

# The Carolina Watchman.

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SALISBURY N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1887

NO. 23

### Looking Up.

Agriculture is looking up! Men are coming, careworn, and sick, and bankrupt, from their counting-houses and their workshops, to cultivate the soil. Here's a hearty welcome to them on the threshold of Eighty-seven, and let us all, old farmers, practical farmers—no one has any use for political farmers—endeavor to command respect for the cultivation of the soil. Let us be industrious, honest, right-minded and well-behaved, and let us improve the "goodly heritage" left us by our fathers.

Farmers have been crowded to the wall about long enough, and made pay too large a share of taxes. It was not so in the good old times, when George Washington was a farmer at Mount Vernon, and Thomas Jefferson was a farmer at Monticello, and John Adams was a farmer at Quincy, and Timothy Pickens was a farmer at Wehama! Agriculture was then thought of in the councils of the nation and of the State. When laws were passed, regard was had to the interest of the farmer, and these farmers in turn made their profession honorable by selecting candidates from among themselves. Politics ragged them, as they always will, but the farmers kept a good gang of officers in the field of Government, and there was none of the mean misrepresentation and the Judas-like treachery which is now practice in the selection of candidates.—Ben Perley Poore in *American Cultivator*.

### Make Your Own Boom.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, commenting on remarks made by the *Morehouse Sentinel*, says:

"Morehouse parish is one of the best in North Louisiana. The land is rich and the people are industrious, honest and intelligent. \* \* \* No people are so helpless as those who will not help themselves. There are in the parish magnificent forests of timber, while the soil is capable of producing everything the people can need. They have an opportunity to make themselves independent if they will use the means. They can raise everything required to sustain man and beast, and instead of spending all their energies on cotton let them only make cotton as a cash crop while due attention is paid to the production of food crops. As for booms they must be made. They never come to those who idly wait for them. Organize immigration societies and farmers' clubs, as other enterprising people in the State are doing. Stir things up yourselves and you will attract the attention of others. A supine and apparently helpless attitude, instead of exciting sympathy, has a contrary effect. People seeking opportunity for the investment of capital or places to live will always avoid a dead community. It will not do to sit still and lament dull times. The only hope is in the manifestation of a proper energy. Get up and go to work on a new line if the old routine fails. This is the age of hard work and small pay. Then work the harder. Make your own boom."

This is terse, and to the point. It will do for us as well as them. If we display energy and enterprise we are sure to attract attention, and the result will be such a boom as we have never had.

**SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR**  
PURELY VEGETABLE.  
It acts with extraordinary efficacy on the LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND BOWELS.  
AN EFFECUAL SPECIFIC FOR  
Malaria, Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Kidney Affections, Jaundice, Mental Depression, Colic.

**BEST FAMILY MEDICINE**  
No Household Should be Without It, and, by being kept ready for immediate use, will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

There is but one **SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR**. See that you get the genuine with red "Z" on front of wrapper. Prepared only by J. H. ZELIN & CO., Sole Proprietors, Philadelphia, Pa. PRICE, 25 CENTS.

**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 a very light two-horse Piedmont wagon of the Agent, Jno. 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-Skein wagon made in the United States. The timber used in them is most excellent and thoroughly well seasoned.

TURNER P. THOMASON.

SALISBURY, N. C., Aug. 27th, 1886.  
About two years ago I bought of Jno. 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.

JOHN D. HENLY.

SALISBURY, N. C., Sept. 21, 1886.  
Eighteen months ago I bought of John A. Boyden, a 2 1/2 Thimble-Skein 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.

T. A. WALTON.

SALISBURY, N. C., Sept. 14th, 1886.  
Six months ago I bought of the Agent, J. H. Zelin, a 2 1/2 Thimble-Skein Piedmont wagon—their lightest 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 leakage or repairs.

L. R. WALTON.

### TAXES.

#### List-Takers and Assessors—Duties of Boards of Commissioners Under the New Law.

The following are the provisions of the law passed at the recent session of the General Assembly in relation to the appointment of list-takers and assessors:

Section 2. The Board of Commissioners of each county shall, at their session held in the month of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and every fourth year thereafter, appoint three discreet freeholders in each township, who shall list and assess the real and personal property in said township for taxation. These list-takers and assessors shall ascertain the true value in money of every tract or parcel of land or other real estate, with the improvements thereon, and personal property, and assess the same in accordance with said valuation. Said board of list-takers and assessors shall meet at some place in their respective townships on or before the second Monday in May, and elect one of their number chairman. The board is hereby authorized and empowered to administer oaths in all cases necessary to obtain full and correct information concerning any taxable real and personal property in their respective townships, so as to secure a proper assessment of said property. The assessment, when made, shall be in force until altered as may be provided by law.

