catawba	6:30 a.m. Salisbury
2:30 a.m. Newton	7:00 a.m. Salisbury
3:00 a.m. Newola	7:30 a.m. Salisbury
3:30 a.m. Conova	8:00 a.m. Salisbury
4:00 a.m. Hickory	8:30 a.m. Salisbury
4:30 a.m. Icard	9:00 a.m. Salisbury
5:00 a.m. Morganton	9:30 a.m. Salisbury
5:30 a.m. Glen Alpine	10:00 a.m. Salisbury
6:00 a.m. Bridgewater	10:30 a.m. Salisbury
6:30 a.m. Marion	11:00 a.m. Salisbury
7:00 a.m. Old Fort	11:30 a.m. Salisbury
7:30 a.m. Henry	12:00 p.m. Salisbury
8:00 a.m. Glen Alpine	12:30 p.m. Salisbury
8:30 a.m. Swannanoa	1:00 p.m. Salisbury
9:00 a.m. Asheville, Jct.	1:30 p.m. Salisbury
9:30 a.m. Asheville	2:00 p.m. Salisbury
10:00 a.m. French Broad	2:30 p.m. Salisbury

Another Negro Robber Shot and Killed.

Our community was considerably exercised over the killing of an unknown negro thief by Mr. Jones, who lives on the road between this place and Ruffin, last Friday evening. The following are the facts in the case as we understand them: Mr. Jones was at work with his several hands in his new-ground, which is only a few hundred yards from his residence. That evening about 3 o'clock he went to the house for a drink of water. As he neared the house he noticed that one of the window blinds, which his wife shut before she left to visit a neighbor was open. As he drew still nearer he saw a negro stooping over his trunk in the yard, looking over its contents. When the negro saw Mr. Jones he jumped up and ran in the direction of this place. Mr. Jones ran in the house, grabbed his gun and pursued the negro, whom he finally overtook, and told him to march before him to Mr. Womack's, who lived only a short distance further up the road. The negro refused and drew a pistol, and as he was in the act of covering Mr. Jones with it, he fired and put the whole load through his heart. Mr. Jones at once surrendered himself to the high sheriff of the county, who sent for the coroner. The jury of inquest returned the following verdict: "The unknown party came to his death by a gun shot fired from the hands of L. Jones, who fired the shot in self-defense."—*Reidsville Weekly.*

Confidence is a heavenly jewel, which, when broken, no mortal or terrestrial art can restore. The coquette may deceive and break the heart of a young man, and finally ruin him. He dies and she may live on—but how is she regarded? As a living monument to falsehood and deceit—a Lot's wife, whose beauty true-hearted men may admire; but they would as soon think of making love to a pillar of salt as to this licensed murderer. She may marry, and a family of children may grow up around her, yet the shadow of the funeral pall is upon her, and the mark of Cain spoils her head-gear; she has a husband and offspring, and yet strange anomaly! she is a widow in spirit forever!

The male deceiver of young women may just as often do work the same kind of ruin. But his fate is the same—a cold flinger from the tomb hovers around and points at him in whatever company he may go; and ladies shun him as they would a felon.

But in the business world most unfortunately, the deceiver may for a while be tabooed; and then, if he is smart and makes money he is *compromised* with his fellow merchants and tradesmen. In the political world, he is *submitted to and endured*, like R. B. Hayes, for instance. Such compromises and sufferances are always more than questionable. Better, in the end, that trade should become stagnant than to fellowship with rogues; better anarchy than a fraudulent magistracy.

Are these views, reader, to your mind Utopian and impractical? Yet can you deny that they are true? Were not views, apparently as extreme as these, sanctioned and established by the blood of the martyrs and the revolutionary heroes? How much civil and religious liberty would we to-day enjoy, if men had not been found to come forward and sacrifice themselves to put down the old historical frauds—the Pope, King George III, and others of that ilk?

Better far that somebody should die, than that a lie should be perpetrated. Better that all the pulpits in North Carolina should become vacant, than that one preacher should fear to hold forth against bankruptcy. Better the farmer should have no laborers at all to assist him than to promise them more than he intends they shall have at the end of the year. Better the laborer should go to the penitentiary or work-house at once than to cheat his employer by shamming his work. Better be poor and honest, than rich and roguish.

