The Carolina Watchman.

VOL XIV.---THIRD SERIES SALISBURY, N. C., OCTOBER 11, 1883. NO 52

The Carolina Watchman,

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1832.

PRICE, $1.50 IN ADVANCE.

DARBYS

PROPHYLACTIC

FLUID.

A Household Article for Universal Family Use.

Eradicates MALARIA.

For Scarlet and Typhoid Fevers, Diphtheria, Salivation, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Small Pox, Measles, and all Contagious Diseases. Persons waiting on the Sick should use it freely. Scarlet Fever has never been known to spread where the Fluid was used. Yellow Fever has been cured with it after black vomit had taken place. The worst cases of Diphtheria yield to it.

Fevered and Sick Persons refreshed and Bed Sores prevented by bathing with Darbys Fluid.

Impure Air made harmless and purified.

For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.

Contagion destroyed.

For Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Piles, Chafings, etc.

Rheumatism cured.

Soft White Complexions secured by its use.

Ship Fever prevented.

To purify the Breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed.

Catarrh relieved and cured.

Erysipelas cured.

Burns relieved instantly.

Scars prevented.

Dysentery cured.

Wounds healed rapidly.

Scurvy cured.

An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, etc.

I used the Fluid during our present affliction with Scarlet Fever with decided advantage. It is indispensable to the sick room.—Wm. F. Sandford, Eyrie, Ala.

SMALL-POX and PITTING of Small Pox PREVENTED

A member of my family was taken with Small-pox. I used the Fluid; the patient was not delirious, was not pitted, and was about the house again in three weeks, and no others had it.—J. W. Parkinson, Philadelphia.

Diphtheria Prevented.

The physicians here use Darbys Fluid very successfully in the treatment of Diphtheria.
A. Stollenwerck, Greensboro, Ala.

Tetter dried up.

Cholera prevented.

Ulcers purified and healed.

In cases of Death it should be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell.

The eminent Physician, J. MARION SIMS, M. D., New York, says: "I am convinced Prof. Darbys Prophylactic Fluid is a valuable disinfectant."

Scarlet Fever Cured.

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

I testify to the most excellent qualities of Prof. Darbys Prophylactic Fluid. As a disinfectant and detergent it is both theoretically and practically superior to any preparation with which I am acquainted.—Nat. Lipscomb, Prof. Chemistry.

Darbys Fluid is Recommended by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia; Rev. Chas. F. Deems, D.D., Church of the Strangers, N. Y.; Jos. LeConte, Columbia, Prof., University, S.C. Rev. A. J. Battle, Prof., Mercer University; Rev. Geo. R. Pierce, Bishop M. E. Church.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY HOME.

Perfectly harmless. Used internally or externally for Man or Beast.

The Fluid has been thoroughly tested, and we have abundant evidence that it has done everything here claimed. For fuller information get of your Druggist a pamphlet or send to the proprietors,

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists, PHILADELPHIA.

BLACKMER & TAYLOR

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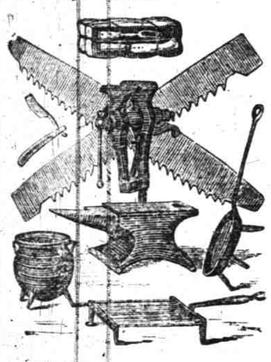

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Rifle and Blasting Powder

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We will Duplicate Any Prices in the State.

CALL AND SEE US.

W. BLACKMER, SAM'L TAYLOR.

Oct. 5, 1883. 50:1y

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

A strange movement of cutting down prices among the leading daily news papers in New York city is attracting some attention. The fact is the enormous advertising income of several of the leading dailies—notably, the *Sun* and *Herald* will probably admit of their issuing at the low rate of one cent a copy; but other city papers not so extensively patronized may be driven to suspension.

