

The Carolina Watchman,
ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1832.
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FEBRUARY 20, 1880.

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COMMUNICATED.

For the Watchman.
At Home, Dec. 29, 1880.

Mr. Editor: I see that the two amendments to the Constitution, submitted by the legislature of 1879 to the voters of the State, for their ratification or rejection, has been ratified by a majority of the good people of the State, and by the proclamation of the Governor they are parts of the Constitution of the State. As to the amendment in regard to the fraudulent debt of the State, that is final and needs no legislation to make it effective; but the amendment in regard to the Deaf Mutes, Blind and Insane of the State, this Legislature has the power, and 'tis its duty by wise action to make it both economical and a blessing to the tax-payers of the State without infringing on the welfare of those unfortunate beings, as was intended by the mover of said amendment in the session of 1879. And the mover of said amendment feels it his duty, although he can expect but little benefit therefrom, being close on the "homestretch" of three score years and ten, to state, for the benefit of after generations, that some of the most potent reasons that prompted said amendment are the following:

Under the Constitution as it was, the Legislature had no power to restrict expenses within proper bounds, and the outlook being so gloomy as regards the insane—open to fraud most gigantic—and when the prospects of the State would have been completely damaged by these galvanized philanthropists, the cost in the near future would have been a quarter of a million of dollars yearly; that the limit of taxation would have been entirely insufficient for State and county need, and I here say that these pretending philanthropists will not be easily choked off. They have a hand in and they will fight a deadly fight to keep their hold. The present amendment puts it entirely under the control of the Legislature with regard to the indigent insane, and cuts off all those able to pay, as well as the Deaf Mutes and Blind. We shall pass by the Deaf Mutes and Blind; we think their case has, upon the whole, been judicious. But not so with the insane. Not going far back, but beginning with the Asylum at Raleigh: At the sessions of 1877 and 79 there was appropriated \$60,000 a year, for two years, and for 1878 there was a deficiency of \$3,000 for about 270 insane. Say, the last named year, \$63,000, at the rate of two hundred and fifty dollars a head, and yet there was a howl from Dr. Grisson for more money, while the State of Georgia's insane cost her about one hundred and thirty-five dollars each a year. To me, this looks in this State, instead of galvanized philanthropy, like thieving philanthropy! Dr. Grisson took for 1865, \$115 more than Georgia per capita. Shame!

The Legislature of 1877-'78 appropriated \$100 for each outside insane, and before the session of 1879 adjourned the Treasurer paid out some forty thousand dollars to them, some counties taking more money out of the treasury than the taxes they paid in for their insane. A very large crop of insane, I think. Under this law the commissioners in each county in the State made a general grab on the State treasury. Why, they would ransack the poor houses! I know that one commissioner hauled a two-horse load of them to Salisbury to get them on the charge of the State, and I don't blame them; for it was merely a shameful grab game, and all the way they could get a half showing to grab too. They got five through, and most of them, I have been credibly informed, were as good hands to work as could be found anywhere. By this wholesale grabbing, as the late Chief Justice said on another case, the State treasury became "exhausted," and the late Legislature could not as much as pay fifty dollars a head. The Treasurer before the Legislature, said there was no money for them, it was exhausted. Now lets peep into 1878, and see what it cost the State for the insane in that year, and making provision for them in the future: The Asylum at Raleigh, \$68,000; outside lunatics, \$40,000; Morganton Asylum, \$30,000; Asylum at Goldsboro, \$20,000—in all for 1878, \$158,000. Is it any wonder that the treasury should become exhausted worse than the late Judge Pearson's judiciary. Now, six years ago, the Legislature became very much a galvanized philanthropic body, when they did not or pretended not to be able to pay any interest on the public debt, appropriated only the small and insignificant sum of \$75,000 to build another Asylum at Morganton. Two years thereafter that small sum showed the foundation laid. The Legislature of 1876-'77 appropriated for 1877 and 78 \$60,000 more for completing the main building and one wing. Was it done? No. But the money was gone. Then the Legislature of 1879 gave them \$50,000 more, and at the called session that was spent, and the building not ready to accommodate one lunatic; and like the horse-leech the cry was for \$25,000 more. Yes, more! but they did not get it. Anybody can see that Morganton must be insane, or they think the rest of the State are, to let them filch the hard earnings of the people. Already one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars. It is no wonder Morganton has so plenty of

money, when, if it takes 17 silver dollars to weigh a pound, she has grabbed 5,000 pounds, or five two-horse loads of silver, 1,000 pounds to a load.

