

The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XII.—THIRD SERIES

SALISBURY, N. C., MAY 6, 1881.

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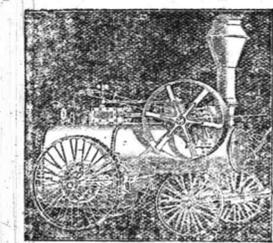
The Carolina Watchman,
ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1832.
PRICE, \$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

CONTRACT ADVERTISING RATES.
FEBRUARY 20, 1880.

Inches	1 month	3 m's	5 m's	6 m's	12 m's
1	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$3.50	\$4.50	\$8.00
2	3.00	4.50	5.50	6.50	12.00
3	4.50	6.00	7.50	8.50	15.00
4	6.00	7.50	9.00	10.50	18.00
5	7.50	9.00	10.50	12.00	22.00
6	9.00	10.50	12.00	13.50	26.00
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9	13.50	15.00	16.50	18.00	38.00
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REMEMBER THE DEAD!
JOHN S. HUTCHINSON,
DEALER IN

Italian and American Marble
Monuments, Tombs and Gravestones,
Being a practical marble-worker, it enables me to execute any piece of work from the plainest to the most elaborate in an artistic style, and is a guaranty that perfect satisfaction will be given to the most exacting patrons. Call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing, as I will sell at the very lowest prices. Designs and estimates for any desired work will be furnished on application, at next door to J. D. McNeely's Store. Salisbury, N. C., March 9, 1881.



R. R. CRAWFORD & CO.
ARE SELLING
PORTABLE
FARM AND FACTORY
STEAM ENGINES.
—ALSO—
Blasting Powder, Cartridges
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—ALSO—
The Finest RIFLE POWDER made.
Wagons, wagons, Wagons.
By our own and foreign make—and
BUGGIES.
From the Finest to the Cheapest.
Rubber Belting, Champion Mowers,
Horse Rakes, &c.
Salisbury, Jan. 6, 1881.



CRAIG & CLEMENT,
Attorneys at Law,
SALISBURY, N. C.

JESSE S. OVERMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SALISBURY, N. C.,
Practices in the State and Federal Courts. 12:30m

LANDRETHS'
1784 SEEDS ARE THE BEST 1881
DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Blackmer and Henderson,
Attorneys, Counselors
and Solicitors.
SALISBURY, N. C.
January 22 1879—11.

POETRY.

The Loom of Life.

All day all night, I can hear the jar
Of the loom of life, and near and far
It thrills with the deep and muffled sound
As tireless the wheels go always round.

Busily, ceaselessly, goes the loom,
In the light of day and the midnight's gloom,
And the wheels are turning early and late
And the wheel is wound in the warp of fate.

Click, click! there's a thread of love wove in,
Click, click! another of wrong and sin
What a checkerboard thing this life will be
When we see it unrolled in eternity!

When shall this wonderful web be done?
In a thousand years, perhaps, or one,
Or to-morrow. Who knoweth? 'Not thou
Nor I.

But the wheels turn on and the shuttles fly,
Ah, sad-eyed weavers, the years are slow,
But each one is nearer the end, I know,
And soon the last thread shall be woven in—
God grant it be love instead of sin.

Are we spinners of good in life's web—say?
Do we furnish the weaver a thread each day?
It were better, O my friends, to spin
A beautiful thread than a thread of sin.

Senator Vance's Views.

From the Southern Home.

Senator Vance being asked as to his views of things in Washington replied substantially as follows:

The situation in the Senate is briefly this: When it was convened in special session on the 4th of March, Democrats were in a clear majority by the death of Senator Carpenter. The President's nominations for cabinet officers and several other prominent positions were at once confirmed without waiting for the appointment of committees, in order that the administration might suffer no embarrassment. Then it was proposed by the Democrats to organize the Senate by constituting the committees in the usual manner, without which no nominations can be confirmed under the rules except by unanimous consent. The Republicans resisted for ten days by filibustering, in order that their vacant seats might be filled, when, by the aid of Mahone's vote they would have a tie and their Vice-President could give the deciding vote.

