

# The Carolina Watchman.

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The Carolina Watchman,  
ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1838.  
PRICE, \$5.00 IN ADVANCE.



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Oct. 5, 1882 50-1y

## A Consummate Idyl.

(Burlington Hawkeye.)

The string that tied the dog fetched loose, The dog came howling on; That misadventure cooked his goose, His cup of joy was gone. As for the picket fence he sped, As for the skin the plain, Two inches scant the dog he led, He never smiled again.

Bright eyes were passing on the street, Soft voices laughed in glee, And merry shouts from happy hearts, Called each other to see. He reached the fence, he strove to climb With sudden mighty strain, Sore was his need, scant was his time— He never smiled again.

Where erst, like robins in the spring His sweet heart's voice he heard, He hears her father's accents ring With many a heartless word. One leg the bristling fence bestrides, But hastening in his train The naughty dog his speed derides— He never smiled again.

Around him whirled the giddy throng With happy fancies blest, Around him rose the roystering song, The laugh, the merry jest. He lived—for life may long be borne, Ere sorrow breaks its chain; But the dog, he chewed him all forlorn— He never smiled again.

For the Watchman.

## Scotch Irish Ways.

MR. VERNON, Apr. 23, 1883.

Editor Watchman: Having been somewhat identified with Scotch Irish township and her people, for some months past, we can speak advisedly of the same.

In fertility of soil, and the intelligence and morality of her citizens, Scotch Irish is unsurpassed by any township in Rowan, and will not suffer by comparison with any community in the State, and amongst her citizens may be ranked some of the most thrifty and energetic farmers.

You may travel in any direction, for miles, and thrift and plenty abound, everywhere. Broad fields of wheat, oats and clover meet your eyes at every point.

In point of good management and system, the farmers here seem a good deal in advance of their neighbors. Their lands are very fertile, and peculiarly adapted to clover, the grasses, wheat and other small grains, and we have seen some as fine tobacco raised here as we ever saw any where. Small quantities of cotton are raised, but it is not depended upon as a crop to any great extent.

Mr. John W. Steele is a very successful farmer, and has his extensive farms in a high state of cultivation. He uses very little commercial fertilizer, but makes large quantities of home-made manures, and improves his lands by clover and peas. He has a very large and fine flock of sheep. They are of the South Down breed. He claims that his sheep are the most profitable stock he has. Last fall he sold \$40 worth of wool besides having killed about 14 for mutton. He has a large herd of Berkshire hogs besides an improved breed of cattle.

On every farm here you will find improved breeds of cattle. Sheep and hogs and many have the improved breeds of poultry.

At Mr. W. L. Steele's may be seen a very large number of the Plymouth Rock chickens, and he is selling large numbers of the eggs (three-fourths breed) at 50 cents per dozen. He is extensively engaged in fruit culture, and has a fine orchard of very superior peaches, &c.

Third Creek Station (Rowan Mills) has four stores, where every variety of goods can be bought as low or lower than in Salisbury. At that place they have two steam cotton gins and presses, and do a vast amount of ginning and packing, and the number of cotton bales shipped from that point during the past winter, was immense.

There is also a good store at Mt. Vernon, and also one near where Esquire Hawkins used to live, both of these stores do a considerable trade.

There are, perhaps, two of as good flouring mills in this community as can be found in the county, one of which is at Mt. Vernon, on 4th creek, owned by Sheriff C. C. Kridler, and leased for a term of years, and run by Messrs. Vanglin & Cranford. This mill makes a high grade of flour, and its brand has a high reputation. The other mill is above on the same stream, it is the property owned by the late John Baker, dec'd, and is now owned by his widow, Mrs. Nancy Baker. After the death of the late owner, the property went down and got considerably out of repair. Later, however, the mill has undergone a complete overhauling, and is now fast growing in popularity. It makes a good "turn out" and we saw the other day a sample of the flour made there, which was as fine as we ever saw produced at any mill. We learn that their "family brand" commands a good price in the markets and is much sought after. The mill is now getting a large custom, and deservedly so.

The people here are a moral, church-going people. They have several churches embracing most of the Protestant denominations. Many of the people were in attendance at the Presbytery recently held at Unity.

An excellent school, taught by Geo. E. McNeill, Esq., recently ended at "Rock

Hill" Academy. There is one school still in progress in Dist. No. 1.

