

The Carolina Watchman.

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NO 20

A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

BY KATHARINE S. COLDS.

I come to Thee to-night,
With heart bowed down with weight of
anxious care,
And offer up my fervent, earnest prayer,
That Thou wouldst give me light—
Upon my weary soul
A heavy burden rests—to guide the feet
of childhood in Thy way, and make them
meet
For all their earthly strife.
How can I ever prove
That I am worthy of the sacred trust?
How does the fear oppress me that I must
be faithless in my love.
If in the dreary way—
The way that leadeth down to death and
hell
Where of lost souls is sung the funeral
kneel
These little feet should stray.
How could I bear the pain,
How bear to realize that prayers and tears
And watchful care of days, months and
years
Had all been but in vain!
O Father, help me from Thee
The grace to bring me to my work aright,
The good to nurture, and the ill to fight,
Can come to strengthen me.
Help me to train aright
These souls whom Thou hast given to my
care,
I come to Thee, my Father, with this
prayer
From out my heart to-night.
And when this earthly life
Hath ended with its toil and weariness,
In days and years of darkness and distress,
Of struggle and of strife.
Oh, may these little feet,
Which I have guided in the blessed way
That leadeth to the perfect, endless day,
To tread Thy courts be met.And in that "better land"
Where all are gathered who have follow-
ed Thee,
With true and steadfast steps, oh, may
we be
Still an unbroken band.

PROTEST

OF SENATOR WILLIAMSON AND OTHERS
TO THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL CHAR-
ACTERIZING THE CATAWBA AND YADKIN
VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY
AND THE APPROPRI-
ATIONS THEREFOR.

The undersigned respectfully protest
against the passage of House Bill No. 367,
Senate Bill No. 458,
"Entitled an act to consolidate the name,
and authorize the consolidation of the
Western Railroad Company, and to com-
plete said road."
1st. In our opinion the preamble to the
Bill is deceptive and well calculated to
mislead as to its full meaning. It recites,
"That the stock has been preserved by
the action of the President and Directors
of the company at heavy expense and
pecuniary responsibility (mark you, not
pecuniary loss) to them, without expense
incurred by the State."
We, with our limited knowledge, frank-
ly admit the State had suffered no detri-
ment before the passage of the Bill, but
after its passage we do aver that a plain
statement of accounts show as follows:

State interest in railroad,	\$1,100,000
Approximate full value	60,000
in markets,	60,000
APPROPRIATIONS UNDER THE BILL.	
Direct appropriation,	\$50,000
Expense of convicts, clothing and	
feed 750 for 1878,	78,000
Expense " " 1880,	78,000
Total of direct and indirect	
appropriations,	\$200,000

2d. The bill (or law) accomplishes and
perfects a departure from well estab-
lished rules in political economy, and is a
bold innovation on well settled princi-
ples in the financial world.
It compels the State to give two hun-
dred thousand dollars of good money to
save sixty-six thousand of bad, with a
probable contingency that, in the future,
she may realize eleven hundred thousand
dollars.

3d. While it is claimed by the friends
of the bill that this appropriation is and
should be made to save the interest of the
State in the road, it in effect amounts to
a gift of two hundred thousand dollars,
and it is proposed to immediately mor-
tgage the road for four hundred thousand
dollars, which being accomplished, at
once the whole property is at the mercy
of the mortgagee-holder, who will in
a short time inevitably own the whole
road, unless the State in her generosity
comes forward and by increased taxation
purchase it at a sacrifice of probably one
million dollars.

4th. We regard such legislation as this
bill perfects, as directly in the interest
of railroad monopolies and combinations,
and in conflict with the material good of
the State; and in view of the fact that our
citizens are now burdened with taxation,
the State laboring under a debt which all
good men desire to be adjusted, and all
intelligent men know that the dearly
beloved old State of North Carolina is
troubling and covering on the very
brink of the abyss that leads to repudia-
tion and dishonor. We do not think it
wise or statesmanlike to make any
appropriations other than those the con-
stitution and laws of the State make im-
perative.

