

The Carolina Watchman.

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SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1887.

NO 19

The President Sustained

From News-Observer, Feb. 29th.
The Federal House very properly, by a vote of 175 to 125, refused to pass the paper pension bill over the veto of the President. That bill was a most iniquitous measure, denounced by almost the entire press of the country as a simple raid upon the Treasury, and opposed even by Yankee veterans themselves. It would have taken millions, the number of which no man has been able to calculate, from the public purse, and would have offered a standing reward for perjury to every man who was in any way, however remote, connected with the Federal army during the war. It was an outrage perpetrated upon the people, and when our Democratic executive put his big foot down upon it, he did a noble, brave and patriotic deed. He deserves the heartfelt thanks of every person in the land for his manliness in this matter, and brave Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin, with the scars of many battles upon him, deserves the earnest thanks of every citizen for his magnificent upholding of the President's devotion to duty.

Here is Truth.

If all men were equal in regard to wealth there would be difference tomorrow. If all the money in the world were distributed in equal shares, one man would be extravagant and another careful; one would be indolent and another industrious; so that the next day some would be comparatively poor and others rich. Until God makes all people's brains and bodily health just alike, there will always be men of low and men of high degree.

Hence, equality of fortune or possessions is an impossibility in the very nature of man, and was never intended by God who created him.

The Inequality of Taxation.

Ed. Star:—Having read in your paper an article from the Raleigh Chronicle, headed "A Most Important Bill," in which attention is called to the injustice in one or two cases in our present State revenue law. For instance—A has solvent credits amounting to \$1,000, and is allowed to deduct from same his debts, say \$500, and therefore lists for taxation only \$500; while B, who owns a farm valued at \$1,000, and C, who holds the mortgage on B's property for \$1,000 has to list it also as a solvent credit. In other words, this same thousand dollars pays what may be called a double tax.

Is there any more injustice and inequality in these two cases mentioned than in the case of our merchants, who in January and July pay Schedule B taxes on all purchases made for the six months preceding, and then in April have to again list these same goods as stock on hand? The Merchant has also to pay in January and July fees amounting to 75 cents for the privilege, you may say, of listing their taxes—and if under the same roof they sell goods and do a commission business they have to pay in each case fees to the sheriff, and register, and wholesaler and retail liquor dealers pay these fees to the sheriff and register four times a year.

For the Watchman.

Has the Bottom Fallen Out?

A farmer in town Saturday expresses the belief that the bottom has fallen out of Rowan as an agricultural section, and that if he could he intended to pull up stakes and drive out to a fresh country.

When men once reach this conviction it is evident that they can never be successful here while it holds them, and they had better go than stay. Faith is an essential element to success, and without it no one can put forth the necessary effort to gain it. Men must believe that their labors will be rewarded or they cannot or will not make them. If going to a fresh country will re-kindle faith and courage, and these are fortified with vigorous and unremitting labor wisely directed with the practice of economy, success will come. But the removal of itself without these essential conditions will surely fail. So that, after all, it is not the fresh country that warrants success, but the change in the individual and his methods of business. Such a change, could it be wrought without the removal, would doubtless be accompanied by as good or better results. For there is an abundance of productive soil in Rowan, awaiting intelligent industry to bring out its wealth. Much of the land is badly worn, but it can be more easily and cheaply restored to fertility, than lands can be cleared and brought into cultivation, or fresh lands in the west reached and subdued to the plow and made yield their increase. Such is the opinion of practical men and those who have spent time and means in removing from place to place. Nevertheless, if those who want to go can rest on any evidence but that of actual experience, let their friends bid them an affectionate good bye, charging them in the last loving words to remember that there is more depending on the man than in the place he casts his lot for the success he craves.

P. P.

Profitable Farming in the South.