When their seats were all filled they quit filibustering and offered a resolution organizing the committees. As these were absolutely necessary to the transaction of the public business, the Democrats made no objection, and the resolution was passed by the deciding vote of the Vice-President. We then supposed, of course, that we would act on the nominations sent us and go home, as it had been usual to change the officers, at a special session. But not so it appeared. That their new ally, Mahone, had to be provided for. So a resolution was offered to put in a new set of officers, at the head of the list being Gorham, Mahone's special friend, and Riddleberger, his right hand man in Virginia. It was announced that no business could be done until these officers were put in. This looked so ugly that the Democrats determined to resist it. We refused to permit a vote on this resolution, but sought every day to go into executive session in order that we might do the public business and go home. This the Republicans have persistently refused to do, leaving their own administration without support. Thus it has continued for more than a month, the Democrats moving to transact the business and the Republicans declaring that nothing shall be done until they pay their debt to Mahone.

How long this will continue, no one can tell, probably until far into the summer. The Democrats have a great advantage in the situation, and so far have had much the better of the debates. They will not back down, rest assured of that; and the pressure of the Republicans to give way is very great. They stand in the position of men trying to carry out a bargain, even if it be not so, and are undoubtedly blocking all public business and embarrassing their own President for the sake of an unrepentant rebel repudiator, Riddleberger. They are in a fix, much like the drunken man holding the post, and we don't intend to help them out of it.

Even if the question of the Senate's offices was disposed of, their troubles would not be ended. Far from it. The war between the Grant and anti-Grant factions would then wage fierce over the appointments already sent in. This is an anti-Grant administration, and Logan, Conkling, Cameron & Co., will die hard. They are really afraid to go into executive session and they are afraid to stay out. Altogether, the Democratic view is hopeful. They will stick, and we may console ourselves by remembering the old proverb, "When rogues fall out," etc.

A liquor dealer, who violated some of the town ordinances, was tried yesterday. There have been a goodly number of such cases recently, and almost all of them have taken appeals to court.—News & Observer.

A SAFE and Sure means of restoring the youthful color of the hair is furnished by Parker's Hair Balsam, which is deservedly popular from its superior cleanliness. April 9th to May 19th

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

The Remarks of Sundry Contributors.

How it Works in Lancaster.

Mr. J. H. W. Stevens, of Lancaster, S. C., was in our city yesterday. He has been a leading merchant of that place for a number of years, and was asked to state the results of the prohibition law which has been tried in Lancaster. He strongly favors the prohibition law, and the following are his answers to questions asked him concerning the results of the prohibition measure:

'What effect has the prohibition had in your place, on general business?'
'The effect is good.'

'Has any trade been diverted from your place because it was a dry town?'
'No; on the contrary, many visit our town who disliked to visit it while whiskey was sold, knowing their weakness for it.'

'Did your colored citizens take any interest in carrying the election for or against prohibition?'
'For prohibition; and but for their interest, we should have failed to carry the election.'

'Yes; they all admit that fact now, and many of those who were at first opposed to the law, are now strong in their support of it.'

'Is there as much or more drunkenness and rowdiness in your town as before your prohibition law passed?'
'Nothing like so much. Our streets were often, before prohibition, so blocked with drunken men that respectable ladies would not go on them.'

'Are your people more, or less, prosperous under your prohibition law?'
'Decidedly more prosperous. The laborers especially, who receive their daily wages and take their money to procure for their families the necessaries and comforts of life, instead of squandering it in liquor-shops, as many of them did before prohibition.'

'Are there any benefits outside of your town derived from prohibition?'
'Yes; many of our farmers from the country were in our town on the day of election to encourage our people to vote for prohibition on their account. Some of these men are now sober and industrious citizens, who formerly drank to excess, are prospering as they never did before. They say they do not lose either time or money now on account of whiskey, and these men were strongly in favor of whiskey license at first.'

'How much are the taxes increased on account of the withdrawal of the license tax from the treasury?'
'None whatever.'

'How about your courts?'
'Our court criminal docket is now cleared in about half the time it previously required.'

'What do you conceive to be the principle cause of the crimes committed in your county?'
'Whiskey.'

'Did you have much difficulty in passing your prohibition law?'
'Yes; at first we lost the election by one vote. The next year we carried it by a small majority, and this year we carried it by an overwhelming majority. Besides, a large majority of the country people now favor it.'

