

# The Carolina Watchman.

VOL XV.—THIRD SERIES

SALISBURY, N. C., APRIL 10, 1884.

NO 26

## MONEY IN IT FOR FARMERS.

Think just a moment! It may be greatly to your profit To Buy Your

KAINIT, ACID, PHOSPHATE AND GUANOS from one to whom you can sell your cotton, &c.—I have now ready and am selling every day for cash, or on time to suit my customers.

ROYSTER'S

### HIGH GRADE ACID PHOSPHATE,

which is the best acid sold in the State beyond doubt.—Also, the

### ASHEPOO ACID PHOSPHATE,

which stands so high in Georgia and South Carolina that they pay \$1 per ton more for it than for other brands. But I will sell at a small profit to meet prices of other brands. Also, I have the best

### GERMAN KAINIT

ON SALE IN THE COUNTRY.

These Goods for Composting, &c., are the very best that can be got anywhere. There is none better. Call at once, get prices and put in your orders.

J. D. GASKILL.

## TOBACCO!

If ever you had a showing for fine prices, it is in the crop of Tobacco to be planted this year.

We keep a store, and strive to have in that store everything a farmer would like to buy, both for himself and his family. We want our customer to be a cheerful man, and if he has money in his purse he will be cheerful; but he can't be if, when he comes to sell his crop, it brings him little or nothing. Everybody knows that on the fertilizer he uses, allowing the season to be at all favorable, depends the result of his crop, and this being the case, he has no right to risk that crop on anything that has not been tried and proved. The following will show what has been "tried and proved," in the fertilizer way, on fine tobacco, and Major RAGLAND, of Halifax county, Va., the great tobacco authority, and grower of pedigree tobacco seed, is the man who tells about it. If anybody knows what tobacco is he certainly does:

"There are several brands of fertilizer manufactured specially for tobacco, differing in composition, price, and merit; and after repeated experiments with most, if not all the best, the author gives it as his decided opinion, that for fine, bright, silky tobacco NOTHING EQUALS THE

### 'ANCHOR BRAND'

Tobacco Fertilizer, prepared by the Southern Fertilizing Company, Richmond, Na. And this opinion is based upon seventeen years' trial, and often in competition with the best of other brands on the market. It is a tried and proved fertilizer, which the planter can use without the risk of getting something unsuited to his crop; and therefore I can recommend it with confidence."

Messrs. Mathews & Williamson, of Reidsville, N. C., wrote the following to the Company, and state that they have seen nothing since to change their judgment.

"From our own personal experience, and it covers a long time, in watching the results from the use of various brands of commercial fertilizers handled in this section, it is our mature judgment that the 'ANCHOR BRAND' stands at the head of all for the production of fine, silky, yellow tobacco. The plant seems to receive more fitting nourishment from the use of this article than from any other, and we are of opinion that if our farmers made it their stand-by, we would hear less of light chaffy tobacco, having some color but no body, and that the farmer would realize the result he ought to enjoy from his labor; for low-grade tobacco will not bring big money."

Now we want you to have "big money" for your crop; because we not only desire you to make good bills with us, but pay for them when they are made; hence we handle the 'Anchor Brand,' and will supply you, in quantities to suit, direct from the factory. We don't want people to abuse us about their fertilizer; we, therefore, sell only what time has shown to be the best. So, make no arrangements in this line, until you see or confer with us. You certainly can't afford to take any risk this year.

J. D. GASKILL.

## COTTON!

I will have this Season in larger quantity than ever before, the old reliable

### SEA FOWL GUANO

FOR COTTON. It is a pleasure to sell this brand because it pleases. And one fact worthy of notice is, that it has increased in sales the last two years, which no other brand has done in this market. Also, I will have

### HYMANS & DANCY'S

### PREMIUM GUANO,

which is one of the favorites of Cabarrus farmers.

No other brand stands any higher with them, and we all know that they are good and successful farmers, and especially raise fine crops of Cotton.

And to accommodate my friends and customers, I will keep on hand a full stock of Flour, Corn, Meal, Oats, cotton seed Meal, Bran, Ship Stuff, Bacon, Molasses, Salt, &c., &c., that I will sell for cash or barter very low. Also, will sell on time.

Have a small lot of prime CLOVER SEED.

J. D. GASKILL.

I shall soon have completed the most convenient Guano Warehouse in town—near Holmes' Tan Yard

### Democratic State Convention.

ROOMS CENTRAL DEM. EX. COM., Raleigh, April 1, 1884.

