

# CAROLINA MOUNTAINEER.

VOL. 5.

MORGANTON, N. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1883.

NO. 3

1883.

1883.

## SPRING AND SUMMER.

Office of WALLACE BROS.,

Statesville, N. C., March 1, 1883

To The Trade:

We take pleasure in informing you that our

**SPRING & SUMMER  
S-T-O-C-K**

**IS NOW COMPLETE.**

Our Stock this Season is unusually attractive and complete complete in all departments; well assorted, new and reasonable, embracing everything necessary to the full and complete outfit of the retailer.

Extending to you a cordial invitation to visit us, and hoping to

secure your orders through our traveling salesmen,

We are, very truly yours,

**Wallace Bros.**

**P. S. All orders by mail will be filled upon the same terms and receive the same attention as buyers in person.**

## THE MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

J. A. HUNT, Proprietor, Morganton, N. C.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

**COMMERCIAL MEN.**

A Good Table, Comfortable Rooms, Polite Attention, Reasonable Rates. Special Terms by the Month.

## Important Notice to Farmers of North Carolina!

In order that all may be able to use Baugh's Special Fertilizer for Tobacco and Grain, we are now selling it direct to farmers of North Carolina, at the following reduced wholesale prices for Cash:

One (1) Single Ton	\$35 00
Three (3) Tons for	100 00
Five (5) Tons or over	33 00

Per Ton of 2000 lbs. in good bags of 200 lbs. each on board cars or vessels at our works.

We Guarantee the following analysis:  
AMMONIA 5 to 6 Per cent.  
AVAILABLE BONA PHOSPHATE 10 to 12 "  
SULPHATE OF POTASH 4 to 5 "

This article has been used for years in North Carolina with excellent results, and we think it will pay all Tobacco Growers to use it liberally.

Address all orders and inquiries to  
**BAUGH & SONS**  
103 SOUTH STREET BALTIMORE, MD.

## HOWARD & PRESNELL,

DEALERS IN

## GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

MORGANTON, N. C.

ARE constantly receiving new and seasonable goods, which they are offering at the most reasonable rates. Call and see them, and you will be convinced that they cannot be undersold.

### THE MOUNTAINEER.

SATURDAY, - AUGUST 18, 1883.

W. C. ERVIN, EDITOR.

#### A TWILIGHT MEMORY.

BY MARGARET SANGSTER.

At fall of night, when shadows gray  
Enfold the fact of fading day.  
Or on the far horizon's rim,  
The rain-clouds gather vast and dim,  
From some vague coast of memory  
A childhood scene returns to me,  
I see my mother, sweet and fair,  
Her gentle face 'neath shining hair,  
Uncertain what the dark may bring,  
I nestle 'neath my mother's wing,  
And even there, by tears possessed,  
My trembling heart is not at rest.  
A tender voice, I hear it yet,  
Bids: "Light the lamps for Margaret."  
Add swift the cheery rays are poured  
O'er curtained room and smiling board.  
However thick the shadows meet  
To-day around my weary feet,  
No mother's presence at my side  
Is strong to comfort, bless and guide.  
The dear one, lifted out of sight,  
Dwells evermore in Love's own light,  
But tones my heart can ne'er forget,  
Above me sound in blessings yet,  
And one by one the stars that rise  
Serene amid the steadfast skies,  
The lamps of faith their glow divine  
Diffuse around this life of mine.

#### Dakota Enterprise.

The following newspaper item well illustrates the rapid utilization of lumber in new sections of the country: "Towns grow out West. A denizen of La Bean, Dakota, was recently asked what the population of that town was, and he replied: 'Well, the first lumber was received two weeks ago last Sunday. Now there are six general stores, one dry goods store, one hardware store, five saloons, one meat market, three lumber yards, one bank, one newspaper office, one telegraph office, a post office (with 280 calls and 80 lock boxes of the Yale pattern, in a building 20x30, two stories high), two hotels, and some other structures. Since then there has been started another bank, a 50 room hotel, a hardware store, a dry goods house 30x80, and a Presbyterian church.'"

#### Nails in Days of our Grandfathers

Industrial World.  
To obtain the supply of nail was in the 18th century by no means the easy problem that it is now, and many substitutions and make-shifts, such as wooden pins, bolts clamps, riders, etc., were resorted to, to supply the inevitable deficiency. All nails were hammered out by hand at the anvil, and nothing like uniformity in weight or size was attempted. All were of wrought iron, and at best clumsily constructed, and, because of their softness, when one was once started the driver was never sure of its ultimate direction. Every hard substance turned them aside, and holes had to be bored for them in hard wood. Unavailing efforts were made to cast nails singly in moulds, but from their brittleness they were found worthless. On our desk before us we have a collection of nails drawn from the pulpit whence Patrick Henry electrified America by that speech which yet rings through the land with its imperishable burden of liberty or death. These nails were all made in England and brought to Virginia, together with a large proportion of the other building materials early used in America. Like all their prototypes these are rudely shaped, generally sharp at the point, like a modern horse-nail, thence rapidly getting thicker to the middle, whence they taper slightly to the head. The latter has in all cases been entirely disfigured by driving. They are all sizes, from half an inch to five inches in length, thick or thin without regard to length, and bearing everywhere the imprints of the hammer. When we consider how long it must have taken the blacksmith to pound out a keg of these, we can form some slight conception of the advantages we enjoy from modern methods of appliances.

