

The Carolina Watchman.

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SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1888.

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CRAIG & CLEMENT,
Attorneys at Law
SALISBURY, N. C.

B. COUNCILL, M. D.,
Salisbury, N. C.

Offers his professional services to the citizens of this and surrounding communities. All calls promptly attended, day or night.
May be found at my Office, or the Drug Store of Dr. J. H. Ennis, Respectfully,
J. B. COUNCILL, M. D.
Office in the Heilig Building, 2nd floor, front room. 18:6m.

NEW FIRM.

The undersigned have entered into a partnership for the purpose of conducting the GROCERY and PRODUCE COMMISSION business, to date from March 25, 1887. Consignments especially solicited.

McNEELY & 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. McNEELY.

CONSTIPATION

It is called the "Father of Diseases," because there is no medium through which disease so often attacks the system as by the absorption of poisonous gases in the retention of feces, and the matter in the stomach and bowels. It is caused by a Torpid Liver, and a clogged bile being secreted from the blood to produce Nature's own emetic, and is generally accompanied with such results as

Loss of Appetite,
Sick Headache,
Bad Breath, etc.

The treatment of Constipation does not consist merely in unloading the bowels. The medicine must not only act as a purgative, but also as a tonic, and produce after its use greater civility, to secure permanent relief of the system without changing the diet or disorganizing the system.



"My attention, after suffering with Constipation for two or three years, was called to Simmons' Liver Regulator, and, having tried almost everything else, concluded to try it. I first took a wineglassful, and afterwards reduced the dose to a teaspoonful, or 2 directions, after each meal. I found that it had done me so much good that I continued to use it until I had taken two bottles. Since that time I have not experienced any difficulty. I kept it in my house and would not be without it, but have no use for it, it having cured me."—Geo. W. Sims, Ass't. Clerk Superior Court, Bibb Co., Ga.

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The End of the Way.

My life is a wearisome journey:
I'm sick with the dust and the heat;
The rays of the sun beat upon me;
The briars are wounding my feet;
But the city to which I am journeying
Will more than my trials repay;
All the toils of the road will seem nothing
When I get to the end of the way.

There are so many hills to climb upward,
I often am longing for rest;
But he who appoints me my pathway
Knows just what is needful and best;
I know in his word he has promised
That my strength shall be as my day;
And the toils of the road will seem nothing
When I get to the end of the way.

He loves me too well to forsake me,
Or give me one trial too much;
All his people have been dearly purchased,
And Satan can never claim such.
By-and-by I shall see Him and praise Him

In the city of unending day;
And the toils of the road will seem nothing
When I get to the end of the way.

When the last feeble step has been taken
And the gates of the city appear,
And the beautiful songs of the angels
Float on our way, then we cry:
When all that now seems so mysterious
Will be plain and clear as the day;
Yes, the toils of the road will seem nothing
When I get to the end of the way.

Though now I am footsore and weary,
I shall rest when I'm safely at home;
I know I'll receive a glad welcome,
For the Savior himself has said "come,"
So when I am weary in body
And singing in spirit, I say
All the toils of the road will seem nothing
When I get to the end of the way.

Cooling fountains are there for the thirsty;
There are cordials for those who are faint;
There are robes that are whiter and purer
Than any that fancy can paint;
Then I'll press hopefully onward,
Thinking often through each weary day,
The toils of the road will seem nothing
When I get to the end of the way.

What the Record Shows
CONCERNING OUR DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS
AND THE INTERNAL REVENUE.
Raleigh News-Observer.

Year after year the Democratic Congressmen from North Carolina have made efforts to have the internal revenue system repealed, but the representatives from the Northern States were not so minded; and despite their persistent advocacy, in season and out of season, of measures calculated to afford our people relief in these matters, the system remained a lasting monument of the time when the Republicans put the law on the statute book.

But while the system remains, something has been done to make it more tolerable. Only a few years ago the Federal court used to be crowded with defendants dragged from their homes because of some alleged infraction of the tobacco laws, and crowds of witnesses flocked to the court, from all over the district.

Men were arrested for blockading tobacco and infamous spies infested the land, ready to swear away the liberty of men. We have seen here in Raleigh hundreds of witnesses detain a day-after day, while cases against alleged "blockaders" were being tried, and the miserable informers were sneaking around, too contemptible to be believed by an honest jury.

