

The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XIX.—THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1888.

NO. 18

PRESERVE YOUR VISION

AND HAVE THEM

Perfectly Fitted With a Good Pair of Spectacles.

I am now prepared to fit ALL cases of presbyopia (far sight), myopia (near sight) and many difficult cases of defective vision. I have now a complete line of

FIRST CLASS LENSES,

And guarantee a perfect fit or money refunded. I have fitted many cases where others fail, and guarantee my PRICES to be LOWER than can be had elsewhere.

I MAKE NO CHARGE FOR EXAMINATIONS.


Call and see me, and go away seeing and rejoicing.

RESPECTFULLY,

W. H. REISNER,

LEADING JEWELER.

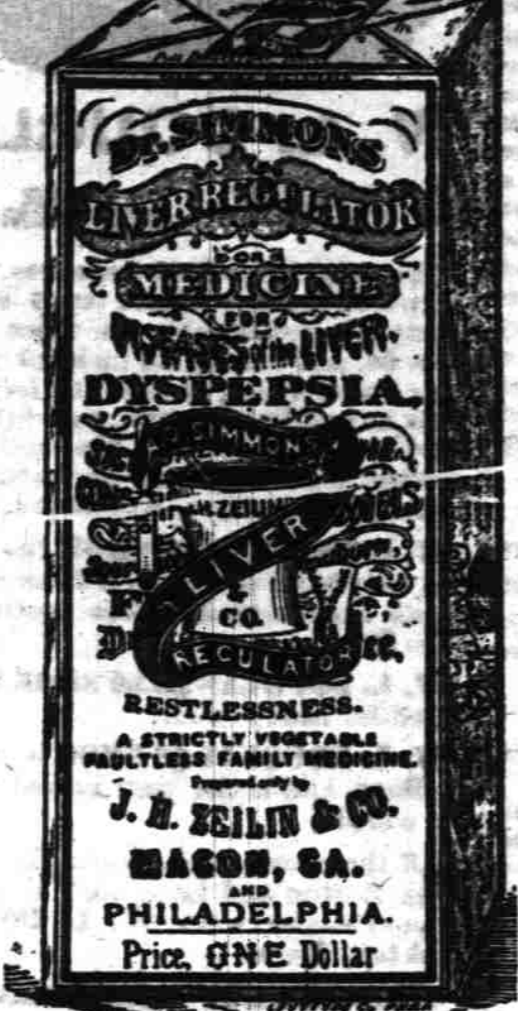
A HOME Company, AS ASTRONG Company
 SEEKING PROMPT
 HOME Patronage. Reliable! Liberal!
 AGENTS. J. RHODES BROWNE, President.
 In all Cities, Towns and Villages in the South. WILLIAM C. COART, Secretary.



TOTAL ASSETS, - - \$750,000.00.
 J. ALLEN BROWN, Resident Agent, Salisbury, N. C.

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Compare this with your purchases



As you value health, perhaps life, examine each package and be sure you get the Genuine. See the red Z Trade-Mark and the full title on front of Wrapper, and on the side the seal and signature of J. H. Zöllner & Co., as is the above fac-simile. Remember there is another genuine Simmons' Liver Regulator.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM
 Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Alleviates Pain and Inflammation. Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.
 TRY THE CURE HAY-FEVER
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.
 A particle is applied into each nostril, and its agreeable, moistening action is felt by all the mucous membranes, and the irritation is removed. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and is sold in packages of ten cents each, by mail, registered, 80 cents. ELY'S DRUGS, 235 Greenwich Street, New York.

NEW FIRM.

The undersigned have entered into a co-partnership for the purpose of conducting the GROCERY AND PRODUCE COMMISSION business, to date from March 23, 1887. Consignments especially solicited.
MCCOY & TYSON.
 The undersigned takes this opportunity to return thanks to his numerous friends for their patronage, and asks the continuance of the same to the NEW FIRM. He will always be on hand to serve the patrons of the NEW FIRM.
 J. D. MCCOY.