A Lesson Concerning Trees.

The *Star* has several times urged upon the people of North Carolina the importance of saving the valuable forests, because the time was coming when fine lumber for manufacturing purposes would be in great demand and would fetch prices greatly in advance of any sales made thus far in our State. Then again the *Star* has insisted that it was dangerous to cut down the trees in such wasteful ways as had been practiced hitherto. We drew attention to the bad effects in many instances upon the health of the people as well as the hurtful results in the matter of rain-fall. We have urged it as a duty of every landowner to plant trees, and we think the Legislature should take steps to encourage this industry, for in the end it must prove advantageous to all. We gave the opinion of a recent foreign visitor to our country, a person who has charge of forestry in Germany.

We may draw an impressive lesson from the past. There is a province in Egypt which in the reign of Constantine was the granary of Rome. It is now so sterile that the sparse inhabitants have to import corn. This deterioration of soil has been caused mainly by the stripping of the land of all trees. The *Edinburgh Review* says:

"Col. Playfair reports that the whole region of Sahel, or the coast-land of which Susa is the centre, once of unexampled fertility, now springs into verdure only in seasons of exceptionally abundant rainfall, but at other times presents the aspect of a stony and arid waste. The change is regarded by him as one of the disastrous effects of reckless deforestation."

This is instructive. It is more than this; it is important, for the great mass of men are so utterly unconscious that they do not know what effects upon vegetation and animal life the forests of a country exert. They cut down the trees, strip the hills, and the verdure is diminished gradually, so that in some countries fertile lands have been made sterile. But let us quote again from Col. Playfair's travels in Algeria and Tunis. He says:

"We know that at one time the country was covered with forests. I myself have travelled for days over plains where not a tree exists, and yet where ruins of Roman oil-mills were frequently met with."

In Bruce's notes, written 110 years ago, frequent allusion is made to forests through which he passed, where not a tree is now to be seen, and this is a work of destruction which must go on with ever-accelerating rapidity year after year.

A Year in New York.

During 1881, 38,624 deaths occurred in New York city, and 35,000 births were reported.

For the education of children some \$4,000,000 was expended, while the drinking places, of which there are 9,125, absorbed, it is estimated, the enormous sum of \$80,000,000.

Of the army of wine bibbers who cast their substance into this pool 32,391 were committed to the Tombs. The amount expended in public amusements of all sorts amounted to \$7,000,000.

In the police stations 120,084 persons asked for and were furnished with lodgings, and 21,000 outdoor poor were relieved.

In the police stations 67,135 persons were arraigned. Crimes of violence were committed by 5,819.

Charity sent to the almshouses, hospitals, nurseries, schools and asylums, 131,765 persons.

Of the immense population of nearly a million and a half, 172,777 are females between the ages of fifteen and thirty years; 30,000 of whom are domestic help.—*N. Y. Sun.*

SAGE.—A correspondent of Coleman's Rural World writes: "Last Spring I sowed an ounce of sage seed, costing twenty cents, from which I now have about a thousand good strong plants. These, if planted next Spring, in good rich soil, with good cultivation, will give three good pickings each year for several years. I have so far always found a good home market for this with the butchers and grocers at from twenty-five to forty cents per pound, and if picked properly it is much superior to that usually put upon the market by large growers, as it is free from coarse stems. The picking should be carefully done by hand, pulling off only the leaves, leaving the stems for producing more leaves. I planted in rows about three feet apart and two feet in the row, use the plow and hoe freely, with good mulch late in the fall to prevent freezing out in winter, and I know of no crop more easily managed or more profitable in a small way."

About Salt.