But gradually our representatives in Congress got the law so modified and changed that these despicable scenes became less common and eventually the worst feature of the internal revenue system in regard to the tobacco tax were abolished, and these outrages are no longer committed. For this the people of North Carolina have to thank our North Carolina Democratic Congressmen and Senators. By their constant exertions they succeeded in having the law so changed that every man who raised tobacco could sell it like other property. But that is not all; the tax has been greatly reduced, and during the present session of Congress it has been repealed so far as the Democratic House could repeal it, except as to the tax on cigars and cigarettes. The luxury of the rich men is still taxed, but those items do not amount to much, and we may say in general terms that the entire revenue system in regard to tobacco has been wiped from the statute book so far as the Democratic House concerned. If our Democratic representatives had never accomplished anything else, for those things they deserve the thanks of an entire people. Remember how a few years back our people were harassed and annoyed because of this matter—and see them to-day free from all cause of irritation and annoyance in regard to it. Such is one of the results of Democratic work. Truly we shall know a tree by its fruits. As the tobacco branch of the internal revenue infamy has thus been eradicated, let us turn to the other branch, the whiskey part of it. It has been much more difficult to get that part of the internal revenue system modified because the Republican administration said at first that if the law was changed ever so little, there would be no chance to convict any man no matter how guilty. This idea was so much repeated that at last it came to be believed, and although our representatives would argue and appeal for a change in the law, the

answer would come back, that it is impossible to change the law without throwing open the doors for every guilty man to walk through.

But during the present session good work has been done. Mr. Henderson, Col. Cowles, Tom Johnson and others, but especially those three North Carolinians whose names we have mentioned, persisted and persisted until at length they managed to accomplish something. Let us see what they have done. Mr. Henderson is a member of the House judiciary committee, and he reported a bill on January 25th, 1888, from that committee to amend the internal revenue laws (Horse bill 5931.) That bill provided that there shall be no minimum limit to punishment, but in trivial cases the judge may impose such punishment as he thinks proper. It also provided that no warrant should be issued on information and belief unless the oath was made by the collector or his deputy. That all warrants shall be returnable in the county where issued, if a judicial officer resides therein, otherwise in the nearest county where such an officer resides; and such officer shall have exclusive authority to hear the preliminary examination. That the judges may remove United States commissioners. That the commissioner of the internal revenue system may compromise cases and remit fines and penalties. That stills of less capacity than 150 gallons, etc., shall not be put up and destroyed. That whenever it may appear to the judge that the health of the prisoner is endangered, he may make such provision in the matter as may be proper. These are some of the provisions.

On February 7th Mr. Henderson called that bill up and it was passed. Now these provisions strike at the very root of the great abuses which make the internal revenue system so odious. But although our North Carolina members had passed that bill through the Senate, and so when the bill reducing taxes was being matured they worked unremittingly and secured the enactment into that bill of exactly the same provisions.

Now did they stop here, for that bill might also fail. And so on June 22d when the house was considering H. R. 10,540, making the appropriations for sundry civil expenses, when the clause was reached making appropriations for fees of U. S. commissioners, etc., Hon. Thomas D. Johnson offered an amendment amending it to the effect that no part of this money should be paid in fees to any commissioner, marshal or clerk for any warrant issued or arrest made, or other fees in prosecution unless the prosecution has been commenced upon a sworn complaint setting forth the facts constituting the offense and alleging them to be within the personal knowledge of affiant except where the affidavit is made by the collector or deputy collector of internal revenue.

A sharp debate immediately followed. Mr. Johnson explained that he wanted to keep the deputy marshal from harassing the people and making frivolous complaints simply to get the fees. My object, he said, is to prevent frivolous prosecutions brought for the fees alone. He wanted to stop having the people harassed as they had so long been. He wanted to put a stop to that. Let no warrant be issued unless the party making the oath know the facts personally, he said.

After strenuous opposition the amendment was adopted by a vote of 63 to 61. It was a great victory for Mr. Johnson. It was a most important provision and will have a great effect in stopping those frivolous prosecutions which have so long been the bane of the people and which have made the internal revenue system so odious to all. It has robbed the system of the very thing which has harassed the people. In this work Mr. Johnson had the cordial co-operation of Henderson and Cowles and other North Carolina Democratic members—all honor to them.

But that did not end their efforts. When the Mills bill came up, they offered amendments repealing the internal revenue system outright; which, however, failed. It was on that occasion that Johnson, remembering that the Republican party at Chicago the other day declared in favor of abolishing the internal revenue system rather than to interfere with protection hoped for some Republican votes. But the Republicans were insincere; they had put this plank in their platform merely in hopes of deceiving voters in North Carolina and West Virginia, Virginia and Tennessee. It was a mere bid for votes; a miserable, base trick; a piece of deception.

