

The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XX.—THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1899.

NO. 25.

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

Brand	Weight	Volume
ROYAL (Absolutely Pure)	1 lb.	100 cu. in.
GRANT'S (Alum Powder)	1 lb.	100 cu. in.
RENFORD'S (Phosphate) fresh	1 lb.	100 cu. in.
RENFORD'S, when fresh	1 lb.	100 cu. in.
REDHEAD'S	1 lb.	100 cu. in.
CHARM (Alum Powder)	1 lb.	100 cu. in.
AMAZON (Alum Powder)	1 lb.	100 cu. in.
CLEVELAND'S	1 lb.	100 cu. in.
PIONEER (San Francisco)	1 lb.	100 cu. in.
DR. PRICE'S	1 lb.	100 cu. in.
SNOW FLAKE (Graft's, St. Paul)	1 lb.	100 cu. in.
LEWIS'	1 lb.	100 cu. in.
COGESS	1 lb.	100 cu. in.
HECKLE'S	1 lb.	100 cu. in.
GILLET'S	1 lb.	100 cu. in.
RENFORD'S, when not fresh	1 lb.	100 cu. in.
ANDREWS & CO. (contains alum)	1 lb.	100 cu. in.
(Milwaukee) "Light" 2	1 lb.	100 cu. in.
BULK (Powder sold loose)	1 lb.	100 cu. in.
RENFORD'S, when not fresh	1 lb.	100 cu. in.

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphate, or other injurious substances."

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. It is entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious substance. It is a cream of tartar powder, and is of a high degree of merit. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome."

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, and at St. Louis, 1884. No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

NOTE.—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schodler. A one pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schodler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair minded person of these facts.

While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

Spring Fancies.

THE YOUNG MAN.
In spring the youth his person in the latest fashion decks,
And begins to cast admiring glances on the other sex.
In the spring a nameless yearning, something that he cannot trace,
Comes upon him when he meets a maiden with a pretty face;
And the fluttering of a ribbon on, or the perfume of a glove,
Thrills his pulse, and his "fancy" lightly turns to thoughts of love."

THE YOUNG WOMAN.
In the spring the maiden dons the glossy seal-skin sack that she wore,
Which enable her to don a bigger bustle than before.
Then she puts on lighter garments, showy laces, ribbons gay,
And goes giddy with the climax caps of her new spring array.
All the secrets of the toilet uses with a woman's skill,
Nor her heart, too, is responsive to the season's magic thrill.

BOTH.
Soon some strange mysterious process brings together youth and maid,
There are meetings in the moonlight, there are meetings in the shade,
Wanderings in secluded places, often till the hour is late,
Loving glances, sweet confessions, stolen kisses at the gate,
Petty quarrels, over nothing, that with misery fill life's cup,
Pride's surrender, explanations and delicious makings up.
When the tender grass is springing and the opening buds appear,
When the birds are gay singing and the skies are blue and clear,
Thus its course in spring, love runneth culminating in the May,
With parental blessings and the naming of the wedding day.

M Quad on North Carolina.

THE OLD NORTH STATE, HE SAYS, HAS "COME INTO LINE" — NOTES ON OUR PEOPLE, INDUSTRIES AND AGRICULTURE.

RALEIGH, N. C. — North Carolina has held to her traditions longer than any other State in the South but she is at last prepared to wheel into line and welcome the new era. From one end of the State to the other the towns are alive and booming, and there is a new and better feeling among all classes of people.

And the Old North State is a grand domain — rich in its broad acres, rich in its timber and minerals, rich in its water powers and waterways, and blessed with a thousand advantages denied to other sections. She is today working gold mines in thirty-one counties and silver mines in five others. Her mines and markets seven-eighths of the mica used in the United States. She supplies this country with the emery of commerce.

She has 112 varieties of native timber which are usable and marketable. She has 170 varieties of minerals. She has water power estimated at 3,000,000 horse power. She grows any grass, fruit or vegetable known to the United States. She has an honest, conservative administration, a low death rate, a high standard of morality, and in no State in the Union is the law more respected or more closely obeyed. She has the coal and iron and timber to invite manufacturers — the climate and soil which promise the best reward to the farmer. So much for the State at large.

