

The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XIV.—THIRD SERIES

SALISBURY, N. C., MAY 31, 1883.

NO 33

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

A Carpet Factory.

Journal-Observer.

Messrs. F. Kramer and P. Jacobson, two Germans who recently established an ingrain carpet factory at the All Healing Springs, in Gaston county, came to the city yesterday to exhibit samples of their work, and this gives the reporter a chance to say something about this new North Carolina industry and what may be expected of it. The proprietors came South and located their factory at the All Healing Springs on the 1st of last April. They built three houses, two dwellings and a factory, and went to work putting in the machinery necessary to the prosecution of their business. They have started on a small scale, as a matter of course, but if their business prospers, as it surely ought to do, they will gradually increase the capacity of their factory to keep up the demands made upon them. At present they have three looms in their factory, one for ingrain carpets, one for rag carpets, and one for woolen lineyses. They have just now fairly commenced operations and have turned out enough carpets and lineyses to show our people what they are capable of doing. The samples exhibited yesterday consists of half a dozen patterns of ingrain carpets, one of rag carpeting, and a bolt of woolen lineyses, all made throughout at their factory at the All Healing Springs. The ingrain carpets are particularly handsome, and it requires an expert to detect any difference between them and the Philadelphia made carpets. The patterns are bright and pretty and the colors are well laid in. The rag carpet is something on the style of that made on the old country looms, but is more compactly built, more artistically woven and decidedly handsomer in all respects.

The sample of the lineyses will compare favorably with anything to be found in a store in Charlotte, and as good an article for the money as ever brought South by our merchants. More than this, it is pretty, and unless told to the contrary anyone would imagine it made in the New England mills, instead of in the unpretentious little factory in Gaston county. A merchant who examined the lineyses says that it is really a superior article and he is delighted to know that such a thing can be made right here at home. The goods are not only the equal of those produced by the Northern mills, but they are cheaper, and there is no earthly reason why another order for this line of goods should be sent North by any merchant or citizen of the old North State. Here is one factory right at our door. Its work is equal to the work of any Northern loom, and it is capable of filling orders as rapidly as and as satisfactorily as any Northern firm can do.

To Measure An Acre.

Few farmers know the size of their fields or how many acres they contain. A field of the writer's, before it came into his possession, had been plowed and reaped by contract for fifteen acres. On measuring it, it was found to contain but twelve acres. It is desirable, in fact indispensable for good work, that a farmer should know how many acres each field contains, for otherwise he cannot apportion seed or manure for it, nor can he tell how much time it should require to be plowed. A measuring cord should be part of the furniture on every farm. To make one procure sixty-seven feet of strong rope, one inch around; make a loop or fasten a ring or a bar at each end, and make these precisely sixty-six feet apart. This is four rods. Then tie a piece of red rag in the centre. One acre of ground will be a piece four of the cords long and two and one-half wide, equal to sixteen by ten rods, making 160 square rods to one acre. The advantage of the ring or loop is that one person can measure alone by driving a stake in the ground to hold the rope while he stretches it out. The rope should be soaked in tar and dried which will prevent it from shrinking when wet.—N. C. Farmer.

The Charlotte Home and Democrat says: Samuel Jeffreys, a successful planter of Union County, has invented two labor-saving agricultural implements which promise to revolutionize old-fashioned methods of farming. One of these machines is a cotton hoe, with which Mr. Jeffreys says he will be able to hoe twenty-five acres of cotton a day. It is drawn by one-horse or mule. The other machine is a cotton scraper, which works six ploughs, and is pulled by one mule; in fact one mule can pull two machines. With this machine Mr. Jeffreys claims that he can work over one hundred and twenty acres of ground in ten days. These statements seem incredible, but Mr. Jeffreys says he can prove by practical demonstration that his inventions will do all that he claims.

Clover the Best Manure.

"Clover seed is the best manure a farmer can use." All plants draw much of their feed from the atmosphere, and of those used in agriculture none are exceeded by clover in the large proportion of nutriment thus derived. In this respect other leguminous crops are much like red clover. Here we include all the clovers, vetches, beans, peas sainfoin, lupins, and lucerne or alfalfa. To keep up the fertility of our soil we must restore to it phosphoric acid, potash, nitrogen and other substances which are found in farm crops. Of the three very important and valuable substances just named nitrogen is the most precious and costly to obtain. In various places there are abundant supplies of potash and phosphoric acid. As may be said these are "in sight." Agricultural chemists are now studying on the problem of the future supply of nitrogen for agricultural purposes. So far, clover seems to be the important factor in the problem.—N. C. Farmer.

