

# The Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C., JULY 2, 1885.

NO 37

XVI.—THIRD SERIES.

## GREGORY'S Dyspeptic Mixture.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND PERMANENT CURE FOR  
Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Prepared by Dr. W. W. GREGORY,  
Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 29, 1884.  
I hereby certify that I have recently used your Dyspeptic Mixture with very great benefit to myself and I recommend it to others.

R. P. WARING,  
Member N. C. Legislature.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
I take great pleasure in testifying to the value of your Dyspeptic Mixture. I have used it with great benefit and I cheerfully recommend it to anyone suffering from dyspepsia, indigestion and a general condition of liver and bowels.

D. A. JENKINS,  
N. C. State Treasurer.

Prepared by J. H. McAden and T. C. Smith & Co.,  
Charlotte, N. C., and T. F. Klutz & Co.,  
Salisbury, N. C.

## HEADQUARTERS FOR FARM WAGONS.

WATERBURY & CINCINNATI  
Buckford & Huffman

Grain and Guano Drills,  
Hay Rakes,  
Cultivators,  
Telegraph Straw Cutters,  
Corn Shellers,  
Engines and Boilers,  
Saw and Grist Mills,Pumps, Engines and Boiler-Fittings—Guns,  
Shells, Cartridges, Wads and Caps,  
Shot, Dynamite Fuse and Primers—Axes,  
Shovels and Spades, Building  
Materials, Paints, Oils and Varnishes.

W. SMITHDEAL

## STANDS AT THE HEAD!



## "DOMESTIC"

It is the acknowledged Leader in a fact that cannot be disputed.

AND IS WARRANTED  
To be made of the best material.  
To do any and all kinds of work.  
To be complete in every respect.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO.,  
Richmond, Va.

## HARDWARE.

WHEN YOU WANT  
HARDWARE  
AT LOW FIGURES

Call on the undersigned at NO. 3, Granite  
D. A. ATWELL

Agent for the "Cardwell Thresher,"  
Salisbury, N. C., June 8th—1885.

### The Peabody Fund.

HOW IT IS DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE SCHOOLS.

Dr. J. L. M. Curry, General Agent of the Peabody funds, has issued a circular giving the following information as to the distribution of that fund for educational purposes:

1. The Peabody Fund is not distributed among the States according to population, nor in proportion to the comparative destitution of any community. The Trustees, in their "absolute discretion," withhold funds when they would not promote the general purpose, and bestow liberally when they would be productive of beneficial results.

2. The greater part of the income will be hereafter used in the education of teachers for public schools. Aid will be given to Normal Schools, established, supported and controlled by a State, if they are of a high order. Normal Schools, where the art of teaching is the prominent branch of instruction, will be preferred to Normal departments in academies and colleges.

3. The Trustees give to the States scholarships in the Normal College at Nashville. Teachers Institutes, conducted by trained experts, are also aided; but the instruction must be practical, adapted to public school teachers, and continued for some weeks.

4. Only public schools carried on under State auspices will be aided.

5. The entire cost of maintaining schools is in no case met by the Trustees. A small part of the current expenses is contributed to encourage and stimulate the people to self-exertion in the cause of free, popular education. The amount of aid given to schools, will be determined partly by the amount of money raised by the State tax, local tax, or the voluntary contribution of the people.

6. As all public schools cannot be aided, a few will be selected in radiating centres, to illustrate, by their example, the best methods of teaching, and to exert a healthful influence in favor of "free schools for the whole people."

7. The schools selected shall have at least 100 pupils; shall be properly graded, with a teacher for every 50 pupils; shall continue in session ten months in the year, and have an attendance of not less than 85 per cent. of the enrolled pupils.

8. Application for aid must be made before or near the beginning of the school year, and have the approval of the local school officers and the State Superintendent.

9. The trustees assume no control whatever over the schools receiving Peabody aid, leaving all questions of selection of teachers, discipline, &c., to the State or local authorities establishing and chiefly maintaining the schools.

10. Seeking the improvement of State systems of public education, the Trustees will act in co-operation with the State educational authorities.

