

The Carolina Watchman.

Robt Murphy

VOL. XXII.—THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1890.

NO. 9.

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The Leading Furniture Dealer and Undertaker IN SALISBURY.

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Wileox and White Organs and Decker Bros., Chickering & Sons and Wheeler Pianos.

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Antique Oak, Antique Ash, Cherry and Walnut at prices that defy competition.

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A large stock of Baby Carriages with wire wheels at \$7.50.
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Special attention given to undertaking in all its branches, at all hours day and night.

Parties wishing my services at night will call at my residence on Bank street, in "Brooklyn."

Thanking my friends and the public generally for past patronage and asking a continuance of the same, I am,

Yours anxiously to please,
G. W. WRIGHT,
Leading Furniture Dealer.

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WINTER CLOTHING—This is now open for inspection; it is handsome and at prices to suit the times.
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Buy before you buy as we mean to sell you goods CHEAP for cash or barter. Yours to serve, **KLUTZ & RENDLEMAN,** Regulators of low prices

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December.

On Christmas day, when fires were lit, And all our breakfasts done, We spread our toys out on the floor And played there in the sun.

The nursery smelled of Christmas tree, And under where it stood The shepherds watched their flock of sheep, All made of painted wood.

Outside the house the air was cold And quiet all about, Till far across the snowy roofs The Christmas bells rang out.

But soon the slay bells jingled by Upon the street below, And people on the way to church Went crunching through the snow.

We did not quarrel once all day; Mamma and grandma said They liked to be in where we were, So pleasantly we played.

I do not see how any child Is cross on Christmas day, When all the lovely toys are new And every one can play.
—Katherine Pyle in St. Nicholas.

The Guard's Story.

HOW AN ENGINEER SAVED LIFE AND WEALTH AND HOW HE WAS REWARDED.

Coming down on the elevated road late at night a short time ago I fell into conversation with the guard, says a New York Star reporter. He was a pleasant fellow. The night men are apt to be. They have less traffic and the natural social instincts of men display themselves in spite of corporations and iron-bound rules. As we swung into South Ferry station he shouted out: "There goes the 'money train.'" I looked and saw a single car attached to an engine up the track. I had only a glimpse of it, but that was sufficient to arouse my curiosity. My companion was full of the subject, and I gathered some interesting details of an important feature of railroad routine.

"Regular you never saw that before," said the guard. "The car is oval in shape, holds three or four men, gathers up the tickets and 'boodle,' and is naturally looked after pretty sharp by the company. The men in the car all carry guns and are generally loaded for bear, so they're not troubled much. The car starts out about one or two o'clock in the morning and goes up and down the Second avenue road, stopping at every station and collecting the tickets in the boxes and the from the office. Next a trip is taken on the Third avenue road and then on the others in regular order, the car laying up for the day about five a. m. near Fifty-eighth street, on the Ninth avenue line. I've heard it said that sometimes she carries about \$20,000. In fact, that's only a light estimate.

"Nobody monkeys with that train or with the men in it," continued my informant, smiling grimly to himself. "It wouldn't be healthy. I do remember a time, though, when there came near being a circus. There had been some trouble with laboring men—something of that kind—and they laid off to wreck the train. You can't do it easy. The flang on the wheel always catches when you run up on the guard beam on each side of the track, and you can't run into the street. The gang knew this, and they tried something new. They put an inclined block on each track so the train might run up and over. That might go. It was a dirty trick. I suppose they expected to lay low and rob the car when she smashed in the street. Killing the engineer, of course didn't count. All the same they got left. There was a quick young fellow on the road that time. He saw the blocks in the flash of the engine light and stopped the train in her own length. He saved everything and kept his wife from being a widow in the bargain, I guess. I think I read a poem about it in one of the illustrated papers—Harper's weekly, it seems to me. The company was very grateful to that young engineer."

"I'm glad of it," said I, heartily. "He certainly did them a service. What did they do for him? Let's see. He saved at least \$20,000 for the road. I suppose they gave him \$1,000."