Operation of the Law in Shelby.

H. D. Lee, a prominent citizen of Shelby, engaged in banking and a cotton merchant being in our city, we concluded to interview him on the effects of prohibition in Shelby.

To the question asked him, if Shelby was a dry town and the effects of this on his town of prohibition, he replied: That his town voted for prohibition four or five years since, and it had been what is known as a "dry" town ever since; that the town had steadily improved in all business relations; that trade had largely increased and property materially advanced in value. The moral tone and character of both the town and surrounding country had very much improved, and that it was but seldom that any one was ever seen under the influence of liquor; that the effects of prohibition had materially diminished the expenses of the government; that this decrease has more than compensated for the loss of the license taxes. He said furthermore: "after trying prohibition for five years our citizens are more in favor of it now than ever, and if an effort should be made to license liquor shops with us, it would be voted down by a very large majority."

A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Caracas, tells of a land with 32,222 Generals. We feel very glad. There are a people on the globe who are as much afflicted as North Carolina is. In fact it beats this State "all hollow" as to "Generals," but when you come to "Karnels" our 49,837 lay Venezuela cold. Then we have a good sprinkling of "Majahs," and in the "Honorable" and "Judges" like the market supply may be quoted as good with "an upward tendency." Bah for Venezuela and North Carolina anyhow.—Wil. Star.

Washington Letter.

Meeting of the National Academy of Sciences—Professor Bell Explains His Wonderful Discoveries.

From our Regular Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1881.

During the past week the National Academy of Science has held one of its semi-annual sessions in Washington, and its principal event has been a lecture by the distinguished discoverer Prof. Bell, the inventor of the speaking telephone.

He recited the wonderful facts discovered by him while engaged in experiments for the improvement of the photophone, and that a vast number of substances, solid, liquid, and gaseous, possess the property of emitting sounds upon the falling thereon of intermittent rays of sunlight, and that his experiments, to measure the emitted sound, has resulted in the invention of an instrument styled by him the spectrophone, that the scientists say will prove of incalculable value in the field of molecular physics.

The academicians went wild over the paper. At its conclusion, Prof. Rogers, said that, in consideration of the vastness of the discoveries and their enormous amplitudes, he could not refrain from an expression of his great joy, as a scientist, thereupon. He little anticipated such glorious results. In view of this magnificent contribution to the academy by its honored guest, Professor Bell, he suggested that a vote of thanks be returned to the great inventor, and it was so ordered by a unanimous vote.

Prof. Bell read his paper, reciting the great facts recently discovered by him with the co-operation of his associate, Prof. Tainter. He illustrated his remarks with diagrams. The following abstract of his paper gives the essential facts.

He had previously ascertained that thin disks of very many different substances, emitted sounds when exposed to a rapidly intercepted beam of sunlight. He then ascertained that sonority was, under the influence of intermittent light, a property common to all matter. The satisfactory results were communicated to the French academy. During his absence in Europe, Mr. Tainter, at his suggestion, examined, in the Washington laboratory, the sonorous properties of a vast number of substances, and discovered that cotton-wool, worsted, silk, and fibrous materials generally, produced much larger sounds than rigid bodies like crystals. He next found that the darkest shades produced the best effect—black worsted especially. Then he tried lamp-black. A teaspoonful of lamp-black was placed in a test tube and exposed to an intermittent beam of sunlight, and the sounds produced were louder than any produced before. The extremely loud sounds produced from lamp-black demonstrated the feasibility of using this substance in an articulating photophone instead of the electrical receiver formerly employed. In regard to the sensitive materials, in the case of solids, the physical condition and the color are two conditions that remarkably influence the intensity of the sonorous effects. The loudest sounds are produced from substances in a loose, porous, spongy condition, and from those that have the darkest or most absorbent colors. He had not as yet found one solid body that failed to become sonorous under proper conditions of experiment.

The deduction from these experiments is that sonority is, under the direct action of intermittent sunlight, a universal property of matter.

Prof. Bell made the gratifying statement that his experimental examinations were still in their infancy, and that there was no telling what great results might be developed in the future.

