

# The Carolina Watchman.

VOL XVIII.—THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1887

NO 18

**The Girls that are Wanted.**  
The girls that are wanted are good girls—  
Good from the heart to the lips;  
Pure as the lily in white and pure,  
From its heart to its sweet leaf tips.

The girls that are wanted are good girls—  
Girls that are mother's right hand,  
That fathers and brothers can trust to,  
And the little ones understand.

Girls that are fair on the heartstone,  
And pleasant when nobody sees;  
Kind and sweet to their own folk,  
Ready and anxious to please.

The girls that are wanted are wise girls,  
That know what to do and to say;  
That drive with a smile or a soft word,  
The wrath of the household away.

The girls that are wanted are girls of sense,  
Whom fashion can never deceive;  
Who can follow whatever is pretty,  
And dare what is silly to leave.

The girls that are wanted are careful girls,  
Who count what a thing will cost;  
Who use with a prudent, generous hand,  
But see that nothing is lost.

The girls that are wanted are girls with hearts;  
They are wanted for mothers and wives;  
Wanted to cradle in loving arms,  
The strongest and frailest of lives.

The clever, the witty, the brilliant girl—  
They are very few, understand;  
But oh! for the wise loving home girls,  
There's a constant and steady demand.

An exchange says—"Cupid was busy Monday"—the 14th. If we mistake not he is busy every day in the year.

Which is the best, to be over head and ears in love or in water? In winter, in love—in summer, in water.

The goodly city of Wilmington, we learn from the *Star*, is troubled by gate and sign movers—"pretty boys" like those noticed in last week's paper.

Strong soap suds sprinkle on the nests of caterpillars late in the evening or early in the morning will make them break up and leave.

Wash the back part of your head and neck every morning in cold water and afterwards rub them with a towel, as a means of preventing painful affections of teeth or throat.

The photographing art is still in process of perfection. The last triumph was photographing a bullet in its flight from a rifle. A bird sailing in the air, a horse at full speed, and a flash of lightning, are old achievements.

Porpoise leather, manufactured in Dare county, N. C., is said to be beautifully adapted for ladies shoes, being soft and velvety. The porpoise also yields considerable oil, and the lean parts of the flesh is so nearly like pig steaks it is difficult to tell the difference.

### Cotton Factories.

The first cotton factories in this part of the State were built a little earlier than the Charlotte *Observer* supposes when it puts it at "thirty odd years ago." There was a cotton factory in Concord in 1840 to '45. It was near the same time that a cotton factory was built here, at Mocksville, at Greensboro and at Lexington. They all sprang up, as we had occasion to say some months ago, under the inspiration of a State effort about that time to induce our people to go into the business of manufacturing. The late Hon. Chas. Fisher of this place, (not Col. C. F. Fisher, but his father,) was a leading man in that movement, doing more than any other one man in this section to give it success. It is believed that the failure of most of these factories was due to the lack of transportation facilities, sustaining capital, wanting confidence, and to inexperienced operatives. Whatever the causes which hindered their success it may not now be very easy to determine, as those who were actively concerned in them have passed off the stage, leaving no available records from which the exact facts may be derived.

The factory in Salisbury, was built in 1839-'40, or about that time, and after running a number of years, was sold at public sale for the purpose of raising funds to pay off original debt, and was bought in by the late Maxwell Chambers at a sum considerably below first cost. He introduced a good deal of new machinery and ran it successfully for several years. He had ample capital and business qualifications of a superior order, all of which were made available in the business. Finally, looking forward to the approaching end of his life, he donated the property to a young kinsman who, as it appeared afterwards, was deficient in those essentials, and it soon went down. If it ever yielded a fair per cent. on the investment it was while it was owned and operated by Mr. Chambers.