"Not much," said the guard folding his arms and winking at me confidentially. "When corporation do that we'll be near the millenium, and won't have so much need of the ministers preachin' the New testament at the directors on Sundays. The way things go they don't have no call to let up on them sharps. I never heard that Sheridan got a cent for what he done. I suppose directors think a man's bound to save his own way, and as for playin' for their own they're keepin' all they get, make no mistake. I understand they gave the engineer an earlier 'run,' and he was glad enough to get it. The strain on him in those hours wasn't so great, and it was less rough on his kidneys."

Ploughing by Steam.

A man in Jackson county, Oregon, has been ploughing this fall with a steam engine and has found that it works quite successfully. He pulls eight plows with his engine and turns over the soil at the rate of sixteen acres per day, the cost of running the outfit not over \$5 per day.

State News.

WHAT IS GOING ON ALL OVER NORTH CAROLINA.

Durham is talking about building a \$250,000 hotel.
Editor Scott, of the Lenoir Topic, has been elected captain of a base ball nine.
Dr. Thos. G. Taylor is erecting a commodious tobacco factory in Leaksville.

Taylorsville will organize a Land and Improvement Company by January 1st says the *Lindex*.
Peg Leg Williams, who has orders for 7,000 North Carolina negroes to be taken South, cannot get 70.

Alleys distillery, in Catawba county, ty, was destroyed by fire a few days ago.
The report that Mayor Pritchard, of Windsor, had been tied and whipped by unknown men, is said to be without foundation.
The C. C. Randleman cotton mills, at Randleman, have made an assignment. The liabilities are said to be over \$20,000.

A fire at Burlington a few days ago destroyed 50 bales of cotton.
The Monroe Register states that a good deal of building will be done in that town this winter.

Bneafort has two oyster canning plants. One was established by Raleigh capitalists and will employ 300 men.
Rev. Thos. H. Newberry will at an early day commence in Fayetteville the publication of the North Carolina Baptist.

Rev. E. Weisner, of Davidson county, raised 400 bushels of sweet potatoes and six bushels of tomatoes on one acre of land.
Frank Dixon, a brother of the well known Rev. Thomas Dixon of New York, is to come from Oakland, California, to be pastor of the Baptist church at New Bern.

A negro by the name of William Hanks was found dead near Pittsboro last week. He had frozen to death.
A barn on the farm of Mrs. William Grimes, of Raleigh, situated in Greene county was burned last week.

Mr. A. A. Conly, of Linville township, has reopened the old Conley gold mine, and is meeting with every indication of striking it rich before long.—*Morantown Herald*.

Alice Hauser, an industrious colored woman who resides about a mile west of Winston, killed a 11 month old porker a few days ago that pulled the beam at 395 pounds.

At Forest City, Rutherford county, Tuesday, Holoway Walls shot and killed his wife, shot his brother-in-law Wayne Haynes through the bowels and shot himself through the brain.

Greensboro Workman: Mary Lewis, an old, half witted colored woman, who lives beyond the R. & D. railroad in eastern part of this city, was found dead in her bed this morning about 5 o'clock.

Mr. Jacob Dove has killed, as the Durham Globe expresses it, his "pork" hogs 4 in number. Their weights are respectively: 310, 302, 300 and 374, or a total of 1386 lbs. These hogs were a little over twelve months old.—*Concord Standard*.

Laurinburg Exchange: Pembroke is the name of the new station just established on the Carolina Central Railroad where the Wilson Short-Cut road crosses it, near Pates Robeson county. Work on the new road from there to Fayetteville is progressing.

Raleigh Chronicle: The largest owl ever seen in these parts was killed a day or two since on Mr. Van Moore's place about a mile from the city. The bird by actual measurement is four feet and seven inches from tip to tip. It has been sent out to Mr. Herbert Brimly, the taxidermist, to be mounted.

The Standard Music Company, of Winston, offers a premium of a \$100 Bridgeport organ to any person in the State of North Carolina who will raise the largest amount of money and donate it to the Oxford Orphan Asylum by and including the first day of January. This is an item that will be worth space in all our State papers.