We ask you will make the Insane wait till they are dead? It seems so. The money is what they are after. What do they care for the Insane? And how let me advertise, that these same galvanized philanthropists will twist, wrangle and howle in our Legislature, to make the laws under the Amendment, in their favor, to keep on grinding the blood and bones of the hard working people of the State for their special benefit. Will they bulldoze the Legislature? We shall see. The Amendment says, the General Assembly may provide that the indigent deaf mutes, blind and insane of the State, shall be cared for at the charge of the State. May provide: it gives the Legislature discretion to make that provision or not as they may elect. I hope the General Assembly will not undertake to provide for them at the charge of the State. If they do that Amendment is and will be worthless.

The General Assembly should recur to first principles if they do. The grabbers occupation will be gone, and in the near future it will save to tax payers at least 50,000 dollars. The Legislature should enact laws making each county provide for its own indigent deaf mutes, blind and insane, that the State Treasurer acquaint the commissioners of the sum required for their maintenance, and remit the amount to the sheriff when they make their returns of taxes collected for the State. And further, the whole matter of sending these unfortunate to the Asylum be left in the hands of the county Commissioners, with a skilful physician to constitute the Board. And further in any Court where a criminal pleads insanity as a mitigation of his crime, the physician should be tendered to give impartial evidence in the case, that the county may not unjustly or wrongfully sustain damage; and that the commissioners shall be required to advertise in their several counties from the 1st of September to the first of December, in each and every year, who the county sustains and provides for, and the cost. And the Board so constituted should have exclusive power to send or not, as they may think best for the insane, or keep them at home. For one of the assistant physicians at Raleigh in 1879, said, that two-thirds of the inmates of the Asylum, had no business there. Then it is useless to send them to the Asylum, and it can't benefit them, why not keep them at home, and save at least one-fourth of the cost! Where they are not malignant, their friends would keep them and they would not be incarcerated in the worst of prisons for life. Let the poor insane have all the liberty and enjoyment of freedom that they can enjoy, that God has given them. To be incarcerated in an Asylum for life is horrid. Worse a great deal than the penitentiary; in it a large majority of cases have hope of liberty at some time, and in a large majority they are sleek and fat; and with the colored, they seem to be happy. But look at most of the inmates in the Asylums. There is no hope when it shall end, it is misery multiplied; who can solace it? Is it any wonder that like the bird robbed of its freedom, it pines away and dies so do they. To them it is creation's blot. And sometimes they are incarcerated by mercenary motives, men and women who are sane, are in for life by their enemies or relatives to get them out of the way. Of which sort the Asylum at Raleigh may not be an exception. And I think there is reasonable ground for the Legislature to create a committee of experts, to examine and if anyone thus incarcerated give them the liberty God has given them to enjoy. And to examine the roll and call each one, and report the actual number in the Insane Asylum at Raleigh. One other committee to examine whether the outside insane received the one hundred dollars for 1877 and 78, or how much and what was done with the balance, and if their monies were misappropriated by commissioners to bring them to punishment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROHIBITION.
From the N. C. Presbyterian.

In another column we publish a card "To the public," on the subject of a prohibitory law for the State of North Carolina. It will be observed that a State Convention is called for the 12th of January, prox. The time is short and it behooves the friends of temperance to bestir themselves. Let there be delegates from all sections of the State. It is pleasing to note that secular papers are coming out in favor of this measure, and that the movement seems to be growing into enthusiasm. The *North State Press* says—and we could expect nothing else from that quarter:

"Let every Christian man, woman and child take a hand and soon our good State will blossom with prosperity and the courts will be rid of two-thirds of the business that pile upon the docket of every county, and money will be saved to the tax-payers in the way of bills of cost fastened upon the people by the result of liquor selling. Do a good work and you will never regret it."