We very often hear that farming in the South is not a profitable business, that the lands are poor, that farmers are getting more and more into debt, and that on the whole the outlook for the farming interests of that section is by no means flattering. There is undoubtedly a grain of truth in these statements, but if we examine the facts we will find that there are two main reasons why farmers in the South are not more prosperous. One is that they adhere too closely to the one-crop idea, and no agricultural country can be permanently prosperous where all attention is given to one crop, whether that crop be cotton, tobacco or wheat. Diversity is essential to prosperity in agriculture as well as in manufactures. Another reason for the unprofitableness of many farms in the South is the lack of proper cultivation. Instead of deep ploughing, the land is merely scratched on the top. The value of thorough cultivation, or as it is now known in the South "intensive farming," has been most clearly brought out in Georgia during the last two years. A few years ago a prominent fertilizer manufacturer house of Atlanta offered premiums for the best yields of corn and cotton on one acre and on five acres. From the Constitution of that city we

gather the following facts as to the results of this offer during 1885 and 1886:

The crops made by the four leading contestants for 1885 were as follows: Four Georgia farmers in 1885 made 664 bales cotton on twenty acres, an average of 33 bales of 450 pound seed to the acre. Each planted five acres in contest for the premiums for 1885:

Name.	Post-office.	used, lbs.	Secres.
Geo. W. Truitt	La Grange	3,500	7,938
Geo. H. Ponder	Hampton	3,500	7,557
G. M. Davis & Son	Poppe's Ferry	2,000	7,544
R. W. Terry	Fairburn	1,500	6,877

Total on 20 acres -- 15,000 29,876
Average per acre, 450 pounds of fertilizer, 1,493 pounds of lint cotton.

This was accepted as a remarkable result, and the hundred farmers who assembled in the agricultural department agreed that it could never be beaten. A yield of 664 bales of cotton on 20 acres broke the record, and established what was considered the limit for the future. But here are figures for the contest in 1886.

Four Georgia farmers, in 1886, made 82 bales of cotton on 20 acres:

Name.	Post-office.	used, lbs.	Secres.
J. C. Sims	Hogansville	2,500	10,887
R. G. Ray	Palmetto	2,500	10,809
M. C. Pylon	Palmetto	3,200	10,793
Geo. W. Truitt	La Grange	1,750	8,833

Total on 20 acres -- 15,350 41,372
Average per acre, 467 pounds of fertilizer, 2,968 pounds of lint cotton.

It will be seen that the averaging figures for 1885 are surpassed. The 664 bales made on 20 acres in '86 has grown to 92 bales on 20 acres in 1886, or nearly five bales to the acre. This result is remarkable. There were perhaps two hundred contestants for each year, scattered over the three States of Alabama, Georgia and Carolina. The average yield of these two hundred farmers for 85 was 732 pounds of lint cotton to the acre, or more than 1 1/2 bales. The average yield of the two hundred farmer contestants for '86 was 960 pounds lint cotton to the acre, or considerably over two bales.

These figures, the Constitution says, teach several things:

1st. That the amount of fertilizer needed to achieve this result is small. Mr. Sims, with one ton of fertilizer on five acres raised 10,887 pounds of cotton. It cost him \$50 to fertilize his five acres, and he took off of them \$902 worth of lint cotton. About the same result was achieved by Messrs. Ray and Pylon. Mr. Truitt, who took the first premium year before last, put nearly four tons of fertilizer on his five acres last year, but did not reach as good a result by 2,000 pounds of cotton as Mr. Sims, who used only one ton of fertilizer.

2nd. These results do not depend upon locality. More than two hundred farmers contended. These farmers were scattered throughout three States. They averaged over two bales to the acre on five acre patches. This demonstrates that the average lands throughout the South, taken anywhere and properly treated, will produce two bales of cotton to the acre instead of one bale to three acres, as is now the average. It shows also that no man has a patent on the process, but that out of two hundred farmers who tried it, the entire number averaged over two bales to the acre.

The result in corn planting is quite as remarkable. In 1885 there were a hundred Georgia farmers who contended for corn premiums. The single acre premium was taken by a farmer who raised 164 bushels of shelled corn. These facts and figures cannot be misunderstood. They prove that there is no better farming land on earth than in Georgia, Alabama, and Carolina. They prove that any man who treats his land right will be enriched by its product. They prove that intensive farming is the proper method of farming, and that it is cheap to cultivate a small farm well than to scratch the surface of a large plantation. They prove that a man by intelligence and prudent outlay can get 100 bushels of corn from six or six and a half acres, and that the cost of cultivation is very much less. By making five acres give him the cotton that fifty acres formerly gave, he can put 45 acres down to grass or in other crops making enough to support him and his family the year through on the five acres intensively farmed.