The Central Executive Committee of the Democratic party met to-day in pursuance of the call of the Chairman.

On motion it was resolved that the State Executive Committee of the Democratic party are requested to meet in the city of Raleigh on Wednesday, April 16th, 1884, to consider the call of a State Convention of the Democratic party.

The resignation of T. R. Jernigan, Esq., of his membership of the Committee from the 1st District was tendered and accepted, and Col. Harry Skinner of Pitt county was duly elected to fill the vacancy.

The death of the late Isaac B. Kelly, of the 3d District, being brought to the attention of the Committee, a vacancy was declared in said district, and John D. Stanford of the county of Duplin was elected to fill said vacancy.

OCTAVIUS COKE, Cl'm.

J. J. LITCHFORD, Sec'y.

### A Little Comparison.

North Carolina is thoroughly and completely aroused upon the great question of education, and we look with pride upon the grand old State as she takes a foremost position in the line of battle against ignorance in all its forms. Our public and private schools are receiving a largely increased patronage over former years, all our institutions of learning are more efficient in work than at any other time since the civil war, and to show what the State is now doing for public education, we make a little comparison with the work of one of the most cultured States of the Union:

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

Value of Taxable Property, \$1,000,000,000.  
Amount paid for Education, 4,000,000.  
One dollar paid for Education on each \$400 of taxable property.

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

Value of Taxable Property, \$170,000,000.  
Amount paid for Education, 500,000.  
One dollar paid for Education on each \$340 of taxable property.

This shows that North Carolina is doing proportionally more for the education of her children than the highly cultivated State of Massachusetts is doing for her schools!—N. C. Teacher.

From the Rowan School Times.

### The Study of Mental Science.

That the science of the mind has not held that high place in the public regard and estimation to which it is justly entitled, can hardly be denied. The cause of this is to be found partly in the nature of the science and partly in the practical tendency of the age. The dullest mind can conceive some use in chemistry or botany or natural philosophy. They are of service in the analysis of soils and the comprehension of the laws of mechanical and chemical forces. But mental science has no such application no such practical results to the careless eye.

Its dwelling-place and sphere of action lie removed somewhat from the observation of men. It has no splendid cabinets or museums to throw open to the gaze of the multitude. We are given more to action than to thought. As we pass from the observation and study of the mineral to the form of vegetable life, from the plant to insect, and thence to the animal, and from in his various orders and classes, to man, the highest type of animal existence on the earth, we are conscious of a progression in the rank and dignity of that which we contemplate. But it is only when we turn our attention from all these to the intelligence that dwells within the man, and makes him master of this lower world, that we stand upon the summit of elevation and overlook the wide field of previous enquiry. Toward this all other sciences lead. As the mineral, the plant, the insect, the animal in all their curious and wonderful organizations, are necessarily inferior to man, so is the science of them, however important and useful, subordinate to the science of man himself.

Many of the most noble sciences are themselves the creations of the mind. The science of number and quantity, a science leading to the most sublime results, as in the calculations of the astronomer, is a pure product of the human intellect. Indeed, what is all science but the work of the mind. The

creations of art are wonderful, but the mind that can conceive and execute those creations is still more to be admired. Language is wonderful, but chiefly as a production and expression of mind. We admire the richness, the eloquence, the exactness, the beauty of the Greek tongue, but where did these qualities exist, in the Greek language or in the Greek mind?

The connection of mental science with other practical arts is much more intimate than is usually supposed. The physician finds in the practice of his profession that in order to success, the laws of the mind must constitute an important part of his study—how to avoid, and how to touch the secret springs of human actions. A word rightly spoken is often better than medicine. In order to comprehend the nature of disease he must understand the effect on the bodily organization of the due, and also of the undue exertions of each of the mental faculties. The public speaker, whether at the bar, in the public assembly, in the halls of the legislature, or in the pulpit, finds that a knowledge of this science is indispensable. He must understand the laws and operations of the human mind, how to touch the sensibilities, how to awaken the passions, how to soothe the troubled spirits. Especially is this science of use to the teacher in the knowledge which it gives him of the mind of the pupil, and the skill in dealing with that mind. The mind of the pupil is to him the instrument on which he is required to play—a curious instrument of many and strange keys and stops—capable of being touched to wonderful harmony, and to fearful discord. To handle this instrument well is no ordinary acquirement.