RALEIGH AND ABOUT.

Has Raleigh progressed? It has been slow progression. In 1860 she had about 7,000 population. She has today about 16,000. This has been a slow growth compared to some other Southern cities, but the people have come to stay, and the buildings erected have been solid and substantial. While war did not destroy the city, it impoverished the people, until men once worth tens of thousands were absolutely penniless. The destitution was so universal that it was hard to make a beginning after peace came, and this is the reason why the growth has been slow. The people of to-day have, however, forgotten the poverty and hard-hips of the aftermath, and a more cheerful, hopeful community cannot be found.

There is much in Raleigh that is quaint and old-fashioned — much more that tells of modern enterprise and progress. If there was not quaintness one would be disappointed in a city founded so far back in the dim past. Taken as a whole, it compares favorably with any town of its size in the whole South, and its situation is 100 per cent more favorable than a majority. The city has many fine streets, some of which are well paved, a good fire department, splendid water works, good sewerage and an honest, economical government.

MANUFACTURING AND TRADE.

Raleigh has about twenty manufacturing concerns, employing about 500 men, all of whom are in receipt of good wages. The list includes car-building, saddlery, clothing, tobacco and shoe manufacture. Every enterprise is permanent and doing well. The list has grown slowly, and is being added to. Any manufacture which promises success is warmly welcomed and encouraged.

Raleigh is not only the leading inland cotton market of the State, but enjoys a large wholesale trade throughout the State. Her annual sales of flour foot up 50,000 barrels; of meat 4,000,000 pounds; of grain and hay, 500 car-loads; of fertilizers, 8,000 tons. There are some fine retail stores here as can be found in cities of four times its population.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, SCHOOLS, &c.

Neither Detroit, Buffalo, Cleveland nor Cincinnati can boast of as fine a postoffice as Raleigh has. She has a fine, large court house, a snug city hall, two seminaries, one college, a colored university, insane asylum, institute for the deaf, dumb and the blind, State penitentiary and various buildings occupied by State departments, outside of the Capitol building. This latter building, which is of granite and very massive, was for many years the finest public building in the South. It is a city of churches, and its schools are of the best. The moral status of the people can be judged by the fact that there are in the county no less than seventy-eight churches for the whites, and about eighty-five for the blacks.

The financial credit of both city and county is A1, and any indebtedness incurred has been for public improvements which the times demanded. Taxes in the city and county, if assessed on a full valuation, would be about 25 cents on the \$100.

THE INDUCEMENTS.

Manufacturers can secure cheap iron and coal here, and tin of all sorts is abundant and easy of access. The railroad facilities are good, and the people will hold out their hands to all who come to identify themselves with Raleigh. It is the center of a large wholesale and retail trade, the country about is fertile and capable of supporting a large agricultural community, and there are no drawbacks in the matter of epidemics. Here on this March day there is a bracing atmosphere, but men are without overcoats and many of the boys are barefoot. Most of the land has been plowed and the crops put in, but the gardens make a fine showing.

THE HOME OF THE GRAPE.

North Carolina can and does grow as fine a grape as California or any country in Europe. Indeed, had her people after the war given everything but fruits the go-by she would today be the wealthiest State in the South. Capt. Williamson, mentioned above, has four and one-half acres in grapes. The varieties are the Ives, Concord, Martha and Champion. They ripen about the 15th of July and the harvest lasts about twenty days. They are packed in ten-pound baskets and shipped to the East, where they bring five cents per pound net. The clear profit on the vineyard last year was 480 in hard cash. He is now adding to the acreage, making a total of sixteen. He had more clean cash off the four and one-half acres of grapes than he did off of thirty acres of cotton. The captain has likewise demonstrated the fact that it pays to raise blooded horses in the Old North State, and at the present time he has no less than thirty-five on his farm.

Farmers of the North and West who may be thinking of making a change want facts and figures in regard to agriculture, and I give them at the risk of being tedious. The man of energy who comes down here to farm has got something just as good as bank stock.