Barnyard manure is the natural form in which the food elements of a crop should return to a soil. It contains the potash, phosphoric acid and compounds of nitrogen so essential to the growth of a crop, and by putting on manure there is an addition of that which was subtracted by the crop from which the manure was made. The crop may be fed to farm stock and a part of the plant food elements retained by the animals, but a larger per cent. of the essentials pass them, and are all the better fitted to act quickly when returned to the soil. Manure is put on the soil to enrich it; this is because manure contains plant food; therefore it is a complete manure. Superphosphates, potash salts, nitrate of soda, etc., are special manures, and contain only a part of the essential food elements. Crops require food, and if the soil is not already rich enough it should be fed, because it does not pay to grow a starved crop.

THE OYSTER.—In a communication to the Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Journal, Dr. Charles L. Dana, of New York, points to some prevalent errors concerning oysters. It has been said that the oyster, on account of its hepatic diastase, has the power of digesting itself. In a series of experiments, Dr. Dana has given the mollusk some excellent opportunities of doing so, but it declines to digest even its own liver. As to the superior digestibility of raw oysters over cooked, it was found that when boiled for a short time, or roasted in the shell, they were nearly if not quite as rapidly dissolved as the raw. Cooking, in fact, loosened the muscular fibrils, thus allowing the peptic juice to penetrate.

WATER FOR SWINE.—There are many farmers who think it unnecessary to give a drink of water to a pig but who consider the slop that it receives as ample for its needs, or that when a pig is fattening dry food only is needed and that water makes soft pork. There are many more who are hardly so ignorant as this, yet act precisely as though they were, and neglect to provide any water for their stock but what they can procure from pond holes or sloughs. The consequence is disease and death. Pure water is indispensable to the health of all kinds of stock.

HOGS ARE TRUMPS.—Hogs are trumps and are likely to be for years to come. Yes, he is the fellow that buys the farm, or takes off the mortgage—he calls around every year—no waiting on him for two or three years as with cattle, or five or six as with the horse. He comes down with the cash yearly, pays when properly bred and cared for, better dividends than bank stock, government bonds or any other investment in proportion to capital invested or labor expended. So says I. Failor, in Iowa Homestead.

Too many: At a restaurant, Dinner—"Here, waiter, I say, confound it, this game is too much so!" Waiter, blandly—"Beg pardon, sir, but you're mistaken, sir. It's the other gentleman's fish at the next table, sir."

How friendships are kept warm: Mrs. Jones—"Oh, I've left out the Browns! Must we invite them?" Jones—"Hang it all, it's a beastly bore, but I suppose we must." Mrs. Brown—"An invitation from the Joneses, love. Must we accept?" Jones—"Confound it! It's a ghastly nuisance, but I suppose we must."—London Punch.

PRUNING.—During the last of this month and the first of June, is the most favorable time for pruning fruit trees. If the limbs be large, cover the stumps with anything that will exclude air and water.

North Carolina's Coal Fields.

The coal fields of Chatham and Moore, and those of Rockingham and Stokes, are regarded by scientists as future sources of great wealth to the State. Much has been written about them. The outcrops of the former were traced by D. Emmons for thirty miles, and from indications he judged it extended ten miles more. One of the seams is six and a half feet thick. The area, as calculated by Emmons, is 300 square miles. The lighting and heating power of this coal has been tested and found equal to that of the best in the market. Seams of coal have been found in Rockingham and Stokes three and four feet thick. Prof. Kerr says the outcrops show that the coal is continuous through the whole length of the belt in this State, which is above thirty miles. All the coal of the Southern States is distinctly bituminous; these latter are semi-bituminous—the nearest approach to anthracite that is to be found south of Pennsylvania. We know almost nothing of our coal fields except what is shown by the outcrops and when we compare these surface indications with the fact stated by Page in his economic Geology, that the average thickness of seams which are worked in Great Britain is from six to nine feet, we have every reason to put a very high estimate upon our own coal resources—to conclude that they would suffice for the support of manufactures of national importance. Yet what these resources actually are we are profoundly ignorant. * * * The process of boring in Prof. Olmsted's day was slow and costly. Modern inventive genius is in no art more conspicuous than in this. The Beaumont Diamond Drill may be regarded as having reduced to a minimum both time and cost in boring operations. It enables us to form a perfectly accurate judgment of the successive strata through which it passes since it brings up a "core" as it is styled of each. In no way could a few thousand be so beneficially employed by the board as in this work carried on under the superintendence of the Geologist. It cannot be doubted that if the existence of coal in what is called workable quantities shall be demonstrated, the discovery would be followed by a great influx of capital and population—that our State would speedily become the seat of great iron and other industries.