A reader of the Philadelphia Press pokes fun at the editor of that paper by asking "why can't the majority rule?" "I must admit," says he, "I do not exactly know why it is that the majority in the Senate of the United States cannot break this 'deadlock.' Is it owing to some rule? And so, what? It seems strange that a majority cannot rule in the Senate of the United States." And the Press, in dead earnest, undertakes to explain the matter by informing the playful inquirer that there is no previous question in the Senate, and the Democrats are "revoluting" things there. The true answer is suggested by the old conundrum, why does a bucket full of water weigh no more after a five pound fish has been put in it? The preliminary question to be settled is, is there a majority? The Radicals and Mahone together just equal the Democrats in number, and it is right hard to see where the majority comes in.

Travelers in Egypt are surprised at the large amount of ophthalmia and blindness prevalent among the inhabitants. Want of cleanliness is the cause. An Egyptian mother, under the influence of a widely prevalent superstition, does not wash her child's eyes until eight days after birth. By that time the organ is frequently ruined. The teachers in the American and British mission schools of Cairo say that Egyptian mothers become invariably angry, when urged to wash the eyes of their newly-born infants, and can rarely be persuaded to comply with a request of the kind.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We print to-day Judge Merrimon's letter on the prohibition act. It will be noticed that the Judge suggests that so much of the act as makes it unlawful to manufacture or sell spirituous liquors is in force, and that that part of the law is not to be submitted to the people. If this shall, on consideration, be found to be the status of the matter, the effect will be to prohibit the county commissioners from granting licenses, and, as under the general law, no sales can be made without license, the act, may, notwithstanding an adverse popular verdict, be effectual to prevent the manufacture and sale of spirits. It is a nice question, and one worthy of serious thought. Such was hardly the intention of the Legislature; but what the Legislature means to do, and what it does, are two very different matters.—News & Observer.

The prohibition convention, as we anticipated, is largely attended, there being 450 delegates present, representing every county in the State. Among the members are many prominent divines and distinguished public men, and the convention will bear comparison with any like body ever assembled in North Carolina. For the time being party politics are laid aside, and the white and colored brethren appear to stand side by side in the advocacy of the common matter which they have in hand. That excellent and sterling gentleman, Major James McRae, was chosen president, and among the officers of the convention are other gentlemen equally distinguished for their zeal and devotion to the best interest of the people of North Carolina. Several admirable addresses were made on yesterday, and to-day others are expected—among them one from Judge Merrimon. The tone of the convention is decided and aggressive, and we may look for a hot and spirited campaign to be at once inaugurated in every section of the State.—News & Observer.

The Lenoir Topic gets off the following effusion. Spring poetry dwines, pales into insignificance, and cannot be compared with it. Let Grandfather Mountain now turn his peaked head westward nor look upon Lenoir again.

THE MERRY MONTH OF MAY.—Next Sunday is May day, Spring's gala day. The "flowers fresh, the bloom and branch" then hold high carnival, for it is their formal, grand opening. Awakening from her long winter's sleep, Nature bathes in the dew of the morning, arrays herself in the choicest of flowery attire, and is resplendent. When the flowers burst out, and everything takes on new life, a feeling of gladness and delight seems to fill one. Weighed by the confinement of winter, we instinctively live *al fresco*, breathing the joyous Spring atmosphere, laden with the perfume of roses, and repressing a growing appetite for green fruit. The picnic season, too, approaches. On a bright Spring morning, and devoted swains, to some pretentious place, close beside a spring, to spend a pleasant day, and catch a cold. An indulgent mother once offered her diligent son, who had gained many medals at school, a choice between a picnic and whitewashing the palings, as a reward for his industry. With a fine judgment, he selected the latter diversion.—Lenoir Topic.