The Third Creek congregation (Presbyterian) has secured the services of Rev. Mr. Thom as Pastor.

Last night (Sunday) there was a terrific hail storm. It occurred about midnight, and was accompanied with high wind, and heavy rain. Many of the hail stones were larger than a partridge egg.

We notice this morning that cabbage plants are badly cut up and mangled. Otherwise we have discovered no material damage, excepting that the streams are much swollen. Some fences are washed away, and the plowed lands badly washed. Wheat is well advanced and is looking splendidly. Resp't.

W. R. FRALEY.

## Talk to Your Horse.

Some man, unknown to the writer hereof, has given to the world a saying that sticks: "Talk to your cow as you would to a lady." There is a world of common sense in it. There is more; there is good sound religion in it. What else is it but the language of the Bible applied to animals: "A soft answer turneth away wrath." A pleasant word to a horse in time of trouble has prevented many a disaster, where the horse has learned that words mean a guaranty that danger from punishment is not imminent. One morning a big, muscular groom said to his employer: "I can't exercise that horse any more. He will bolt and run at anything he sees." The owner, a small man and ill at the time, asked that the horse be hooked up. Stepping into the skeleton he drove a couple of miles, and then asked the groom to station along the road such objects as the horse was afraid of. This was done, and the horse was driven by them quietly, back and forth, with loose lines slapping on his back. The whole secret was in a voice that inspired confidence. The man had been frightened at everything he saw that he supposed the horse would fear. The fear went to the horse like an electric message. Then came a punishing pull on the lines, with jerking and the whip. Talk to your horse as you would to your sweetheart. Do not fear but that he understands and appreciates loving tones, if not the words, while it is by no means certain that the sensitive intelligence of many a horse does not comprehend the latter.—Breeder's Gazette.

The shooting of the mad dog in church at Davidson College some days ago, while most of the congregation were engaged in climbing benches and shining up the gallery post, was generally regarded as an illustration of the wisdom of always "earing a weapon," but here comes the Philadelphia Record saying that, although a pistol was a handy thing to have on this particular occasion, and although the custom of the Puritans in this respect was not to be denied, yet folks ought not to go to church with their arms on. We would like to know if the Record expects people to wear nothing but legs when they go to church.—Char. Journal—Observer.

Yesterday as the northern bound freight train in charge of George Coble, conductor, and John Gayle, engineer, ran over a cow on the track between High Point and Jamestown, upsetting the engine and demolishing seventeen box cars. The engineer was killed outright. He was buried beneath the engine, and when dug out was found to be terribly mangled. The fireman was bruised badly, principally on the head, and one of the train hands was seriously injured. Gayle was one of the youngest engineers on the road and was held in high esteem by all who knew him.—Davidson Dispatch.

**WARM WATER**, of all remedies is the one of most general application. Cotton dipped in warm water makes the best and clearest poultice that can be used. It is the most healing application for cuts, bruises, wounds, sores, felons and other inflammations. A very convenient way in case of felon or painful abscess is to hold the hand for hours in water as hot as can be comfortably borne.

"If the following, which was written to the Liverpool Mercury, be true, there is nothing very alarming in small-pox. Mr. Hine says:

"I am willing to risk my reputation as a public man if the worst cases of small-pox cannot be cured in three days simply by the use of cream of tartar. One ounce of water, drank at intervals when cold, is a certain never failing remedy. It has cured thousands never leaves a mark nor causes blindness, and avoids tedious, lingering illness."

The fine iron bridge which spanned the Little Broad, in Cleveland county, succumbed to the high waters and is no more. The foundations were washed from under the abutments, removing the earth to a depth of fifteen feet. This was finished last October, at a great expense to the country and its destruction entails a heavy loss. It was a very fine bridge and was considered one of the safest in the country.—Char. Journal—Observer.

There are some pretty old Bibles in this country, but one among the very oldest is a rawhide bound, musty looking volume brought to the city by Mr. J. H. McElwee, of Statesville. It was printed in 1615, and is a genuine curiosity.

## Correspondence of the New York Sun. The Southern Problem.

The Supremacy of New England Cotton Manufacture Overthrown by Emancipation.

\*\*\*\* The danger that threatens the New England manufacturers is imminent. The signs sharply indicate that they are to be forced into a competition with an established and active industry that will fully cripple them. The advantages the southern manufacturer holds over New England are many; and any of them used to the full extent, as all will be, will be sufficient to overcome the northern industry.