Sec. 3. The board of county commissioners shall have power to appoint one or more list-takers and assessors for years in which there shall be an assessment of property, for any town or city in their respective counties having more than two thousand inhabitants, and one or more list-takers for such town or city for the years in which there shall not be an assessment of property.

Sec. 4. The board of county commissioners shall, at the time of the appointment of the list-takers and assessors, issue a notice to them, summoning them to meet at the county seat on the first Monday in June, for consultation with the board of commissioners for the purpose of taking such action as will secure uniformity in the assessment of the real and personal property throughout the county.

Sec. 5. Each township board of list-takers and assessors shall advertise in five or more public places in the township, immediately after their appointment, notifying all tax-payers to return to said list-takers and assessors all the real and personal property which each taxpayer shall own on the first day of June, requiring said return to be made to said list-takers and assessors during the month of June, under the pains and penalties imposed by law. Each of said list-takers and assessors shall attend at two or more places in the township for the purpose of listing and assessing the property.

Sec. 6. The board of list-takers and assessors shall make return of their assessments to the board of county commissioners on or before the first Monday in July, and annex the following affidavit, subscribed and sworn to before a justice of the peace, who shall certify the same:

"We, the list-takers and assessors of

such proportions in the atmosphere. The barges and other such vessels, some writers suggest, should be loaded with stone and sunk on each side of the channel, so as to narrow it. The channel thus narrowed could be filled with torpedoes. A fleet entering the harbor would necessarily come directly over them, and could then be blown up. A circular floating battery rotated by the tangential discharge of water, and carrying combined wood and steel turrets, is another suggestion.

But as will be seen from this resume, the full problem has not been grappled with. The port of New York was to be organized, only the material available on such short notice being employed. This includes the fleet of harbor and river vessels of every type, the scows and floats of the larger sizes, tug boats, and even canal barges. Externally torpedos systems might be provided. Neither should it be forgotten that we are but a few hours from Pittsburgh, with its supplies of iron and steel, and that timber in endless quantity could be sent down the Hudson River. With these existing resources, we believe much could be done within the stipulated time. What we wished to elicit was an organized plan for utilizing these ready resources only.

Now, owing to the action of Congress in providing large appropriations, it seems probable that the creation of a navy is but a question of a few years for us. The action of this Congress will doubtless influence its successor, and soon the United States may be a rival of England in the production of ironclad ships of war and torpedo boats.

—Scientific American.

### How Postal Cards are Made.

To follow the process of making the postal cards one has only to climb up to the highest building on the hill, where in a back room, a crowd of girls sort the rags that have just come in from the different rag collectors. The girls cut off all the buttons, take off the buckles, and sort out the rags. The sorted rags are placed in a chopping machine which treats them like sausage meat, and after making the old dresses and trousers into squares and triangles, too small for even a baby's crazy quilt, it whiffs them into another machine, where the dust is shaken out of them and they are cleaned. From that on the life of the rags is a succession of baths in chloride of lime and other bleaching and cleansing chemicals, with occasional visits to vats and rips through sets of sharp knives and fine toothed rollers. Finally the many colored rags come out in a nice white mush that looks like thin flour paste. This is shaken over wire to get the water out of it, and put through a few score rollers and a glue bath before it comes out as postal-card paper.

At the end of the long rolls that have been squeezing it down thin enough and putting the pale gloss on it the long sheet of postal-card paper, several yards wide, is either cut up into sheets 21x30 1/2 inches, as it is rolled up, four postal-cards wide, to be put on the automatic presses that print from a roll. Each sheet will soon be forty postal-cards. When the paper has been calendered it is taken from the paper-mill, a few feet, to the postal-card factory. In the big room of the postal-card factory are a dozen men, two dozen girls, a large Campbell press, four small cutters and a big cutter, stack of boxes, large tables, and a web of gearing and belts overhead. The sheets are taken to the press, where two feeders feed forty-one a minute—1,700 postal cards every sixty seconds. The postal-cards are printed from steel plates so hard that there is not a file in the factory that will make an impression on them. Each card has a separate steel plate, and the eighty that are needed to make the impressions on the two sheets are wedged in the end of the press. The plates come from Washington, and last two years without renewal.

