

The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XIX.—THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1888.

NO. 12

GREAT EXCITEMENT OVER LOW PRICED GOODS

KLUTTZ & RENDLEMAN'S TWO STORES,

Which are kept full of choice and desirable GOODS by daily additions, which are marked at Rock Bottom Prices for CASH or BARTER. We buy all kind of Dress Goods in town. Prices from 8 cts. to the best Cashmeres, Tricots, Flannels and Suitings. Best Alamo Plaid at 6 cts., or as low as any one else will sell them. We have All-Wool Red Flannel at 15 cts. per yard up to the best. Big Bargains in All-Wool Jerseys at 65, 85 and up. New Stock of Domestic 6, 7, 7 1/2, 8, 9 and 10 cts. Carpets for everybody at New York prices. Wool Hats 25 cts. and up, to the best far, in all styles. Knit and Cloth Shirts 25 cts. up to the best wool. We offer all of our Long Cloaks and New Markets at COST. They must be sold to make room. We have just received another

BIG STOCK OF SHOES,

We mark them low and let them go and get more. Big Assortment of Tinware, cheapest in town. Brooms cheaper than ever before. Brass Hooped Buckets 25 cts. Java Coffee only 25 cts.—who would drink Rio! New Crop New Orleans Molasses and Sugar, just in. Beans, Oat Flakes, Oat Meal, Grits, Tapioca, Macaroni, Cheese, Crackers, Canned Fruits, Dried Fruits, and lots of good things to eat.

BE SURE AND SEE US BEFORE YOU BUY OR SELL AS WE MEAN TO DO WHAT WE SAY.

KLUTTZ & RENDLEMAN.

SILVERWARD FIT FOR A KING.

CAKE BASKETS, CARD RECEIVERS, CASTORS, 4, 5 and 6 bottle, BERRY DISHES, CREAM PITCHERS, SUGAR BOWLS, BUTTER DISHES, PICKLE DISHES, OLIVE and PRESERVE DISHES, SPOON HOLDERS, NAPKIN RINGS, INDIVIDUAL CASTORS, INDIVIDUAL SALT and PEPPER BOTTLES, WATER PITCHER, WAITER and GOBLET, BREAD TRAY, CHILDREN'S DRINKING CUPS, JEWEL CASES, CALL BELLS, and

MANY MORE NICE THINGS FOR XMAS.

My Stock is now complete, and I know I can please you. Call and see them, as it is no trouble to show goods. Keep your optics on this space as it changes every week, and will be to your advantage to keep posted.

W. H. REISNER,

LEADING JEWELER.

27-ly

A HOME Company. SEEKING HOME Patronage. AGENTS In all Cities, Towns, and Villages in the South.

ASTRONG Company. PROMPT! Reliable! Liberal! J. RHODES BROWNE, President. WILLIAM C. COART, Secretary.

TOTAL ASSETS, - - \$750,000 00.

J. ALLEN BROWN, Resident Agent, Salisbury, N. C.

FREE FOR MEN ONLY. VIGOROUS HEALTH.



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

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM
Clears the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation. Heals the Sore. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

CATARRH
is a disease of the mucous membrane, generally originating in the nasal passages and maintaining its stronghold in the head. From this point it sends forth a poisonous virus into the stomach and through the digestive organs, corrupting the blood and producing other troublesome and dangerous symptoms.

PIEDMONT WAGONS

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; he 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 took 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.

TUNNER 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. 3d, 1886.

Eighteen months ago I bought of John A. Boyden, a 2 1/2 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.

T. A. WALTON.

SALISBURY, N. C. Sept. 8th, 1886.

Improving the Tomato.

In none of our vegetables has the improvement resulting from cultivation and selection been more marked than in the tomato. Persons now living remember its introduction upon the table. Known first as the love apple and associated by botanists with the poison members of its order, it was long regarded with suspicion. It belongs to the Solanaceae or nightshade family, which includes also the Irish potato, egg-plant, pepper, Jamestown weed, tobacco and a number of other familiar plants. It is a native of the tropical regions of South America, was introduced into Europe in 1596 as an ornament to flower gardens, but came into general use less than half a century ago. At first the fruit was small, resembling what is known as the plum or cherry tomato; now it is second only to the Irish potato in the universality of its consumption. The improvement in varieties within the last twenty years has been most gratifying.

It seems now that perfection has been reached. Few persons realize the marked difference in the quality and flavor of these varieties. An experimental test of some twenty varieties by a "testing committee" this summer, developed the fact that the difference in flavor in the varieties was almost as marked as in the apple or pear.

I commenced writing for the purpose of stating a few practical facts gathered from experience and will return to my subject. In order to have the crop of tomatoes continuous through our long seasons, I find two plans successful:

1. In early spring dig deep holes apply green cotton seed or well-rotted loam and set the plants a foot below the general surface. As the plants grow fill the holes till the surface is level. The first plants set last spring are now (Oct. 4) bearing as fine specimens as in June last.