THE LEADING SOUTHERN SEED HOUSE.
T. W. WOOD & SONS
 10 S. 14th St., Richmond, Va.
 Request all Gardeners, Farmers and Truckers to send for their
NEW SEED CATALOGUE
 for 1888. It contains descriptions of all new and desirable varieties of
SEEDS & PLANTS
 for the Farm and Garden that are adapted to the South.
Grass & Clover Seeds a Specialty.
 Catalogue mailed free. SEND FOR IT.

Commissioner's Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of a judgment of the Superior Court of Rowan county, I will sell at the Court house door in the town of Salisbury, on Monday, the 2nd day of April, 1888, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following described valuable lands:
 Three (3) town lots, which are described by metes and bounds in a certain deed from J. C. Cowan and wife to Ann McNeely, dated the 15th day of September, 1886, and registered in Book 67, page 470, of the Public Registers Office of Rowan county.
 Terms of sale: The purchaser to pay one-half cash and the balance in six months, interest on deferred payment at 8 per cent.
KERR CRAIGIE,
 Commissioner.
 Dated Feb. 9, 1888. 16-6w.

INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

The talk on Tariff reduction in Congress is assuming a more strictly business character than heretofore.

The question of secret Senatorial sessions were discussed in the U. S. Senate, Thursday last, but without any definite action thereon.

The coal strikers of Pennsylvania—the masses of them—begin to realize the loss they are sustaining by idleness, and many of them are anxious to return to work.

The hard weather in the west has made the wolves desperate. They visited a pig pen near the city of St. Cloud, Minn., and destroyed in one night about 2,000 lbs. of live hogs.

The learned Dr. Talmage is opposed to woman suffrage and pleads against it, believing that its tendency will be to degrade woman, and that it will not put a stop to the saloon business.

The throat affliction of the Crown Prince of Germany has been the cause of much dissension among the distinguished physicians attending him. When doctors differ who shall decide?

Roman gladiators received sometimes as much as \$3,000 per year by the sale of the mixture of oil and sweat, called strigamenta, which was scraped from their bodies after their contests. This mixture was made into pills, which were sold as a tonic for endowing strength and prolonging life.

It is announced that there is to be a cotton factory at King's Mountain. Is there not just a little danger that the cotton factory business in the South may be overdone? The present rate of projecting in this line continued for three or four years, will put up a cotton factory in almost every township in North Carolina.

Winston—Her Growth.

The Twin City Daily reviews the growth of Winston within the last seven years, from which we glean the following: A cotton mill complete, two large brick tobacco warehouses, fifty-six stores, most of them brick, and some of them very handsome, fifteen tobacco factories, two brick planing mills, five hundred and twenty-five other buildings—in all a total of about 600 buildings, worth \$1,900,000. As verifying this, the valuation of real and personal property in the two towns, has increased from \$1,853,593 to \$3,255,749.

Learn to Work.

The boys who early learn to work will make the men, will rule the world a few years hence. They may be poor, with scarcely shoes to their feet, or hats to their heads; they may live on the plainest and cheapest food known to us, but that amounts to nothing in the outcome, if they have learned to work and save their earning. An easier time for them is in the near future, and they will turn out to be the men of substance, of will and brain power, who will shape the destiny of the country, State and nation. Learn to work, and make your business the study and care of your life, and the reward will come without special seeking. Habits of industry are things of growth, like the fruit of trees, small and worthless at first, but by slow degrees they become valuable, and in the end bring plenty, peace and happiness to those who have them. Vain are the hopes of those who expect success in life without earnest, systematic and persistent toil either of body or mind. Wrecks of this class of boys and girls may be seen in almost every community—worthless hulks, clogging the wheels of industry; and when gone, missed as a blessing or relief to those on whom they leaned. Let girls as well as boys learn to do something by which, in the end, they can support themselves. Parents and friends pass away to the grave, one by one; then woe to those who depend on them, if without the skill of training to support themselves. Parents who permit their children to grow up without habits of industry and without skill in some useful employment, are inflicting upon them a curse which will follow them through life, and which will descend to children's children for several generations. They leave a curse on the State which courts, teachers, preachers and time cannot ever wholly wipe out.