Nothing that we eat is more valuable than salt, nor could anything except bread be more missed. Animals, in fact, will travel distances and brave great dangers to obtain it. On the coast of Sierra Leone brothers will sell their sisters, husbands their wives, and parents their children, for salt. In the district of Accra, on the Gold Coast of Africa, a handful of salt is the most valuable thing upon earth, after gold, and will purchase a slave or two. Salt with the Bambers is such a luxury that to say of a man, "He flavors his food with salt," is to imply that he is rich. No stonger mark of affection can be shown in Muscovy than the sending of salt from the tables of the rich to their poor friends. Spilling salt was held to be an unlucky omen by the Romans, and the superstition has descended to ourselves. Leonardo de Vinci availed himself of this tradition in his famous picture of the "Lord's Supper" to indicate Judas Iscariot by the salt-cellar knocked over by his arm. When we say of a lazy fellow that "he does not earn his salt," we unconsciously allude to an ancient custom among the Romans. Among them a man was said to be in possession of a "salary" who had his "salarium," his allowance of salt, withheld to save the food by which he lived. Thus salary comes from salt, and in this view of the word how many there are who do not "earn their salt."

There is in New York a sort of anti-slavery association the occasion for which it is not pleasant to contemplate. Its exact name is The Workingwomen's Protective Union and for eighteen years it has been at work doing what Americans must blush to think of—protecting women from the dishonesty and tyranny of their employers. Considering the smallness of working women's wages, it is startling to learn that this society has in the last twelve months recovered the sum of \$25,672 in the prosecution of suits for unpaid wages. Much has been made of the proverbial faithlessness of hired girls, but in view of this fact there is apology for the castigation of caricature on the other side. How many of those men and women who speak scornfully of their "help" have earned the right to criticize by paying the wages agreed upon and justly due?—*Northern Advocate.*

Mr. Tilden, in his old age, has turned out to be a devotee to aestheticism. His new house now being finished in New York, has a front of different colored marbles, elaborately carved, in the highest style of aesthetic art. Its cost is \$400,000. The dining saloon is embellished with carved satin wood, costing thirty thousand dollars. The old gentleman is not too old to learn new tricks. Now for a mistress for that palatial mansion. In the role of bridegroom he would have an example worthy of imitation in Col Camp, of Pennsylvania, a veteran of the war of 1812, who at the age of 94 has just married a youthful dame of 72 summers, a Mrs. Rich, who, it is conjectured, will become much more rich when the Colonel decamps to the other world.

Revenue Agent Brooks, of Greensboro, N. C., reports to Commissioner Raum in regard to the seizure of the tobacco factory of Eugene Johnson, in the sixth district of North Carolina, that on the night of the 10th instant a party of masked men broke into the factory, overpowered Deputy Collector Hobson, who was in charge of the seized property, and stole twenty-nine boxes of manufactured tobacco, and that he (Brooks) is doing everything in his power to recapture the tobacco and identify the thieves.—*Char. Obs.*

The Galveston *News* remarks: "Now that the Republicans are divided on the Chinese question, New England Senators are denouncing the negro, and the stalwarts and half-breeds are at war over Garfield's dead body, it does look as if the Democrats might slip in and take possession." Yes, if the Democrats themselves don't get to squabbling over the tariff or something else.—*Char. Observer.*

Our North Carolina deer hunters would doubtless like to take a peep at a deer's head which the *New York World* refers to as having 58 points to the horns. It came from Texas, that wonderful State.

Never set a hen in a box above the ground or floor of the chicken house if possible to do otherwise, as the eggs dry too fast and lose their vitality. Much better success may be expected if the nests are made on the ground.

The Republicans propose if possible to gerrymander Massachusetts so as to prevent the Democrats from electing a single member of Congress. Boston which is now a Democratic district by itself, is to be parcelled out and made parts of five Republican districts, all taking a part of Boston and running out into the country far enough to get a Republican majority. The word gerry originated in Massachusetts when old Eldridge Gerry laid out a district that ran every which way, and bore a resemblance to a strange animal.

A Scientific Destroyer.

Prof. Mezzero, a Russian chemist, recently appeared before a Fenian meeting in New York and thus stated what he could do:

He had made a study, he said, of war and of instruments. At a cost of \$150 he would annihilate an English war vessel that had cost \$11,000,000, and was coated with an iron armor twenty-two inches in thickness. He would go into London, Paris, Berlin, Constantinople or St. Petersburg with twenty men, none of them burdened with anything more bulky or weighty than an ordinary satchel and in twenty-four hours would destroy the city. He could not then explain the means he would use, but there were others present who understood and who could tell how effective they were. He could, for a few thousand dollars stretch a double line of dynamite torpedoes before every harbor in Ireland and so make a worse than impassable barrier to every English war ship. He could stand in an outskirt of Constantinople, in a space one-fourth the size of the room in which he was speaking, and with means now at his command destroy the entire city.

