

The Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1888.

NO. 46

DL XIX.—THIRD SERIES.

CRAIG & CLEMENT,
Attorneys at Law
SALISBURY, N. C.
JAN. 1881

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

Professional services to the
public of this and surrounding commu-
nities promptly attended, day
or night, at my Office, or the Drug
Store of Dr. J. H. Ennis, Respectfully,
J. B. COUNCIL, M. D.,
Office in the Hotel Building, 2nd
Floor, front room.
1886.

Wanted, Traveling and Local
Salesmen for Agricultural and Ma-
chine specialties, sell to the trade
on age, reference, amount, expected
salary and expenses. Address,
MASSAT & CO.,
Montclair, Ga.

Deep Sea Wonders exist in thou-
sands of forms, but are surpassed
in the marvels of invention. Those who
need of profitable work that can be
done while living at home should at once
write to Hallett & Co., Port-
land, Me., receive free full information
on either sex, of all ages, can earn from
\$10 to \$25 per day and upwards wherever
they live. You are started free. Capital
not required. Some have made over \$50
a single day at this work. All succeed.

ON SILVERWARE
A Bargain to early callers.



Respectfully,
W. H. REISNER,
Leading Jeweler.

THE COMPANY,
SEEKING
PATRONAGE
AGENTS
TOTAL ASSETS, \$750,000.00

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

Forty Years
Testing Fruits.
YOU MY KIND READER.

THE Cedar Cove Nurseries
N. MILLION
Beautiful fruit trees, vines and plants
selected from including nearly three
million varieties of home acclimated,
native and foreign, and at rock bottom prices,
delivered to you at your nearest railroad
freight charges paid. I can please
any one who wants to plant a tree,
vine, or strawberry plant, etc. I
am no competitor of any nursery
man.

WE ARE RECEIVING OUR
Fall and Winter Stock.

THE KING OF GLORY!!!
The most charming LIFE OF CHRIST EVER
WRITTEN. It is very cheap and Beautifully
Bound. Low Prices and Fast Sales.
DON'T BRIDE WHEN YOU CAN BE MAKING
MONEY.

HEALTH! HEALTH!!!
A New Discovery.

Great Southern Remedy.

Having been from childhood a great
sufferer from the result of protracted
colds and indigestion, terminating in
dyspepsia, liver and urinary organs,
and having tried many remedies known
to the profession with only temporary
relief, I have finally succeeded in dis-
covering a combination of vegetable re-
medies, which combination has proven a
remedy for diseases of all the internal
organs superior to any known in a life
of suffering and practice of nearly fifty
years. As by it I have been restored
from what seemed to be inevitable death
to perfect health without taking a dose
of any other medicine in nearly two
years past.

For further particulars apply to your
druggist, or J. N. F. FORD, M. D.,
Olin, Ireland county, N. C.
July 9, 1888. 3m.

THIS PAPER
is on file at Philadelphia
at the Newspaper Adver-
tising Office, 15 N. 2nd St.,
U. S. AVER & SON, authorized agents.

Music of the Sea.

Far off I hear the ocean roar,
Far off the waves beat on the shore,
I hear the music of the sea,
Its hymn and dirge and jubilee.
I hear the meaning of the tide,
I see the wild waves triumph ride,
And strike the rocks with giant blows,
And the land and sea were foes.
But as I listen to the sea,
I hear a song of unity,
And feel beneath all storms and strife,
Ocean and shore lead love-locked life.
Sounding amid old ocean's roll,
I hear the murmur of the soul,
It tells, it sighs, it ebbs, it flows,
The song of life in diverse tones.
The spirit voice within me sings,
Until faith fades form and wings,
And pain and sin's sad minstrelsy
Are lost in music rich and sweet,
Re-sung in harmony complete.
Sing on, O soul, sing on, O sea,
Sing life's divinest symphony.

Frank Phalen in Boston Journal.

Baby's Epitaph.

April made me; Winter laid me here
away asleep;
Bright as Maytime was my daytime;
night is soft and deep,
Though the morrow bring forth sorrow,
well are ye that weep.