### A TRIP TO TABLE ROCK.

Thirty Young People Scale the Battlements of the Great Boulder.

Mr. Editor: On the first day of August we left our several homes bound for Table Rock, reaching Warlick's Cross Roads about 12 o'clock, where we took dinner and rested near two hours. The dinner was very much enjoyed by all; and every one spoke in the highest terms the good coffee made by Mr. Kirley (our Boss) who kept us all laughing, both while resting and travelling. When the two hours had expired we resumed our journey; and after passing over some very rough road we arrived at the old "Camping Ground" about three miles from Table Rock, where we were to spend the night.

We had been at the camp but a short time when we were joined by another party of twelve young folks who were also bound for the Rock, and with this addition our party numbered thirty. Here the "Boss" gave orders for supper which we readily obeyed, and then we all took a stroll up the creek that ran close by the camp. When we came back we formed a circle around the fire and sang and talked, Mr. K; acting as leader. About 10 o'clock we retired; the ladies to the wagons, and the gentleman to the tents constructed upon the ground near the rear ends of the wagons. We arose early next morning washed our faces in the creek, and after eating a hearty breakfast started for the Rock, which was three miles distant, some on horse-back and some afoot. We arrived safely at the foot of the boulder about nine o'clock and after resting awhile we again started on our journey; and soon were on the top, and I am sure we could not have picked a better day. One of the young men had the misfortune to lose his hat, but afterwards recovered it, and "went his way rejoicing." Before going to the highest point we went down the "Winding Stairs" into the "Cellar." While in there some one threw a rock down through a cavity in the rock on the head of one of the young ladies; the rock was mashed to powder but no injury was done the young ladies head. We then came out of the Cellar and made our way to the summit of the Rock and remained until time for lunch; then over cliff and bush we wended our way back to the hitching ground, where we took lunch; and a short rest.

We then set out for the Chimney Rock after a short walk which all enjoyed we reached the "Chimneys" and every one tried to see how many cliffs they could climb. The most remarkable thing we saw was a bear den, and out came something supposed to be a bear, but which turned out to be a tousled-headed young man of our own party. We rambled over the mountains until we had taken in all the scenery and then we came back to the "hitching place" at the foot of the Rock and returned to the camping ground where we were joined by some hunters who had killed a deer, which was soon hung up over a good fire, and before a great while all were eating barbecued venison, which was a rarity to the most of the party.

At a late hour all retired and slept very soundly. The next morning when breakfast was announced two young ladies went down to the creek to bathe, one of them fell in, but was rescued by a young man who saw the fall. Soon after breakfast preparations were made for returning home and we broke camp with reluctant hearts, and as we drove up at Warlick's Cross Roads, "John Brown's Body" was delightfully rendered by Joseph, Moses and Abraham assisted by the Ape. We reached home safe, all having enjoyed the trip exceedingly, and hoped it would not be long before we all would have the pleasure of taking another trip to the same mountains. JOSEPH.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Goldsbor Bulletin tells of a sheep in Wayne county with four horns.

This time next year the fires will be lighted under every political pot in the land.

Durham shipped during the month of May 1,250,000 pounds of smoking tobacco.

The Czar of all the Russias is thirty-eight years old, ambitious, but retiring and crabbed.

Thomas S. Grimwood, a Brooklyn lawyer, was on Monday sentenced to two years in penitentiary for larceny.

John Wannamaker, the Philadelphia dry goods king, paid two hundred thousand dollars for advertising last year and made a million.

When news is received that hail has fallen to the depth of four feet in Iowa it is a sign that the Western lyre is no longer tuned to sing of old style snake stories.

The Cunard Company is building two steamers of 8,000 tons burden and 13,000 horse-power, to cost \$3,000,000, with a speed to enable them to cross the Atlantic in six days.

It is claimed that the first street letter-box ever used in this country were put up in Boston in 1858, the first collection being made on the 2d of August of that year at noon.

The Cherokees have had a close election, and if the count leaves a doubt as to who are elected, the number of scalps in the tribe may be considerably reduced before the dispute is ended.