\*\*\*\* It must be borne in mind that the old system of slaveholding has a living effect on all questions affecting the material prosperity of the southern States, and through them on us. We are far from being through with the evil effects of slavery; indeed, in my opinion we are just about to realize that the abolition of that system is going to affect us of the North in various ways that our statesmen did not foresee. We now see the effect of it in the difference in the cost of labor influencing the cotton manufacturing industry of the North. We will further see, and sharply feel it, in the rates of railway transportation in the near future affecting the control of the markets for manufactured products. The southern railways were built by cheap labor. Before the war slaves who were cheaply hired, were largely employed on works of internal improvement. Since the war poorly-paid free men and convicts, the State slaves, have been largely employed. The roads were cheaply built and they can be cheaply operated. There is no snow to obstruct them in the winter. All men working on these lines are poorly paid. When the traffic increases, the roads can carry freight for less money than any northern road, where the higher rate of speed hammers the rails into splinters, and the comparatively higher rate of wages exhausts the earning, and the snows of winter eat up the surplus earned in busy times.

Already the New England manufacturers of cotton are clamoring for a different classification of their products, so as to obtain cheaper rates of transportation from their mills to Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago and other distributing points for the western and southern trade. Without a cheapening of freight rates on the northern trunk lines they foresee that the southern manufacturers will speedily drive them from the western markets. The eastern manufacturers acknowledge that they have, on coarser goods, lost control of the southern market, and that they are threatened with the loss of the western market. There is another point that sharply affects this threatened loss of market that the northern manufacturers have modestly omitted to state, and that is the southern product which is now being introduced into the West is a better article than any that comes from New England looms. In all portions of the agricultural West where the tillers of the soil have used southern gingham, honestly made and unweighted with the contents of the paste pots, they demand that the dealers keep the superior southern goods for sale. These goods are more durable, and give far better satisfaction than the products of New England mills. It is possible that the southern manufacturers may in time lower the standard of their products; but being men of intelligence, it is not probable they will commit that folly now, when they are encroaching on the most desirable of all markets, and when their mills are earning from ten to forty per cent. per year.

In the South the power used to drive machinery is generally water. It is a good and cheap power. There are no long continued cold spells to thicken cold the streams with ice and clog the runways and pipes and wheels. The supply of water is comparatively steady. It is unfailling. The mountains have not been denuded of trees, nor has all the agricultural land been stripped of forest. The water is stored in the spongelike soil of the forest lands, and nature deals it out gradually. Wherever there is a very valuable water power in the cotton States it is being improved. Canals to lead the water to desirable mill sites are being dug. Notably this is the case at Columbia, S. C. There the State, using convict labor, is engaged in constructing a large canal that is expected to have sufficient capacity to supply power to several extensive cotton mills. South Carolina, anxious to attract capital to the soil, passed a law exempting all invested in manufacturing from taxation for ten years. The southern manufacturers buy the cotton they use from first hands. In many cases they buy from the planters' wagons, thus saving all transportation charges. They also save the cost of compressing the bales. The two charges



**SIMMONS' REGULATOR**  
For Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Chronic Diarrhoea, Impurity of the Blood, Fever and Ague, Malaria, and all Diseases caused by Derangement of Liver, Bowels and Kidneys.

**SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER.** Bad Breath; Pain in the Side, sometimes the pain is felt under the Shoulder-blade, mistaken for Rheumatism; general loss of appetite; Stools generally costive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain, is dull and heavy, with considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of leaving unless something which ought to have been done; a slight, dry cough and flushed face is sometimes an attendant, often the result of consumption; the patient complains of weakness and debility; nervous, easily started; feet cold or burning, sometimes a prickly sensation of the skin; colds, colds are low and depressed, and, although satisfied that exercise would be beneficial, a man can hardly summon up fortitude to try it—in fact, dreads every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but none have occurred, when a few of them existed, yet examination after death has shown the Liver to have been extensively diseased.

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

Persons Traveling or Living in Unhealthy Localities, by taking a dose occasionally of Simmons' Regulator, will avoid all Malaria, Bilious attacks, Headaches, Nausea, Dizziness, Depression of Spirits, etc. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, and is no intoxicating beverage.

If You have eaten anything hard or indigestible, or feel heavy after meals, or sleepless at night, take a dose and you will be relieved. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, and is no intoxicating beverage.