Dr. R. K. Gregory, of Greensboro, the patentee of an antiseptic for the treatment of wounds, has effected an arrangement with both the Richmond and Danville and Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroads by which his new contrivance is supplied to these roads for use in case of accident.

Marcus Dawson and Tom Lane were hunting rabbits near Greenville recently. Suddenly Dawson called out, "there goes a rabbit," and in whirling to shoot it the whole load of his gun struck Lane, who was a few yards away. Sunday Dawson offered to surrender to the sheriff, but the killing being purely accidental, the officer would not hold him.—*Winston Daily*.

General News.

Lock Haven, Pa., Dec. 18.—The snow storm, after raging thirty hours, ceased this morning. There are two feet of snow on the ground.

Nashville, Dec. 18.—McGehers & Co., of Rome, Ga., wholesale grocers and cotton factors, have been forced to assign. Liabilities \$155,000; assets about the same.

Elmira, N. Y., Dec. 18th.—Up to this morning eighteen inches of snow had fallen here. Street car traffic on all lines was abandoned last night. All trains are badly delayed.

Wilksboro, Pa., Dec.—Sleet, rain, and snow have been falling here for the past twenty-four hours, and at noon it was snowing hard. It is the heaviest storm seen in the Wyoming Valley for some years.

Welland, Ont., Dec. 18.—Arthur Day, of Rochester, N. Y., wife murderer, was hanged at 8:10 o'clock this morning. He walked firmly to the gallows. Ten minutes after the trap was sprung he was dead. His neck was not broken, and died of strangulation.

Chicago, Dec. 19.—Joseph N. Asir, cashier of the Allerton Packing Company, one of the most extensive at the stockyards, was held up this morning in his office in the packing house by two unknown men of gangster-like appearance, and robbed of \$3,200 in cash.

Bellefonte, Pa., Dec. 18.—The Bellefonte and Snow Shoe branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, the Tyrone and Clearfield branch, and the Lewisburg and Tyrone branch are all snowed up, no trains. The snow is two feet deep on the level here this morning.

Washington, W. Va., Dec. 18th.—during the past twenty-four hours the most terrific snow storm for the past five years has raged. The damage done is enormous. The city is completely isolated. Great apprehensions of a flood are entertained when a thaw sets in.

Apairy.

GETTING THE BEES TO EMPTY OLD BROOD-COMBS.

Dr. Miller says he has reduced the time to two or three days. Well, says Chas. Fowls in Glennings, I get the job done in twenty-four hours, if the weather is warm enough so the bees will fly freely; but if it is colored his plan is no doubt the best where the hives have a loose bottom. If the doctor tries to have old brood-combs emptied his way when the weather is warm, I imagine he will have a "hot time" taking the combs away, for the bees will hang to the old combs a great deal worse than they will to the unfinished sections; and of all disagreeable work shaking hungry bees off dry combs is the worst.

As before mentioned, his plan will not do for those who have hives with permanent bottom, like mine, and I will therefore give my plan, which is simple a slight improvement on Dr. Miller's plan of having unfinished sections cleaned out.

I take my old combs I want emptied, and after uncapping the sealed honey I put them in empty hives with tight bottoms, and set them down close to the entrance of the colonies I wish to feel just at dusk. I put in a less number than would fill the hive, so they are spaced further apart; and if I want to feed more combs I put on an upper story. If it is a cool night I put the hive as close as I can to the entrance; if warm, three or four inches off, after getting the bees started on it, the object being to avoid getting the young bees out of their hive.

Nearly all of the honey will be cleaned out in the night, and early next morning I carry the hives of combs two or three rods to one side from the entrance small (one-half or three-fourths inch will do); but if the combs are new and tender, or contain any candied honey, they should be closed to the one-bee capacity.

Now, the bees that are already on the combs have the advantage through the day, and will get about all the honey there is left; and if they are managed so as to have no young bees on the combs they will go home at night, leaving the combs free from bees, when they can be taken care of. By this plan I can get a hundred or more combs cleaned out every day until the job is all done with, and light colonies supplied with their winter stores, and all without lighting a smoker or opening a hive. I do not work with the bees during this comb-cleaning time; that is, not in the apiary, where the work is done, and so I have no trouble with robbers.—*Farm Field and Stockman*.