Coal of Deep River. Mr. L. J. Haughton who owns a valuable mining property at Gulf in Chatham county, near the line of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad, has, for some time, been raising limited quantities of the coal which outcrops on his estate, for which he has found an increasing demand. To meet this demand he has sunk a shaft not far from the outcrop, and will soon reach the stratum of coal. Its thickness there is five or six feet, and with sufficient power to carry on the work, large quantities of the coal will be raised. Mr. Haughton has ordered a steam engine which will soon be put to work, and it is expected will bring to the surface about twenty tons per day. This coal, which is of the bituminous kind, is of excellent quality for heating purposes, and a ton of it is said to be equal to three cords of good wood. Mr. Haughton will be able to furnish coal delivered on the cars at about \$3.50 per ton, and the cost of transportation, depending on distance, being added, many of our towns will find it their cheapest fuel. If it can be delivered in this town at \$4 per ton, it will be cheaper as a generator of heat than wood at one dollar and a half per cord, which is a good deal under the market price.—Fayetteville Examiner.

The end of a Carousal.

A North Carolinian Commits Suicide.

[From the Atlanta Constitution.]
When the Air-Line train came to a halt under the car shed Sunday morning last at one o'clock, there stepped therefrom two men, whose able bodied appearance and almost faultless physiques betokened a long and happy life, but when the clock struck one the next morning, just twenty-four hours later, one of the two lay a corpse in a lonely, dreary room in an Atlanta hotel.

The two men whose advent into Atlanta was the precursor of the death of one were T. E. Ebernethy and W. O. Raper. They were companions seeking pleasure in traveling from one place to another, and as it too often the case they attempted to vary the monotony of the road by drinking.

From an occasional dram they progressed to a spree, in which they were indulging when they reached Atlanta.

Disembarking from the train they sought the Air-Line House on Prior street, where they secured rooms and where they remained, except when upon the streets, until the living one left the city yesterday with the corpse of his companion.

After being assigned to a room at the hotel, they retired and were unseen again until Sunday when they made their appearance upon the streets and devoted their time, as it was shown at the inquest, to a search for whisky. This, it seems, they found, for Sunday night they were both drunk and passed the evening in "taking the town." About half-past nine or ten o'clock they returned to their hotel, but soon after reaching their room Raper complained of being sick. He manifested great difficulty in breathing, and by his actions so frightened his companion that he sent at once for a physician. To Dr. A. G. Hobbs, at Hutchison's drug store, the case was represented as though the man was choking to death and he responded, but soon after examining the man he became convinced that he was suffering from arsenic poisoning. Advising Ebernethy to send for aid, Dr. Hobbs did all in his power to relieve the suffering man, and by his keeping up an artificial respiration prolonged his life for quite a while. Though fighting hard to save his patient, the doctor soon became convinced that death would result, and so informed Ebernethy, who seemed greatly frightened.

By the bedside of the dying man Dr. Hobbs remained until one o'clock, just 24 hours after he had come to Atlanta, when death closed his eyes forever. Beside the doctor stood Ebernethy, looking at his dying companion, whose death was caused by whisky, as he turned and groaned with pain, and as the last breath left his associate's body he fell upon his knees and swore never again to drink.

To Coroner Hillborn the sudden death was reported early Monday morning. Summoning a jury, an inquest was begun at once, but beyond establishing the fact that the dead man and his associate had been on a prolonged spree, but little could be ascertained.

The principal witness was Ebernethy, who stated that they came to Atlanta Sunday morning at one o'clock, and that they had been drinking for quite a while. On Sunday they bought liquor and continued the spree. At a drug store they bought some medicine called headache drops, of which they drank freely, but he knew of no poison his associate had taken.

Several bottles upon which were labels calling the contents headache drops were found in the room. From these bottles came the smell of whisky, and the label bore the following formulas: Tr. auranti, C. 6 prts; tr. gentiane, 4 prts; tr. valer am, 2 prts; ex. pot. brom., 10 prts; syr. simpl., 24 prts; spts. frumenti, 64 prts. Tonic and appetizer. Dose: Wineglassful.

After hearing all the evidence, which was not at the satisfactory, the jury returned a verdict in which they said that the deceased had died from the effects of alcoholic poison.

Raper was from High Point, N. C., where his body was yesterday sent by Charles Swift, the undertaker. Beyond what his associate says nothing is known of him.