What the county raises. It is a fair farming country about Raleigh, although the lands have been tilled for three or four generations. Wheat will average, season with season, about 15 bushels to the acre; oats, 25; Irish potatoes, 200; sweet potatoes, 400; hay, 2 tons; turnips, 300 bushels; cotton, a bale to the acre. This is under a slipshod system of farming, with the southern farmers way of spending about half his time in town discussing the best way to save the country. The small farmer, white or black, lacks energy, ambition and economy. He would starve to death in Ohio, Michigan or Canada where he manages to make a living here. A practical, hard-working northern farmer would increase the above figures 20 or 30 per cent, besides having a climate in which he can work outdoors every day in the year, and a winter which takes off none of the profits of his summer.

WHAT CAN BE DONE.

There are several gentlemen here who know how to farm as it should be done, and the results of their labors have been highly gratifying. Two or three years ago Capt. Williamson prepared an old cotton field of twenty acres for a meadow. He used 120 tons of guano in bringing up the land. He took off two mowings of out-grass, orchard-grass and clover in one season, which yielded him three tons to the acre. The hay was worth \$20 per ton. The seeding, labor, etc., cost him \$8 per acre, making the ex-

pense, with the fertilizer, \$290. His receipts were \$1,200, leaving a net profit of \$910. Few farmers can show a better result on 100 acres of land with a diversity of crops.

Maj. Tucker is another gentleman who farms after modern ideas and makes it pay. Last year he had 105 acres in cotton, and the yield was 105 bales, worth \$36 per bale. He had 100 acres in corn, which yielded twenty bushels to the acre and sold at seventy cents per bushel. Seventy acres of wheat yielded fifteen bushels to the acre. Sixty acres of meadow yielded two tons of grass per acre.

W. G. Upchurch has a farm of 600 acres near Raleigh. Last year he made 125 bales of cotton, worth \$36 per bale. He raised 1,300 bushels of oats, worth \$520; 800 bushels of corn, worth \$480; 200 bushels of sweet potatoes, worth \$120; fifty tons of hay, worth \$750; ninety tons of ensilage, worth \$270; 300 bushels of cow peas, worth \$1 per bushel. A portion of the land was used as a stock range, and therefore not in cultivation. In connection with the farm Mr. Upchurch has a dairy of Jersey cows. The average of milkers last season was twenty cows. The product of butter was 5,000 pounds, every pound of which sold at home for thirty-five cents. He raised thirty calves, valued at \$25 each, and 4,000 pounds of pork, worth seven cents per pound. He is now fattening forty steers for market, and the sole food is cotton-seed meal and cotton seed hulls. On this diet, tried nowhere else in the South, a steer is put in prime condition in four months. The net profit is about \$10 per head. If there is any farmer in Ohio or Michigan who can make a better showing than Mr. Upchurch gives I would like to see his figures.

There were thirty of us under the command of Capt. David Frye, and before entering upon the work we bound ourselves by an iron-clad oath to be faithful to our task and loyally support the Union. Treachery was not thought of. We were of the loyal East Tennessee mountaineer stock that never hesitated for an instant in deciding which side was in the right. We appreciated the difficulties and dangers of the task before us. The country was full of armed rebels, and we knew the chances were in favor of a slip should we be adjusted around our necks should we be caught.

We had been assured by the government, through Captain Frye, that we would be protected as far as possible and would be assisted to escape. But the arrangement fell through, and after the work was done each man was made to shift for himself.

After the deed was done, my father, Henderson Lady, and myself, in company with C. A. Haun, spent the night at our house. In the morning Haun was captured on his way home, taken to Knoxville, court-martialed and hung. Mat Henshaw, Jacob and Henry Harmon were also captured, put through the face of a court-martial and hung.

"What did you do with the soldiers you captured?"
"We made them take the oath of loyalty and turned them loose. Some of the lads wanted to hang them, but Arthur Haun, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, begged for their lives."

"It was eight months before we got away, but finally we managed to elude the watchful confederates and escaped into Kentucky, when we joined the First Tennessee, company D, Captain James Lane in command."

"We never got a cent for the work we did in burning the Lick Creek bridge, although promised it by the national government. It was understood that the money to pay us was placed in charge of Gen. Carter, a Methodist preacher, but the General told me afterward that the boat on which the money was being conveyed to us struck a snag and sunk."