A word for the Mole.

Mr. Welber, one of the savans of Zurich, Switzerland, recently examined the stomachs of a number of moles caught in different localities, but failed to discover therein the slightest vestige of plants or roots; but on the contrary, they were filled with the remains of earth worms. He shut up several of these animals in a box containing earth and sod with growing grass, and a small case of grubs and earthworm. In nine days two moles devoured 341 white worms, 193 earthworms, 25 caterpillars and a dead mouse. Fed with a mixed diet of raw meat and vegetables, the moles ate the meat, but did not touch the plants; and when vegetables exclusively were dealt out to them, in twenty-four hours both died of starvation.

We cannot conceive what better evidence is needed of the character and habits of the mole. When laws show the presence of many moles, we may be sure that the injurious white worm, which is very damaging to the sod, greatly abounds there, and the mole is the best agent to exterminate it.

OUR SPRING PROVERBS.—"When April blows his horn, 'tis good for both lay and corn." So runs the old proverb. By many the backwardness of the season is regarded unfavorably, but it is a fact that the most productive years are usually those in which the spring is cold. The fear of frost is much less among fruit growers at the present time than it would be had March and April been warm months. There is a saying that "as many frosts in May" are to be expected as there are "misties in March," and as Mas both dry and cold, the proverb indicates that no frost is to be feared in May this year. There is reason to regard the prospect for any great crop as unfavorable. The outlook for fruit is especially good, and as to crop prospects generally, the discomfort of this chilly weather may be somewhat alleviated by faith in the proverb, "A cold April the barn will fill."

A thoughtful uncle: Rich uncle to his physician—"So you think there is hope for me?" "Not only that, but I can assure you that you are saved." "Very well, I wish you would inform my nephew; but break the news gently to him."—Kriegende Blatter.

North Carolina Laws.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina has lately rendered these decisions in reference to land cases:

Parol evidence is admissible to fit the description contained in a deed to land, where the ambiguity is latent; otherwise where it is patent.

A contract of purchase of land will not be specifically executed where the memorandum thereof contains the words "One hundred acres," but fails to describe its boundaries. This imperfect description is a fatal defect, and cannot be aided by parol evidence.

A mistake as to course and distance in the call of a deed may be corrected when the means of correcting the same are furnished by more certain descriptions contained in the deed; and where there is a discrepancy between the course and distance and the other descriptions, the former must give way.

A widow is entitled to dower only in an estate of inheritance, of which the husband had a seizin in law or a seizin in deed, at any time during the coverture; and therefore she is not dowable of a reversion or remainder expectant upon an estate of freehold.

Just Like 'Em.

Two ladies who were bound somewhere in company yesterday entered a Woodward avenue car together, and no sooner seated than both made a dive for their purses.

"Oh, let me pay!" pleaded one. "Oh, I couldn't think of it!" "Oh, do now; I have just the change." "Oh, but I have tickets." "Yes, but you paid the last time. Here—"

She was hurriedly searching thro' her porte-monnaie, but didn't seem to find anything.

"I told you I had—!" And the second began a search in a wild manner, emptying out pins, needles and buttons, but no money.

"Why! I do declare?" gasped the first.

"Strangest thing I ever saw!" added the second. "I'll pay for both," observed a man on the seat opposite, and he marched up, fumbled through his pockets and held out a battered quarter to the driver. The latter would not take it, and the man marched out and slid off the platform in the most solemn manner, and at the next crossing the ladies said they had taken the wrong car, rang the bell and got off.—M. Quad.

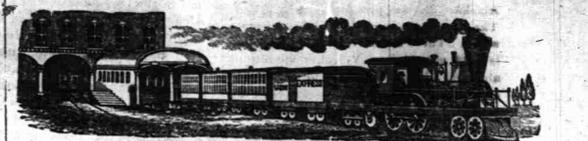
It is now not far from time for Republican and assistant Republican papers to spring up to poison the minds of the people. The State will be flooded, next year, with this class of literature, which will be paid for and sent out by the Republican managers. It is always in season to warn the public against a hiring press. A corrupt press, one which expresses bought opinions, one which is paid to preach certain doctrines, is an unqualified curse. The people should beware especially of mushroom growths, corrupt and irresponsible. No paper that speaks any other than what are known to be its honest convictions is worthy the confidence of any honest man. A paper that is not dependent upon the people but can exist with or without their patronage is altogether untrustworthy.—Landmark.