Progress and the development of our natural resources are the order of the day. And in no branch of industry does a view of the present give greater encouragement than in the matter of manufacturing cotton. It is apparent that those who have deemed our native population unsuited for factory work have been very much mistaken. They make prime hands. And those who have considered that we could not compete with the large and established factories of the North are also proved to be in error. New England has her peculiar advantages and so have the Southern States. The saving in freight is a handsome profit. It costs considerably more to lay down a bale of cotton at a New England factory than it does to place our manufactured goods in the market at Philadelphia, and besides the bulk of our products can be sold at the South, thus saving the entire item of freight. Nor is this the sole advantage we possess; others equally important are well known and appreciated by those who manage the Southern factories. We believe that no Northern capitalist has ever lost money invested in a Southern mill, and they are among our largest and the boom in milling could not be

sustained unless it was based on handsome profits, and factories are springing up all through the South. This inspires us with hope for the future of North Carolina, for no Southern State is more favorably situated than we are for the successful prosecution of this industry. We are within the cotton belt and have the best climate in America. Living cheap, and the people steady, industrious and thrifty. We are the most prosperous of the Southern States. Our State is cut up with streams affording unbounded water power. Prof. Kerr has made a careful statement of the power of our rivers. Beginning with the Roanoke River we have an aggregate for the part of the river lying in this State of 70,000 horse power, which is double as much as the whole utilized force of the State.

Tar River has not been measured, but its force above the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad is not less than 8,000 to 10,000 horse power. The Neuse, near Raleigh, gives a force of twenty-two horse power per foot, which will make, for the whole river and its tributaries above Goldsboro, about the same aggregate as the Tar.

Haw River is the only stream in this quarter of the State which has received anything like adequate appreciation. It turns more spindles than any other river in the State. The force of this stream is not less than 40,000 horse power, and that of Deep River, above its confluence with the Haw, is nearly as much, and the total of these and of the Cape Fear, with its other principal affluents, will not be less than 130,000 to 140,000 horse power.

The Yadkin has 255,000 horse power, a force capable of turning all the 10,000,000 spindles in the United States. Its tributaries would add at least 20 per cent. to this estimate, giving a grand total of 300,000. The Catawba, with its chief tributaries, will give more than 250,000 horse power.

We have not space to go through the list, but the Professor states that the aggregate water power of the State is about 3,500,000 horse power, and this force is distributed over the entire area of the State, with the exception of a few sea-board counties, and is thus brought into juxtaposition with whatsoever raw materials or other advantageous conditions may be found in any part of its territory. This is equal to the total power, water and steam, employed by all the manufacturing industries of Great Britain, the foremost manufacturing nations, and considerably exceeds that of the United States. Estimated in another way, it is equal to the power which would be produced by the combustion of nearly 4,000,000 tons of coal per annum.

The time is coming when these natural advantages will be utilized, and we hope at an early day to see mills dotted along our streams and millions of dollars annually realized as the profit of our milling industries.—News & Observer.

Encouraging Matrimony.

The matrimonial problem proves a very troublesome one to newly married men whose finances become exhausted before the house-furnishing is completed. A society to encourage those who timidly hesitate on the brink of matrimony, longing to plunge in but dreading the expense, has been founded in Cincinnati. It is called "The Matrimonial Benefit Company," and the members are each charged an initiation fee of five dollars. When a member marries, his associates each contribute one dollar to a fund, and this is given to him to smooth the financial pathway to conjugal happiness. As there are twelve hundred members, the happy man starts on his matrimonial career with at least twelve hundred dollars.

Curious Facts.

A tree bearing thirty bushels of apples is really sustaining half a ton of water, for water constitutes about eighty-five per cent. of apples.

A brick of gold measuring twelve by seven by four inches is worth about \$75,000. Such a brick represents one month's product of one of the hydraulic mines of California.

The rings noticed in the wood of a tree cut across have been considered an index of the age of the tree—counting one ring for each year, but this does not hold in all species. A tree eighteen years old has shown, when cut, thirty-six distinct rings.

In the vineyards of Southern France and Italy snails are "cultivated" or rather fattened and fitted for food, and Baron Barthelme prepares snail syrup and snail bouillon which he considers valuable as a remedy for bronchitis and asthma.

Nerve impulses are conducted along the nerves very slowly in comparison to the speed of electricity along a copper wire. The latter travels sixteen million times as fast as nerve impulse, and yet the nerve impulse travels with the speed of the fastest railroad train.