### The Law of Libel.

Mr. Editor:—Your quotation of Jan. 20, from the Statesville *Landmark*, arraigns the Merchants Protective Union before a triumvirate composed of Constitution, Homestead and Exemption Law, and "The Injured." By "The injured," I suppose Lawyer means those who do not pay their debts, whose names are therefore published in a pamphlet and furnished to all business men. The last member of this court is incompetent. You might as well suppose that a representation of Revenue officers would repeal the Revenue laws to suppose that they who do not pay their debts, can, with impartial eye, behold any movement that tends to bring them to justice, but Lawyer says, "The injured will take the remedy in their own hands." If that means they will by force avenge themselves, they must be as spunky as the Anarchists. Should such a movement as that be organized, every man will then be seen under his proper colors. Now we see the greatest financial cheats sitting in the amen corner on Sunday, and during the week enjoying the confidence of a deceived public. (But I suppose after all they will hardly get "fighting mad.") Yes, we see Bankrupts wearing gold studs and high-heeled boots, sporting fancy canes

and gold watch chains, enjoying all the pleasures of the social and business circles. Eh! Those men bankrupts? Yes, but—but what? But they lazy around, live high and control thousands of dollars worth of property—in many instances much more than those whom they have paid off with bankrupt notices, to say nothing of the fact that the money was hard earned by the families that loaned it—and spent in luxuriance and indolence by these fancy bankrupts. But the other two members of the court, Constitution, Homestead and Exemption Law, by one nod of their massive heads sanction the whole matter—and now let Bankrupts, Homestead and Exemption (well I need a word just here) and all the other people sit in judgment on the question, and say who are the injured ones. Nay, let the matter be weighed in the balances of justice and the religion which a great many of these gentlemen profess and see what the verdict will be.

Constitution and Law are the creatures of an acquiescent public, sanctioned and enforced by the good for the restraint of the wicked and suppression of evil. This is government. Moral philosophers say the public has Divine right to control its parts for the greatest good of the whole, and laws which tend to this end have their origin in Divine authority and are just in themselves. Laws which do not tend to this end are without divine authority and are unjust in themselves. These should be abolished, but if the legislative department will not abolish them, then the injured have a right to devise means for their own protection. But who are the injured? Those whose goods and money have been obtained by others upon confidence principles, and who find themselves duped, while their debtors bask in the sunshine of a handsome homestead, or skip from place to place seeking new victims to their artful rascality. These are the injured directly; indirectly, it is the entire commonwealth. The farmer with \$100,000 to loan demands a mortgage. A lawyer charges \$2 to \$5 to investigate the title. The probate and register fee must be paid. The poor man who borrows pays all this. A merchant sells goods on time. He is bound to put on a per cent. to cover all losses by homesteaders and skippers. The honest have this per cent. to pay; the homesteaders and skippers are encouraged, and their ranks increase. Every thinking man knows the public is injured directly.

I think this country is now groaning for a species of terrorism which will render the condition of the debtor "intolerable and by life burdensome," until he pays his debt. By some means the public would like to amend the homestead and exemption provisions, and with them their legitimate offspring, the mortgage system, and until this is done, or something else for the protection of the merchant. I do sincerely hope they will furnish each other with such information as will enable them to identify every homesteader and skipper.

I have the greatest sympathy for the poor man, who, for some good reason, is unable to make full payment; but, in harmony with public sentiment, I deprecate the skipper and the indolent knave, smiling in nominal bankruptcy behind a handsome homestead. I submit the following without fear of contradiction: Every honest, hardworking man, who is unable to make full payment one year, can get indulgence or a recommendation until the next.

It would be a good thing for this country if all this class were not only on the merchants' black list; but, if they had "the mark of the beast in their forehead" and also on their backs, as well as in their hearts.

China Grove, Very respectfully,  
Feb. 14, '87. C. W. CORRIER.

### "Old Salisbury."

Col. C. R. Jones of the Charlotte *Observer* made a flying visit to Salisbury last week, and published in his paper of Saturday, quite a sketch of the town, from which we extract the following:

Within the last few years the tobacco interest has grown quite extensively. There are three tobacco warehouses here, which last year sold 2,000,000 lbs of tobacco of about an average of 93 cents per pound. This scattered \$190,000 among the farmers of this immediate section. Besides this, there are five tobacco factories in operation, which employ not less than 400 hands, with a pay-roll at about \$1,000 per week, for seven months in the year, amounting to not less than \$25,000. This money goes into the avenues of trade, ramifying in every direction, and pulsating in life and vitality everywhere. It must be remembered that this is a grain and grass growing section, and that a large amount of cotton is cultivated, and that the tobacco interest is mainly surplus.