The sheets of postal-cards are carried from the press a few feet to the feeders, who are women with long experience at their work. They are paid 4 1/2 cents per 100,000, and can feed from 500,000 to 600,000 a day. The sheets as they come to the feeders have previously been cut into long slips one card wide and ten long. The women feed them through another cutter that turns them into separate cards. Three girls take the cards from one feeder, one girl counts them to see that twenty-five are in each package, and the other two put paper binders around the packages. In a press a feeder feeds double, or two sheets at a time, and can feed four sheets at a time.

After leaving the girls at the feeding machines the postal cards are in bundles ready for sale, just as they look in a country postoffice. But before shipment they are boxed. Twenty packages of twenty-five each are put in a pasteboard box that by contract must be muslin bound. Five girls put on the muslin binding and are paid fifteen cents for binding 100 boxes. Other girls take the packages of cards and put them in the boxes, which are then ready for shipment. No smaller orders than 500 are filled. Orders of 10,000 and over are put up in wooden cases, the largest single package being a box that holds 25,000 cards.—N. Y. Sun.

### The Defense of New York Within Thirty Days.

We recently suggested a problem for solution—the defense of New York Harbor, and destruction of a fleet attacking it, all operations to be completed within thirty days. A number of communications have been received in reference to this subject, but very few of the writers have fully appreciated the conditions. The thirty day limit has been generally overlooked.

One writer describes a gunboat with turrets, protected by rollers, intended to deflect the balls. Another proposes submarine boats. Various more or less elaborate plans for establishing fortifications are suggested. Some plans sufficiently novel and ingenious may be especially noted. The utilization of the oil stored in large quantity about our city is proposed. Pipes are to be laid under the waters of the harbor and bay, and are to be provided with open jets. On the approach of a hostile fleet, oil is to be forced out through the proper lines of pipe, so as to confront or surround the invader with floating oil. By fire boats or projectiles, the oil is to be ignited. A sea of fire is thus produced, through which it may certainly be doubted if a fleet could penetrate. As a variation on this plan, the substitution for the oil in such a system of pipes of gas, natural or manufactured, is described. The air surrounding the vessels could be charged with enough gas to form an explosive mixture, which would ignite from the boiler fires of the ships themselves. The gas also would overcome and render inaccessible the crews, if it attain-

### WONDERFUL, IF RELIABLE.

#### A Process Which Will Revolutionize the Art of Steel Toolmaking.

Washington, March 24.—Two Kentuckians—one of them a blacksmith—recently called at the Navy Department and announced that they had discovered a process of treating steel which, if their claims are borne out by the facts, will practically revolutionize the art of steel toolmaking. They did not divulge the nature of the invention further than to intimate that it related to the chemical bath in which the tool is immersed in the tempering process. The callers asserted that by their method of treatment the commonest grades of metal, such as shear or cast-steel, could be tempered, in the matter of hardness and toughness, as to fully equal the best grades of tool steel. An ordinary pair of cheap cast-steel scissors could be treated, without disconnecting the blades, so as to cut and hold an edge as well as the best English tool shears.

An experiment was made on the blade of Secretary Whitney's pocket-knife, with the result that it was possible to cut or whittle an ordinary steel key without apparent injury to the blade. Moreover, the results of the treatment are asserted to be so under control that it is possible to temper steel to any degree of hardness or toughness that may be required by the use for which it is intended. So impressed was the Secretary by the claims of the inventors that, after consultation with the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, he decided to permit the process to be tested experimentally at the Washington navy-yard. Commodore Searc accordingly ordered specimen bars of steel to be prepared, and the experiments have already begun.

### Xenophon.

Xenophon was an Athenian who lived about four hundred and fifty years before Christ. He was a celebrated general, historian and philosopher. He was a learner at the school of Socrates, and counted as one of the most gifted disciples. The life and the teachings of the great philosopher have been given to us by the writings of Xenophon, and his sober and practical style gives a good idea of the original. Xenophon, a Roman orator and critic says of Xenophon: "The Graces dedicated his language, and the Goddess of persuasion dwelt upon his lips."