D. BARRISGER.
Jackson Hill, N. C.
Dec. 25th, 1880.

ED. CAROLINA WATCHMAN: On yesterday came off the waching exercises of the fall term, for the current year, of the school at Mineral Springs Institute, in Stanley county, exhibiting, as is usual for that institution, marked evidences of the untiring energy and skill of the Teacher, and the good deportment, zeal, and progress of the students. The only circumstance calculated to mar, in the least, the enjoyment of the whole occasion, was the inadequacy of the size of the Academy to the accommodation of the large crowd present. This inconvenience seemed to be unattended, however, and, notwithstanding the chilliness of the weather, all enjoyed it hugely. Those living at a distance set out for their respective homes to-day, traveling over bad roads, and through a most blinding snow-fall, feeling that they had been richly repaid for all their trouble, and carrying with them their hopeful sons and daughters to see loved ones at home, and to enjoy the Christmas holidays.

The teacher, Mr. O. C. Hamilton, the Trustees, and the people generally of the

vicinity, are now making active preparations for constructing a new, and much larger school-building, near the site of the old one, which, when completed, will, no doubt, afford the amplest accommodations, and reflect honor on all who may contribute, either in money, materials, or labor, to its construction. They do not intend that this school shall, like many others in the country, go down, but that it shall be perpetuated; and, with annually increasing educational facilities, extend its enlightening influences to very remote parts of our country.

The writer of this was most agreeably impressed with the evidences of profound interest in the school, manifested by the people of the neighborhood. All, even those whose heads were whitened by the frosts of more than seventy winters, were in attendance by night as well as day, giving their undivided attention to all that transpired, and tendering their hospitalities to those from a distance. Differences in politics and religion had no power to alienate them from a common brotherhood in the great cause of education, the only true foundation of enlightened Christianity. There seem to be two elements essential to the success and perpetuation of any school. They are these: 1st, a good Teacher; and, 2ndly, concert of action on the part of himself, the trustees, and the people generally of the vicinity, in its support. The school at Mineral Springs is evidently blessed with these elements, and hence its success.

On the above occasion, the writer had the pleasure of meeting intelligent gentlemen from the adjoining county of Montgomery, of whom he sought information concerning "that wolf" which was killed about a month ago, in the big woods a few miles northeast of Troy, and of the true wolfship of which many were, for a time, in doubt. Having seen the stuffed hide of the animal in question, he was satisfied that it was that of a veritable wolf, but desired to know the thoughts of others. He was informed that no doubts any longer exist in the part of country near where the animal was killed; that the best judges, and, among them, gentlemen who have resided in countries where the wolf is common, unhesitatingly pronounce him a wolf; that since the one referred to was killed, three or four others have been seen; and that one William Hurley had recently lost more than a hundred head of sheep, which, though killed by carnivorous animals, were not killed by dogs. Now, whence came those wolves? Are they aborigines of the county of Montgomery, or are they immigrants from other parts, settling there, and claiming the rights of squatter sovereignty?

TEMPERANCE AND LEGISLATION.

Canon Farrar, in a recent address entitled "Temperance and Legislation," published by the National Temperance Society, referring to the cry so often made, that "You cannot make people sober by Act of Parliament," says: "Gentlemen, it is not true that you cannot, to an immense extent, make people sober by Act of Parliament. You can: it has been done over vast tracts of America. It is being done in wide areas of our colonies. It is done in hundreds of our English parishes where the land-owner has the wisdom to shelter his people from crime and pauperism by the simple rule which he, on his single authority, can make, and make unquestioned, but which hundreds of poor men and poor women and poor children on his estate cannot make, however passionately they may desire it, and however deeply it affects their social, moral and religious welfare—namely, that there shall not be a single liquor-shop on his estate. Not make people sober by an Act of Parliament! Why, at this very moment, to their immense benefit, you are making 20,000 people, among whom are the very worst drunkards in England, not only sober by an Act of Parliament, but absolute teetotallers! Who are these? Why, they are the poor prisoners now in our prisons, not one of whom from the day he enters prison, is allowed to touch a drop of alcohol, and who, in consequence of this restriction, are as a class, in spite of all their other disadvantages, so completely the healthiest class of people in England that there is a lower rate of mortality among prisoners than there is among professional men, and that as the death-rate stands highest of all among publicans, who sell alcohol, so it stands lowest of all among the prisoners, who are absolutely deprived of every drop of it."