Key West has eighty-one cigar factories, employing 5,000 hands, and during the year ended June 30, manufactured 75,000,000 cigars.

At the recent election in Kentucky Henry Clay, grandson of the great Henry Clay, was defeated for the Legislature after one of the hottest political fights ever known in that State.

The peanut crop of the year is estimated at 2,485,000 bushels. We shall have to import a lot from somewhere. This little crop will allow an average of only about three pints to each man, woman and child in the United States—a ridiculously small allowance.

The aged veteran, the war-horse of General Stonewall Jackson, the same he was riding the day he received his death wound, is on his way from North Carolina to the Virginia Military Institute, which is to take charge of him at the request of Mrs. Jackson.

A new use has been found for cotton. Manufactured into duck it has been successfully introduced as a roofing material. Aside from its cheapness, it possesses the advantage of lightness as compared with shingles or slate; it effectually excludes water, and it is said to be a non-conductor of heat.

Professor Baird, director of the Smithsonian institution and President of the Fish Commission, while he rarely fails to recognize a species of fish or any scientific specimen on sight, is often at a loss to call his best-known acquaintances by name when he meets them casually.

The Mormons, that is the Polygamists, have carried Utah, electing probably all the local officers, such as prosecuting attorneys, sheriffs, court officials, &c. Indictments may be found for polygamy in the future, but there will be no convictions, as Mormons will be on every jury. The Edmund's bill is a failure, and Congress will have to pass a stronger measure. The problem, to say the least, is difficult to solve.

Two Virginia doctors, moved by the example of the Richmond editors, have fought a duel near Leesburg. No one was hurt, and reconciliation was effected. Professional ties and even blood, for the men are cousins, were not enough to keep them from the field; but these considerations operated to save them from much hard fighting. The code is vindicated again, and the coroner has no engagement.

### AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Hogs intended for slaughter the coming winter should receive special attention from now on to killing time. They can be more readily fattened during warm than cold weather.

A V trough, with the inside smeared with soft tar should be used for salting sheep; the tar will effectually drive away the fly, which annoys the sheep and deposits the larva of the grub; you get rid of two pests at one time.

The manure from unheused stock exposed to cold and wet is less valuable than from animals carefully stabled with the same feed. Not only is much of the excrement wasted by rains, but it is in itself poorer, the extra food required to keep unsheltered stock being absolutely wasted.

Several sheep belonging to Christopher Lauder, of Wayland, N. Y., were killed by dogs recently. The least mutilated parts were dressed and cooked and the entire family ate the meat, when all were taken sick with symptoms of hydrophobia and the father and one child died in great agony.

#### The Wheat Crop.

Preparation should now be made for this crop. Wheat should follow some crop of clean cultivation, or a green fallow crop as clover, peas or good sod. Deep plowing when the soil will admit of it is advisable, especially stiff clay lands, in which case use a sub-soil plow. Pulverize the soil. We use the Acme harrow, the best implement we know of. Do not plow manure too deep, as the roots of wheat are surface feeders.—N. C. Farmer.

#### Rye For Pasture.

Every farmer that keeps stock should sow rye during this or next month for winter and spring pasture. Land may be specially prepared or it may be sown among the corn at the last plowing. It will furnish excellent pasture for cows, sheep and horses during the winter and early spring, or may be cut for soiling. It will also prove of great value in preventing land from washing during the heavy rains of the seasons and add to its fertility. Sow from one to one and a half bushels per acre.—N. C. Farmer.

#### Weeds.

Weeds eat up the farmer's substance. The truth of this ought to be apparent to every one who would figure up the cost of eradicating them from the crops. And yet it is not an enemy who hath done this. The farmer himself is the one to blame. Just now the fields are white with daisies and white-weed. The road-sides are clothed with golden rods, thistles or creeping briars. The stubbles are green with rag-weed. The door-yards and nooks and corners of the farm bear their burdens, and these nurseries of weeds are neglected with the greatest care. If you would farm successfully, wage an exterminating war against weeds.

#### Valuable Bluebirds.

J. F. Ellington of Palmetto, is one of Georgia's successful fruit raisers; He has about 1,000 trees. Mr. Ellington destroys the worms, which have been such a drawback to peach orchards, in a novel and interesting way, and one that will be of great interest to all fruit growers. All over his chard are old gourds, boxes, cans, etc., placed on stumps, fences and trees. These are the homes of the worm-destroyers, and they are the little bluebirds, which are so numerous in our State. For five years he has been petting and raising these little birds and to-day he has about 500. He prizes them so highly that he will prosecute any one killing them as quick as he would for killing one of his pigs. They do their work so effectually that he is troubled very little with worms. The bluebird eats nothing but bugs and worms, and can whip the English sparrow.—Atlanta Constitution.