An exchange is authority for the statement that in Detroit, Mich., there has been an exhaustive examination going on for some time as to the purity of milk supplied to that city, and Dr. Covert, who has conducted the examination, reports that seventy-five per cent of the milk received was found to be adulterated, and says that if the pedlers continue to sell inferior milk, prosecution will be made at once.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A Strong Endorsement.

When the Farmers' Alliance first proposed the sub-treasury plan the politicians and financiers all over the country, with but few exceptions, denounced it as wild and visionary. In fact it seemed to be matter of resentment that the farmers' movement should undertake to settle the financial problem, and the sub-treasury plan was met with denunciation instead of argument.

We desire, however, to call attention to an endorsement of it from a quarter which should at least command the respectful attention of those who were not disposed to listen to the farmers. Mr. Edward Atkinson, in a recent publication, recognizing the need for more circulating medium when the crops are to be moved, proposes the issue of "convertible bank notes" or other instruments of credit, to be used as "a symbol of the product or capital which is in process of movement, to be redeemed when the product enters into consumption." That this plan signifies the issue of a circulating medium based on the great staple crop which has to be redeemed and retired as used is patent on its face. It is the very essence of the sub-treasury plan, but we think it is not hedged about with the same precautions.

That Mr. Atkinson favors such an issue of "convertible bank notes" indicates that a man of his experience with the financial world and with views and feelings in sympathy with the capitalists of the country recognized the fact that money based on the great staples would be received on a parity with gold. Otherwise Mr. Atkinson would not favor such a currency. Now the admission of this fact answers the entire objection to the character of the currency which the sub-treasury plan would put in circulation. Under the sub-treasury plan as consumption took up the product on which the currency is to be based this currency would be returned to the treasury and retired, or, as Mr. Atkinson states it, "redeemed."

In addition to the plan of Mr. Atkinson the farmers propose to insure the solvency of this proposed currency by having the government, under its constitutional power to provide a currency, issue it directly instead of through the plan of bank issue. They put into the hands of the government to secure it a security which being consumable merchandise, is the best in the world, and in addition thereto the personal credit of each obtainer of this currency stands behind it, for his withdrawing his crop and redeeming the money issued thereon. Thus giving behind the money issued the government's promise, the pledge of ample personal property and the personal security of the obtainer of the money and also assuming a uniformity in the currency issue which could not be obtained in any other way.

But the great point which we wish to emphasize is that Mr. Atkinson's proposal is a recognition from a capitalistic source of the feasibility, stability and desirability of a currency based on the principles of the sub-treasury plan.

"Neatness in Farming."

Cultivator and Country Gentleman.

The title of the editorial I quote at the head of these paragraphs reminds me of an interesting experience of my own a short time since. You know how often and how much I have reported the fertility of the soil of Champaign county, of the heavy yields of crops, and the almost uniformly favorable character of the growing seasons, for the thirty-three years of my residence here. To be sure I have said little of the character of the farming, good or bad, but the reasonable inference would be that where crops were so nearly uniformly good, the character of the farming must be pretty good too, and I thought so, though I do not remember to have said so.

Having some business with an acquaintance relating to the proposed purchase of a tract of land in an adjoining county, he, in putting a price on the property, said that it was far superior in fertility to Champaign county land, and in the near neighborhood of some of the best farmers and farming in the State, having "the Ohio settlement" on the north and the "Omish" farmers on the west. Urging me to go and see for myself, I consented and went by rail thirty miles south to Arcola, in Douglas county, and then by team west nine miles to the Omish settlement near the new railroad town of Arthur. On the way out I noticed better graded roads, stronger bridges with heavier stone abutments than in Champaign county, and an increasing appearance of neatness in the farming as a whole, and improved thrift in husbandry generally. Five or six miles out, and soon after crossing the Okaw or Kaskaskia river we were among the white houses and red barns of the Omish. The lands are low, nearly dead-level prairie for miles and miles, but there is a well graded road on every section line and ditches for complete drainage, but no roads on half sections. The farms rarely exceed 100 acres each, and the improvements of houses, barns and grainaries are near section corners, for the advantage of sociability and neighborhood. The fences are mostly orange hedges, in every case plashed and pruned; the fields are clean, the