5. We are aware of and deprecate the
fact that the railroad corporations in the
United States as in Europe, are surely

THE REMEDY.

The remedy for the evils complained of
by the people is plain and easy of com-
prehension.
Let the Legislature repeal the appropria-
tion to pay bond-holders' interest, and
buy iron for the Western North Carolina
Railroad.

Let it repeal the \$50,000 subsidy, passed
this session by a minority vote in each
House, to the Coalfields Railroad.
Let it then pass an act like those pre-
vailing in Georgia, Tennessee and other
States to farm out the convicts to the
highest bidder.

The result of these three bills would
be to save \$300,000 of the taxes annually.
The *News* has heretofore given the fig-
ures. As many or more miles of railroad
would be built by them annually than
under the present expensive system.
The bond-holders of the Western North
Carolina Railroad would then go ahead
and build their own road to make their
bonds good.

Add to this \$300,000 the \$95,000 that
it is estimated would be saved by the
Salaries and Fees bill, the Deaf and
Dumb and the Penitentiary bills and the
\$5,000 already saved in reducing the
price of public printing, and the net
saving will be \$400,000 annually, being
over 25 cents on the \$100.

By disregarding railroad mortgage
bond-holders and their agents and official
lobbying, this real Retrenchment and
Reform is easy.
The Legislature would thus earn for
themselves an eternal record of honorable
mention on the pages of our State's his-
tory. Will they do it?—*Raleigh News.*

CONSISTENCY.

There are those who assert that to pay
\$100,000 of interest on a compromise ef-
fected of \$27,000,000 of honest State debt
for \$4,000,000 will throw the State back
into Radical hands.

Over \$3,500,000 of the debt to be com-
promised were issued to build the West-
ern North Carolina Railroad. Yet with
rare consistency these same legislators
insist that over \$200,000 of taxation
must be annually levied now to build the
Western North Carolina Railroad for the
benefit of its mortgage bond-holders.
Be just and honest before you are gen-
erous has no place in their rules of
conduct. It would seem that the honor
of the State is less with them than the
interest of the railroad companies. It
would seem that the chief reason for the
existence of population in North Carolina
is that it may be taxed for subsidies to
railroad corporations. It would seem
that their objection to settling the State
debt is really because they fear that
enough may not be left in the treasury
for the railroad subsidy.—*Raleigh News.*

GOD HEARD HIM.

A story of faith and charity from Rus-
sia: Not long since a government func-
tionary died in St. Petersburg in utter
desolation leaving without friends or re-
latives two small children, one of whom
was a boy about seven years old. Alone,
moneyless, homeless, with his little sister
crying for bread, he wrote on a piece of
paper as a last resort the petition:
"Please, God, send me three copecks to
buy my little sister a roll." This he carried
to the nearest church to drop it into an
alms box and start it on its way to heaven.
A passing priest, seeing him try to put
the paper in the box, took it and read it,
where-upon he carried the children to his
house, fed them and clothed them. The next
Sunday he preached a sermon on charity,
in which he alluded to the incident. The
collection that followed amounted to
nearly \$1,000.

BAKING POWDERS.

Dr. Henry A. Mott, Jr., an eminent
chemist, has published a report of his
analysis of various brands of baking pow-
ders. He also gives the analyses of Prof.
Henry Morton, President of Stevens In-
stitute of Technology; Prof. R. W.
Shedler; Dr. Stillwell of Walz & Still-
well, analytical chemists; and Prof.
Petrick, of Missouri.

