

The Carolina Watchman.

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The Carolina Watchman,

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

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

A Household Article for Universal Family Use.

Eradicates MALARIA.
For Scarlet and Typhoid Fevers, Diphtheria, Sallow, Ulcerated Sore-Throat, Small Pox, Measles, and all Contagious Diseases. Persons waiting on the sick should use it freely. Scarlet Fever has never been known to spread where the Fluid was used. Yellow Fever has been cured with it after black vomit had taken place. The worst cases of Diphtheria yield to it.

SMALL-POX
PITTING OF SMALL POX PREVENTED
By bathing with Darby's Fluid. A number of my family was taken with small-pox. I used the Fluid, and not a single case was not delicate, and no others had it. — J. W. PATTERSON, Philadelphia.

Diphtheria
Prevented.
The physician here used Darby's Fluid very successfully in the treatment of Diphtheria. — A. S. LAWRENCE, Greensboro, Ala.

Scarlet Fever
Cured.
The eminent Physician, J. MARION SIBBS, M. D., New York, says: "I am convinced Prof. Darby's Prophylactic Fluid is a valuable medicine."

Darby's Fluid is Recommended by
Hon. ALEXANDER H. STRONG, of Georgia.
Rev. CHAS. F. DUNN, D. D., Church of the Strangers, N. Y.
Prof. J. H. HARRIS, Prof. University, S. C.
Rev. A. J. BARTLE, Prof. Mercer University, Ga.
INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY HOME.

Perfectly harmless. Used internally or externally for Man or Beast.
The Fluid has been thoroughly tested, and we have abundant evidence that it has done everything better than any preparation with which I am acquainted. — N. T. LUTTON, Prof. Chemistry.

HAVING PURCHASED
THE
Entire Stock of
GOODS
FORMERLY BELONGING
—TO—
BLACKMER & TAYLOR.

I will carry on the
HARDWARE BUSINESS
in all its branches, including
Wagons,
Buggies,
All kinds
of Agri-
cultural
Implements
& Machinery,
RIFLE and BLASTING POWDER,
Dynamite and all kinds of Mining Sup-
plies. In short, everything ordinarily found
in a First Class Hardware Establishment.

I SHALL
REMOVE
—TO THE—
McNeely Corner

Where I will be pleased to see all persons
who wish to purchase Hardware
FOR CASH.
I WILL KEEP NO BOOKS or Accounts.
All parties indebted to Blackmer
& Taylor are requested to make immediate
settlement. Their accounts will be in the
hands of W. S. BLACKMER who will make
settlement.

LUKE BLACKMER.
October 23d, 1883.

On the Same Footing.

How much a man is like old shoes!
For instance, both a sole may lose;
Both have been tanned, both are made
tight
By cobblers; both get left and right,
Both need a mate to be complete.
And both are made to go on feet.
They both need healing; oft are sold,
And both in time all turn to mold.
With shoes, the last is first; with men,
The first shall be the last; and, when
The shoes wear out, they're mended new;
When men wear out, they're mended, too.
They both are trod upon, and both
Will tread on others, nothing loath.
Both have their ties, and both incline,
When polished, in the world to shine;
And both get out. And would you choose
To be a man, or be his shoes?

A Visit to Smith's Island—Inter- esting Facts.

Prof. Washington C. Kerr, late Geologist of the State, which position he held for fifteen years, was in to see us yesterday. To-day Prof. Kerr goes to Smith's Island, near the mouth of the Cape Fear river, to gratify his curiosity in regard to a certain matter. Smith's Island is the largest island in North Carolina, and its climate is said to be the mildest of any point in the United States outside of Florida—in fact, as Prof. Kerr expresses it—it is a little spot of Florida in North Carolina. It is to satisfy himself fully upon this latter point that he visits the island. He will be accompanied by A. H. VanBokkelen, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce, and Maj. Henry Bacon, Assistant Engineer in charge of the government works at the mouth of the river.

On Tuesday Prof. Kerr was near Manly, in Moore county, and took a survey of a scope of the country composed of a high point of land of considerable area and extent, covered by pine. He measured the hill and found it six hundred feet above the level of the sea, or the highest point of pine barren section in the country. For this and other reasons Prof. Kerr thinks the spot the best point in the United States as a location for a sanitarium, principally on account of the dryness and mildness of the atmospheric surroundings.