What shall we say of the man who knows nothing of the instrument, but only the music to be performed—nothing of the mind to be taught—but only the knowledge to be communicated. To know the mind that is to be taught how to stimulate how to control, how to encourage, how to restrain, how to guide and direct its every movement and impulse is the first thing to learn and the key to all success in the school room.

### The Theory of Tornadoes.

What Causes These Terrors of the Atmosphere and how They are Foretold.

The Carolina Spartan has just published an elaborate and original article from Professor Dupre, of Welford College, on tornadoes, hurricanes and cyclones, from which we make the following extracts, illustrative of the theory of tornadoes as accepted and applied by the United States Signal Service:

At Washington, telegrams are received daily from all parts of the Union, giving the barometric pressure at each station. The dispatches on the 19th of last February said, that the barometer stood 7 a.m., at Savannah, 30.09; Charleston, 30.09; Spartanburg, 30.09; Charlotte, 30.10; Norfolk, 30.11; New York, 30.20; Toronto, 29.96. Here was enough information to show that all along the Atlantic coast was an area of comparatively high pressure.

At Morehead, Minnesota, the barometer marked 30.05; Yankton, Dakota, 30.12; Omaha, 29.94; Denver, Colorado, 30.16; Dodge City, Kansas, 30.07. Here was another high pressure region. At Louisville the barometer read 29.77; Chicago 29.47. This information pointed to an area of low pressure somewhere in the Western States.

At Galveston the barometer stood 29.82; New Orleans, 29.86; Pensacola, 29.93; this indicated that the low pressure area was north of the Gulf States. All over the Lake region the barometer stood quite low; in some places 29.00. This would at once with no further information, locate approximately the area of lowest pressure. At Milwaukee, barometer 29.55; Davenport, Iowa, 29.48; Springfield, Illinois, 29.52 and Chicago, 29.47. Now we have, within a small limit, the area of lowest pressure, its location being between Chicago, Springfield, Davenport and Milwaukee; this is the valley or great basin of atmospheric depression, around which, on every side, the pressure is great. As a necessary consequence the air will rush from all quarters in upon this depression—not in straight, direct lines towards the centre of low pressure, but in paths somewhat circular and spiral, producing a vorticeous motion.

To understand this circular motion—the centre of low pressure—let us follow the direction of the wind from

New Orleans, which is due south from this centre. The wind would tend to rush due north in a straight line, but the rotation of the earth at New Orleans towards the east is greater than at places farther north. The winds therefore blowing from New Orleans would have an eastward as well as a northward tendency. The winds that bear down from the Lakes and British possessions towards the south, coming from regions where the rotation of the earth is less than from those farther south, would not move round as fast as the regions over which they pass, but would drag behind, falling towards the west. So it would be, to a less degree, with all points intermediate to these. Due east or west from the centre, the effects of the earth's rotation would be zero. This eastward and northward tendency of the southern winds, and the westward and southward tendency of the northern winds, would result in a twist or whirl from right to left, or from east to west, through north, or as it is often expressed, in a direction "opposed to the hands of a watch," or opposite to bearing with a gimlet. In order to ascertain at any time or place, in what general direction the area of low pressure is, the following rule is given: Place your back to the wind and the area of low pressure or storm centre will be on your left. Of course for the Southern hemisphere all this is reversed.

At 2 p. m. on the afternoon of the Walterboro' tornado the thermometer at Savannah stood at 83°, at Charleston 72°, the wind southerly. This was on the southern side of the tornado. At Augusta the thermometer stood 65°, wind blowing from the north. Here then are the necessary conditions for tornado formation; the air at Walterboro' was hot and sultry; no motion whatever in the atmosphere. Suddenly two clouds were seen approaching, one from the southeast, the other from the northwest and in another moment there was a rushing, rumbling sound like the approach of many trains of cars; then trees, churches and dwelling houses were whirling and twisting from their foundations in the vortex of a mighty tornado.

At 3 p. m., on the 19th of last February, the contrast of temperature over eastern Alabama and Georgia was very very remarkable. At Montgomery the thermometer was 75°, with a warm southwest wind; about twenty-five miles above Montgomery the thermometer was 75°; at Augusta the thermometer was 76°, Atlanta 66, Spartanburg 65.