The N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station—What it Has Done in the Past—What it Proposes to do in the Future.

The North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station was established by an Act of General Assembly in 1877, just ten years ago, which Act the same time established a Department of Agriculture and of Immigration and Statistics.

The objects for which the establishment of the Experiment Station were desired were two-fold:

- 1st. To protect the farmers of the State from the fraudulent fertilizers then flooding the market, to exercise a general control of the trade by a system of inspecting all brands legally on sale in the State, and by a chemical analysis of these samples, to ascertain if their qualities were up to a certain guaranteed standard.
- 2nd. To carry on experiments in the field (in the language of the Code) "On the nutrition and growth of plants with a view to ascertain what fertilizers are best suited to the various crops of this State, and whether other crops may not be advantageously grown on its soil."

As to whether the Station has fulfilled the requirements in respect to the first, in the proper control of the fertilizer trade, the following statement will show:

Prior to 1887 not less than 125 brands of fertilizers were sold in the State, and of such a character that no confidence could be placed in them or their qualities. A good fertilizer producing excellent crops the first year might prove worthless the next. The farmers had absolutely no redress. On every hand fraudulent fertilizers were sold, and no farmer could by any possible way tell whether three-fourths or nine-tenths was sand. The people had lost all confidence in their sale and at the time of the establishment of the Experiment Station scarcely 40,000 tons were sold annually, not from the fact that all fertilizers were made at home (would that it could be so!) but owing to the entire loss of confidence everyone had in the trade. What were the people to do—the use of fertilizers for plant food on most of our lands is as necessary to the growth of the crop as food is to a baby.

They must be used, there is no help for it, yet the farmers of the year 1877, and before, were paying millions of dollars annually for sand to haul on the soil, in many instances already too sandy.

In fact a certain manufacturer sold many tons of a stuff containing common sand, which he claimed was as good as ammonia, and the farmers paid him 8 cents per pound for it, because they had no means for proving that it was valueless.

2. After the law went into force, 80 out of these 125 fertilizers were driven from the State, and the remainder were greatly improved in quality and have continued to improve ever since. The following extract from the Station's Report for 1886, will give to our farmers some idea of the improvement of the fertilizers sold.

The average per cent. of available phosphoric acid has increased from \$7.40 in 1880 to \$8.69 in 1886; the average per cent. of potash has increased from \$1.30 in 1880 to \$2.30 in 1886, while the per cent. of ammonia remains remarkably near one figure for all the years except 1883, when ammoniacs were unusually scarce. Thus the valuation of the average fertilizer, using the prices of 1880 for all analyses alike, has, with a few fluctuations, steadily climbed up from \$21.04 per ton in 1880 to \$24.52 per ton in 1886, and \$23.44 in 1886. The most remarkable thing is that during this period, 1880 to 1886, the actual cash price paid by North Carolina farmers for these fertilizers has decreased 25 per cent., while the quality of grade has improved 14 per cent. This means that North Carolina farmers could get, in 1886, for three millions of dollars what they had to pay four millions for in 1880—yes, and get an article one-seventh better than the 1880 article was.

3. The station has endeavored to extend information on all matters pertaining to scientific agriculture by printing numerous publications—over sixty separate reports, pamphlets, formulas for composts, tables of analyses of fertilizers, &c. 120,000 of these publications have been distributed broadcast throughout the State, and in addition the monthly Bulletin has largely increased this circulation. The effect of these publications has been of the greatest service to the people of the State, individually and collectively.

4. By the Station's urgent advice, thousands of home-made composts have been made by farmers in every section of the State, and the farmers have learned that every pound of compost put up means so much money in their pockets. To further aid in the work, these composts have been, when requested, analyzed by the Station. Over three hundred of these and other home-made materials, from waste products, have been examined and their value to the farmer shown.