11. Disclaiming all purpose of interference with State legislation or the administration of school laws, or the action of State Boards and Superintendents and municipal school authorities, the trustees must have the liberty of performing the duties of the trust according to the known will and expressed language of the donor of the Educational Fund.

### A Salisbury Man in London.

Mr. W. T. Linton, a citizen of Salisbury, who sometime since went to London, England, is now in a big business in that city. Mr. Linton's friends in this country will be interested in the following, which we find in the London Grocer's Chronicle: "The trade in desiccated cocoanut, which has now become an indispensable article, both in wholesale and domestic confectionery manufacture, is assuming very extensive proportions in this country. Until very recently we believe that all such goods were imported. Not long since, however, the enterprising firm whose name heads this notice, and who have for some time past operated as importers, stated a manufactory in Red Lion square. Here they have laid down extensive plant and machinery for turning out desiccated cocoanut and other novelties in confectionery, such as are familiar to our cousins across the water, and have retained the services of one of the most successful American manufacturing confectioners. We have seen some samples of the cocoanut which is turned out in this country for this class of goods, and we are bound to say that they excel in color, flavor and texture anything of the kind we have ever seen before. We should say that Messrs. Linton, Hubbard & Co.'s cocoanut is not heavily loaded with sugar as is the case with most of such goods, but is so carefully prepared that the original delicate flavor is preserved."

Almost any excuse for insanity may pass current in the summer, when languor bars the way to investigation, but the cavalry soldier out in Dakota who is alleged to have become a lunatic through excessive use of tobacco more or less adorns a tale requiring inordinate credulity for its ready acceptance. United States soldiers may go crazy because they don't get tobacco enough, but never because they get too much.

### Cleveland and Hendricks

Fail to Provide for Their Households.

[N. Y. Herald Washington Letter.]

There is something in a name after all, at least with the present administration. A man named Cleveland, who claimed to be a cousin of the President, was well endorsed as a candidate for the postmastership at Quincy, Ill. His backing was very good, and the residents of Quincy supposed his name would be sufficient to carry him through, even without endorsement.

The President did not know whether this Quincy applicant was a cousin or not, for he had never heard of him before, but so as to be on the safe side he appointed another man to the place. The President does not intend that he shall be charged with filling offices with his relatives. There is a similar story connected with the appointment of the mint at San Francisco, which was made to-day. All along there has been but one applicant for the place, a gentleman named Hendricks, whose strong point, he imagined was his name. He is a nephew of Vice-President Hendricks. There was a lot of Californians who wanted the place, but they did not take the trouble to file an application for it, for they were sure Mr. Hendricks would be appointed. But it appears that Vice-President Hendricks would not put himself on record in favor of his nephew, or even ask for his appointment. Judge Lawton arrived here several days ago, and was an applicant for another place, that of assistant treasurer at San Francisco. He was asked to withdraw his application for that place, and told that if he would file it for the position of Superintendent of the Mint he would receive the appointment. The suggestion was accepted, and Judge Lawton who is in Albany visiting some relatives, was telegraphed to to-day of his appointment. Mr. Hendricks, like Mr. Cleveland, was badly left.

### Misleading Statements as to the War.

We recently referred to the way the history of the war between the States is being written by Northern soldiers and others. We gave the number of men in the Northern armies as reported by Gen. Drum, within a few days. We also mentioned that 400,000 soldiers recruited from Southern States fought in the Federal army against the South. It was not really a war between the North and the South, but a war between the North and one-third of the South on the one side and two-thirds of the South on the other side. The South contributed two-thirds as many soldiers to fight against her as she sent into the field to fight for her. There were but 600,000 troops in the Confederate army, according to the reports of Adjutant-General Cooper. North Carolina furnished quite one-fifth of these. She gave the Confederacy more than 121,000. The false basis of inference in regard to the civil war is being pointed out by such papers as the Boston Post and the New York Evening Post. The last named paper shows that the struggle was not between slavery and freedom, divided by geographical lines. It says that the usual statements are well calculated to mislead the rising generation. It then gives figures to show how far the South was divided and what proportion of its soldiers fell in battle on the Northern side. We copy an instructive paragraph. It says:

"Kentucky's population available for military service was not much larger than Michigan's, yet no less than 10,774 Kentuckians gave up their lives for the Union, as against 14,753 from Michigan. Tennessee, still nearer the heart of the Confederacy, sacrificed no less than 6,777 of her sons in the same cause. Missouri, with not so many white males between the ages of 18 and 45 as Massachusetts by over 25,000, had a death roll in the Union army of 13,887, while that of Massachusetts was but 13,942. Delaware had only about half as many white males as Rhode Island in 1860, and her 882 Union dead constituted a larger proportion of her population than Rhode Island's 1,321."

It is after examining such suggestive figures and comparisons as these that the Boston Post is prepared to say:

"A very interesting question arises as to how much longer it would have taken the Union forces to win their victory had the South really been solid.—Wilmington Star.

Attorney General Garland is credited with having a bushel of fairly mouldy chestnuts, the most venerable of which he brings out when a bore calls on him, generally driving him away, to the great joy of the Attorney General.

### Mean People in Church.

She was a little old woman, very plainly dressed in black bombazine that had seen much careful wear, and her bonnet was very old fashioned, and people stared at her tottering up the aisle of the grand church, evidently bent on securing one of the best seats; for a great man preached on that day, and the house was filled with splendidly-dressed people, who had heard of the fame of the preacher, his learning, his intellect and goodness, and they wondered at the presumption of the poor old woman. She must have been in her dotage, for she went into the pew of the richest member of the church, and took a seat. The three ladies who were seated there beckoned to the sexton, who bent over the intruder and whispered something, but she was hard of hearing, and smiled a little withered smile, as she said, gently: "Oh, I'm quite comfortable—quite comfortable."

"But you are not wanted here," said the sexton pompously; "there is not room. Come with me, my good woman; I'll see that you have a seat."

"Not room," said the old woman, looking at her shrunken proportions, and then at the fine ladies. "Why, I'm not crowded a bit. I rode ten miles to hear the sermon to-day, because—"

But here the sexton took her by the arm, and shook her roughly, in a polite, unhand way, and then she took the hint. Her faded old eyes filled with tears, her chin quivered; but she rose meekly and left the pew. Turning quietly to the ladies, who were spreading their rich dresses over the space she left vacant, she said, gently:

"I hope, my dears, there'll be room in heaven for us all."

Then she followed the pompous sexton to the rear of the church, where, in the last pew, she was seated between a threadbare girl and a shabby old man.

"She must be crazy," said one of the ladies in the pew which she had first occupied. "What can an ignorant old woman like her want to hear Dr. preach for?" She would not be able to understand a single word he said.

"Those people are so persistent! The idea of her forcing herself into our pew! Isn't that voluntary love! There's Dr. coming out of the vestry. Is he not grand?"

"Splendid! What a stately man! You know he promised to dine with us while he is here."

He is a commanding looking man, and as the organ voluntary stopped, and he looked over the great crowd of worshippers gathered in the vast church, he seemed to scan every face. His hand was on the Bible, when suddenly, leaning over the reading-desk, he beckoned to the sexton, who obsequiously mounted the steps to receive the mysterious message. And then the three ladies in the grand pew were electrified to see him take his way the whole length of the church to return with the old woman, whom he placed in the front pew of all, its other occupants making room for her. The great preacher looked at her with a smile of recognition, and then the service proceeded, and he preached a sermon that struck fire from every heart.

"Who was she?" asked the ladies who could not make room for her, as they passed the sexton at the door.

"The preacher's mother," answered that functionary in an injured tone.—Advocate.