Only three Republicans voted for the proposition to repeal the internal revenue.

And Mr. Johnson well exclaimed—"where is the Republican party, when only three Republicans vote for my proposition?"

Amendments were offered by North Carolina Democrats to repeal the tax on fruit brandy without avail. But yet the bill contained, and they got through, the provisions first above quoted, being the same as the bill to amend the internal revenue laws passed at the instance of Mr. Henderson on February 7th, 1888.

Thus we see what our Democrats have at last been able to accomplish. The tobacco part of the internal revenue

system was gradually lightened by them until at length it has been virtually wiped out of existence.

The House has passed in three different bills an amendment to the law wiping out those frivolous prosecutions that so harassed and annoyed our people; and it has passed in two different bills those important provisions modifying the internal revenue law in particulars that will relieve it of much of its harshness and remove those features which have been so oppressive. It remains with the Republican Senate to say whether the people shall have that relief. Our Democratic members have done their full duty and the people should recognize in them faithful servants.

How to Can Fruit.

SOME TIMELY SUGGESTIONS AND VALUABLE DIRECTIONS.

The secret of successful canning of fruits and vegetables is an open one, and can be possessed by every intelligent and careful housekeeper. Certain conditions being insured, failure is out of the question. The fruits (and vegetables) must be just ripe, freshly gathered, and perfect of their kind. All germs in the cans, received by contact with the air or otherwise, must be destroyed by heat in the form of boiling water, and all germs of microscopic animal or vegetable life in the fruits—germs of fungus growth or of fermentation—must also be destroyed. Then the air must be effectually excluded from the cans, so that all germs will be kept out. The surest way of securing all these conditions is to put the fruit into the cans, and after partially sealing them put the cans into cold water, raise this to a boiling point and keep it there till the contents are sufficiently cooked, then remove from the water, seal tightly, and turn the cans on end. If they leak they are liable to ferment, if they do not leak no air can enter to carry the seeds of fermentation into the can.

But this is slow work where one carries on the business in the family on a large scale, and with suitable precautions one can do two, three, or a dozen cans at once, as safely as one, and with as good results. If a kettle can be had at least two cans, and a larger kettle is preferable, and while the fruit is cooking in that, enough can be prepared to replenish it each time it is emptied. The shorter time consumed in getting the fruit from the trees, or the vegetables from the garden into the cans the better. All fruit that has to be peeled darkens by exposure to the air, and should be placed, as soon as the rind is removed, in cold water. If more than two quarts at a time are cooked, it is difficult to do the cooking evenly. That at the bottom of the kettle will be done sooner than that at the top, and if one stirs the fruit while cooking its shape is likely to be injured. For very nice canning it is better to put the fruit into the cans as soon as peeled, cover with liquid, syrup or water, put on the rubbers, tops and rings, and cook till done in water raised slowly to the boiling point. Then seal tightly.

For ordinary canning prepare the fruit, two cans at a time, cook it till done then ladle it into the cans, let them stand for a time with their covers on till they "settle down," fill again with boiling hot fruit or water, and seal tightly. In this case, as in the former, cans, covers and rubbers should be immersed in boiling water before the cans are filled. Boiling hot fruit or water may be poured into cans without breaking them if they are first placed on a very wet cup towel and a silver spoon is put in them. (A glass tumbler with a silver teaspoon in it may have boiling water poured into it without breaking. We mention this here, as everybody may not know it.)

A funnel just fitting the mouth of the can, with a very short tube, a very flaring top, is a great convenience, and facilitates rapid work. Any tinman can make one, and the cost is trifling. There is no need of using sugar in canning fruit. But fruits that need sugar to make them palatable are nicer if it is cooked into them. It is as well to do this when the can is opened as when the fruit is first put up. We mention this because in canning and preserving time the price of sugar always goes up, and it will be easier for many families to sweeten their canned fruit as they use it than all at one time. The peaches that we buy in the stores in tin cans have no sugar in them. If when opened they are turned into a kettle and sugar cooked into them, then cooled and served, their flavor will be greatly improved, and so of all fruit canned without sugar. Kettles of granite, iron ware, porcelain-lined kettles, new tin pans or kettles, are suitable for canning and preserving. The mould that often comes on the top of fruit in cans when the rest of the fruit is unimpaired, has its origin in the germs from the air that settle on the unopened can before it is sealed up. Hence as soon as the jars are filled, the covers, fresh from the sealing water, should be put over them. It is well to let cans filled from the kettle stand awhile and settle, then fill full and seal. But the covers of cans when the fruit is cooked in them are best undisturbed.