5. The phosphate beds of the State have been explored and mapped. These beds, though not now worked on account of the existence of South Carolina rock of higher grade, will undoubtedly prove valuable in the future and thus be very profitable to the State.

doubtedly prove valuable in the future and thus be very profitable to the State.

6. The marls of the State have been examined and no less than three hundred beds analyzed. A stimulant has been given to use them, which will prove of incalculable value in materially improving the soil.

7. On account of the proper control and regulation of the sale of fertilizers, the acreage in cotton has been largely increased and the western limit of the cotton belt is now fifty miles further westward than formerly. Tobacco has likewise increased in acreage. Now where soils are worth for tobacco growing \$25 an acre, then were worth less than \$5.

8. Frauds in the adulteration of fertilizers have been discovered and stopped. In 1881 adulterated nitrate soda, containing 75 per cent. common salt, was detected. In 1882 hair, leather, and horn were found mixed with ammoniated fertilizers. In 1883 adulterated kainite and Peruvian guano was exposed. In these and other instances were the farmers protected from various frauds and swindles.

9. As a further check upon the trade, and in order to educate our farmers on this subject, the Experiment Station makes analyses of samples of fertilizers, chemicals, composts, &c., for actual North Carolina farmers, free of charge, provided the samples are taken and forwarded according to our directions.

10. The Station has stimulated home growth of industries in such a way that while in 1878 there were only one fertilizer factory in the State, now there are ten. Cotton Seed Oil Mills have increased in number from none in 1878 to 9 at present. Many waste products of waste products for making standard fertilizer—for example, tobacco stems, cotton seed meal, refuse from fish factories, &c.

11. When the coal exploration was made by the Department of Agriculture in the Deep River and Dan River Sections the Stations analyzed for this survey all the samples of coal obtained, and so, largely aided in this work.

12. Hundreds of mineral waters have been examined, and large numbers of ores identified and assured.

13. Seeds have been tested as to their purity and germinating qualities, and several adulterations detected.

14. Investigations have been made in the growth of the sugar beet and hundreds of analyses made from samples sent from every portion of the State.

15. The Station has made according to law all analyses for the State Board of Health, such analyses embracing many hundreds of portable waters, articles of food supposed to be adulterated and similar other articles.

16. The Station has made an exploration of the pyrite deposits, investigated every bed of importance, and analyzed samples of each. These deposits will at some future time be used for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, largely used in the manufacture of acid phosphates. For this purpose Native Sulphur is now used, every pound of which is brought from Europe, 4,000 miles away.

17. The officers of the Station have aided largely in the displays of the resources of the State in Boston in 1883, at our own Exposition in 1884, in New Orleans in 1885. These exhibits have done incalculable good in advertising North Carolina and her material resources.

18. The Station has always in the past and is to-day cheerfully and promptly attending to every request by mail and otherwise, in advising as to the proper treatment for certain soils, in giving a variety of formulas for composts suitable for each individual soil, and in fact in answering, among others, all questions relating to scientific agriculture.

19. The officers of the Station have attended many Farmers Institutes and made addresses relative to topics of importance to the farmers. The money value of this work cannot be estimated. As far as the fertilizers alone are concerned, the following will give an estimate—on an average 250 fertilizers are analyzed every year. A professional chemist charges for such work \$25 for each analysis, which would make \$6,250 for the work on fertilizers alone every year. Besides the fertilizers there are analyzed several hundred other samples each year, embracing, among others, marls, soils, waters, phosphates, ores, cotton seed products, composts and agricultural products.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK.
 And now as to the other duty of the Experiment Station to ascertain by experimental work in the field, the value of fertilizers on various crops, and other investigations to aid directly the farmer in his labors.