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The New County Hobby.

In the Legislature we are glad to note the fact that the House Committee on Propositions and Grievances reported unfavorably as to the formation of a new county from portions of Iredell, Rowan and Mecklenburg. This mania for axe grinding is on the increase and is becoming a rather costly amusement. Out of the many propositions and schemes we much doubt if there is one that is really needed. There seems to be two ideas uppermost in such schemes: first to create offices and get a high price for town lots; and second, to prevent the necessity of any one having to attend court who lives more than ten miles from a county seat. When Samuel Henderson (grandfather of Chief Justice Henderson and his eminent brother Archibald, of Salisbury) was High Sheriff of Granville, his field of labor embraced the present county, Vance, Warren, Franklin, Person and,

we believe, a part of Orange. He used to serve processes of law by walking. In those days, the first Court House for the county was on Roanoke river, in the first William Eaton's barn. He was grandfather of the late well known lawyer of Warren, of the same name. People would have to ride horseback full seventy miles or more to get to court. Now there must be a court house, jail and poor house and a dozen paid officials for every ten square miles or there is a grievance. There are 96 counties now. They are more than sufficient unless they were better distributed as to lines and geographical formation. Let there be no more Republican counties created by Democratic blundering.—*Wil. Star.*

The Earthquake.

SOUTHERN EUROPE SHAKEN UP—HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE KILLED.

London, Feb. 24.—Further dispatches concerning the earthquakes in Southern Europe state that although there have been no further shocks at Nice, the panic has not yet subsided and fugitives are flying in every direction. The people are afraid to re-enter their houses. Last evening the heights back of the city were crowded with refugees. Two thousand English, American and Russian visitors camped out during the night on the elevated ground. Six thousand persons have left the city for Paris. The son of Mr. Albert N. Hathaway, the American Consul at Nice, was seriously injured.

There have been no further disturbances at Monte Carlo. The place is filled with thousands of refugees from Connor, Nice, Mentel and San Remo. It is difficult to find shelter for a great number of the people, and last night a great many of them were compelled to camp out. A more confident feeling prevails to-day. Gaming is being suspended and the band is playing on the terrace for the purpose of restoring confidence to the frightened people.

Another shock was felt at Mentone today. It was so severe that houses were shaken, but no one was injured. Additional details concerning the damage done by yesterday's shocks show that in some cases where the villages were built on mountain sides were toppling into the valleys. Three railway trains have been despatched with food for the sufferers. A number of soldiers have also been sent to assist them.

Rome, February 24.—Details received this morning of the results of the earthquakes yesterday, showing that the effects are far more serious than was thought. The loss of life and the destruction of property is learned to have been terrible. Most startling news comes from Genoa. Riveira. Over fifteen hundred people were killed in that district. At the village of Bardia, situated at the top of a hill, a number of inhabitants took refuge in a church when the shocks were first felt. The subsequent and greater shock demolished the church, and three hundred of the people who were in it were killed. The destruction of property in the sections of Italy visited by the earthquakes was immense and widespread.

Paris, Feb. 24, 4 P. M.—A renewal of earthquake shocks has occurred in the southern sections of France. Terrible disaster is momentarily expected. Nice, Cannes and Mentone are half deserted. Fears are expressed for the safety of Prince of Wales and the Orleans Princes, all of whom are in the section of country where the earthquakes prevail.

The fisheries trouble has assumed the importance of a national question and the Congress is so dealing with it. The House with but one dissenting voice passed a bill to extend the retaliatory bill of the Senate and to prevent Canadian cars and locomotives from entering the United States. There is no passion or vindictiveness, but an asserting of rights and dignity in a becoming way. England would do well to take notice and govern herself accordingly. No American wishes war with any country, and especially with another country England, but all Americans would like for outrages to stop and for the honor and rights of the United States to be amply protected against aggression and insult.—*W. J. Star.*

Rev. Dr. Charles W. Ward, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Englewood, N. J., shot his wife, then fired two shots at his daughter, and then shot himself. Neither his wife nor himself is dangerously wounded. He is believed to be insane, or was, when he perpetrated the assault.—*I. B.*
The conduct of the wife on the occasion, lying on the sofa with her face to the wall, hearing her husband calling her without answering; and finally, when he said, "answer me while I count five or I will shoot you," was strange, if she thought he was either drunk or crazy. Evidently she did not believe he would shoot, or if she did for some reason she was willing to be shot.