In this connection Prof. Kerr mentioned a significant fact. He says a distinguished Professor in a leading medical college of Pennsylvania, belonging to a consumptive family, and himself having all his life been fighting and warding off as best he could the insidious approaches of this dread enemy to the human family, and having thus made diseases of the lungs a matter of study and investigation described to our Professor the locality that should above all others be selected as the proper one for the establishment of a sanitarium, and the point above referred to, in Moore county, says Prof. Kerr, exactly fills the bill. It seems that dryness, mildness and lack of variability in atmospheric conditions or surroundings are essential in a place of residence for persons troubled with lung diseases.—*Will Star.*

Rest Awhile.

You are wearing out the vital forces faster than is any need, and in this way subtracting years from the sum total of your life. This rush and worry, day after day—this restless anxiety for something you have not got—is like pebble stones in machinery, they grate and grind the life out of you. You have useless burdens; throw them off. You have a great load of useless care; dump it. Pull in the strings; compact your business; take time for thought of better things. Go out in the air and let God's sun shine down on your busy head. Stop thinking of business and profit; stop grumbling at adverse providences. You will probably never see much better times in this doomed world; and your most opportune season is now; your happiest day is to-day. Calmly do your duty, and let God take care of his own world. He is still alive and is the King. Do not imagine that things will go to everlasting smash when you disappear from this mortal stage. Do not fancy that the curse of heaven, in the shape of the vain task of fighting up a disjunct earth, is imposed upon you. Cease to fret and fume; cease to jump and worry early and late. The good time is coming but you can never bring it; God can, and will; take breath, sir; sit down and rest, and take a long breath. Then go calmly to the tasks of life, and do your work well.—*Dr. T. Taylor.*

One of the largest sheep ranches in America is on the Santa Rosa island, California. On this island of 74,000 acres fully 80,000 sheep are kept. Last June the wool clip from these sheep was 415,740 pounds, which sold for 27 cents a pound, bringing the owner \$212,349.80, a clear profit of over \$80,000. Even this was a low yield. Four men kept the ranch in order during the year, but in shearing time an additional force is of course necessary. A shearer is paid five cents a clip, and \$4.50 a day is frequently made by a good hand. The Santa Rosa sheep require no herding, but two hundred trained goats run with them, answering all the purposes of shepherd dogs.

Railroad Commissioners' Report.

The first report of the Railroad Commission as now formed has been presented to the Legislature, and shows that the members of the board have made conscientious and intelligent effort to carry out the law under which they were appointed. They devoted five months of hard steady work to the task assigned them before issuing their standard schedules of rates. The effect of that schedule is briefly stated as follows: First to freights: The rates for short distances have been generally reduced below what they were before. The rates for long distances are about the same as before, except that on the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad short distance rates have been increased and long distance rates have been reduced. Second, as to passenger fare, the rates on all roads have been decreased. These results are illustrated by elaborate tables.

The report then gives the details of the complaints made to the Commissioners and of their efforts to remedy the evils complained of, and more particularly explains the difficulty in regard to "joint" rates. The trouble is, that while it seems equitable that the charge for transportation of the same article for the same distance should be the same, whether it was on one road or divided among two or more roads, the wording of the law is such that "joint" rates established on that principle might compel each road to reduce its whole local tariff to the scale of its proportion of such joint rates. An amendment of the railroad law to meet this difficulty is suggested.

The Board quote amply from Mr. Charles Francis Adams what he says about the Massachusetts Railroad Commission, as follows: "The country did not contain any trained body of men competent to do this work. They had to be found and educated. In the next place, the work was one of great difficulty and extreme delicacy. The Commissioners were to represent the government in a momentous struggle with the most compact and formidable interest in the country. They were to be pitted against the ablest men of the community could supply, thoroughly acquainted with their business and with unlimited resources at their disposal. Finally, the test of success was to be that under these circumstances, and in the face of these difficulties, the Commission should develop the crude original laws placed in their hands into a rational and effective system."