Among the worst morbid conditions resulted from the use of alcoholic liquors, as well as from improper food and customs of eating, are inflammation of the stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys and brain.

Vote for Cleveland.

Improving Country Roads.

A writer in *Wagon Maker*, on the above subject, concludes that it is a work too little thought of, too negligently done, and often so misapprehended as to make roads worse rather than better. To see the black, mucky soil on the sides of roadways plowed up and scraped into the center, there to remain an impassable ledge during the summer, finally degenerating into an unfeathered slough of mud the next winter or spring, is enough to discourage the man who knows how roads should be made, and even force him to regard laziness in working out the road tax one of the excusable sins, if not actually a positive virtue.

In our climate, deep freezing combined with too much water is the bane of roadways. We cannot altogether prevent deep freezing, but if there be ample underground drainage, it will not effect great damage. The first object, then, of the road maker should be to secure good drainage. Without this, riding the road only makes the mud deeper, and even stone or gravel do little good. It is often forgotten that the chief advantage from using an abundance of stone and gravel in road making is the incidental drainage which these afford, even when piled in road with no idea of this use. If the center of the road is underlain with stone, and then ridged up with earth or gravel, it does for years form a good drain to keep the roadbed dry. But sooner or later frost will penetrate these stones and upheave them. Then the last condition of the improved roadway will be worse than the first.

The fact is often forgotten that in a dry, compacted road, well ridged up, the soil freezes deeper than it does in the fields. This is especially so when the road is exposed to winds and swept bare of snow. The drain under the roadbed should be not less than three feet deep, and, if possible, four feet would be still better. Whether made with tile or stone, it should be laid as carefully and the joints covered as closely as if it were laid in the fields. Then, with good outlets and side drains to conduct the water from the center in all the low places, and with comparatively more ridges of well stone or gravel, the roadbed will be kept in a condition for years.

It is not the amount of surplus water in the center that makes a roadway good, but the character of the surfaces and its uniform slope toward the side. Ruts spoil roads just as much as anything else. They are the reservoirs for water, which, mixed with heavily loaded wheels, grinding it into the soil and making mud, renders it impossible for water to break its way through. Over the drain should be a foot or more of subsoil to keep the frost out, then followed by stone to a depth of six or eight inches, pounded fine on top and covered with gravel. There will always be an outlet under the stone to drain below, and if its outlet is kept open in low places, the surface of the roadbed will always be dry. Such a road cannot become muddy except for an inch or so on the surface.

It costs something to thoroughly underdrain a roadway and improve it after this manner, but, once done, it will last practically forever if the drain outlets are kept open. Doing a little piece each year, the people in any road district may in time have good roads, that will need only trifling attention to keep in repairs. It is far better than the wasteful way of trying to improve long sections of roadway every year, and doing generally quite as much harm as good. The difference between having good and bad roads to market does practically affect the value of their land more than most farmers think. If they appreciated this as they should, thousands of them would take a greater interest in the way their road is worked out than they have ever done before.

Why Men Drink.

The wonderful humorist, Tom Hood, once remarked: "There are five reasons why men drink! Good wine, a friend, because they are dry, or at least they may be by and bye, or any other reason why." The last is perhaps the most common reason. James Parton once headed an article: "Will the coming man drink?" but as he failed to answer the query we will express a decided opinion, that until the coming man learns to prize home, social family ties above all others, will he learn not to abuse his own organism. In March last a writer in the *Medical Age* made some practical remarks upon this subject, and offered a timely hint which prohibition advocates would do well to note. He says: "As long as the imperfections of humanity remain unfitted to its surroundings and conditions so long evil and misery will continue, and men seek refuge in strong drink. Increase the sum of human happiness by whatever means possible, lessen the burdens and ameliorate the woes of mankind, remove hunger, disease and pain by a better physical and moral education, and you will have plucked out the fangs of that dire monster—intemperance."

Among the worst morbid conditions resulted from the use of alcoholic liquors, as well as from improper food and customs of eating, are inflammation of the stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys and brain.

A Valuable Lesson.