Several hundred houses have been erected in the town within the last year or two, and the price of building lots has advanced in some instances more than a hundred per cent. This rise in the increase in the price of real estate, and in the increased building interest has been superinduced by the increased commercial and business activity, which is apparent to all observers, and the excellent free school privileges which

the town enjoys a large and successful graded school being in operation.

The railroad shops of the Western N. C. railroad have been located here for 25 years, and a hundred or more hands are employed in that institution. The wage workers of Salisbury receive not less than \$2,000 per week (in the tobacco works and the railroad shops,) all of which runs back into the coffers and tills of Salisbury's business men.

In addition to these, and Meroney Bros. foundry and machine shops, J. D. Small & Bros. machine shops, Mr. P. H. Thompson, of Tyro, N. C., will shortly erect a foundry and machine shops here, which it is expected will supply the trade in agricultural implements, tobacco boxes, and general foundry and machine work, for this whole section of the country.

The people here are somewhat agitated over the proposed erection of the new county of "Lillington," which would take a considerable slice of the western portion of the territory from Rowan county. We are told that not a single man in Salisbury is in favor of the "divide."

Some months ago a Building and Loan Association was organized in Salisbury, which has added a great deal to the prosperity of the place. About 800 shares were subscribed at the first semi-annual meeting, a dividend of eleven per cent. was declared to the stockholders. About (\$25,000) twenty-five thousand dollars has been loaned out to the members, and about twenty houses have been erected, which could not have been built without some such agency.

Another thing which had added much to the prosperity of the place within the last year or two is the establishment of a National Bank, of which Major S. W. Cole is president and Mr. I. H. Foust as cashier. The bank was organized with a paid up capital of only \$50,000, but after it started in business it became a depository for the surplus money in the surrounding country, and at the close of business, on the 25th of December last, an official statement showed that it had in loans and discounts \$137,249.65. Many progressive farmers and others, hanted up old stockings where the accumulations and savings of years had been stored, and put their money in the bank, where it at once began to pulsate in the life-giving activity of commerce and trade. It is a fact that the bank last year furnished all the money which was paid for every bale of cotton bought on the streets of Salisbury, and the money to buy 2,000,000 pounds of tobacco. There are men who curse capitalists and money lenders as "blasted bond holders," who little think of the benefits which are to be gained from the friendly and cordial co-operation between labor and capital.

A movement was inaugurated about a week ago in Salisbury which is destined to do much good. It was the introductory proceedings for the formation of the "Salisbury Improvement Association." A number of the citizens of the town assembled in the Mayor's office and adopted the following "Constitution," which will give *Observer* readers the best idea of what is proposed:

A contract has recently been made with Moffet, Hodgkins & Clark, of Watertown, New York, by the town commissioners for the erection of water works, by which the New York company are authorized and empowered, to build, construct, maintain, operate and own water works in the said town of Salisbury, to supply the said town and its inhabitants with pure and wholesome water, suitable for domestic, sanitary and fire purposes; to lay down pipes and water mains for the purpose of conveying water through the streets, avenues and alleys of said town; to acquire and hold as by law authorized any and all real estate, easements and water rights necessary to that end and purpose, to use within the present and future limits of said town any and all streets, alleys, avenues, bridges, beds of rivers and such public grounds, as are now, or may be hereafter laid out, while laying and repairing such water works; to receive, take, store, purify, conduct and distribute water through said town; to erect and maintain settling basins, filtering galleries, reservoirs, water towers, pump houses and all other necessary or expedient for the proper conducting and carrying on of such works; to cross any stream in said town for the purpose of laying or extending their pipes, conduits or aqueducts as may be necessary for the proper distribution of water throughout said town, so as to afford the most adequate supply for domestic use, and the greatest protection against fire.

### CONSTITUTION.

Article 1. This Association shall be known as the Salisbury Improvement Association.

Art. 2. Its object shall be to promote the establishment of manufactures; to foster those that are already in existence; to encourage those who are seeking for investments; to locate among us, and generally to discuss and advance every practicable enterprise that tends toward the welfare of Salisbury.