At the beginning of the report a merited tribute is paid to the memory of the late ex-Governor Jeter, whose labors as a member of the board are fittingly acknowledged. A railroad map of the State, prepared for Commissioner Bonham, is found with the report.—*Charleston News & Courier.*

Boys Who Became Famous Men.

One night a father was aroused by the cry of fire from the street. Little imagining the fire was in his own house, he opened his bedroom door and found the place full of smoke, and that the roof was already burned through. Directing his wife and two girls to rise and fly for their lives, he burst open the nursery door where the maid was sleeping with five children. They snatched up the youngest, and bade the others follow her; the three eldest did so; but John, who was then six years old, was not awakened, and in the alarm was forgotten. The rest of the family escaped—some through the windows, others by the garden door; the mother, to use her own expression, "waded through the fire." Just then John was heard crying in the nursery. The father ran up the stairs, but they were so nearly consumed that they could not bear his weight; and being utterly in despair he fell upon his knees in the hall, and in agony commended the soul of the child to God. John had been awakened by the light, and finding it impossible to escape by the door, climbed upon a chest that stood near the window, and was seen from the yard. There was no time for procuring a ladder, but one man was hoisted upon the shoulders of another. And thus he was taken out. A moment after the roof fell in.

When the child was rescued, the father cried out: "Come, neighbors, let us kneel down; let us give thanks to God. He has given me all my eight children; let the house go; I am rich enough." John Wesley always remembered the deliverance with the deepest gratitude. Under one of the portraits published during his life is a representation of a house on fire with the Scriptural inquiry, "Is not this a brand plucked out of the burning?"

The certain way to be cheated, is to imagine one's self more cunning than others.
Good is never more effectually performed than when it is produced by slow degrees.
Men who mind their own business usually succeed, because there is little competition.

Stock Raising.

The Newbern Journal holds that there is more pleasure in raising beef, mutton, pork, and horses and mules than in cotton. In raising stock the farm can be improved without buying commercial fertilizers. In this section there are vast acres of excellent summer pastures, especially on the porous where there are thousands of acres of reeds, which, by the way, afford excellent winter pasturage too, and a cow or a sheep or a hog with proper attention will manure land enough to make their winter's support. One difficulty that formerly existed here, that of glutting the market, can now be avoided. With quick and safe transportation lines all the beef and mutton that cannot be consumed in Newbern can be shipped North, and if fit for market will bring good prices.

A good stock raiser with a farm near this city that will make crabgrass, peas and corn, can make a fortune supplying this market with good stall-fed beef. But to do this the poor miserable stuff brought here and sold for beef must be ruled out of the market.

Some of the older citizens tell us that before the war but few grocery dealers kept the Northern and Western bacon for sale, while every one had the country hams and shoulders. Now it is just the reverse. We are in favor of progress, but there are some of the old ways that will ere long, have to be resumed. One objection now to hog raising is cholera. This is very bad, but remedies are being applied that are said to be very effectual, and the inventive genius of man will yet, if it has not already, find a sure remedy. It is often the case, however, that the disease originates from an empty corn crib.

The amount of money paid out annually in Eastern North Carolina for horses and mules, if it could be correctly estimated, would astonish the people. Now while ours is not strictly a stock region, yet it would be profitable to at least raise horses and mules enough to cultivate our lands.

Now we do not expect a sudden revolution among our farmers in regard to their market crops, but we ask them to consider what is ahead. We want them to remember that the Mississippi bottoms will make a bale of cotton to the acre without manure. To make it in North Carolina we must spend from six to ten dollars per acre for manure; that is, the farmers is the cotton belt can make it from one to two cents per pound cheaper, than we can.

Canes.