"How many of the men engaged with you in the bridge burning are still alive, Mr. Lady?"
"I think I can give you the names of all, and their post-office address: Henderson Lady, Greenville; James McDonald, near Midway; Andrew Self, depot agent, Mosheim; Wm. Holder, Cleveland; J. K. Haun, Midway — all of Tennessee; Hugh Self, Missouri, and myself, Concord, N. C."

Mr. Lady will spend some time in this section before returning home.

The death rate for February in North Carolina towns upon a basis of a year as reported in the Bulletin of the North Carolina Board of Health was as follows: Asheville, 10.8 per cent in the 1,000 inhabitants; Charlotte, 21.9; Durham, 4.8; Fayetteville, 12; Goldsboro, 16.8; New Bern, 14.4; Raleigh, 21.6; Salisbury, 18; Washington, 8.4; Wilmington, 10.8; Greensboro, 7.2; Statesville, 6; Wilson, 2.4; Hillsboro, 10.9.

The Bridge Burners.

A NORTH CAROLINA GENTLEMAN TELLS SOME NEW STORIES ABOUT THEM.

Knoxville Journal.
John Lady, of Concord, North Carolina, is in the city and vicinity, visiting friends and relatives in Knoxville and Lick Creek.

John Lady is a well-built, robust man, and has nothing of the feminine appearance about him his name would indicate. That he is alive and moving on top of the earth to-day is no fault of the confederate forces that infested the vicinity of Lick Creek at the breaking out of the war. For John Lady was one of the patriotic Union men who, in obedience to the orders of the United States government, helped burn Lick Creek bridge. The bridge was burned in order to interrupt rebel communications and prevent the concentration of the confederate forces in that country. A number of the bridge burners were captured and hung by the confederates, but Lady, in company with a number of fellow bridge burners, evaded the men who were thirsting for their lives and escaped into Kentucky where they joined the Union forces and fought valiantly for the preservation of the government.

A Journal reporter talked with Mr. Lady, and he gave him the following facts concerning this bridge burning and subsequent events.
"The Lick Creek bridge was burned on the night of November 8, 1862, in obedience to orders from the United States government, that promised us a substantial reward for our trouble and danger. We were doubtless patriotic enough to have done the work for love of country alone, but the reward was in the nature of a stimulus.

It was a dark night on which the attempt was made. The bridge was guarded by seven soldiers, under command of Captain Maxwell. We quietly surrounded them and captured them without any bloodshed or trouble, with the exception of one rebel, who was patrolling the bridge and who leaped into the creek and escaped. Our work was soon accomplished and quicker than I can tell it the bridge was wrapped in flames.

There were thirty of us under the command of Capt. David Frye, and before entering upon the work we bound ourselves by an iron-clad oath to be faithful to our task and loyally support the Union. Treachery was not thought of. We were of the loyal East Tennessee mountaineer stock that never hesitated for an instant in deciding which side was in the right. We appreciated the difficulties and dangers of the task before us. The country was full of armed rebels, and we knew the chances were in favor of a slip should we be adjusted around our necks should we be caught.

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Odds and Ends.

Concord Times.

There are 275 lady clergymen in this country.

There are 200 women editors in the United States.

Grover Cleveland was 52 years old the 25 of March.

Pope Leo's fainting fits are becoming more frequent.

Love knows no Law save that of its own sweet will.

It costs New York city \$300,000 a year to pay for lawyer's service.

The Farmers' Alliance have a new sixteen page paper in Washington called the National Economist.

At Monte Carlo, the gambling centre in Europe, there have been 15 duels and 16 suicides thus far during 1889.

A frog sixteen inches long is reported to have been captured at Orlando, Florida, during the recent heavy rain.

Senator Stanford paid \$500 for windows from which to view the inaugural parade; Senator Hurst \$300, and Ira Davenport \$150.

"Rochester, N. Y. capitalists have formed a trust in dried apples." When they water the stock it will swell to immense proportions.

A curiously twisted root of an oak tree, exhibited at Punta Gorda, Fla., is said to show all the letters of the alphabet in its convolutions.