OUR LEGISLATURE.

Organized and Ready for Work—List of the Officers.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 5.—The Senate and House met at noon today. A quorum was present. The members were sworn in by the clerk of the late House, Col. John D. Cameron, of Durham.

Notices were given of one contest in the Senate and two in the House.

W. T. Dortch, of Wayne, was chosen president of the Senate *pro tem*, and C. M. Cook, of Franklin, speaker of the House; R. M. Furman, of Buncombe, chief clerk of the Senate, John H. Small, of Beaufort reading clerk of the Senate; Thomas C. Evans, of Reidsville, reading clerk of the House; John D. Cameron, of Orange, principal-clerk; J. S. Tomlinson, of Catawba, engraving clerk.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, in a recent interview, gives expression to a sentiment which has gradually gained ground since the election. It is in effect that trade, not the politicians, is to rule hereafter. In answer to a question as to whether Garfield would pursue a pacific course towards the South, or attempt a coercive interference with our affairs, he said: "The people of the United States will regulate that matter on strictly business principles, and Mr. Garfield will follow 'the course of trade.' The internal commerce of the United States is by far the most important interest of the American people, and that is being conducted in the most friendly possible spirit. The merchants of New York would sue out a writ of *habeas corpus* against one of their number who would write to his customers that he regarded them as a set of barbarous bull-dozers and an unchristian set of people, who resort to force and fraud to keep themselves in power, and that he would neither sell them goods nor buy their cotton."

Mr. Nordhoff writes to the *New York Herald*:
"The Southern negro is undoubtedly the most docile, and, on the whole, the best peasant laborer in the world; but the Southern white does not know how to manage him."
This is modest. The Southern people who were reared with the negroes and thoroughly understand them "do not know how to manage them." Of course the Northern man knows all about it. This reminds us of the hundreds of Northerners who pitched their tents in the South immediately after the war and renting or buying farms began to show the ignorant Southerners how very little they knew about cultivating the soil. The result can be summed up in a few words: the despised Southern own those farms now, and the boastful Northerners have long ago "busted" and departed "to parts unknown." And now the Northern white men are to teach the stupid Southern whites "how to manage" the race they have played with and been on terms of kindness with from childhood. All the lessons the "colored man and brother" have learned thus far from Northern apostles have not tended to make them wiser, happier or better, and this is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.—*Wil. Star.*

Clover-roots contain the most fertilizing matter after the stems have been allowed to go to seed.

barely able to vote when the war closed. They were young men who in physical and moral manhood, in social standing, in old family names, and in future prospects, had no superiors in North Carolina. Yet to-day, fourteen years later, all occupy forgotten graves, and many of them fell within half a dozen years!

Well, what shall be done? To our mind the only thing that can be done is to stop the manufacture of liquor. Nothing but a law, declaring all kinds of intoxicating drinks rank poison, and therefore under the ban, and subject to destruction wherever found, will do any good. We know by personal experience, that no moral restraint, no appeal to manhood, no exertion of will-power, can stop the large majority of intemperate men from taking the fatal cup just as long as they can get it. And so long as it is made they will have it."

Our secular exchange list is very small, and doubtless many other papers are in favor of the measure; even of our exchanges we may have overlooked some who would like to be classified as in favor of the good work. We will gladly publish the names of any that may come to our knowledge. The Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian papers are committed to it strongly, and if we are not mistaken, the *Church Messenger*, the Episcopal organ is decidedly favorable to the movement.

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NOTED FORGERS.