The sugar problem from sorghum cane may be considered as solved when it is known that reports to the Agricultural Department at Washington through special scientific agents sent out to inspect a factory in New Jersey, have come forward with the announcemnt that that establishment is turning out from 700to 1000 lbs. pure white sorghum sugar every day. It requires no refining process after it leaves the mill. The company have a thousand acres in cane which is estimated to yield a thousand lbs. of sugar to the acre. A startling report also comes from the West, to wit: that Kansas will produce this year 2,000,000 lbs, sugar from the sorghum cane. These reports coming through the Department at Washington, challenge public faith, and give us new hopes of the time when the United States may manufacture their own sugar supply.

MASSACHUSETTS

Has become more renowned for the extraordinary character of her Governor, and his extraordiary ideas and methods, than any other State in the Union. Ben. Butler "is a brick," if any body knows what that means; or "a trump," which is well understood by card players; and hence the eyes of the country are frequently turned on Massachusetts to see what they are doing and how they do it. It is for the purpose of gratifying public curiosity, therefore, that we present below the proceedings of the Democrats of that State in general convention to nominate a candidate for Governor. The report is interesting:

Massachusetts Democrats.

Butler Nominated for Governor Unanimously.

Springfield, Mass., September 26.—At a quarter past 12 Jonas H. French, Chairman of the State Committee, called the Democratic Convention to order, and Colonel Coveny, Secretary, read the call.

While the call was being read J. W. Chandler rose and addressed the presiding officer, but not being recognized, remained standing until Colonel Coveny finished.

As Colonel Coveny ceased reading, N. A. Plympton, of Worchester, rose and addressed the chair, Chandler insisted on his right to be heard, but French decided Plympton had the floor. This was greeted with hisses in several parts of the hall and for a second there was quite a commotion. Plympton then moved that officers of the State Committee be the temporary organization of the Convention.

This motion was declared carried, but was doubted, and an uproar ensued, which was promptly checked by French, who called upon Rev. Mr. Simms to offer prayer. At the conclusion of the prayer, French addressed the Convention.

He spoke at some length on National affairs, reviewed the recent address of the Republican State Convention, referred to the administration of Governor Butler in the highest terms, detailing important events that have occurred the past year, and predicted a great victory for the Democratic party throughout the country.

After a great amount of wrangling the Hon. P. Collins, M. C., elect, here arose and moved that the Hon. Ben. F. Butler be placed in nomination for re-election by acclimation, and it was seconded amid thundering cheers by President Grant's old Collector of Boston, Mr. Wm. A. Simmons. The motion was carried without an opposing voice.

The platform as reported by the Committee on Resolutions and which was adopted by the Convention at the conclusion of General Butler's remarks, who was escorted into the Hall to the tune of "See the Conquering Hero Comes," is substantially as follows:

It declares that the outlook in National politics is encouraging, and it reaffirms the platform adopted at Cincinnati in 1880, and that adopted in Boston last year. The Democratic party of Massachusetts believes in the supremacy of the Nation and the integrity of the State, in equal rights as regards the sexes, in a thorough reform of the Civil Service, in a tariff limited in amount to a sum necessary and for revenue, in the abolition of excessive war taxes, and in a still further reduction of extravagant State expenditures. It opposes all sumptuary laws which infringe the personal liberty, and favors the introduction of boards of arbitration for the purpose of reconciling difficulties between employers and the employed, in order that a better understaning may exist between capital and labor. It declares that the investigation of affairs at Tweksbury disclosed a want of proper system in accounting for public money and an indifference to human feelings and suffering by subordinates which strike the people of Massachusetts with grief and indignation.

The generous hearts of the men and women of this Commonwealth, rejecting the idea that misfortune, poverty and sickness are criminal or that the unfortunate have forfeited all rights to protection in their feeling and self-respect, are justly incensed at the existence in their midst of such wrongs as the testimany has disclosed.