Art. 3. The members of the Association shall consist of those white citizens over twenty-one years of age, who shall sign this constitution on February 17, 1887, and of such said citizens as having thereafter been elected at

any meeting of the association shall sign this constitution.

Art. 4. The officers of the association shall consist of a President, a first, a second and a third Vice President, and a Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall be elected on February 24th, 1887, and thereafter at the regular meetings in February. These officers shall perform the duties usually belonging to such offices.

Art. 5. The five officers of the association shall constitute the executive committee, shall have power to call special meetings in the interval between regular meetings. They may order and appoint such committees as they think the emergency shall demand.

Art. 6. Twelve members shall constitute a quorum. The regular meetings shall be held on the first Tuesday in every month.

Art. 7. This constitution may be amended by a majority of those present at any regular meeting.

Theo. F. Klutz, E. B. Neave, I. H. Foust, J. D. McNeely, Theo. Baerbaum, J. S. McCubbins, Sr., Alexander Parker, M. L. Bean, P. P. Meroney, L. E. Steere, E. F. Snead, J. Z. Zaltz, J. W. Boyd, J. D. Small, R. C. Skahan.

### A Negro Launched Into Eternity in Texas.

ANOTHER STRIKE IN NEW YORK—THE LYNCHBURG VIRGINIAN SUSPENDS—OTHER GENERAL NEWS BY WIRE.

Wanaco, Texas, Feb. 17.—Deputy Sheriff Upchurch died on Monday had a negro named Jim Richards under arrest, and the latter watching his opportunity jerked Upchurch's pistol out of its scabbard and shot and killed Upchurch. About sundown Monday evening over 75 masked men, armed to the teeth, took Richards from the custody of the guards and swung him to a neighboring tree.

New York, Feb. 17.—About one hundred Mutual District messengers in Wall and New streets struck this morning. About one-half of those at the New street office are at work, but nearly all in the office at 10 Wall street joined in the strike. The boys state they cannot stand the fines levied on them by the manager and assert that they will not go back until the system of fining is discontinued. The manager at 10 Wall street alleges that the boys do not know what they struck for, and that each one gives different reasons for refusing to work.

Lynchburg, Virginia, Feb. 17.—The Lynchburg Virginian, one of the oldest papers in the state and established in 1808, announces the suspension of publication this morning.

Topeka, Kansas, Feb. 17.—Boston Corbett, the slayer of John Wilkes Booth, has been declared insane and sent to an insane asylum.

### Over-Heated Wood.

From the Swiss Cross.

People are not generally aware of the danger of fire connected with the exposure of wood for long periods to a comparatively moderate temperature. Mr. Braidwood, superintendent of the London fire engine establishment, stated before a committee of the house of lords that, by exposure to heat not much exceeding that of boiling water, timber is brought into such a condition that something like spontaneous combustion takes place; and that it may take eight years for the heat from pipes charged with or used to convey steam, hot water, or heated air, laid among the joints of a floor, or in the heart of a partition, or elsewhere in a building, increased in timber, to induce the condition necessary to the actual ignition of the timber.

Texas is to have ten new counties or more probably. Texas ought to be cut up into at least five States, and if it lay in the North ten Republican Senators would soon be in their seats. It being in the South, if so divided it might be that there would be ten Democratic Senators. Hence no division.—*W. H. Star.*

### Why I am a Poor Man.

"Wool Hat" in *Planters Advocate* tells us the following plain story why he is poor:

"I am poor because I buy more than I sell. In the first place, I buy a part of my meat from the North-west; my fish comes from Portland, in the taking of which the Mainlanders receive a bounty from the government. My onion sets and all my garden seeds come from Michigan; I sold the wool from eighteen sheep at 37 1/2 cents per pound to an agent of the manufacturing company at Reading, Pa; four months thereafter I bought a hat from the same company paying at the rate of six dollars a pound for the wool. The hide of a buck I sold for five cents per pound. It went to Elmira N. Y., was tanned, sent back and I bought it at 35 cents a pound, and it weighed more than it did when I sold it. My ax handles come from Connecticut, my matches from Delaware, my pen, ink and paper from New York. Am I the only fool in Georgia?"