His style was pure and sweet, and he seems to have been a man of elegant tastes and amiable disposition as well as of extensive knowledge of the world. Perhaps his greatest exploit as a general was the leading of the Greek troops across the mountain ranges and the plains of Asia Minor. This was after the battle of Cunaxa, where the younger Cyrus was defeated and slain. Xenophon had joined this expedition against the brother of Cyrus, Artaxerxes Menon, with ten thousand Greek troops. After the defeat many of the Greek leaders were treacherously murdered in the Persian camp. The Greeks were almost in despair. They were two thousand miles away from home, surrounded by enemies, and the only way or retreat lay across mountain ranges, deep and rapid rivers and broad deserts.

It seemed as if fatigue and starvation, and the hostility of those whom they must encounter would effectually prevent their return to their native land, but Xenophon roused them from their despondency, rallied the forces, and they began to march. It was a time of great suffering, for they had literally to fight their way. But when they reached a Grecian city, after untold peril, it was found that of the ten thousand led forth, eight thousand six hundred still remained.

During the latter part of his life at Corinth, having been expelled from Athens, though the decree of banishment was revoked, he never returned. His literary work was performed during these later years. Of all his writings, his *Anabasis* has been pronounced the most remarkable. It is a work giving an account of the nations of the interior of Asia Minor, and of the Persian empire and its government. He died at Corinth, in his ninetyeth year.

**INFORMATION**  
MANY PERSONS at this season suffer from either Headache, Rheumatism, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Sides, Dizziness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation & Kidney Troubles.

—VOLINA CORDIAL CURES RHEUMATISM, Bad Blood and Kidney Troubles, by cleaning 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 assimilation of the food through the proper action of the stomach; it creates a healthy appetite.

—VOLINA CORDIAL CURES NERVOUSNESS, Depression of spirits and Weakness, by nurturing and toning the system.

—VOLINA CORDIAL CURES OVERWORKED and Delicate Women, Puffy and Sickly Children, and all who are afflicted with a general debility.

—VOLINA CORDIAL CURES ALL THE AFFLICTIONS of the Human System, and is a most valuable medicine for 1887. A handsome, complete and useful book, written in plain English, and containing a full list of the diseases cured by Volina Cordial, is sent on receipt of 25 cents postage stamp. Address VOLINA DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

### The Greatest of Great Walls.

Says a correspondent of the *Milling World*, who has recently been traveling in China: Of course we had to go to the great wall of China. This country abounds in great walls. Her mural defenses were most extensive—walled country, walled villages, walled palaces and temples—wall after wall and wall within wall. But the greatest of all is the great wall of China, which crests the mountain range and crosses the gorge from here some forty miles away. Squeezing through the last deep gorge and a deep rift in the solid rock cut out by ages of rolling wheels and tramping feet, we reach the great, frowning, double-battioned gate of stone and hard-burned brick—one archway tumbled in. This was the object of our mission, the great wall of China, built two hundred and thirteen years before this era; built of well-burned stone, laid in regular courses some twenty feet high and then topped out with hard-burned bricks, filled in with earth and closely paved on the top with more dark tawny brick—the ramparts high and thick and castellated for the use of arms. Right and left the great wall sprang far up the mountain side—now straight, now curved, to meet the mountain ridge, turreted each three hundred feet—a frowning mass of masonry. No need to tell you of this wall; the books will tell you how it was built to keep the warlike Tartars out—twenty-five feet high by forty thick, twelve hundred years it kept these hordes at bay, not that, in the main, the material used upon it is just as good and firm and strong as when put in place. Twelve hundred miles of this gigantic work built on the rugged, craggy mountain tops, vaulting over gorges, spanning wide streams, netting the river archways with huge hard bars of copper, with double gates, with swinging doors and bars set thick with iron armor—a wonder in the world before which the old time classic seven wonders, all gone now save the great pyramids, were toys. The great pyramids have 85,000,000 cubic feet, the great wall 6,350,000,000 cubic feet. An engineer in Stewart's party here some years ago gave it as his opinion that the cost of this wall, figuring labor at the same rate, would more than equal that of all the 100,000 miles of railroad in the United States. The material it contains would build a wall six feet high and two feet thick right straight around the globe. Yet this was done in only twenty years without a trace of debt or bond. It is the greatest individual labor the world has ever known.