Ye that held me dear behold not a
twelvemonth long;
All the while ye saw me smile, ye knew
not whence the song
Came that made me smile, and laid me
here and wrought you woe.

Angels, calling from your brawling
one undelivered,
Homeward bade me, and forbade me
here to rest beguiled;
Here I sleep not; pass and weep not here
upon your child.

—ALGERNON SWINBURNE.

Deife Man.

[Written for the Washington Post.]
I nothing am, can nothing be
Except a part, O God, of Thee.
From Thee I come, to Thee I go,
How we are one I do not know.
As stars that shine by single sun,
So life in each is life from one,
Each is for all and all for each;
In ways no finite thought can reach;
But space is here and space is there,
And space is one and everywhere,
And time is day and time is night,
One side the shadow, one the light,
Time was, and is, and e'er shall be
The dial of eternity.
When death unveils this segment soul,
Uncovered part of God and whole,
With God in Christ and Christ in man,
The circle ends where it began.

—W. H. PLATT.

Agricultural Experiment Station.

The farmers of the State will doubt-
less find it largely to their interest
to give more attention to the work being
done by the Agricultural Station; and
with the view of eliciting the attention
of those who may see this paper,
we copy the subjoined statement, showing
the scope of the work to which the
Station is devoted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
For the work enumerated below
much time necessarily be consumed.
The lines of proposed investigation
will require much labor. Careful
scientific work is very slow, and if well
performed, will occupy months before
results of value can be reached. We
caution our friends therefore to be
patient and not expect too much. In
the meantime we wish all who take in-
terest in the work of the Experiment
Station, all farm organizations and
others, to discuss the matters men-
tioned on the following page, and suggest
to us any special line of investigation
which will be of benefit, not to a few
but to the whole section where they
are located.

The Experiment Station was estab-
lished for the benefit of the farmers of
the State; they should take the liveli-
est interest in its present and future
workings. By keeping a constant commu-
nication with it, the Station will be able
to receive and impart many hints and
suggestions that will be mutually val-
uable.

The Director regards the correspond-
ence of the Station as one of the most
important of its duties, and as such it
will receive his closest and prompt at-
tention. Often, however, letters to the
Station fail to reach it, owing to some
defect of the mails, direction, &c., for
which the mails only are to be respon-
sible.

The North Carolina Agricultural Ex-
periment and Fertilizer Control Sta-
tion, established in 1877, has for its
scope:

1. Chemical Microscopical Work, includ-
ing:
1. The analysis of all fertilizers legally
on sale in the State.
2. The analysis of agricultural chemi-
cals, of composts, and home made fer-
tilizers, and all materials from which they
can be made.
3. The analysis of soils, marls and
mud.
4. The analysis of feeding stuffs.
5. The analysis of potable and mineral
waters.
6. The examination of seeds with re-
ference to their purity, and capacity to
germinate.
7. The examination of grasses and
weeds.
8. The study of insects injurious to
vegetation.
9. The analysis of milk, butter and
other dairy products.
10. Such other chemical and microscop-
ical investigation as is demanded in the
experimental work of the station.

Experimental Work in the Field, Stable, and Laboratory, to be included.

1. The effect of different fertilizers on
various soils of the State.
2. The study of improved methods for
cultivation of staple crops.
3. The study of the best treatment for
worn-out lands.
4. The study of the best system for the
rotation of crops.
5. Chemical investigations, with prac-
tical experiments with cattle, on the value
of the various forage crops.
6. Investigation on the growth of new
crops for this climate, in comparison with
those we now have.
7. The construction of the silo, and value
of ensilage.
8. The study of the growth of cattle us-
ing the different feeding stuffs.
9. Investigation in the production of
milk and butter under different condi-
tions, and with various implements.
10. Digestion experiments with stock,
to ascertain the value of various food
stuffs.
11. Experiments with the various
feeding rations to ascertain how far the
feeding standards can be relied on.
12. Such other work from time to time
as may be deemed advisable for the inter-
est of the Agriculture of the State.