2. Continue to plant through the summer, making the last planting, transplanting, early in August. I am now gathering fine specimens from August plants. When there is danger of frost lift the vines with their freight of green fruit and hang under shelter. The tomatoes will continue to ripen for six weeks. I have had them by this means late in December.—*South-ern Cultivator.*

The Flea.

Fleas live dirt, and in it they flourish and multiply most abundantly. But in spite of St. Dominic's curse and their unclean haunts, they are interesting little fellows. Let us put one under the microscope. It seems to be clothed in a sort of armor formed of brown overlapping plates, that are so exceedingly tough as to be almost indestructible. Its head is small and very thin, and it has a single eye upon each side. This eye is black, and the rays of light scintillate within it like sparks of fire. Puget managed to look through one of these eyes, and he found that it diminished in number—a man appearing like an army of fairies, and the flame of a candle becoming a thousand tiny stars. For a flea's shape of its head, and for other reasons, the flea is supposed to use only one eye at a time. The offensive weapon of the flea is composed of two palpi, or feelers, two piercers, and a tongue. When it feeds it stands erect, thrusting this sucker into the flesh, and it will eat without intermission until disturbed, for it voids as fast as it swallows its food. It is interesting to put several in a glass, and, giving them a piece of raw meat, see them all standing on their hind legs to suck up its juices.

Their manner of breathing is still undetermined, but it is thought most probable that they receive air into their bodies through small holes at the ends of the palpi.

The legs of a flea are marvels of strength and elasticity. They are joined to the body by long tendons that act like wire springs. In making its leap, which, it is said, can cover two hundred times its own length, the flea draws the leg close up to the body, and then throws it out with great force; but the impulse proceeds from the first joint alone, the others only increasing it by their stretch while the leap is being made.

American Pearls.

Only one pearl of any kind is found in a hundred shells, and usually one in a thousand of any value, so that it is not a very profitable pursuit. The indiscriminate killing off of the muscles in fishing and by poisonous sewage will eventually lead to their extermination. The greatest destroyer, however, are the hogs, which kill off whole banks in a single low tide. Pearls are also secreted by the common hardshell clam, these are usually white, tinged with purple, or almost black. The latter colors are preferred, although they have little value. They sell at from \$1 to \$100 each, and are found as large as a hazelnut. The common couch, fished extensively on the Florida coast for bait, often contains the so-called pink pearls. Although they are not true pearls, they have sold at \$1,000 each. Our oyster pearls have neither value nor beauty.—*Harper's Magazine.*

There are men formed with feelings so blunt that they can hardly be said to be awake during the whole course of their lives.

Starting a Balking Horse.

I was attracted yesterday by a considerable gathering of people in a downtown street, occasioned by a balking horse which even the policeman himself could not persuade to "move on." All kinds of plans were tried. First, about a dozen men shoved the wagon behind; but even then, by firmly planting his fore feet, the determined beast managed to resist progression, although I thought the breeching would burst. An old piece of cloth was then carefully tied over his eyes, and, after a short pause, he was gently requested to proceed; but he stood still, and the crowd jeered. Next, a rather consequential person came forward, and, standing on tiptoe, so that he could reach the horse's ear, whispered into it something which he evidently thought would have an instantaneous and miraculous effect; but the animal was deaf to this, syren, and the consequential person slunk off, pursued by the sarcasms of a boot-black. The driver was now in a rage which vented itself in blows and imprecations.

But just as he was passing from this condition into one of stony despair, a quiet young fellow waved him aside, unharnessed the horse, took him out of the shafts, and, after leading him across the street and back, reharnessed him and handed the reins to the driver who now drove him off without the least trouble. The expedient was simple but effective, and it suggests what is, I believe, the true philosophy of the balking horse. The effort should be not to overcome his fixed idea of standing still, but to supplant that notion by diverting his attention to something else.

Making a Million in Ten Years.

Speaking about brain troubles, Dr. William A. Hammond said to a New York Mail and Express reporter: "I have in mind the case of a man who, after several years of hard work in a small country town, had accumulated about \$100,000. With this amount of money he might have been content, for it made him the richest man in his town, but, actuated by an ambition to make a greater figure in the world and to accumulate more wealth, he determined to move to New York and make \$1,000,000 in ten years, intending then to retire from business and live a life of elegant leisure. He spent his days in Wall street, his evenings in the corridors of hotels, carrying on there the work of the day, and going home near midnight to get only an hour or two of unrefreshing sleep. At the end of ten years he had accumulated his million of dollars, not, however, with ease and comfort to himself, but suffering from insomnia, pains in his back, neuralgia in various parts of his body, dyspepsia in its most aggravated form, and other evidences that the process of disintegration was going on at a greater rate than was recuperation. He made his arrangements for retiring from business, and gave a dinner party to celebrate the event. That night he exhibited most unequivocal symptoms of mental derangement. Insanity in one of its most pronounced types was developed, and before the week was out he was an inmate of a lunatic asylum. He had made his million dollars for other people, for all he got out of it was his board and clothes in an asylum for the insane. Cases similar to this are of constant occurrence, but they seem to pass almost unheeded by those who ought to take warning from them.