### What the Old South Lost.

Prof. Kost, who is conducting a geological survey of Florida, is making some very remarkable discoveries. The professor has made a report in which he takes the position that Florida was not always a mere peninsula. Ages ago there was no Mexican gulf. From what is now the northern and eastern shore of the gulf an area of land stretched over the Antilles all the way to Venezuela. The theory of the geologist is that this tract of land rested on no very solid foundation. Upon innumerable coral columns, sea weed, drift wood, and mud and sand from the hills of Georgia and Alabama, washed and lodged for hundreds of years, gradually forming "a lake of lakes, morasses, sand beds, subterranean rivers and enormous springs, ebbing and flowing with the tides of ocean."

Concerning the inhabitants and denizens of this prehistoric land little is known. Fossil revelations suggest enough to satisfy the widest imagination. Prof. Kost says:

On the borders of these waters of bays and rivers there grazed a unique monster, semi-reptile fish, allied to the present mannan, but vastly larger, and which existed in immense herds. In a great bay that extended up northward, between the Ocklockonee and Sappohopy rivers, these monster—also another coarser, the charachodon—existed in amazing numbers, so that now there are depths of phosphate deposits these exceedingly rich in phosphoric acids, all afforded by marine and amphibian animals. In these deposits their fossil bones lie imbedded in great numbers. But the times were turbulent, as these bones were broken in great fragments, there seldom being pieces of more than two or three pounds weight. In Alachua county, especially in the south part, thereof, there was a rich savanna, herded by the rhinoceros, mastodon, camel, horse, ox, lama and goat. Among these were harboring in the tangles of chapparal, cactus, palms and divers vines, a fierce species of the lion, and a variety of the leopard, tiger and hyena, that were ever watching for their prey among the smaller of the land animals. A very large bear also was common.

But an earthquake period made a wreck of this beautiful land. Shocks and volcanic convulsions shattered the plateau, sending the fragments into the sea, and leaving a few mountainous islands and the projecting strip now known as Florida. So much for what was perhaps the fairest portion of the old South ages upon ages ago. Perhaps a great civilization went down in the general wreck. Possibly the ruins of stately cities strew the bottom of the Mexican gulf. Who knows?—Atlanta, *Constitutionalist*.

A happy home is the brightest spot on earth that the eye of God looks down on. Love and peace in his home send sunshine around a man wherever he goes; disorder and trouble there is misery everywhere. There are few worries of which a man cannot now and then shake off, but who can shake himself free from the skeleton in the closet, from the worry in the household, and the blister on the heart? A day will tell how many a man carried that, without wincing, down to the grave. When a husband and wife are help-meets to each other in the best sense, when order, love and goodness prevail in the house, then the man who has a hard battle in life to fight can leave his straggle behind him when he enters there. With all our faults, we are the most home loving of people, and that is the reason why we are the greatest of people. Whatever helps home-life, is a national blessing; whatever hurts home-life, is a national curse; and the greatest curse that can't touch these blessings is what would tamper with the home.

One of the finest qualities in a human being is that fine sense of delicacy which renders it impossible for him ever to be an intruder or a bore.

A young man in Louisville, Ky., was choked to death while kissing a girl. That girl had evidently not been kissed for some time.

### CASH AGAINST CREDIT FARMERS

#### Look to Your Interest.

One Dollar in cash or barter at J. Rowan Davis' store, Mill Bridge, Rowan county, will buy more goods than one dollar and fifty cents on a credit with those stores which sell on mortgage. If you don't believe it, try one year and see what you will save. Come and examine my excellent line of

### Spring Goods.

And especially the Prices. Just received Dry and Fancy Goods, Shoes, Hats, Piece Goods, Hardware, &c. I am now in receipt of the best line of

### GROCERIES

Ever in stock, consisting of Syrups, Coffee, Bacon, Roller Mill Flour, New Orleans Raw Sugar, and many other things not mentioned. Fresh Garden Seed for 1887. Give me a call. Respectfully,

### J. ROWAN DAVIS.

**TRADE MARK.**  
**FOR THE BLOOD.**  
**ECZEMA ERADICATED.**

Gentlemen—It is due you to say that I think I am entirely well of eczema after having taken S.S.S. 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 has never returned. S.S.S. is a divine tonic in use. At least it put my system in good condition and I got well. It also benefited my wife greatly in case of sick headache, and caused a perfect cure of a burning eye on my little three-year-old daughter last summer.

W. W. WALKER, Esq., Feb. 15, 1886.  
REV. JAMES V. M. MOHRING.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases, mailed free. The Searle Scientific Co., Druggists, Atlanta, Ga.