It approves the energy and perseverance shown by the Governor to prevent waste and to secure economy in all departments of the State, and calls upon the people to select this year a Council and a Legislature which will be willing to co-operate in the work of reform and help remove the evils which Republican apathy has permitted to invade the public service.

For the Watchman.

Gnu (New) Researches in South Africa.

Port Elizabeth.

They have an absurd and utterly ridiculous specimen of zoological architecture here which they call a Gnu. I am moved to expatiate upon this brute from the fact that I had a personal encounter with one recently and the results of that encounter haven't got well yet. He is a cross between a humpbacked cow and an unfinished army mule, and his nature partakes largely of the rascality of both. This mule-cow is not considered voluptuously handsome. His expressive countenace is hardly as saccharine as that of the average bull dog, and the rhinocerous is more graceful. He has a quantity of material piled up 'forrard,' which seems to have been left over when he was built and which gives him the appearance of having started out in life with the intention of being a dromedary, but getting discouraged gave it up. His head conveys the impression that it was an after thought, whittled out, and stuck on in haste. It is never in the right position and never seems to fit the wearer. If I were to meet one of these parties with the head omitted from the bill of lading I would refrain from making any remarks partly out of consideration for the creature's feelings and partly because I would not be at all surprised. It is claimed by Elizabethians that the gnu is a very amiable, tractable and docile beast. I will not contradict this—at least while I am here—but I will say that for the possessor of so many admirable traits of character he is very unassuming and certainly keeps them well concealed. They milk these conglomerations. I happened to be at a house the other evening when that operation was being performed. The lady of the house laughingly proposed that I should go out and try my hand, saying that it would be a novelty, and the milk something different from what I had been accustomed to. (It certainly was.) I readily assented, remarking that I was fond of new (gnu) milk. I know as much about milking as a feline does about the Nicene creed. After I had pumped away for ten minutes without obtaining any results excepting an occasional whack across the face from the beasts narrative, I remarked to the gentleman that there was evidently something wrong, and suggested that he had best take the top off and see what was the the matter. He declined, but said that twisting the tail was sometimes an effectual remedy. A few minutes after it occurred to me that his remark was strictly true. Upon further reflection I feel satisfied that one who associates with a gnu would not be so reckless as to tell a lie. It behooves them to walk uprightly. But to resume the tail which I didn't twist. After I had staggered to my feet and cleared my eyes of mud I perceived that I was a trifle mutilated, while directly ahead stood that insufferable Gnusance gazing at me with calm contempt. I did not do so any more. When I went on board ship one of those persons of an officiously sympathetic kind inquired if I had been in a railway collision. I relieved his anxiety by replying that I was suffering from a severe attack of Gnuralgia. Later Gnus.

What a barbarous delight these people take in imposing their practical lies upon the credulity of the involuntary sojourner in their benighted land! A gentleman has told me that *gnus are rarely ever milked.*

A MONKEY TAIL (TALE.)

While in Port Elizabeth I met an old hunter from the interior. Among other things he related what seemed to me a very funny plan for trapping monkeys. His outfit consists of a plug of tobacco, a flask of double distilled lightning, and several pairs of diminutive boots, the insides of which are smeared with an adhesive gum. Arriving at the scene of action, which is generally some tall, wide spreading "monarch of the forest" he finds the ever exuberant monkeys holding high revel among its brauches, blissfully unconscious of the close proximity of the free-booter. The hunter proceeds to business by taking a chew of his first store and a swig of his second. He then sits down and leisurely pulls off his boots, seemingly deeply absorbed in the contemplation of his pet corn. He repeats this operation several times to the great edification of the interested assemblage above. Presently Nimrod gets up and saunters off, leaving the small boots behind. Now is the golden opportunity for the chaps aloft. They scramble hastily down to secure their *booty*, and each having found a perfect *fit*, the jolly quadramarians are soon engaged in all kinds of monkey shines. Suddenly the departed one returns, by no means in as leisurely a manner as he left. It is now quite evident that the proper moment for deboot-ing has arrived, but horrible to relate, those boots stick fast! Then follow frantic efforts to shin up a tree; this also proves fruitless, for who ever heard of a monkey climbing a tree with his boots on! Quadramaniacal shrieks, imprecations and prayers fill the air! There is wailing and gnashing of teeth! The finale is the ignominious incarceration of the now dejected crowd in a tow bag, only to be liberated upon the payment of sundry shekels by some maccaroni demolishing Italian who owns a hand organ and wants a monkey to fit it. W. M. W.