Extensive Operations on Two Continents—Their Arrests.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Last Wednesday a cable dispatch to Police Commissioner Smith from Consul Crosby, at Florence, advised him of the capture in that city of three American forgers who were traveling with their wives under the names of George Ashton Colbert, Henry Willis and James J. Julius. Forged securities, letters of credit and drafts of American banks were found in their possession. Telegraphic correspondence with Consul Crosby developed the fact that Colbert was alias for "Pete" Burns, Willis for Wilken, and Julius for "Shell" Hamilton, who was out of prison for nine months. A dispatch was then received which announced that evidence had been found by the police of Florence implicating Charles Becker and Geo. Engels in the forgery, and asking for their arrest. Engels' alias, as discovered by the Italians, was Helger. Traps were set at once for the two men by the police, and on Friday night Engels was arrested and locked up at the police headquarters. Detectives were sent to Becker's house, about two miles back of New Lots, in Kings county, on Wednesday. They watched the house all through the snow storm, and on Friday morning they arrested their man as he was descending the steps of his residence, and took him also to the police headquarters. The Florence authorities were advised of the capture of these men, and they sent word back that extradition papers would be forwarded at once. Charles Becker is well known to police as the man who perpetrated the \$64,000 forgery on the Union Trust Company in 1873. He was arrested, and a plate of a forged check was found at his house. He was a prisoner in the Tombs and Ludlow street jail for a long time, but escaped punishment. Before that he had been imprisoned in Constantinople for forging Turkish bonds, and broke jail with two confederates, "Joe" Elliott and "Charley" Draper. He is, according to information gained by the police, charged with committing a murder in Europe some years ago. Edward Burns is a liquor dealer at Mercer and Houston streets in this city. He is under police surveillance.

THE POOR JUDGES.

"In the first place, any lawyer fit to be a judge is apt to have given up a practice worth double the salary. The salary is \$2,500, but the judge has to pay his traveling and boarding expenses. Under our present system of rotation, he has to be away from his family nearly six months in the year, and if he should live in Pasquotank and be holding court in the Cherokee district, he would have few opportunities to pay even a flying visit home. He has sometimes to travel twenty or thirty miles in an old open conveyance, no matter how bad the weather is and when he arrives in the village he puts up at the hotel! Did we say hotel? Shades of Eccles and Blackball defend us! There he has to stay one and sometimes two weeks. In his room you can stick a fence rail through the wall. The linen—was mean cotton—upon his bed was clean—when it was new. The table the landlord intended to supply, but the market gave out. The biscuits tempt him, but when he breaks them open he finds them all "sickled o'er with the pale cast of" soda. And so on we might mention other discomforts he is subjected to occasionally in the smaller towns.

And he undergoes all this, gives up a practice worth twice the net salary for the honor of being a "judge."—*Anson Times.*

This we suspect is a neat bit of irony. There are very few lawyers who make more than \$2,500 a year, even in the three "cities" of the State. We have heard very eminent Counsellors say that they barely earned their family expenses. And if there be a lawyer in the State, strictly dependant on his profession for a livelihood, who will not jump at the chance of being a judge, even at \$2,000 salary, we should like to see him create a vacancy and then "watch the Professors" if you wish to see a rush for \$2,500 salary, and sour soda biscuits!—*Farmer & Mechanic.*

BRING IN ANOTHER HORSE.—One of the wood haulers, who have all been having such a fete champetre, so to speak, for the last week, yesterday came in with a two horse load. As the supply has been considerably better and prices off in consequence he asked only \$1.75 for it. A Hebrew citizen, his only taker, offered \$1.50 and the trade fell through. The wagoner couldn't stand the racket and drove off for home with his wood unsold but overtaking a sympathizing friend at the creek borrowed a horse from the latter's empty wagon, spiked it before his double team and returned to town in all the glory of a three-horse load. The same citizen watchful for a bargain, hailed him. Two and a quarter was demanded. "I takes dot tree-horse load for \$2.25. Drive him to mein house. Dat is someding like it."—*Charlotte Observer.*

They use a small glass cutter such as