A NONPLUSED MICHIGANDER.—When the war broke out, North Carolina was called the Union State of the South, because the people were very generally in favor of the government. It has been discovered by the rebel archives now under examination at Washington, that up to 1861 she never cast more than 121,000 votes, but that she gave 124,000 rebels to fight the Union. If a Union State South shows such a record as that, it is enough to make one shudder to think what it might have done if it had sympathized with the rebellion.—*Detroit Post.*

Another valuable invention for farmers.—Mr. R. P. Davis has applied for a patent for a machine for cleaning dirty seed cotton. The machine has been used all the past season, on his farm and those of his neighbors, and is said to do the work splendidly. The cotton put through it before it is ginned is cleaned of all dirt and trash, and its value increased from 1 to three per cent. It is cheap—costs only twenty-five dollars, and is simple and durable. The best machines exhibited at Atlanta, of the kind, cost from \$200 to \$500.—*Monroe Enquirer.*

There were at least half a dozen dirty cotton cleaners on exhibition at Atlanta. The "Clement Attachment" man had one that he sold at \$20.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE DEAD.—The subject of cremation is likely to come to the front in Paris soon because of the difficulty of finding proper places to inter the dead. It seems all the available ground in the cemeteries will be used up in 1883. With the growth of large centers of population, this matter of the proper disposition of the dead yearly becomes more troublesome. It does not take long for graveyards to become more populous than the cities which supply them with occupants. One of two things must happen; either the bodies must be destroyed by fire or they must be buried in the open fields, and allowed to fertilize the soil, the memorials being kept in family homes or in churches. Cemeteries near large cities in time necessarily are a nuisance, and have to be removed to give place to residences. The needs of the living in the long run, are more regarded than the respect which ought to be felt for the dead.—*Democrat's Monthly for April.*

They are at work on a dictionary in England which will take 7,000 quarto pages, or four and a half times the size of Webster's dictionary. The first part letter A, will require 400 pages, and will be ready this year.

A BROKEN WHEEL DID IT.—Bismarck, Dak., March 23.—The accident on the Northern Pacific road yesterday was caused by a broken wheel under the construction car. It gave way as the train was passing over the bridge and two cars filled with laborers fell into the river and eight men were killed. The cars took fire and the bodies of the men were badly burned. Twenty-two were injured but only two seriously.

A Lesson Concerning Trees.

Wilmington Star. The *Star* has several times urged upon the people of North Carolina the importance of saving the valuable forests, because the time was coming when fine lumber for manufacturing purposes would be in great demand and would fetch prices greatly in advance of any sales made thus far in our State. Then again the *Star* has insisted that it was dangerous to cut down the trees in such wasteful ways as had been practiced hitherto. We drew attention to the bad effects in many instances upon the health of the people as well as the hurtful results in the matter of rain-fall. We have urged it as a duty of every landowner to plant trees, and we think the Legislature should take steps to encourage this industry, for in the end it must prove advantageous to all. We gave the opinion of a recent foreign visitor to our country, a person who has charge of forestry in Germany.

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ASHES AS A FERTILIZER.—Unleached wood ashes contain all the constituents of plant food that the ordinary or worn out soils need, except nitrogen. By their chemical action they render much of the inert nitrogen in soils available, and in that way may be said to furnish nitrogen. This is true of lime, and on this power of making nitrogen available, the greatest value of lime, when applied as a fertilizer, depends. Ashes also have a good mechanical effect upon the soil, especially heavy clay soils, which are made lighter and more porous, so that air and water circulate more freely. Ashes do not suffer waste by being washed out, to the extent that is true of the more soluble and concentrated fertilizers sold in the markets—their effects are therefore more lasting.

A NEW USE FOR GUANO.—One of our gardeners has found a new use for guano. Mrs. Col. Buchanan was much annoyed by rabbits cutting down her garden peas, and as an experiment had guano sprinkled over them. The experiment was a success, and "cotton tail" has gone in search of more pleasant pastures.—*Georgia News.*