corn—the only crop remaining on the ground—was free from weeds and mighty in height and size of stalk and development of earing. There are neither ricks of straw nor stacks of grain nor hay, all these being under cover in the structures that shelter the stock. The leading crops are Indian corn, oats, wheat and red clover, and for stock, horses and hogs, and the latter's accommodation there are commodious structures built for swine breeding and feeding, and nothing else. As an example of thoroughness of culture and freedom from weeds of the land, the young wheat in the drill rows having acquired a height of six inches, there was not a weed in sight, suggesting to me that the Omish farming was the only farming I had seen in Illinois where the land was clean and deep enough, and the soil rich enough to make success with alfalfa an easy and certain undertaking.

Driven by a heavy rain to the shelter of one of the Omish barns, I had an hour's opportunity to observe how neat the premises were and how complete the arrangement for the comfort and security of live stock and the shelter of implements and farm products of all kinds. There was no manure or heaps of rubbish, and the barn-yards were as clean as any cultivated field, and in the vegetable and flower gardens close to the dwellings, common homely flowers and vegetables of every kind in season, showed vigorous growth and had a monopoly on the ground. But I might go into detail for a column or two and not tell the whole story; therefore, I conclude by declaring that for a rich, deep soil, greatly improved by cultivation, for large crops, for thoroughness and neatness in farming, for profitable breeds of hogs, for great crops of red clover, and for large and handsome farm houses, I have never seen anything to equal them inside or outside of Illinois.

The Omish are an offshoot of the Menomonees, who retain the austere simplicity of that sect. Their rules forbid colors and stripes in clothing, buttons are prohibited, and hooks and eyes substituted, the hair and beard are worn long but not inconveniently so, the children and women wear caps continuously, and no hood, bonnet or hat is permitted indoors or out. Perhaps the most striking peculiarity of all is that no blinds are suffered on the windows of houses, and no curtain to keep out the scorching of curious eyes, the light or heat features that give these dwellings a wideawake air that must be seen to be understood. The Omish are honest, industrious and frugal beyond all praise. Necessity cleanseth them they are at the same time good neighbors and patriotic citizens, voting only on rare occasions and accepting no office above that of path-master. Their example has had a wonderful effect, not only on the farming of the surrounding country, but on the towns nearby as much, some of them in the western part of Douglas county showing a more advanced civilization and a higher grade of improvement than almost any other place in the State.

I was not sensible of these unusual things till I came to return to Champaign county in the after part of the day. There I was struck with the slovenliness of the farming, the smallness of the crops, and the general shabbiness of everything out-of-door, not excluding the farms and improvements that lie within sight of the towers and towers of a great institution of learning, endowed by the nation and established by the legislature, with "the principle object in view to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts," that for 22 years has failed in doing what a handful of peasant farmers have done in the same time, by getting at the secrets of successful and profitable agriculture. B. F. J.

Dairy Notes.

It is not luck that counts, but deliberate calculating judgement.

Many more cows are worn out by underfeeding and poor care than by overwork.

There is a wealth of feeding material in an acre of fodder grown on good land with reasonable care.

Milk should be strained immediately after being drawn, and if intended for butter making not be distributed until creamed.

Cows should have an abundance of suitable food and pure water and salt, kept where they can have ready access to it every day.

The function of milk giving is maternity, and the mother thus will over needs shelter, warmth, comfort and kind treatment.

Abundant food, a good stable, and protection from chilly winds and beating storms will prevent shrinkage of milk and often show absolute gain in yield.

The all-the-year-round cow is the paying cow. The real dairy cows all tend in this direction, and a cow that goes dry longer than two months ought to be got rid of unless she is a heavy milker for the ten months.