III. Meteorological and Distribution of
Metorological Data, such as will directly
aid the various agricultural industries of
the State. This is done through the me-
dium of the State Weather Service (which
is now and has been a part of the Station)
acting in conjunction with the United
States Signal Service. The work is ex-
pected to be of benefit in:
1. A foreknowledge of coming of cold
waves, protecting fruit and tobacco inter-
ests.
2. A foreknowledge of the coming of
frosts, to be of benefit in the same way.
3. The distribution of telegrams of
weather indications transmitted in ad-
vance.
4. The collection of various meteo-
rological data, in obtaining a more perfect
idea of the various climate changes; and
thus in extending the crops now found
useful in one section to other portion
of the State.
5. The collection and distribution of
reports showing the effect of the weather
on the crops during successive periods of
their growth.

IV. A Bureau of Information for all sub-
jects connected with the agricultural in-
dustries of the State. Information of this
character given as promptly and
careful as possible.

SAMPLES for examination will be ac-
cepted and analyzed.
1. If they are taken strictly according
to our printed forms, which must be ob-
tained from the Station.
2. If they are of sufficient public inter-
est.
3. If the Station is free to publish the
results.

VISITORS will be gladly welcomed at:
1. Offices, laboratories, and weather
station in the Agricultural building, one
block north of the State Capitol.
2. Farm, experimental stables and
dairy, and plant house, on the Hillsboro
road, 11 miles west of the State Cap-
itol, and adjoining the grounds of the
State Agricultural Society, and of the
Agricultural and Mechanical College.
Both the laboratories and the farm
have telephonic communication.
Publications will be sent to any address
upon application.
Address,
Dr. H. B. BATTLE, Director,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Cotton Seed Oil.
A writer who discards hard for fry-
ing purposes on account of the uncer-
tainty of the character of that found
in the markets; declines butter as too
expensive and too easily burned; and
rejects beef drippings as unpalatable to
many, proposes cotton seed oil as fol-
lows:

You don't like the taste of oil? Do
you like the delicate flavor of flesh,
sweet chicken fat? The tastes are al-
most identical. The cost is less than
that of lard. A kettleful may be used
time and again. It will cook at a
much higher temperature than either
butter or lard. It being purely vege-
table, can carry no trichinae, no form
of scrofula into the human system. It
"takes up" in cooking less than lard.
Its merits have long been known to
foreign chefs, and are proclaimed
aloud in cooking schools, though some-
times disguised under the name of olive
oil. They who have used it the longest
are its warmest friends and firmest
adherents.

Household Hints.
Never send to the table the same
food for three meals in succession, un-
less varied in some way.

Half a teaspoon of common table
salt, dissolved in a little cold water and
drank, will instantly relieve heartburn.

One pound and a half of copperas
dissolved in a gallon of water makes
an excellent disinfectant for the kitchen
sink.

Seraps are a regular savings bank
for the good cook. The greatest pos-
sible variety of good things can be
made out of them.

A good cook throws away nothing.
Every piece of bread, every inch of
meat, every particle of vegetable can
be turned into something palatable.

When you boil a cabbage tie a piece
of dry bread in a bag and put it in the
kettle. French cooks say that the un-
pleasant odor will be absorbed by the
bread.

He was rich and ignorant, and when
he consulted a builder concerning a
new house he said: "I want a wide
piazza on three sides, where the chil-
dren can ride their little cyclopedes and
enjoy the slaves."—Detroit Free Press.

How the Manufacturer Shows his Love for the Laborers.

From Thurman's Big Speech at Port Hu-
ron.

Now, my friends, there is another
thing to which I wish to call your at-
tention. They say all at once (I say
all at once, for it is a very late doc-
trine,) these advocates of protection
are seized with wonderful solicitude
for the laboring man of the country;
and they want a high protective tariff,
not to benefit the capitalist, not to ben-
efit the monopolist, not to benefit the
manufacturer, according to their state-
ment, but to benefit the laboring man.
He is the man they seek to protect.
And how are they going to protect
him? Why, they say that a high pro-
tective tariff will better his condition,
give him more wages, higher. I would
like to know how that can be.