Spartanburg is scarcely more than one hundred miles in a "bee-line" from Augusta, yet there was a difference of temperature between the two places that memorable afternoon of 11°. At Chappell's, forty miles north of Augusta, the thermometer was near 70°—here a difference of 5°. And so these two belts of relatively cool and warm air were alongside of each other during that afternoon, running from southwest to northeast. This abnormal association could not remain thus; there would instantly be a condensation of the warm, moist, southern current, the latent heat given off would accelerate the powerful upward movement, which constitutes the principal current of a tornado, a whirling, spiral or vorticeous motion would result (from causes explained in treating cyclones), a high degree of rarification taking place between the cloud and earth, and then a fearful rush of winds from the sides, causing much destruction just outside the limits of the whirling cloud or funnel. The falling and rising of the stem of the funnel seems to be due to the greater or less rarification just alluded to; when this is great the chilling produced will condense more moisture as fog or cloud; when it is less the lower portion of the stem will be vaporized—so that the stem will appear at one time to draw up into a sheath, then again to protrude, extending to the earth's surface. The revolutions of the funnel may reach a speed of 200 or 300 miles per hour, the movement forward reaching in rare instances 50 or 60 miles per hour.

The April number of the Southern Bivouac, a monthly magazine published at Louisville, Kentucky, is received. It is devoted to preserving the good and brave deeds of the war. The contents include "A Sketch of Lieutenant-General N. B. Forrest," "Many's Brigade after the Battle of Missionary Ridge," "The Record of a Noble Woman," "Bold Escape from Captivity of B. C. Washington," "All Hands Around," and many other incidents and short stories of the war. Its design to reproduce and hand down, through the statements of eye-witnesses the leading features of a Confederate life, is a worthy one and is being well carried out. It assumes, and properly so, that the new South will be the gainer by cherishing the memories of a past "which yet speaketh." Between the new

and the old it is a potent link, and while we are getting business growth let us not forget the spirit of our heroic age. It will not only lend force, but beauty to our future development.

Subscription price \$1.50 a year; 15 cents single copy. Agents are wanted in every county of the South.

\$66

a week at home. \$1000 free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business, at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALLATT & Co., Portland, Maine.

### Administrator's Notice!

All persons holding claims against the estate of D. S. Cowan, dec'd, are hereby notified to present said claims, duly authenticated, to Joseph R. White, adm'r, on or before the 14th day of February, 1885, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. And those indebted to the estate will be required to settle as early as practicable. JOS. R. WHITE, Adm'r. Feb'y 14, 1884.—6w:pd

### NOTICE!

Parties having claims against, or indebted to the China Grove Co-operative Association, are notified that, by Power of Attorney, the time to settle is limited to January 1st, 1885. J. M. GRAY, Att'y. 14:tf



J. RHODES BROWNE, PRES., W. C. COART, SEC. Total Assets, \$710,745.12. A Home Company, Seeking Home Patronage. STRONG, PROMPT, RELIABLE, LIBERAL. Term Policies written on Dwellings. Premiums payable One Half Cash and balance in twelve months. J. ALLEN BROWN, Agt., 23-6m. Salisbury, N. C.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS FOR THE LIVER And all Bilious Complaints. Safe to take, being purely vegetable; no griping. Price 25 cts. All Druggists.



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FOR

SHEPPARD, SWINK & MONROE,

PROPRIETORS

KLUTTZ'S WAREHOUSE

For the Sale of

LEAF TOBACCO,

Salisbury, N. C.

## PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 18 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them for the cure of LIVER and KIDNEY diseases. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass.

## DIPHTHERIA

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. It is a well-known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless. It is a mixture of cheap and inferior ingredients, and is not only useless, but is also very dangerous. Nothing on Earth will make Hens Lay like the Liberator's Condition Powder. Do not one teaspoonful to each pint of food. It will also positively prevent and cure CHICKEN CHOLERA. The Cholera, etc. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Formulated in large cans, price \$1.00; by mail, \$1.25. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass.

## MERONEY & BRO.,

OFFER

## SPECIAL BARGAINS!

CHEAP

### SEWING MACHINES.

- 1 Elias Howe Leather Machine, \$15.00.
- 2 18-inch arm for heavy Leather, (good as new,) 40.00.
- Original cost \$125.00.
- 4 New Family Singer Machines, \$10 to \$15.
- 3 American No. 1, \$10 to \$15.
- 2 Wheeler & Wilson, \$12 and \$15.
- 2 Home Shuttles, \$5.00.
- 1 Weed, \$12.00.

The above have been used some but warranted to do good work.

We also sell the

New Davis, American and

Royal St. John's.

at bottom prices—warranted for 5 years and guaranteed to give

SATISFACTION.