Time and Doctors' Bills will be saved by always keeping the Regulator in the House!

For whatever ailment may be, a thoroughly safe purgative, alternative and tonic, can never be out of place. The remedy is harmless and does not interfere with business or pleasure.

IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE. And has all the power and efficacy of Calomel or Quinine, without any of the injurious after effects.

A Governor's Testimony. Simmons' Liver Regulator has been in use in my family for some time, and I am satisfied it is a valuable addition to the medical science.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Ga. says: "I have derived some benefit from the use of Simmons' Liver Regulator, and wish to give it a further trial."

"The only thing that never fails to relieve," I have used many remedies for Dyspepsia, Liver Affection and Debility, but never found anything to benefit me so far as Simmons' Liver Regulator has. I got from Minnesota to Georgia for it, and would send further for it as a means, and would advise all who are similarly affected to give it a trial as it seems the only thing that never fails to relieve."

F. M. MASON, Minneapolis, Minn. Dr. T. W. Mason says: "From actual experience in the use of Simmons' Liver Regulator in my practice I have been and am inclined to use and prescribe it as a purgative medicine."

Take only the Genuine, which always has on the Wrapper the red Z Trade-Mark and Signature of J. C. ZELLS & CO. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

for compressing and transporting amount, from the southern point to New England, to over a cent per pound. It is plain that the transportation charges on the cotton from the South to the northern mills, and the freight charges on the manufactured product from the North to the South, is a protection that gives the southern market to the southern manufacturer. There is much consilatory talk among the northern manufacturers about the southern mills not producing the finer qualities of goods. This is undoubtedly true; but it is also true that the machinery that produces fine goods in the North will produce equally fine goods in the South, and the southern operatives are fully as intelligent as those of New England. When the demand is made on the southern manufacturers for a fine quality of goods they will surely supply it, and supply it cheaper than any northern mill.

**FRANK WILKESON.**

The Emperor Dom Pedro II, of Brazil, is a progressive ruler, and under his direction the practical and scientific education of his people is being brought to a high state. It is said that statistics of recent date show that the 21 provinces of Brazil devote an average of 16 per cent. of their revenue to educational purposes. The National Museum of Rio, established in 1817, is one of the principal institutes of the country. This institution which has lately been reorganized under the master hand of Dom Pedro, presents a splendid system of education in the physical sciences, the mechanic arts and in agriculture. The emperor often attends the lectures here given, and promotes, by his presence and patronage, the well being of the institution.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 24.—A special from Lancaster, S. C., to the Daily Register says: "The new bridge of the Cheroke and Chester Railroad, over the Catawba river, except a small portion on the Chester side, was swept away by the freshet this morning. The bridge had been in use about ten days."

Commendation is a prodigious power in training children. One sentence of honest praise bestowed at the right time is worth a whole volley of scolding. Everybody likes to be praised. When the tough of the struggle comes, a hearty word of encouragement put new mettle into the blood; and carries us over the crisis.

**Hay is King.**

The statistics of the United States prove that it is among the foremost crops raised in this country, if not the very first. At the present time there are estimated to be, in the United States, 40,000,000 sheep, 40,000,000 cattle, and 20,000,000 horses. In two-thirds of the country these animals require to be fed from three to five months, and they will consume an aggregate of 90,000,000 tons, which at \$5 per ton, requires the enormous sum of \$450,000,000. Is not hay, therefore, king?—Wesley Readhead.

## NEW SPRING GOODS!



**KLUTTZ & RENDLEMAN**  
Have now received their entire stock of Spring and Summer Goods which have been selected with great care to suit the varied wants and tastes of their numerous customers, all of which they offer as cheap as the cheapest. They have now in Store the

**LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS**

NOTIONS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, SHOES, Ladies' and Men's HATS, AND FAMILY GROCERIES

they have bought for many seasons. A new stock of TABLE and GLASSWARE. FULL ASSORTMENT OF FIVE CENT TINWARE.

We still have the best FLOUR, OAT MEAL, MEATS, SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES, RICE, CANNED FRUITS, JELLIES, PURE LARD, BRAND, MEAL, New Orleans MOLASSES and SYRUPS, &c. A full assortment of FAMILY MEDICINES.—Agents for Coats' Spool Cotton.—Agents for the EMPIRE GUANO, which is First class, and which we offer for 400 lbs. of Lint Cotton.