The position of the Democratic party in regard to the internal revenue is no new thiug. It has been the same for years, without any turning or shadow of turning. The Democratic party has never claimed that necessaries should go untaxed. That is a statement worthy only of those Radicals who are praticed in perverting Democratic utterances. We found the culture of tobacco, an industry followed by one-third of our farmers, surrounded by odious and exacting restrictions, and a tax placed upon their product. These farmers are entitled to as much consideration as the farmers who are engaged in the culture of rice or of peanuts. The latter have the benefit of a protective tax to increase the price of their products; the farmers growing tobacco have a tax imposed upon their product, the effect of which is to decrease its value. It does not seem right that this class of farmers shall bear the only burden imposed on any agricultural produet. And this is one reason why the Democrats have voted to repeal the tobacco tax. Besides this reason there is the general objection to direct internal taxation by the federal government, and still more powerful objection to the internal revenue system as it exists. The system is so odious that at any cost whatsoever it should be abolished. This question rises superior to the matter of taxation, just as the necessity for protecting the eastern whites from negro majorities rises superior to the principle "that majorities should rule." It is expedient, it is proper, in both cases that the general principle should be subordinated to the good of the people in their respective sections, and thus to the advantage of the State at large. The internal revenue system is a corrupting influence. This being recognized, he who objects to its repeal throws the weight of his influence in favor of continuing a system that breeds corruption. It might not be right to say that such a person favors corruption, but it is right to say that he is indifferent to corruption. Let's look at the facts a moment. In one district in the west twenty-even gaugers and storekeepers were employed for the quarter ending September 30, 1877. That was all—twenty-seven. For the same quarter, 1878, there were fifty-three; for the same quarter, 1879, the number increased to 135. The next year was election year, and for that quarter, 1880, it was 194, and for the quarter covering the presidential election it was 235. For the same quarter, 1881, the number fell back to ninety-three. Now, what does that signify? Now let's see what the expenses were:

	EXPENSES.	COLLECTIONS.
1876	$ 45,642	$216,928
1877	49,345	238,653
1878	60,351	252,288
1879	129,845	337,659
1880	205,773	455,457
1881	269,324	499,455

The additional expenses in the Presidential year were $63,555; the additional collections were $44,000. That is, the additional cost was near $20,000 more than the additional collections. These are the official figures.

Now hear what the *Landmark* has to say on this subject:

"Persons outside of North Carolina and even some persons inside the State, who are in ignorance of the situation of affairs in the central and western sections, more particularly the western, cannot understand the public anxiety to see this internal revenue system repealed. We wish they could see its workings as we here see them. It is not so much that it supports a horde of small politicians at high salaries, in idleness, thus withdrawing them from the producing element of the country. It is not so much that it is a system of oppression and espoinage, well calculated in its nature to raise the rebellious spirit in honest men and cause them to violate laws which they would not violate were they just and justly executed. It is not so much that this force is an army, the first and last thonght of which is politics and the every day labor of which is devoted to making votes for the Republican party. But the workings of this system are such as to *beget a widespread public demoralization, the end of which cannot be foretold if it is suffered to continue.* It is well understood that a revenue office is the price that will be paid for a Republican vote. A storekeeper's commission is at the disposal of any moderately respectable Democrat who will lay down his politics and take it up. Even now, thus far ahead of next year's campaign, one Democrat after another, generally young men, is receiving these appointments. They will change their politics inside of a year, or else they will walk the plank. We do not undertake to say that they all know the alternative, but we know it and others know it from the observations of the past. It is painful to say that, as a rule, after the door has once closed behind them, they surrender their politics rather than their commissions. These men's political principles begin to set lightly upon them and after that, what? *The moral sense is blunted; the man has yielded once: he has taken a downward step.* If he does not lose a measure of the respect of his fellow-citizens—which will lead inevitably to the loss of his own—this will be proof that the *public* sense has become blunted, which is the very deplorable result which is to be apprehended, and the evidence of which are already seen.