The following preparations or brands
were analyzed, and alum was found in
all:

- 'Invisible,' Snyder Brothers & Co., Cincinnati;
- 'Dooley's,' Dooley & Brother, New York;
- 'Patapoco,' Smith, Hanway & Co., Baltimore, Md.;
- 'Charm,' Rohrer, Christian & Co., St. Louis;
- 'Andrews' Retail,' C. E. Andrews & Co., Milwaukee;
- 'Queen,' Heimet & Sloan, New Haven, Conn.;
- 'Yema,' Church & Co., New York city;
- 'Orient,' Crouse, Watworth & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.;
- 'Amazon,' Erskine & Erskine, Louisville, Ky.;
- 'Ladies,' C. O. Perrine, Chicago, Ill.;
- 'Twin Sisters,' Union Chemical Works, Chicago, Ill.;
- 'King,' 'White Lily,' Jewett & Sherman Co., Wis.;
- 'Monarch,' Ricker, Crombie & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.;
- 'One Shown,' Taylor Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.;
- 'Imperial,' Sprague, Warner & Griswold, Chicago;
- 'Honest,' School & Wechsler, St. Paul, Minn.;
- 'Economic,' Spencer Bros & Co., Chicago, Ill.;
- 'Excelsior,' L. E. Taylor, Chicago, Ill.;
- 'Charts,' Thomson & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.;
- 'Grant,' J. C. Grant, Philadelphia;
- 'Giant,' W. F. McLaughlin, Chicago, Ill.;
- 'Queen,' Star Chemical Works, Chicago.

Now, when it has been declared by
eminent medical men that alum, as used
in these baking powders is damaging to
health, often producing a troublesome
and dangerous disorder of the system,
people should cease to use them.

A JACK-O-THE LANTERN POOLS AN EN- GINEER.

Last Saturday night, it will be re-
membered, was wet and extraordinarily
dark. Between 8 and 9 o'clock the en-
gineer of the shifting engine in the yard of the
Richmond & Danville Railroad, in this city,
was bringing some cars up from the en-
gine to the depot. He was running his en-
gine backwards and when near the Carolina
Central crossing saw a red light on the
track waving him down. He stopped short
like grandfather's clock, and presently the
light waved him ahead. He followed it
slowly and cautiously, and after leading
him along about a hundred yards it disap-
peared as suddenly as it had appeared to
him and left everything around as black as
before. Then he realized what it was and
brought his cars along into the city.
Sunday morning in shifting at the junction
some of the cars broke loose and four-
teen bumpers were broken. The mishap
was instantly ascribed to the evil spirit
which had been seen up the track the night
before.—*Charlotte Observer.*

DRUNKEN JUDGES.—If there is an out-
rage on public decency and a danger of
magnitude, it is for a Judge to go the Bench
drunk or under the influence of liquor.
Complaint has often been made that the
District of Columbia has been cursed in that
way and a Washington correspondent last
week speaks as follows of the matter:
"The usual scene was presented to-day in
the Circuit Court of this District of after-
noon before it charging the Judge, an Alaba-
ma importation by Grant, of drunkenness.
The offender is named Humphreys, and his
besetting sin has so grown on him that he is
unfit to sit as a Judge. One or two efforts
have been made to have Congress take
cognizance of his frailty, and he was at one
time the subject of investigation; but by
some freak of luck he has been allowed to
remain."

THE BOY ORATOR.—This phenomenon
discoursed again last night to a crowd even
larger than that which greeted him on his
first appearance, and the auditors were, as
a general thing, pleased with his perfor-
mance. He is chiefly remarkable for an un-
usual development of memory, and there is a
quaintness in the contrast between the long
and abstruse sentences which he utters and
his perfectly childish face, which affords a
decided attraction. A contribution was taken
up after the performance, and quite a
nice little sum was raised to help educate
the little fellow. He will give his exhibitions
at points along the Western North Carolina
Railroad, after leaving the city.—*Charlotte Observer.*

A STROKE OF PARALYSIS.—News was re-
ceived in the city yesterday that Mr. Con-
stantine Davidson, of this county, was sud-
denly seized with a violent stroke of paral-
ysis while seated in a chair in his dwelling,
Sunday afternoon. The extent of the affec-
tion had not been definitely learned up to
last night, but he was reported to be in
great danger. Mr. A. B. Davidson and
Dr. J. M. Miller left the city yesterday
morning for his bedside, and his friends
and relatives are awaiting the result of the
physician's examination with painful solici-
tude.—*Charlotte Observer.*

Blunt Bismarck.—A detailed report of
Bismarck's speech in the Reichstag in
debate on the Austro-German treaty of
commerce, contains the following relative
to his commercial policy: "It is my duty
to stick to my convictions, that is, my
I mean to net, and if I do not obtain im-
mediate success I shall try again. That
is all."