The manufacture of canes is by no means the simple process of cutting the sticks in the woods, peeling off the bark, whittling down the knots, sandpapering the rough surface and adding a touch of varnish, a curiously carved handle or head and tipping the end with a ferrule. In the sand flats of New Jersey whole families support themselves by gathering nubby sticks, which they gather in the swamps, straighten with an old vice, steam over an old kettle and perhaps scrape down or whittle into size. These are packed in large bundles and sent to New York city and sold to the cane factories. Many imported sticks, however, have to go through a process of straightening by mechanical means, which are a mystery to the uninitiated. They are buried in hot sand until they become pliable. In front of the heap of hot sand in which the sticks are plunged is a stout board from five to six feet long, fixed at an angle inclined to the workmen and having two or more notches worked in the edge. When the stick has become perfectly pliable the workman places it on one of the notches and, bending it in the opposite direction to which it is naturally bent, straightens it. Thus sticks apparently crooked, bent, warped and worthless are by this simple process straightened; but the curious part of the work is observed in the formation of the crook or curl for the handles which are not naturally supplied with a hook or knob. The workman places one end of the cane firmly in a vice and pours a continuous stream of fire from a gas pipe on the part which is to be bent. When sufficient heat has been applied the cane is pulled slowly and gradually around until the hook is completely formed and then secured with a string. An additional application of heat serves to bake and permanently fix the curl. The underpart of the handle is frequently charred by the action of the gas, and this is rubbed down with sandpaper until the requisite degree of smoothness is attained.—*American Merchant.*

The thinnest sheet of iron that human ingenuity ever succeeded in manufacturing was made in Wales, and was indeed nothing but a gossamer, of which 4,800 sheets were required to make one inch in thickness.

A Remarkable Cave.

An article in the *Century* is a description of Devonshire, entitled "The Fairest county in England," by Francis George Heath. Of Kent's Cavern, in the vicinity of Torquay, a remarkable cave, consisting of a great excavation in the Devonian limestone, the writer says: It is entered by a narrow passage some seven feet wide and five feet in height. The central cavern, which is almost 600 feet long, has a number of smaller caverns or corridors leading out from it. Its farther extremity is terminated by a deep pool of water. In the bed of this cavern modern research has been rewarded by some deeply interesting discoveries. Over the original earth bottom of the cave is a bed or layer of considerable thickness, in which are contained a strange mixture of human bones with the bones of the elephant and the rhinoceros, the hyena, the bear and the wolf, intermingled with stone and flint tools, arrow and spear heads, and fragments of coarse pottery. The animal remains testify to the presence in the ancient forests of Britain of beasts of prey which long since have become extinct. Speculation may be exhausted in the endeavor to account for the curious intermingling in this cavern of the remains of human beings and of wild animals. The place may have been used for shelter successively by man and by the lords of the forest; or, as the presence of the rude weapons of man might seem to indicate, the beasts of the field may have been brought into this natural recess as trophies of the chase, and their flesh and skins used for purposes of food and clothing. Nothing less than the most persevering and enthusiastic search could have discovered the interesting remains which, for a vast period of time had been buried in this retreat; for the fossils were covered by a thick floor of stalagmite which had been formed, there can be no doubt by great blocks of limestone which had fallen from time to time, extending over a very lengthened period, from the roof of the cavern, and had become cemented into one mass by the perpetual percolations of lime-water from above.

Saving Winter Cabbage.

There are several methods usually given about this time of the year to preserve cabbage through winter, and we have tried nearly or quite all of them. We prefer the one we introduced nearly thirty years ago, and with which we have always succeeded in keeping our cabbage in perfect condition until late in the spring. It is simply to excavate slight trenches side by side on a rising or dry spot where the water will readily drain off, in which to stand the cabbage just as it grows, sinking it up to the head. The rows can be as closely put together as the size of the heads will admit; cover over with corn fodder, straw or bean haulm. Then set four posts so as to form a pitch, placing the head against a stone wall or board fence. On these form a roof by bean poles when boards are not at hand, and cover this with corn-stalks or straw. If ordinarily well done the cabbage will keep as long as may be desired, having usually preserved ours sound and fresh until the end of April or the beginning of May. We are aware that it is commonly recommended to place the heads of the cabbage in the ground with the root sticking up; but, having tried this way, we found that the cabbage kept fresher and better as we recommended. To prove this we have had cold-shaw in May.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser contends that an honest man is the noblest work of God, in the workshop as well as in the court-room or the office. When a boy believes that he will be disgraced by becoming a mechanic or a farmer, his education has been sadly neglected, though all the colleges in the land have added initial to his name. When a girl believes she will be disgraced by marrying an honest artisan or cultivator of the soil, her education is a failure, though she has triumphantly passed the gauntlet of seminaries and colleges.