Let me know how that can be. I
would like to know how taxing a laboring
man on everything, from the crown of
his head to the soles of his feet, is go-
ing to enrich him. [Laughter and ap-
plause.] Yet this is exactly what this
tariff tax does. It taxes him on the
hat that he wears; on that cap that I
put on my head to keep it warm. [Ap-
plause and laughter.] It taxes him on
his shirt, on his necktie, on his vest, on
his breeches, on his stockings, on his
boots, on everything. [Renewed cheer-
ing.] It raises the price and taxes him
until the poor man can hardly live. It
taxes him until he can hardly make
enough money to support himself and
family, if he has one. And yet they
say this is for the benefit of the laboring
man. My friends, that is a very
bald-faced statement if there ever was
one in the world. But there is another
thing about it. How is he to get
high wages? Why, he is to get them
because his employer, the capitalist or
monopolist, will make more money,
and therefore can afford to pay his em-
ployees or hired men higher wages than
he paid them before. I agree that he
could; I agree that it increases his pro-
fits; I agree that he might, having
these increased profits, pay his laboring
men more than they were paid before.
But does he do it? That is the ques-
tion. [Cries of "No, no!"] The tariff
has been raised again and again and
again; it was immensely raised by the
tariff of 1891 or '92. I forgot which
of these years it was. It was raised in
a few years again, and it has been r-
aised again and again and again, and yet
in all that time I never have been able
to find the manufacturer or capitalist
who upon the raising of the tariff has
increased the price paid to his laborers,
if there was such a case it has escaped
the attention of everybody, even of the
diligent newspaper men who gather
up all the news, and sometimes a great
deal that is no news at all. [Merri-
ment.] But they have never been able
to find that manufacturing man who
increased the price paid his laborers be-
cause the tariff was increased. But,
my friends, we have had for twenty-
seven years nearly the highest tariff
that this country ever knew; fully on
an average twice as high as it was
before the war; we have had that
high tariff all this time. Now, if that
high tariff is so much for the benefit
of the laboring men, why have not
the laboring men in these twenty-
seven years grown rich, I should like
to know? Have they? [Cries of "No,
no!"] If they have, they are very
unreasonable men, for not a year passes
over our heads that we do not hear
of strikes of the laborers, because they
demand more wages and say they can-
not live on what they receive. Again
and again we hear of what are called
lockouts, that is, where the employers
suspend the operations of their mills
and lock them up because they say they
cannot afford to pay any more wages
than they did pay. Why are these
strikes? Why are these lockouts?
Why are these such institutions as la-
bor unions? So as to secure better
wages. Why is there such an insti-
tution as the Knights of Labor? To
prevent laboring men from being im-
posed upon and to increase their com-
pensation. Why is there a necessity
for all these things and all these or-
ganizations and all these unions if a
higher tariff gives higher wages to the
laborer? No man can answer that
question satisfactorily even to himself.
If that tariff is true as is true about
high tariff and their effect upon wages
why then gentlemen, all these labor
unions, all these Knights of Labor,
and everybody else who is engaged
in that kind of business, are simply
wasting their time, for the tariff itself
solves the problem for them. [Laugh-
ter and applause.] Yes, but in the
way they like. [Renewed laughter.]
Not precisely in the way that they feel
as if they were benefited, and therefore
they have to resort to other means to
get those wages which the employers
are not willing to pay.

But while I am on this subject of the
laboring man let me add: They say
that the tariff does not raise the price.
If it doesn't raise prices I would like to
know why the manufacturers, or so
many of them, are in favor of it? Do
they want a high tariff in order to low-
er the prices? [Not many of them, I
think.]

When two persons are too modest
to speak of their own greatness, it
may be accomplished by dattering
each other.

An Essay on Man.