"But why need so painful a subject be pursued? *Our own people know what this demoralization is, and hence it is that public virtue revolts against this internal revenue system as we see it operated.* Outsiders are not interested to help us preserve the virtue of our young men; they have no interest in our buffetings with these waves of corruption which are annually rising higher and higher and becoming stronger. If they had, the days of this system would surely now be numbered."

Butler in New Orleans.

[Chaleston News & Courier.]

Southern newspapers which have short memories, and are anxious that B. F. Butler shall have the credit of his good deeds, are respectively invited to lay before their readers the following order, with which Butler began his career in New Orleans:

Headquarters,
Department of the Gulf,
New Orleans, May 15, 1862

As officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults from women calling themselves ladies of New Orleans, in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered hereafter, when any female shall, *by mere gesture or movement,* insult or show contempt for any officers or soldiers of the United States, *she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman about town plying her vocation.*

By command of Maj. Gen. Butler.
Geo. C. Strong, A. A. G.

The newspapers which declined to publish this infamous edict were threatened with suppression, and Mayor Monroe and some of the city officers who protested against it were arrested and sent down to Fort Jackson, where they were kept in confinement for many months. Butler's conduct in New Orleans can never be forgotten.

Snakes Break up a Camp Meeting.—A telegram to the Cincinnati *Times-Star* from Winston, N. C., dated Sept. 29, says: "Sunday at a camp meeting near here, as Rev. C. C. Dodson was preaching, a remarkable sensation was caused by the sudden appearance in the midst of the congregation of several moccasins, a deadly species of snake. There were over 2,000 people present, more than half women. The snakes began to strike in every direction. One young lady was bitten. Over fifty females fainted. The preacher came down from the stand, and the men began a battle with the snakes, killing four of them. But the serpents broke up the meeting."

The New York *Times* referring to Mahone's bold black-mailing scheme gives some information with an appropriate comment. It says: "Senator Mahone is said to have been warned by a special official envoy from Washington that he must not 'press' his assessments upon the employes of the Norfolk navy yard. But if Mahone has 'directly or indirectly been concerned' in such an assessment the only official envoy that should be sent to him is a United States Marshal with a writ of arrest."

Gen. Cox of Raleigh, has returned from his European tour. He wears a pair of shoes that cost him in England $2, and worth $6 in America, and a suit costing $17 in England, worth $60 in America. These are startling differences. England has free trade and America has a protective tariff. He found, however, much complaint in England that free trade kept down the price of everything. —*Piedmont Press.*

Maj. Young has drawn a map of the sugar area of North Carolina. He has ascertained that the climate tn this section is like that of a Louisiana in summer and that of Italy in winter. Mr. William Brice, of Rockfish township, has been making for several years from 1,000 to 1,200 gallons of syrup per acre, from ribbon cane, and last year Mr. R. M. Middleton, of Warsaw township, made at the rate of 2,550 pounds of sugar and 120 gallons of syrup per acre.—*Clinton Caucasian.*

The Garden Spot.—The Norfolk *Virginian* speaking of Eastern North Carolina says:

The time is fast approaching when the magnificent and fertile region of Eastern North Carolina, watered by its great sounds and splendid rivers, will be the garden spot of the United States.