Winston Leader: On July 4th, 1783, was held a thanksgiving in Salem church that the war of the Revolution was ended. When one considers the eminent piety of the Moravians of those days we cannot but think that it was most earnest and truly thankful.

"Oh, no, I don't object to the quality of your butter," said the customer to the grocer. "It's not that, but my wife complains that there isn't enough hair in it to make a respectable switch, but a good deal too much to make it palatable."
The astronomical day begins at noon; the civil day begins at the preceding mid night. The civil reckoning is therefore, twelve hours in advance of the astronomical reckoning.

MERONEY & BRO.

Have Largest and most Complete Stock of
DRY GOODS
AND NOTIONS

To be found in the Town of Salisbury.
DRESS GOODS:
A Splendid line of black and colored CASHMERS, from 12 1/2 to 85 cents per yard. We have the CHEAPEST and LARGEST LOT of SILK VELVETS, VELVETEENS, and TRIMMING SILKS, to be found in the city. We offer as a

SPECIAL BARGAIN
All-Wool-Filling Worsted
in the latest shades at 10 cents per yard. This Goods is worth one-third more, and cannot be had at this extremely low price out side of our House.

Cloaks, Circulars, Dalmans and Jackets,
Are Pretty and Cheap, from \$2 to \$18.

Also, a nice line of JERSEY JACKETS, SHAWLS, KNIT JACKETS, &c.
CARPETS, RUGS, DOOR MATS.
ALL SELLING CHEAP.

BOOTS and SHOES at low prices.
A nice line of Ladies' Collars, from 5 cents to 30 cts. Handkerchiefs from 5 cts. to \$2.

We are also Agents for the
American, Davis, & Royal St. John, Sewing Machines,
All of which we guarantee for five years.
We can and will sell cheap. Call and be convinced. M. & B.

To Keep Hogs Healthy.

Keep your hogs in good, clean fields; give them access to pure water, even though you should be compelled to dig a well for that purpose—a good pump and plenty of suitable troughs, cleansed every week, will cost but little, and will always prove a valuable outlay. Provide, also, in the driest part of the field, a good shelter both from sun and rain. A few rails properly arranged, two or three feet from the ground, covered with a stack of straw or coarse prairie grass, will be an attractive place for the entire drove. In troughs near by their resting places, two or three times each week place a composition of salt, soda, red pepper and ginger, to four parts of the first two articles add one part of the latter. Our common red pepper will do very well. They should, however, be well pulverized, and all the ingredients thoroughly mixed. Most healthy animals will readily devour salt. To obtain it they will also take the alkali and stimulant. The compound will not injure bird, beast, fish or man. It is not offered as a patent remedy, but simply as a preventative of the injurious effects of foul gases and pestiferous fith in which hogs have been allowed to wallow. Continue their usual summer feed, whether clover, bran, meal or corn.—*Drovers Journal.*

The jewel of assurance is best kept in the cabinet of an humble heart.

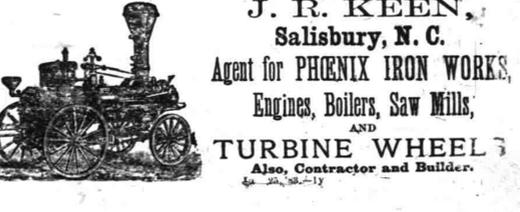
If every year we rooted out one vice we should become perfect men.

The Washington milkmen are not allowed to ring bells, as they disturb the slumbers of the policemen. They might be allowed to use dumb bells.

Our brains are seventy-year clocks. The angel of life winds them up once for all, then closes the case and gives the key into the hand of the angel of the resurrection.

IMPORTANT FACT FOR THE PLANTERS & FARMERS OF NORTH CAROLINA

In order that our planting friends throughout the State may be enabled to procure and use the best and most reliable fertilizers, we are selling them DIRECT to Farmers for CASH at our WHOLESALE PRICES.
For the convenience of our customers, we have established a depot in NORFOLK, Va. All orders sent to Baltimore, can be shipped promptly from Norfolk, if preferred. The goods to be sent to the depot or factory, as if shipped from Baltimore.
Send for our pamphlet giving full description and wholesale prices of our standard brands of Bone Fertilizers and all other Farmmanure. Address all inquiries and orders to
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