### Sawdust on the Farm.

From the Rural Messenger.

The value of sawdust on the farm, to act as an absorbent of the liquid elements of manure exposed to moisture, and supply dry bedding and walks about stables and barns, does not yet appear to be sufficiently appreciated. The best elements of all manure is nitrogen. But as commonly managed, a large part of this most important item is recklessly allowed to run to waste in the water that runs away from the stables, or that is evaporated after a rainfall. Farmers generally make no attempt to retain it or prevent this serious loss.

The free use of sawdust in and about the stables and manure yard is the one cheap and simple remedy for this waste. There is no better absorbent material within our reach, or one that makes a cleaner, dryer bed for any animal. It is not that it possesses any manurial value of consequence within itself, that makes sawdust so useful to the farmer; but because it is so good an absorbent, and makes such nice dry beds and walks. With this there need never be a bit of mud about a stable yard.

Sawdust is an article which wet it as much as you please, and it never will become mud. In some parts of the country it may be had for asking. It is light, easily handled and is always clean. When one part in a stable gets foul there is no difficulty in separating it from the rest. After use once, it may be exposed to the sun and have the water evaporated from it without losing the valuable salts that have been absorbed, and it can be used over and over again for the same purpose.

But this article, according to Prof. Rogers in "Scientific Agriculture," does possess manurial value. Besides its value as an absorbent, its gradual decomposition adds two or three per cent. of nitrogen to the soil, and it is beneficial to stiff clay by rendering them more loose and open. It is also useful to stop washes, and mend roads and compost with muck. Farmers would do well to employ it quite largely one way or other, about the farm.

### AYER'S PILLS.

AYER'S act directly on the digestive system, promoting a healthy action, imparting strength, and eradicating disease. These Pills contain no mercury, or other dangerous drug. For the past two years I was troubled, constantly, with pain in the side and back. My stomach was also in a disordered condition. After taking many remedies, without relief, I tried Ayer's Pills, by the use of which, for only a few weeks, I was cured.—T. T. Sampson, Winona, Minn.

AYER'S are far superior, as a cathartic, to any that are furnished by the pharmacopoeia.—Geo. P. Spencer, M. D., Unity, N. H. I have taken Ayer's Pills for twenty years, and am satisfied that, had it not been for them, I should not now be alive. By their use I have been enabled to avoid the bilious diseases peculiar to this climate.—M. Johnson, Monterey, Mexico.

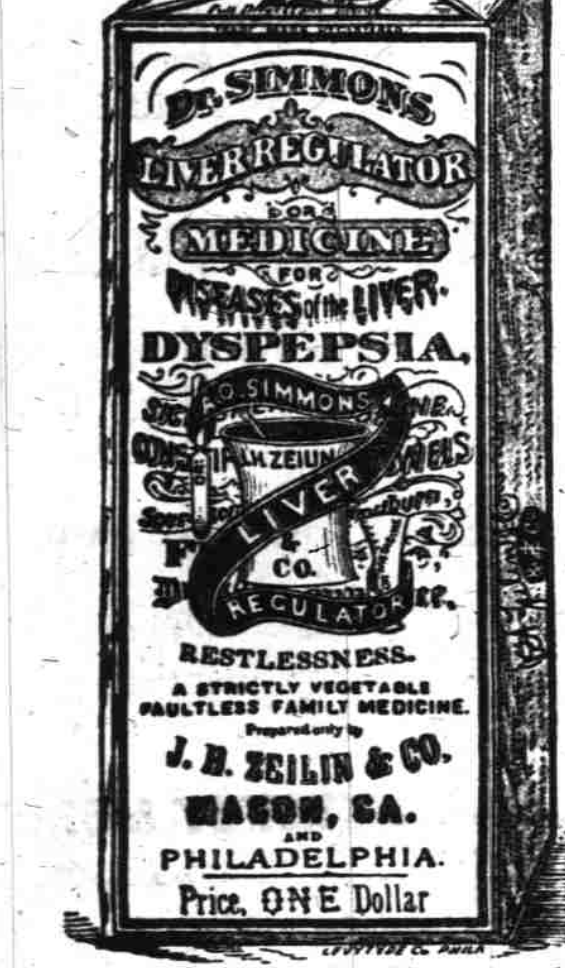
AYER'S have been used in my family for over thirty years. We find them an excellent medicine in fevers, eruptive diseases, and all bilious troubles, and seldom call a physician. They are almost the only pills used in our neighborhood, and never fail to give perfect satisfaction.—Edmond C. Comly, Row Landing, W. Fulliam Parish, La.