**Come and See us**  
April 12, 1883  
W. W. TAYLOR & D. J. BOSTIAN, Salesmen.



**J. R. KEEN,**  
Salisbury, N. C.  
Agent for PHOENIX IRON WORKS,  
Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills,  
AND  
**TURBINE WHEELS**  
Also, Contractor and Builder.  
JA 25, '83—1y

**NORTH CAROLINA,** IN THE SUPREMACY COURT.  
ROWAN COUNTY, vs. HENRY BOYD, Plaintiff, against HENRY BOYD, Defendant. Suit for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Boyd, the defendant above named, is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the "Carolina Watchman," a newspaper published in Rowan county, notifying the said Henry Boyd to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, at a court to be held for the County of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the 9th Monday day after the 4th Monday of March, 1883, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, within the first three days of said term, and the said defendant is notified that if he fail to answer the said complaint during the said term, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

J. M. HORAH, Clerk  
Sup. Court, Rowan County.  
24-5w]

**Appropriate Foods.**  
If we examine the teeth of a dog we see that they are long and pointed, and that they are perfectly adapted for destroying other animals, and for tearing their flesh into pieces small enough for him to swallow; but that they are not constructed so that he could masticate his food. The only conclusion we can draw from this nature fact is that nature intended that the dog should live mainly on the flesh of other animals. We find that the horse possesses two kinds of teeth in front, and back of these, a powerful set of grinding teeth; but he has no pointed, or canine teeth. It is apparent then, that the cutting teeth were intended to bit off grass or other vegetable foods, to be passed back to the grinders and there prepared for the stomach. The horse's food, therefore, must be entirely vegetable.

But man possesses the three varieties of teeth; the cutting or front teeth, then the four canine teeth, and back of these the grinding teeth. The Power which created all things created them for a purpose. Nature would never have provided us with canine teeth if she had intended that we should live exclusive on a vegetable diet; and although it may be desirable for men to run counter to the plain indication of nature, and use a vegetable diet exclusively for years, there are penalties attached to the violation of these laws, just as there are to all unnatural practices, and sooner or later the penalty follows. The doctrine of the vegetarians is not only absurd but evil. We are acquainted with consistent, practical vegetarians; but not one who is not prematurely old, and not one who is not, the victim of disease.

"Variety is the spice of life." That man is wisest, healthiest and happiest who partakes moderately of the bounties nature spreads before him; of fish, fowl, flesh, and of the infinite variety of wholesome foods furnished by the vegetable kingdom. ALL these things are good for us if used intelligently; and any man who has the wisdom to properly regulate his appetite need never be a vegetarian.

We are allowed a wide discretion as to the uses we may make of the products of the earth. It could never have been intended to restrict us exclusively to either a vegetable or an animal diet; but that we should partake of both under the guidance of reason and experience to restrain us from excesses.—Hall's Journal of Health.

**McSMITH MUSIC HOUSE**  
A GOOD PIANO IS A BAIM GILLIARD OF HAPPINESS TO ALL!  
A good Organ is the Fountain of Goodness!  
McSMITH MUSIC HOUSE  
15 JAM. RUI. PIANOS, ORGANS and MUSIO, and HARRY KNOX POCKETERS ARE M. T. NOW IN YOUR STORE. TO STRIKE THE HIDE!  
Send for Catalogue, PRICES and TERMS. They will make your vision and daughter SING, LAUGH and WHISTLE 24 hours.  
Address: McSMITH, CHARLOTTE.

**An Easy Test for Adulterated Sugar.**  
A few years ago P. Cassamajor proposed the use of methyl alcohol for the detection of glucose when mixed with cane sugar. At a recent meeting of the American Chemical Society he announced the fact that his test would not work when anhydrous grape sugar (amylose) instead of ordinary hydrated glucose is used. In place of that test he now suggests that a sample of the suspected sugar be placed in a beaker glass or teneup, and an equal quantity of sugar known to be pure in a similar vessel. On adding a little water to each and placing the vessel in hot water, the adulterated sugar will melt much sooner than the other and appear more like molasses. On allowing the two solutions to cool, the pure cane sugar will become solid again, while the adulterated article will remain a sirup. In a sample sent to him to test he found that about 20 per cent. of crystalline glucose had been added. The form of the crystals in the anhydrous glucose, he said, easily distinguishable from either cane sugar or ordinary hydrated glucose by means of the microscope. The quantity can only be determined by optical means.