"If more fathers would take a course with their sons similar to one my father took with me," observed one of the leading business men of Boston, "the boys might think hard 't the time, but they'd think them wiser in after life."

"Well, I was a young fellow of twenty-two, just out of college, and felt myself of considerable importance." I knew my father was well off, and my head was full of foolish notions of having a good time and spending lots of money. Later on I expected father to start me in business, after I'd swelled round a while at the club, and with fine horseflesh. Like a wise man, father saw through my folly, and resolved to prevent my destruction if possible. "If the boys got the right stuff in him let him show it," I heard father say to mother one day. "I worked hard for my money, and I don't intend to let Ned squander it and ruin himself besides." That very day he came along and handed me \$50, remarking, "Ned, take that money, spend it as you choose, but understand this much: it's the last dollar of my money you can have till you prove yourself capable of earning money, and taking care of it on your own account." I took the money in a sort of dazed manner, and stammered out, "I—why—I—I want to go into business." "Business!" exclaimed father contemptuously, "what do you know about managing mercantile business?" And father left me to ponder on his words. And that \$50 was the last money my father ever gave me, till at his death I received my part of the property.

I felt hard and bitter then, felt that my father was a stingy old fogey, and mentally resolved to prove to him that I could live without his money. He aroused my pride—just what he intended, I suppose. For three days I looked about to find a place to make lots of money, but I found no such chances, and at length, I accepted a clerkship in a large retail store at \$400 a year. Another bit of father's stinginess at this time was demanding \$2 a week for my board through the first year. At the end of my first year I had laid out \$20, and the next year, my salary being raised \$100, I had \$500 laid by. One hundred cents meant more to me in those days than \$100 had previously. At the end of four years' clerking, I went to my father with \$1,500 of my own, and asked him if he was willing to help me enter business. Even then he would only let me borrow the money, \$2,000, at six per cent interest. To-day I am called a successful business man, and I have my father to thank, for those lessons in self-denial, self-respect and independence which he gave me put the manhood in me.

Years afterwards father told me it cost him the hardest struggle of his life to be so hard on his boy; but he felt it the only course to make a man of me. Many a time we've laughed over the \$2 board bill.

Recent Egyptian Explorations.

Philadelphia American.

Dr. Grant-Bey, of Cairo, in a recent letter to Professor Massey, of the National Museum, summarizes the late exploration in Egypt by Petrie and Naville. The latter has done good work at Bubastis, continuing the researches that have been carried on there for some years. Innumerable small works of art, such as lamps, vases of porcelain and glass, sculptures, bronzes, and sepulchral objects dating from the Grecian period have been found, as well as inscriptions and papyri. This painstaking explorer in the prolific locality has done very much to increase our knowledge concerning the people and arts during the Ptolemaic rule in Egypt.

Dr. Petrie, who is one of the most acute explorers in the field, has met with striking success this year in the Fayum. He has taken the preliminary steps towards opening the hitherto unexplored Hawara pyramid, having reached the roof of its sepulchral chamber. Its opening next November is looked forward to with much interest. Dr. Petrie has also discovered the Labyrinth and has traced out its foundation. He thinks it must have covered the vast extent of forty or fifty acres. The disappearance to this most celebrated building of antiquity was due to its having been used as a quarry for more recent neighboring cities. As an architectural work it was second to none ever made by the hand of man. In a cemetery close by, of the Greek and Graeco Roman times, Dr. Petrie found a splendidly preserved fragment of the second book of Homer's *Iliad*, written on papyrus in the finest classic Greek character. It was found rolled up under the neck of a mummy. Professor Sayce will edit a translation of it soon. This find leads to the hope that further research will disclose some of the lost treasures of Greek literature; as a matter of fact the grave has proven a better library than that of Alexandria.

WALTER HOUGH,
U. S. Nat. Museum.

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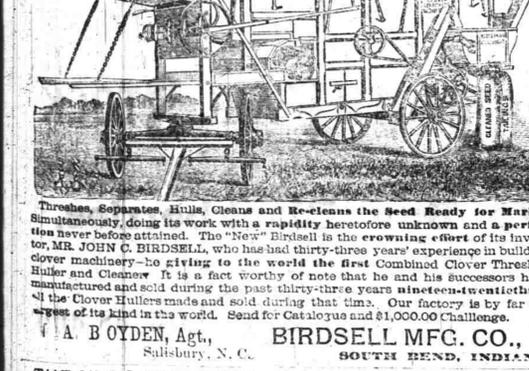
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