There is a house in Atlanta, Ga., made entirely of paper, "from turret to foundation stone." No other material is used in its construction.

There are only five bed-rooms in the White House. Mrs. Harrison wants to know how she is going to make them accommodate her family and kinners.

A Vermont minister is reported to have preached one hundred and twenty-one funeral sermons with net returns of two barrels of apples and a silver dollar.

A banking system was introduced in the public schools of Long Island City, N. Y., three years ago, already the pupils in the nine schools have \$10,701 to their credit.

A "size" in a coat is an inch, in underwear it is two inches; in collar, half an inch; in shirt half an inch, in shoes, one-sixth of an inch; in pantaloons, an inch; in gloves, an inch, and in hats, an eighth of an inch.

Gen. Lew Wallace prefers to remain an author, and does not want an office. This is a sensible conclusion, for Mr. Wallace has written one book from which he has received more than \$80,000 and has been offered \$65,000 for another book.

The New York Sun says that any one desiring to speculate in real estate can purchase an acre of land in Wall Street New York, for the small sum of \$14,000.00, and it is cheap at that.

At Brunswick, G. L., Joe Wallace was standing in his back door, when he heard a sound like escaping steam. All at once a fountain of hot water shot up into the air and continued to flow. The circumstances is a puzzle to everybody.

A boy living near Abilene, Tex., was recently bitten by a snake, and was soon taken with convulsions. An old Mexican scraped out the bowl of a briar pipe, applied the scrapings to the child's wounds, and the next day the boy was well.

Legally, there is no such City as Memphis, Tenn. Some year ago the State Legislature took away its charter and named it "The Taxing District of Shelby County." The citizens are now tired of this cumbersome name and want the right to use their old name.

A person convicted of any crime in China, except that of murdering one of the royal family can have a substitute to take the punishment even if it be death. The rate per head of these substitutes has lately been advanced 20 per cent, and the blame is laid to the English.

Johnson City, in East Tenn. is thinking of changing its name to Carnegie in honor of Andrew Carn-Engle. If the town accepts him as a namesake, he proposes to give it a public library and reading room worth not less than \$100,000.

C'e and and Hayes are the only living ex-occupants of the presidential chair, and Hannibal Hamlin is the only living Vice-President. Hayes is living the life of a country gentleman Cleveland has located in New York and is practicing law.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or haemorrhoids. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale by Klutz & Co., 81y.

HOME COMPANY,

SEEKING HOME PATRONAGE.

A STRONG COMPANY,
Prompt, Reliable, Liberal!

Agents in all cities and towns in the South.

J. RHODES BROWNE, President.
Wm. C. COART, Secretary.

Total Assets, \$750,000.
J. ALLEN BROWN, Agent, Salisbury, N. C.



W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE FOR LADIES.



CLARK'S
EYE SALVE

D. J. C. McCUBBINS,
Surgeon Dentist,
Salisbury, N. C.

B. B. B.

Almost everybody wants a "Spring Tonic." Here is a simple testimonial, which shows how B. B. B. is regarded. It will knock your malaria out and restore your appetite:

Splendid for a Spring Tonic.

ARLINGTON, Ga., June 30, 1888.
I suffered with malarial blood poison more or less all the time, and the only medicine that did me any good is B. B. B. It is undoubtedly the best blood medicine made, and for this malarial country should be used by every one in the spring of the year, and is good in summer, fall and winter as a tonic and blood purifier.

It Removed the Pimples.

REXED MOUNTAIN, Tenn., March 29, 1887.
A lady friend of mine has for several years been troubled with bumps and pimples on her face and neck, for which she used various cosmetics in order to remove them and beautify and improve her complexion; but these local applications were only temporary and left her skin in a worse condition.
I recommend an internal preparation — known as Botanic Blood Balm — which I have been using and selling about two years; she used three bottles and nearly all pimples have disappeared, her skin is soft and smooth, and her general health much improved. She expresses herself much gratified, and can recommend it to all who are so afflicted.

Tutt's Pills

Intelligent Readers will notice that
are not "warranted to cure" all classes of diseases, but only such as result from a disordered liver, viz:
Vertigo, Headache, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Costiveness, Bilious Colic, Flatulence, etc.