WRITTEN FROM THE STANDPOINT OF A
STUDENT OF MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE.

Men are peculiar; they wear No. 10
boots and shoes. This is what makes
it easy to recognize a man when you
see one. Men wear hats they are care-
ful of and carry umbrellas they are not
careful of; when not losing them they
are always poking them into some-
body's eyes. Men don't go to the
"news." Men don't paint their
powder (often), but they have
whiskers that makes them look like
Scotch terriers, and coat the face like
motes to grow on their chins. Men
are not vain, but they never like the
young lady who says they are not
handsome.

Men are consistent. They like to
see the dress of a lady plain and sensi-
ble, "hate furbelows and flummery,"
but let a lady in a "plain sensible dress"
enter a car where there men are seated,
and she may stand an hour and not
one of them offer her a seat, but when
a lady enters dressed in the height of
fashion every one of them will spring
to her feet and glory in the honor of
standing for her sake or rather for the
sake of her clothes. Men never find
fault with themselves, not if they can
help it. Adam showed them how they
have profited by his instruction: Men
take cold and think they are going to
die and when you carry them a bowl
of herb tea they turn pale and ask you
if it is bitter, and if you don't suppose
it would do just as well to take it next
week. Men don't lead around a pointer
dog with blue ribbon, but they show
tobacco and perfume their clothes with
a pipe. Men are always wanting a
clean shirt, and when they get one
they are always ready to swear that
there is not a button on it when all
the time the buttons will be there only
they can't find them. Men can never
find anything. They pull off their
boots and forget where they put them,
and pretend they remember just all
about it, and after they have rummaged
around and turned everything up-
side down, and looked on all the shelves
in the pantry, in the swing machine
drawer, upside your work basket, sit
down and remark that this is definite
of a house, a fellow never knows when he
gets out of a thing when he goes, going
to set eyes on it again; and when you
bring his boots that you have found
right where he left them, he hands you
his slippers and wants to know if you
can't job them into some out of the
way corner where the old Scratch
would never look for em.

Men think they know a lot, and
they do sometimes. Men are a trouble,
but they are handy to have in the
house in a thunder shower, or when
the winds blow, and they are not afraid
of mice. I know this is true, because
I once saw two men chase a mouse
around the room for an hour (more or
less), and neither appeared to be in the
least alarmed. Toward the close of
the chase one of the men stopped to
wipe his brow and remarked that it
was warm—an exceedingly cold obser-
vation, in my opinion, as it was cold
and uncomfortable up on the heart of
the lounge where I was.

Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.
The Experiment Station Bulletin
No. 57, Dr. H. B. Battle, Director, has
been received. It is the first to be
printed in the present shape and will
retain its convenient form, octavo
page, in future issues.

In the introductory notice it is
stated that "this series of reports of
progress of the Experiment Station are
in main intended for the people of
North Carolina, and especially of the
plainness of statement, and freedom
from technicalities is rather to be
sought after than purely scientific and
theoretical discussions which would
interest only those of scientific train-
ing."

The first article is on the value and
use of Plant Experiments in which it
explained the difficulties connected with
chemical analyses of these crops and
that, expounding in the field, is the
only trustworthy method for deter-
mining the soil and obtaining the most
trustworthy results. This article pre-
sents a series of future reports on the
field experiments now being carried on
by practical farmers under the direc-
tion of the Experiment Station in var-
ious counties of the State on different
crops—cotton, corn, potatoes, peanuts,
etc., which promises to be very inter-
esting and instructive.

Owing to the fact that the ex-
periment Station receives only a small
amount of funds from the State, the
operations have been materially re-
duced and the scope of work for the
future greatly increased.

In addition to what has already
been and is now being done, it is
which our people are there are in-
quainted work is now progressing to
know why the manufacturers, or so
many of them, are in favor of it? Do
they want a high tariff in order to low-
er the prices? [Not many of them, I
think.]

When two persons are too modest
to speak of their own greatness, it
may be accomplished by dattering
each other.