Natchez Being deserted.

Natchez, Miss., is threatened with the
fate of Vicksburg, namely, desertion by
the river. The recent rise of the Missis-
sippi river has thrown the tow-head near
the Louisiana shore, and there is now a
current running on the Louisiana side
which threatens to cut away the bar there
and throw it upon the Mississippi side,
directly in front of Natchez.

The English language is wonderful
for its aptness of expression. When
a number of men and women get to-
gether and look at each other from the
sides of a room, that's called a socia-
ble. When a hungry crowd calls up-
on a poor minister and eats him out
of house and home, that's called ado-
nation party.

CHRISTIAN STATESMEN.—We de-
voutly thank God for such men in the
councils of the nation. Light is break-
ing o'er us! Hampton lives by the
prayers of God's people—Colquitt, as
a layman, is preaching the gospel of
the Son of God from Sabbath to Sab-
bath, and our own Governor has con-
secrated himself to the Church of God
and recently stood up in this city,
pleading for the spread of the gospel
of the Son of God. Let the people
pray on. Let the tide of Christianity
roll on until it shall sweep down all
wickedness in high places; until all
our rulers shall rule in righteousness,
and we shall be "a happy people
whose God is the Lord."—*N. C. Chris-
tian Advocate.*

A Queen's Conquerer.

Mary Queen of Scots, 'was confessed
by every one to be the most charm-
ing princess of her time.' She had a
brilliant complexion, dark, flashing
eyes, yellow or auburn hair, exquisite
hands, a fine voice, a tall, majestic fig-
ure. She was a great dancer, rode
well, sang sweetly, accompanying her-
self on various instruments, spoke
several languages, and wrote both in
prose and verse.

By the death of her father, James
V., she became a queen before she was
a week old. She was educated in
France, and brought up in the Roman
Catholic religion. When nineteen
years old she returned to Scotland,
leaving France with great regret, and
feeling no love for her native country.

John Knox, the "great Scotch Re-
former," was thirty-seven years older
than Mary. He was educated at Glas-
gow University, became an enthusias-
tic Protestant, and preached with tre-
mendous power.

Only a few days after Mary's ar-
rival in Scotland, she sent for Knox to
come to the palace, where they had a
long talk in her brother's presence.
She accused him of attempting to de-
stroy her authority over her subjects,
and using magical arts to carry out
his purpose. But so completely did
his eloquent defence overpower her
that she sunk into a silent stupor,
from which she was aroused by the
dinner bell, putting an end to the con-
versation.

Not long after, Mary gave a splen-
did ball in honor of the success of a
brutal massacre in France. On the
following Sunday, Knox preached a
sermon denouncing the atrocity and the
festivities. Mary was told that
'he had spoken in a manner calculated
to bring her under the hatred and
contempt of her subjects.' She sent
for him to come to the palace, where
she received him, surrounded by her
cousinors and maids of honor, and
administered a long rebuke.

Knox listened quietly, and then re-
ceived the whole of what he had said
in the pulpit. For the only time in
her life, Mary was compelled to listen
to a plain fearless sermon. As he
left the room, one of her attendants
was heard to mutter, 'He is not afraid.'

Nota great while elapsed before he
was summoned to her presence in
Loehelven Castle. For two hours
she pleaded with him on behalf of the
nationality of her own religious ser-
vice.

'Will ye allow that my subjects
shall take my sword in their hands?'
'The sword of justice is God's,' the
Reformer answered.

The queen was very angry, but the
next day she sent for him again, and
adopting a plan unlike any she had
ever before tried, attempted by every
art in her power to charm and facinate
him. 'For my sake,' was the plea,
equally unsuccessful.

There was only one more interview
between them. She sent for him up-
on hearing that he censured her mar-
riage with Lord Darnley. 'I cannot
be quit of ye!' she cried, in a passion
of anger, 'and I vow I will be revenged!
'She sobbed and wept, but Knox
was as unmoved as before.