A "fashion" item says: "The lozenge shape is the most fashionable for pills, which should be coated with silver, and look very inviting." This appears to be a new departure in fashion intelligence, and next it will be in order to describe whether the new shape in porous plasters is octagonal or oblong, and if they are trimmed with gimp braid or guipure lace, and we may be told that the most fashionable tints in castor oil are terra-cotta and fawn color, and liver pads are cut in the form of a heart, with scalloped edges and lined with ciel-blue satin.—Norristown Herald.

"So you has done lew de Joneses" remarked Matilda Snowball to Eliza Pinkston, both colored, as they met on Austin avenue. "You bet I leffed 'em. Dey cotched me wid a dollar I found on de mantelpiece an' tuck it away from me, so I jes' quit 'em." "You is a fool niggab. I wouldn't have leffed till I done got my dollar back. White folks am so presum' nowadays."

In July next an Educational Congress will meet in Rio Janeiro, under a call from the Brazilian Government of the United States has been requested to furnish the best specimens of work done in the public schools of this country.

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April 13, 1883

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GALVESTON, May 21.—A special from Henrietta, Texas, says C. M. Burgess, who killed R. M. Donley last November, was shot and killed yesterday by W. R. Curtis, one of the largest stock owners in Texas. At the postoffice during the delivery of the mail, Burgess, it is stated, shoved Curtis roughly aside; hot words passed when Burgess tried to shoot, but Curtis was quicker and shot Burgess, who turned and staggered towards the door, Curtis still firing on him. Burgess took only a few steps and fell dead only two feet from where he had killed Donley. Two men were accidentally wounded but it is thought not seriously. Curtis at once surrendered to the authorities and requested an immediate trial. He sent word from the jail to the wounded men that he would pay all their expenses for time lost and if permanently injured would fully provide for them. Burgess intended to kill Curtis at the shooting of Donley and is alleged to have threatened Curtis' life on several occasions. Public sentiment is evidently with Curtis.

If the negro is entitled to education, let him earn it for himself and children in the sweat of his own face, as falls to the lot of the white men of the State.—If he can attain it in this way he is entitled to have it; but if he can get it only by taxing the white people then he is not entitled to it, should not have it, and every white man in the State should protest against it.—Wadesboro Intelligencer.

DEATH OF LYDIA PINKHAM.—Lydia Pinkham, a well known patent medicine proprietor, died at Lynn, Mass., aged 64. She began by manufacturing her medicine in a tea kettle, and in a few years built up a business of \$300,000 a year. She spent \$190,000 per annum in advertising.

Barley is driving oats from many of the best farms in Vermont, being a first class grain to sow with grass seed, and yielding thirty to fifty bushels per acre, worth more per bushel than corn for pork, beef, milk or butter.

The day of feeding large quantities of corn to an animal for a score or more of months is past, and thrifty young steers off from good pastures, with a few weeks finishing off with corn, are sufficient to furnish the beef of the future.

Where the bark has been gnawed or scraped off from a tree the new bark may be made to grow again by covering the denuded place with clay. It has been made to grow in this way without leaving a scar even.

One of the important points in planting seeds is to press the soil very firmly upon the seeds. In setting young plants the same thing should be remembered. It is also beneficial to strip off some of the leaves.

Twenty-two deaths from yellow fever in Havana during the past week.

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James Young, the famous chemist, who died in London at the age of seventy-two, is credited with having made first practical use of petroleum as an illuminating oil. This was in 1847 at a coal mine in Derbyshire.

It is the opinion of the Birmingham Iron Age that the best school for Southern negroes, and white men, too, is the industrial school to teach them how to make a living.

LYNCHBURG, VA., May 23.—Snow fell last night a foot deep on the line of the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad, between Lynchburg and Clifton Ford. The weather is exceeding cold and doing considerable damage to the crops.

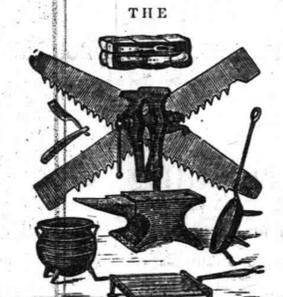
It is said that a decaying cabbage will produce diphtheria sooner than any other nuisance about the house.

Most of the Treasury girls at Washington are said to have their salaries mortgaged three months ahead.

The Edinburg Medical Journal endeavors to show that badness is probably contagious.
Hon. Phil. B. Thomson, who was on trial at Harrodsburg, Ky., for the murder of W. H. Davis, was acquitted.

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Oct. 3, 1882 10:15