A Great Mystery.

If there is anything we know less about than we think we do it is the girl, and of this the girl is glad, for there is nothing she hates to be known so bad as the truth. She will wear out two old dresses running around to find out how to make a new one in the latest style. She will greet you with the most bewitching smile, and laugh at your stupidity when you are gone. She will walk two or three blocks out of the way to get a peer at her beau, and then pass by without looking at him. She will attend church, listen with absorbed interest to the eloquent and pathetic sermons, then return home and expatiate upon the horrible fit of Miss Snow's new blouse. From the gate she is big enough to swing on the gate and tie a ribbon in a double bow knot she begins to locate a sweetheart, and she keeps this up until he is located in the back yard exercising his talents dissecting stovewood.—*Castroville (Tex.) Ancile.*

A Real Joint Snake.

Dr. Fitzgerald, Editor of the Nashville Christian Advocate: I have read with much interest the page of Natural History in the Christian Advocate, and I now want to add to the number of curious things by contributing my mite. As I was plowing yesterday a piece of new ground near the woods, I plowed out two joint snakes. The first one I wounded, and as it was cold and could not crawl fast, I put my foot on its tail and rolled it a little: it unjointed about ten inches of its tail. I picked it up and took it to three persons near by and unjointed it again by bending it so that they could see the joints unfastened, so they should see and believe what so many think is only a myth—a real joint snake. The head part of that snake crawled away. And near by I plowed out another, and reaching down quickly seized it by its head to prevent its unjointing, for if you catch one by its tail it will leave a part of itself in your hand and slip off with the other—a means of defense with which it is endowed to evade its enemies. The snake is about two feet long, and resembles a garter snake, only it has no neck; its head seems to be on the thickest part of its body. It has brown black stripes, and specks on its sides, and white belly. If you know of any museum attached to any of our colleges or in Vanderbilt University where they would like to have it, and they will pay express charges on it, I will send it to them. Let us hear from them right off, as I can't feed it well, and I suppose it is getting hungry, having been a month or two laying up for winter.—*Address Rev. Geo. G. Jackson, Auburndale, Polk County, Florida.*

It Will Puzzle the Court.

Hartford Telegram.
One of the most novel cases that has ever occurred in the history of the courts is about to be brought in a town situated only a few miles from Hartford. Six years ago a gentleman of respectable character, and who moves in the best society, obtained a divorce from his wife on the ground of adultery. The case attracted wide attention at the time on account of the respectability of the parties concerned. Although the divorce was granted, the parents of the young woman have always maintained that their daughter was innocent, and although the divorce took from her the right to bear her husband's name, they have always insisted that she could be known by no other.

Less than a year ago the woman died, it is said, of a broken heart, and on her deathbed maintained that she had never been guilty of the crime charged by her husband. Her body was laid away in the churchyard, and a neat but modest gravestone marks her resting place. Faithful to their belief the parents caused the inscription on the stone to bear the name of their daughter's husband, and this has caused the suit. The man is about to bring action in the court to force the parents to erase his name from the tombstone, claiming that as he was divorced from the woman she had no right to bear his name, even in death. It is doubtful if a similar case can be found in any State or country.

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

VOLINA GORDIAL

- VOLINA GORDIAL CURES RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Pain in the Limbs, Back and Sides, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Constipation & Kidney Trouble.
- VOLINA GORDIAL CURES SICK-HEADACHE, Neuralgia, Pain in the Limbs, Back and Sides, by toning the nerves and strengthening the muscles.
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Volina Almanac and Diary for 1887. A handsome, complete and useful book, telling how to CURE DISEASES at HOME in a pleasant, natural way. Contains a receipt of a 2c. postage stamp. Address **VOLINA DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.**