Not till the spring of 1886 did the Board of Agriculture see fit to establish a farm in conjunction with the work of the station and to carry out the provisions of the second part of the Act. True experimental work should consist mainly in actual field trials to be supplemented by the results obtained in the laboratory. One is necessary to the other as a man's right hand is to his left. Experimental work in the field should be combined with experimental work in the laboratory. United they prove of the greatest benefit in

advancing the general cause for which they should be undertaken; divided they are shorn of many of the advantages that would inevitably follow their union.

The work at the farm since its establishment has been to a large extent preparatory in its nature. A commencement has been made however, and with the proper facilities the work can be made of the greatest benefit to our farmers. In its workings they should take the liveliest interest, because for them it was established, and for their benefit the work is carried on.

The Experimental work that it would be best to undertake should be considered entirely practical in character, and such as would give the most immediate and beneficial and practical results for the use of our farmers, it should include among others:

1. The effect of fertilizers on various soils and crops, carried on in conjunction with the Experiment Station by individual farmers throughout the State. With such a diversity of soil and climate as we have, this is a necessity to obtain results of value.
2. A study of the cultivation of our staple crops, looking to the improvement in the present system.
3. The best treatment of worn out lands to render them productive.
4. The best system for the rotation of crops, and the effect of time for the planting of each.
5. Experiments relative to the feeding value of the various forage crops, and of the grasses, now grown in the State, or can be grown, and to instruct our farmers in the value of the standard hays and grasses, of the nutritive value of each; and to determine from the analysis of the plants grown the proper ration for stock.
6. Investigation as to the growth of other crops than those now planted, to ascertain if more valuable crops could be substituted, in part or in whole, for those we now have. Such investigation might include, among others, the study of sorghum, the growth of root-crops, the growth of plants yielding fibre, a study of the various grasses of value, to ascertain how far the new crops could supersede the planting of cotton and other staple crops, now so exhaustive to the soil.
7. The construction of the silo, and the preservation of green forage crops, as ensilage, and comparative value of the latter with forage in the dry state.
8. Digestion experiments with stock to ascertain practically the value of certain of our food stuffs.
9. A study of the temperature of the soil, to ascertain how far it affects the growth of the crop.
10. Investigation of the chemical constituents of the standard crops in the various stages of their growth; and the growth of the roots of these crops, as determined by root-washing.

The above list might be largely increased. It is merely given to show in outline the work which is considered should be undertaken.

The results which have been accomplished by the experiment station in the past, as well as what it proposes for the future, is thus outlined. Can the people afford to let this work drop or languish—a work so fraught with good results?

H. B. BATTLE, Director.

The Common People.

The class known as "the common" people have always been the strength of any nation. Other classes become corrupted, enfeebled and pass away, but this class is the abiding strength of any nation. So long as it remains industrious, pure, patriotic and true to itself, the nation has been unconquerable. And from it have come those who have taken the highest seats in the business circles, in the schools of learning, in literature and science; at the bar, on the bench and in the halls of legislation. The same thing is true of the church. The "common people" have constituted the great mass of its members; from them have come its greatest preachers, professors and poets. And the prayers of these, their pious lives, active efforts and self-denial, have been the great instrumentalities employed by the King and Head of the Church for the establishment of His kingdom on earth.

With groans and sighs and dizzied eyes. He seeks the couch and down he lies; Nausea and faintness in his rise, Brown-racking pains assail him. Sick headache! But ere long comes ease, His stomach settles into peace, Within his head the throbbings cease—Pierce's Pellets never fail him! Nor will they fail anyone in such a dire predicament. To the dyspeptic, the bilious, and the constipated, they are alike "a friend in need and a friend indeed."

Sometimes the very custom of evil makes the heart obdurate against whatsoever instructions to the contrary.

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.

PROTECT YOUR HOMES!

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 FULL NICKEL PLATED, RUBBER HANDLE.
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 WILL SAVE ONE-HALF THE COST OF AMMUNITION.
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HARDWARE.

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 Agent for the "Cardwell Thresher,"
 Salisbury, N. C., June 5th—11.