'I am sorry to hurt you, madam,'
he said, 'but I should be more sorry
to hurt my conscience.'

This speech infuriated her, and she
ordered him from the room.
On the occasion of her marriage
with Bothwell, the supposed murder-
er of her first husband, Darnley, the
nation was wild with indignation.

Some proposed banishment, others
imprisonment for life. Knox used his
powerful oratory to have her tried on
the plain charge of being an accom-
plice in the murder. There is no
doubt that the fiery eloquence of the
great Reformer was one of the might-
iest agencies in bringing to punish-
ment the queen whose beauty and
whose tears could never swerve him
from his honest convictions.

He died fifteen years before Mary's
execution; and it was truly said of
him when he was laid to rest in the
old churchyard of St. Giles, Edinburgh,
'Here lies one who never feared the
face of man.'—*The Champion.*

GORDON AND BARLOW.

Their First Meeting at Gettysburg
and their Second at a Washington
Dinner Party.

(From a Washington Letter.)
You may not be aware that it was
Gen. Gordon's command which struck
the flank of the Eleventh Corps on the
afternoon of the first day at Get-
tysburg, and after a short but desper-
ate conflict broke its line and swept
it from the field. In that fight Gen.
Barlow, of New York, commander of
the First Division, fell dangerously
and it was thought mortally wound-
ed. He was shot directly through the
body. "Two men attempted to bear
him through the shower of lead from
field, but one was instantly killed, and
Gen. Barlow magnanimously said to
the other: "You can do me no good;
save your self if you can." Gordon's
brigade of Georgians, in its wild
charge, swept over him, and he was
found by Gen. Gordon himself, lying
with upturned face in the hot July
sun, nearly paralyzed and apparently
dying. Gen. Gordon dismounted from
his horse, gave him a drink of water
from his canteen, and inquired of Gen.
Barlow his name and wishes. Gen.
Barlow said: "I shall probably live
but a short time. Please take from
my breast pocket the packet of my
wife's letters and read one of them to
me," which was done. He then asked
that the others be torn up, as he did
not wish them to fall into other hands.
"This Gen. Gordon then did, and then
asked, "can I do anything else for you,
General?" "Yes," replied Gen. Bar-
low, earnestly, "my wife is behind our
army; can you send a message through
the lines?" "Certainly I will," said
Gordon, and he did. Then directing
Gen. Barlow to be borne to the shade
of a tree at the rear, he rode on with
his command. The wife received the
message and came harmlessly through
both lines of battle and found her hus-
band, who eventually recovered.

Since Gen. Gordon's election to the
United States Senate both he and
Gen. Barlow were invited to a dinner
party in Washington and occupied
opposite seats at the table. After in-
troductions Gen. Gordon said: "Gen.
Barlow, are you related to the officer
of your name who was killed at Get-
tysburg?" "I am the man," said Bar-
low; "are you related to the Gordon
who is supposed to have killed me?"
"I am the man," said Gen. Gordon.
The hearty greeting which followed
the touching story, as related to the
interested guests of Gen. Barlow, and
the thrilling effect upon the company,
can better be imagined than described.

A DUEL IN A BALL ROOM.—Two
young men, Samuel Tomlinson and
George McGregor, were present at a
ball at Cedar Hill. In the ball room
were collected young ladies and gen-
tlemen of the best society. Among
the dancers was Miss Burdett, who
was engaged to marry Tomlinson.
Both Tomlinson and McGregor claim-
ed Miss Burdett for the next dance,
and a quarrel arose, but McGregor
triumphantly led the lady out on the
floor. Tomlinson drew a pocket knife
and attacked his rival as he and the
girl were swinging corners. McGregor
also drew his knife and a terrible
fight ensued. Both contestants were
badly stabbed. Miss Burdett fainted.
McGregor is fatally cut.—*St. Louis
Globe-Democrat.*

ELIZA EMBERT, a young Parisian
lady, resolutely discarded a gentleman,
to whom she was to have been mar-
ried, because he ridiculed religion.
Having given him a gentle reproof
for some impropriety, he replied, 'that
a man of the world would not be so
old fashioned as to regard God and
religion.' Eliza started, but soon re-
covering herself, said, 'from this mo-
ment, as I discover you do not respect
religion, I cease to be yours.—*Anec-
dotes for the Young.*

The business of taking the census
must not be left solely to the Rad-
icals. Those who steal votes will not
hesitate to falsify the census.