Dogs With the "Rabies."

A Philadelphia dog doctor says, in the Times of that city: "Hydrophobia is an incurable disease. Of late years much has been said and written about this, and I have read many comments that my experience tells me are wrong. I believe it is a disease of the brain which has its origin in the teeth. The disease, however, is not near as prevalent as some think, and hundreds of dogs have been killed through ignorance. A dog may get the toothache just the same as a man, and if the tooth is decayed, or the nerve affected, a secretion is formed in the gums. The pain sets the dog crazy, and he will mope around for several days and want to keep to himself. The dog's mouth is filled with minute blood vessels, and the secretion formed gets into these vessels and contaminates the blood. All this time the dog is thinking only of the pain, and it finally becomes so acute as to destroy his reason, and he becomes crazy, or rabid, as it is called. When his blood is poisoned by this secretion he is dangerous, and is liable to contaminate others, no matter how slight the wound is. If a dog is really mad, or shows any sign of the disease, the only safe way is to kill him as quickly and painlessly as possible.

Consumption Surely Cured.

I have not used all of one bottle of Ely's Cream Balm advertised in the Boston Budget, I procured a bottle, and since the first days' use have had no more bleeding—the soreness is entirely gone.—D. G. Davidson, with the Boston Budget, formerly with Boston Journal.

Half the Boys to-day would rather be drum-major than presidents.

Most great works are accomplished slowly. The best prophets of the future is the past.

How Umbrellas are Made.

Notwithstanding the constant demand for umbrellas, comparatively few people really know how they are made. The so-called umbrella manufacturer does little more than put the different parts of the umbrella together. He buys the sticks, the caps, the ferrules and the steels ready made. The covering he buys by the piece, and it is the cutting and fitting of the covering which constitutes his chief claim to the title of manufacturer.

The cloth is first hemmed; that is, the edges are bound, usually with a thin silk cord. The cloth is then given to the cutter, who separates it into triangular pieces. Much care is used in cutting the cloth, and for his guidance the cutter employs a triangular tool very much like a carpenter's compass, the size of which can be varied to suit the demands of the about-to-be umbrella. The triangles of cloth are then sewed together by machinery and stretched over and tied upon the frame. The caps and ferrules are fitted upon the sticks and the umbrella is then ready to protect unfortunate humanity from the dew-drops of heaven or the drizzle of New York.

But, although nearly every one owns an umbrella, there are but few manufacturers in this country, and the majority of these are in New York and Philadelphia. There are about fifteen factories here, and nearly the same number in Philadelphia. One of those in the city is said to turn out 10,000 pieces (umbrellas and parasols) daily.—*New York World.*

A Queer Test of Strength.

Years ago when I lived in Michigan, says a correspondent, the sport or test of strength known as finger pulling was no uncommon contest among so-called athletes. Indeed it became quite as popular as sprinting or wrestling at the present time, and the champion finger puller was regarded with very much the same admiration now entertained for a crack baseball player. One man at Saginaw had never known defeat and was cock champion of the North. The contests were conducted by each man gripping the other's fingers in the manner known to children as "butchers grip," the winner being he who pulled out his adversary's fingers to their natural position. Finally some one imported a Canadian Indian to strive against the Saginaw champion, and he was a redoubtable antagonist, for he had met with an accident that had crippled his right hand, the tendons of the fingers being contracted so that they could not be opened without breaking them. Well, the struggle came, but the Indian did not win, for the Saginaw man braced himself and pulled so hard that he actually pulled the Canadian's fingers by the roots. This is a true story, and one, I think, not generally known to professionals of muscular tendencies.

Why Men Fail.

Few men come up to their highest measure of success. Some fail through timidity or lack of nerve. They are unwilling to take the risks incident to life, and fail through fear in venturing on ordinary duties. They lack pluck. Others fail through imprudence, lack of discretion, care or sound judgment. They over-estimate the future, and building air castles and venture beyond their depth, and fail and fall. Others, again, fail through lack of application and perseverance. They begin with good resolves, but soon get tired of that, and want a change, thinking they can do much better at something else. Thus they fritter life away, and succeed at nothing. Others waste time and money, and fail for want of economy. Many fail through ruinous habits; tobacco, whiskey and beer spoil them for business, drive their best customers from them, and scatter their prospects of success. Some fail for want of brains, education and fitness for the calling; they lack knowledge of human nature and of the motives that actuate men. They have not qualified themselves for their occupation by practical education.—*School Supplement.*

Great Little Men.

Some of the greatest men that ever lived were of small stature and insignificant appearance. The reader will readily recall many instances. Very small are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pills, but they are far more effective than the huge, old-fashioned pills which are so difficult to swallow and so harsh in their action. The "Pills" are gentle and never cause constipation. For liver, stomach and bowel derangements they have no equal.

During the winter, is, of course, the best time to secure a good supply of ashes, and they are very valuable to use in the orchard. Coal ashes are good to apply as a mulch around the gooseberries, currants or grapes. Save them all and apply. The same may be said of the poultry manure.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.