### AYER'S PILLS.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

### LOOK OUT!

Compare this with your purchase.



As you value health, perhaps life, examine each package and be sure you get the Genuine. See the red Z Trade-Mark on the front of wrapper, and on the side the seal and signature of J. C. Ayer & Co., as in the above fac simile. Remember there is no other genuine Ayer's Liver Regulator.

### PIEDMONT WAGON

MADE AT HICKORY, N. C.

CAN'T BE BEAT!

They stand where they ought to; right square

AT THE FRONT!

It Was a Hard Fight But They Have Won It!

Just read what people say about them and if you want a wagon come quickly and buy one, either for cash or on time.

SALISBURY, N. C. Sept. 1st, 1886. Two years ago I bought of the Agent, two-horse Piedmont wagon of the Agent, Geo. A. Boyden; have used it nearly all the time since, have tried it severely in hauling saw logs and other heavy loads, and have not had to pay one cent for repairs. I look upon the Piedmont wagon as the best Thimble Skin wagon made in the United States. The timber used in them is most excellent and thoroughly well seasoned.

SALISBURY, N. C. Aug. 27th, 1886. About two years ago I bought of the Agent, Geo. A. Boyden, a one-horse Piedmont wagon which has done much service and no part of it has broken or given away and consequently it has cost nothing for repairs.

SALISBURY, N. C. Sept. 3d, 1886. Eighteen months ago I bought of John A. Boyden, a 24 inch Thimble Skin Piedmont wagon and have used it pretty much all the time and it has proved to be a first-rate wagon. Nothing about it has given away and therefore it has required no repairs.

SALISBURY, N. C. Sept. 8th, 1886. 18 months ago I bought of the Agent, in Salisbury, a 24 inch Thimble Skin Piedmont wagon—four-horse, one-horse wagon—I have kept it in almost constant use and during the time have hauled on it at least 75 loads of wood and that without any breakage or repairs.

**INFORMATION**  
MANY PERSONS at this season suffer from either Headache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Sides, Bad Blood, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Constipation & Kidney Trouble.

—VOLINA CORDIAL CURES RHEUMATISM, Bad Blood and Kidney Trouble, by cleansing the blood of all its impurities, strengthening all parts of the body.

—VOLINA CORDIAL CURES SICK-HEADACHE, Neuralgia, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Sides, by toning the nerves and strengthening the muscles.

—VOLINA CORDIAL CURES DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion and Constipation, by aiding the action of the food through the proper action of the stomach; it creates a healthy appetite.

—VOLINA CORDIAL CURES NEUROSVSNESS, Depression of spirits and Weakness, by invigorating and toning the system.

—VOLINA CORDIAL CURES OVERWORKED and Delicate Women, Pury and Sickly Children. It is delightful and nutritious as a general Tonic.

—VOLINA ALMANAC and Diary for 1887. A handsome complete "Book of Reference" for the year. Address: D. H. WATKINS at HOME in a pleasant, natural way. Mailed on receipt of 25c. postage stamp. Address: D. H. WATKINS, Feb. 15, 1886. VOLINA DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

**TRADE MARK.**

**FOR THE BLOOD.**

**ECZEMA ERADICATED.**

Gettens—It is due you to say that I think I am entirely well of eczema after having taken Ayer's Pills. I have been troubled with it very little in my face since last spring. At the beginning of cold weather last fall it made a slight appearance, but went away and I got well. It also benefited my wife greatly in case of sick headache, and a perfect cure of a breaking out on my little three year old daughter last summer.

Watkinsville, Ga., Feb. 15, 1886. Rev. J. H. WATKINS, Dr. D. H. WATKINS.

Treaties on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. The New York Dispensary Co., Travers & Alford, Ga.