While the grip of the Republican
party grows fainter and fainter, and
the hour of complete Democratic as-
cendency draws near, the public cred-
it steadily improves.

SECESSION TALK.

Hints as to what California will do, if the Chinese
don't go.

It is stated that the San Francisco
Daily Stock Report, the oldest finan-
cial paper on the Pacific coast, in ur-
ging that a monster mass meeting be held
in San Francisco, to demand of Hayes
that he sign the Chinese Bill, uses the
following extraordinary language:

"This is a most critical time in the
history of California. Whether there
is to be bloodshed and anarchy in our
fair State; riot, incendiarism, and
murder; whether our green fields are
to be blackened, and our garden spot
laid waste; or whether, rather than
incur these great evils, we shall calm-
ly in the end, all other resorts having
failed, meet and sever our connection
with the national confederation, mak-
ing laws for our preservation and the
preservation of our children's heri-
tage, the events of the next two days
may determine. Already such a
dreadful possibility as secession from
the Union in the event of our failure
to obtain the relief we demand from the
Chinese evil is broadly talked of in
high circles. The East has utterly
failed to understand our situation,
and to extend the aid and sympathy
we have the right to expect from the
sisterhood of States. Leading men
say that we have pleaded, have ex-
hausted arguments, have cried aloud
for relief, but our most earnest ap-
peals have been treated with indignity,
and our sufferings have been a mock-
ery. As a last resort, we may take
advantage of the geographical lines
that surround us, the vast extent of
soil within our boundaries, the ex-
haustless resources of wealth that are
ours, and will set up an accidental
republic, which, if it cannot rival the
old republic in its glory of the past,
will at least be a magnificent empire
of white freemen, whose heritage shall
be preserved to their children and
their children's children forever.

OUR BOYS.—Teach them self re-
liance; teach them to make fires; teach
them how to saw and split wood; teach
them every day, dry, hard, practical
common sense. Teach them how to darn
stockings; teach them how to eat what
is set before them and be thankful;
teach them how to black their boots
and take proper care of their clothing;
teach them how to say no, and mean
it, and yes, and stick to it; teach them
to wear their working clothes like
kings; teach them that steady habits
are better than riotous living; teach
them that the further one goes beyond
his income the nearer he gets to the
poor house; teach them not to have
anything to do with intemperate and
dissolute young men, or with idle or
frivolous young men.

Don't Do It.—Your enemy is at
your feet, and it is in your power to
crush him! Don't do it! Better is an
ounce of forgiveness than a thousand
tons of vengeance! If hardness and
bitterness still linger in your heart—
if actual and deep wrongs have been
inflicted upon you—go and look in
the nearest open grave—you will not
have to go far—and see what is the
end for your enemy and for you. Go
and think for a moment beside the
nearest gravestone how little worthy
it is for an immortal soul to be cher-
ishing the passions of a wolf or tiger,
and then forgive your enemy even as
you need to be forgiven!

"Do you know that I think Mrs.
G. a very mean woman?" said Mrs.
Smith the other day. "That's pre-
cisely the opinion I heard her express
of you," rejoined her friend.

The most common error of men and
women is that of looking for happi-
ness outside of useful work. It has
never yet been found when thus sought
and never will be while the world
stands.

Robt. Lewy, who is one of the finest
classical scholars in England, pro-
nounces in favor of the study of the
modern languages instead of the an-
cient.

When chinaman makes love to a
white girl he doesn't rave about how his
heart pants for her, etc. No, he sim-
ply tells her he loves her better than
he does rats and she believes him.