He Got It Mixed.—One of our merchants received the following order from a customer a few days since: "Mr. B—— please send me $1 worth of coffy and $1 worth of shoogar, some small nales. My wife had a bady last nite, also two padlocks and a monkey rench.—*Macon Telegraph.*

BAGGING & TIES!

Ginners will note that I now have on hand and will continue to receive through the season, in order to furnish ALL Bagging and three different kind of Ties, that I will sell at very close prices. Orders by mail filled promptly. Truly,

J. D. GASKILL.

50:1m

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.—In Superior Court.

J. C. McCanless, Adm'r of Samuel Steidifor
Against
Elizabeth McCanless and John T. Steidifor.
} Petition to sell real estate for assets.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John T. Steidifor, one of the defendants in the above entitled case, is a non-resident of this State, it is order that publication be made in the "Carolina Watchman," a newspaper published in Rowan County, notifying the said John T. Steidifor to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Rowan county, on or before Monday the 5th day of November 1883, and answer the petition, a copy of which will be deposited in the office of said Clerk, within ten days from this date. And the said John T. Steidifor is notified that if he fail to answer the petition within that time the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the petition. This the 13th September, 1883

J. M. HORAH, Cl'k Sup. Court of Rowan County.

48:6w]

J. R. KEEN,
Salisbury, N. C.
Agent for PHŒNIX IRON WORKS,
Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills,
AND
TURBINE WHEELS
Also, Contractor and Builder.
Ja. 25, '83.—1y.

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ENORMOUS RAILROAD SHOWS
NOW ALL UNITED IN ONE
VAST and COLOSSAL EXHIBITION

NO OTHER SHOW HAS ONE OF THESE FEATURES!

HERDS OF ASIATIC ELEPHANTS
NINE AFRICAN ELEPHANTS
THE ONLY WOOLY ELEPHANT
A SCORE OF LIONS
A SCHOOL OF SEA LIONS
A BLUE NOSE MANDRIL
BRAZILIAN TAMINOIR
Two HORNED HORSES
KANGAROOS
NYL GHAU
BABBOONS
COLONIES OF MONKEYS
100 Artists
10 Great Riders
6 Bands of Music
Troupe of Aerialists
SCORES of ACROBATS
STRONGEST MAN Living
STIRK BICYCLE TROUPE
6 FRENCH EQUESTRIENNES
MOST GORGEOUS PAGEANT
50 CAGES OF ANIMALS
THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE REVIVED
GLISTENING WITH GOLD AND SILVER

LOOK! A TWO MILLION DOLLAR UNION. THE EARNEST AND BEST WORK OF EARTH. ONE THOUSAND ABSOLUTELY NEW PASTIMES. THE $100,000 FEATURE. NO OTHER SHOW HAS THEM! SEE! A WHOLE WORLD OF NEW WONDERS.

WE EXHIBIT THEM FREE TO ALL THE PATRONS OF OUR GREAT SHOW.

A DROVE OF GIRAFFES
A WHOLE FLOCK OF OSTRICHES
A FIVE TON RHINOCEROS
FIVE BENGAL TIGERS
PERFORMING ZEBRAS
THE ONLY LION SLAYER
HUGE GORILLAS
AFRICAN ELANDS
POLAR BEARS
VLACK VARKE
APES
MYRIADS OF BIRDS
20 CLOWNS
6 LADY RIDERS
20 Gold'n Chariots
24 Great LEAPERS
Troupes of GYMNASTS
7 Performing STALLIONS
Prof. WHITE'S DOG CIRCUS
The CARON FRENCH FAMILY
3 MILES OF STREET DISPLAY
A THOUSAND MEN AND HORSES
A GLITTERING ROYAL MARCH
A THOUSAND COSTLY BANNERS

THE FEATURE OF ALL FEATURES! A PAIR OF LIVING
HIPPOPOTAMI, MALE & FEMALE

Notwithstanding the Enormous Expense attending so vast an Exhibition, the Admission is not more than small Shows charge.