It is well to Remember

That life without laughing is a dreary blank.
That ambition is a vacuum that will never be filled.
That one mistake is a warning which need not be repeated.
That there is joy in the evening when the day has been well spent.
That cheek bodily enters where modesty dare not pull the door bell.
That now is the constant watchword ticking from the clock of time.
That the wear and tear of life come chiefly by straining after the impossible.
That the great secret of success in life is to be ready when opportunity comes.
That "I can't do it" never did anything, and that "I will try" has worked wonders.
That one breach of faith will always be remembered, no matter how loyal your subsequent life may be.
That a face that cannot smile is like a bud that blossoms and dies upon the stalk.
That a watch set right may be a true guide to many others, and one that goes wrong may be the means of misleading a whole neighborhood.
That a well-cooked breakfast will do more towards preserving peace in the family than scores of mottoes set in most elaborate mouldings.

What Makes a Man.

What makes the man is his character, and not his appearance, nor anything external. The poet Burns, who was walking in Edinburgh with a fashionable young man, met and spoke to a worthy, but plainly dressed farmer. When his companion blamed him, the poet replied:
"Why, it was not the rough coat that I spoke to, but the man that was in it; and the man, sir, for true worth, would weigh down you and me, and ten more such, any day."
It is the character that makes the man, and the character is always being shaped by the daily thoughts and actions. Every boy is building up day by day, the character that will make or mar his manhood. *Exchange.*

The Goose Bone's Prophecy.

"You may depend upon it," said a Rockland county farmer to a reporter last week, "we will have an open winter and a good wheat year; the goose bone says so." The goose bone is accepted by many Rockland county people as better authority than Wiggins, or their Hackensack friend, De Vec. In many farm houses it will soon be found hanging in the hall, and upon its predictions some men place the fullest reliance.

The real prophetic bone, it is claimed can only be obtained from a goose that was hatched out in the spring, and the goose must not be killed until the Indian summer has passed away. A bone taken from a goose hatched in May last year has a row of dots around the

Chronic Catarrh

Catarrh destroys the sense of smell and taste, consumes the cartilages of the nose, and unless properly treated, hastens the victim into Consumption. It usually indicates a serofulous condition of the system, and should be treated, like chronic ulcers and eruptions, through the blood. The most obstinate and dangerous forms of this disagreeable disease

is usually the result of a neglected "cold in the head," which causes an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose. Unless arrested, this inflammation produces Catarrh which, when chronic, becomes very offensive. It is impossible to be otherwise healthy, and, at the same time, afflicted with Catarrh. When promptly treated, this disease may be

Can be Cured

cured by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. *I have always been more or less troubled with Catarrh, but never seriously until the spring of 1882. At that time I took a severe cold in my head, which, notwithstanding all efforts to cure grow worse, and finally became a chronic Catarrh. It was accompanied with terrible headaches, dizziness, a continual coughing, and with great soreness of the lungs. My throat and stomach were so polluted with the mucus of corruption from my head that I lost my Appetite, Dyspepsia, and Emaciation totally unfitted me for business. I tried many of the so-called specialties for this disease, but obtained no relief until I commenced taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After using two bottles of this medicine I noticed an improvement in my condition. When I had taken six bottles all traces of Catarrh disappeared, and my health was completely restored.—A. B. C. O'Connell, Fairfield, Iowa.

For thoroughly eradicating the poisons of Catarrh from the blood, take

by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. *I suffered, for years, from chronic Catarrh. My appetite was very poor, and I felt miserably. None of the remedies I took afforded me any relief, until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, of which I have now taken five bottles. The Catarrh has disappeared, and I am growing strong and stout again; my appetite has returned, and my health is fully restored.—Susan E. W. Cook, 509 Albany street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It is the safest and most reliable of all blood purifiers. No other remedy is so effective in cases of chronic Catarrh. Sold by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

TRADE MARK.

FOR THE BLOOD.

ECZEMA ERADICATED.

Gettlemen—It is due to you to say that I think I am entirely well of eczema after having taken Swift's specific. 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 as soon as returned, & so, no doubt, how it is at least, I put my system in good condition and I got well. It also benefited my wife greatly in case of sick headaches, and made a perfect cure of a breaking out on my little three year old daughter last summer.

WATKINSVILLE, GA., Feb. 23, 1886.

Rev. JAMES V. M. MORRIS.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. The SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.