In a special notice the director calls attention to the slowness of all scientific investigation where accuracy is desired, and cautions the people not to expect too much nor to expect it too quickly.

It is stated that the "corres-
pondence of the Station is regarded as
one of the most important of its duties,
and as such will receive the closest and
promptest attention." The farmers of
the State for whom the station
was established are earnestly requested
to interest themselves in the workings
of the Station as well as to suggest
any investigation which may be of
benefit to them.

The publications of the Station are
free to those who request them.

What Science Has Done For Farming.

FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE EXPERIMENT
STATION.

The first Napoleon declared that
agriculture was the basis of all nation-
al prosperity. Everybody knows that
when he set aside 10,000,000 francs as
maintenance of six experiment stations
for the development of the best agri-
cultural industry, he laid the foundation
of an industry which to-day controls
the markets of the world in this im-
portant commodity, and which has reduced
the cost of beet-sugar from forty to
less than three cents per pound. Every-
body knows that it was the ambition of
Frederick the Great to make his realm
the foremost power in Europe. One
hundred years ago his sagacity led him
to appropriate \$32,000,000 a year for the
development of the agricultural resources
of Prussia, and this, too, when his
kingdom was small and impoverished.

Every new disaster was met by some
expedient for strengthening the produc-
tive resources of the country. Just af-
ter the battle of Jena, when the territory
of Prussia had been reduced to about
half its former area, the famous
school of Alton was founded. After the
revolution of 1848, the department of
agriculture was placed under a special
minister. After the battle of Sedan,
the agricultural college of Grignon was
established, and \$50,000 was given
to provide scientific instruments and the
application of instruction alone. Yes,
twenty years ago this institution de-
voted its entire time to matters per-
taining to agriculture. What are the
results? A century ago much of Prus-
sia was barren plains of sand, wild and
absolutely unproductive; more of it was
swamps and morasses, wholly unfit
over to wolves and bears. To-day
these sandy plains and those trackless
swamps are the granaries of Europe.

In the German empire alone, there are now
184 agricultural experiment stations,
wholly devoted to the development of
what Washington truly declared to be
the noblest occupation of man.

In England one was established, and for
forty-five years has maintained with a
permanent endowment of \$500,000
an agricultural experiment station at
Rothamsted. It would take a day to
recount the valuable services which this
institution has rendered to English agri-
culturists. In brief, it may be said that
within the past thirty years, the average
yield of crops in England has been
almost trebled.

To-day there is not a reasonable
doubt but that with an increase of labor,
but simply with increased intelligence,
science, the agricultural products of the
European State may be doubled within
ten years and the profits increased ten-
fold by the intelligent application of
the work of agricultural experiment
stations, if they be liberally supported.

Let us see what the fruits of the
science of agriculture have done for
the people of the United States.

As the first spring, the number of
the number of these short changes is
greatly increased, while their prolifica-
tions and variations are without num-
ber, and soon it becomes a deluge of
at a moment's notice that the love of
science is spreading, and that each man
is looking to the utmost of his powers
to surpass all rivals and win the
prize of science.

On one occasion
I was walking on a fence three bars
high, and saw a man on the plain; he
was looking at a few yards of me, and
then he burst into song, some-
times singing to the third was silent,
then he sang again, and I noticed
that the silent one and one of the
songs kept together. I had been
listening to a musical tournament,
and the actor had won this prize.

The Cotton Bugging Difficulty.

A difficulty has arisen in the matter
of using cotton cloth for baling pur-
poses, in the fact that the insur-
ance companies refuse to insure cotton
bales. It is stated that in consequence
of the cotton produced at the Experi-
ment Station, it was not insurable
at the rate of being baled with white
cloth, instead of the standard jute
bags.

The buyers are afraid to
handle cotton in consequence of
the difficulty of finding a reliable
person to be baled in time. Raleigh
News-Democrat.

We think so. Let those who can
hold up the cotton, do so. A way out
will be made for them.

There is no doubt that much of the
mortality among swine is caused by the
filthiness of their quarters.