### True Womanhood.

However much it may be discredited by people with advanced ideas, the highest type of womanhood and the highest place of honor for woman is that of the Roman matron, whose jewels were a family of pure daughters and strong, dutiful sons. This is old fashioned and hum-drum sermonizing, but, if it is not true, set us a picture of something better. The woman who raises such a family is a heroine. She endures mental and physical care and pain. She meets and overcomes great obstacles by patient and persevering effort. She is compelled to win moral victories over herself in order that she may win them over the wayward tendencies of her children. And the value of her ultimate victory is seen in the value of that she has won. In the first place she brings happiness and honor to her husband—a victory which is in the highest degree satisfactory to her mind and heart. In the second place, her home exerts a salutary influence upon other homes in the community. And finally, her children, going out to establish other homes, and to exert their influence upon society, carry the blessings achieved by her heroism and constancy to a great and an increasing circle of people. Women often repine at their circumscribed limits of usefulness. They would be great writers, great reform-

ers, or employ the power of great wealth. A small rain cloud which pours its refreshment on a small field will produce the sweetness of blooms and fruits—scatter it over a wide area, and it will not even lay the dust—it will do no good whatever. If the energies of some of our popular literary women were concentrated on a home and a family of children, there would be harvest of happiness and virtue to show for it—thrown broadcast, it becomes a profitless sprinkle of rain. Carbon dissipated in the air is good, for the general economy of nature, but give us rather the carbon in diamonds and in the cheery fire on the hearth.—Interior.

### Music Has Charms.

A brass band composed of insane inmates of the Norristown Asylum paraded on Friday about the grounds, wearing uniforms for the first time. They were very proud of their regalia, and when they passed in review of the Trustees and Physician-in-chief Chase, the lunatic who played the brass horn blew harder and the fat cymbal player, who imagines he owns the State of Pennsylvania, clapped the cymbals together with all his might, while the man who beat the bass drum, thumped away as if he were trying to knock the drumhead in. The uniforms are similar to those worn by United States troops. When the band stopped playing for want of breath, the lunatics all looked at their uniforms and smiled proudly.

Adjutant-General Jones issued orders on Monday that all Field and Staff officers, and the companies composing the First, Second, Third and Fourth Regiments (except such companies as have failed this year to pass the annual inspection by the Inspector-General), will appear at Asheville, in heavy marching order, on Wednesday, the 22d of July next, and report for duty at 'Camp Seales,' so named in honor of the Governor of North Carolina. The troops will be furnished transportation by the State, and the State will furnish tents, straw, lights, fuel, water, medicines, accommodations for the sick, and horses for officers required to mount; the troops must furnish their own rations, the military fund being insufficient for that purpose. During the encampment stands of colors will be presented to each regiment, with appropriate ceremonies; a competitive battalion drill will be held, and the command will be reviewed by the Governor and Staff.

DAVIDSON'S NEW PRESIDENT IN THE CITY.—Rev. Dr. Lefevre, of Baltimore, the president elect of Davidson College, arrived in the city yesterday and is the guest of Rev. Dr. A. W. Miller. He is expected to officiate at the prayer meeting this evening in the First Presbyterian church. Dr. Lefevre, we understand, has virtually consented to accept the presidency of Davidson College, and in this, we hope, there is no mistake. He is a divine of great abilities and acquirements and is distinguished for his learning. He will make a capable and efficient president, and we know that his administration would redound to the best interests of Davidson.—Charlotte Observer.

"Robert," remarked the wife of a penurious man, "I have tried to be a good and faithful wife and have but one favor to ask you before I die."

"What is that, Margaret?" "You know I was born and reared in Cleveland. It was there I first met you, and the happiest hours of our wedded life were spent. You remember this, Robert?" "Yes," (uneasily). "My relatives are all buried there, and when I am gone I wish to rest beside them. Will you grant me this one favor?" "There will be considerable expense attaching to it," (musingly). "Oh, Robert! I will never rest in my grave anywhere else!" "Well, Maggie, I'll tell you what I'll do. I don't want to be mean about the thing; I'll bury you here first, and then if I notice any signs of restlessness on your part, I'll take you to Cleveland."

EDITOR CALDWELL'S VIEWS ON DEGREES.—Neither the University, Wake Forest nor Trinity made a D. D. this year, nor a LL. D. Now if Rutherford would stop and some of the crop on hand die, we would have a return to the period when not every preacher and every lawyer wore a bustle behind his name.—Statesville Landmark.

WASHINGTON NOTES.  
Washington June 29.—The President has appointed the following named presidential postmasters: J. W. McMaster, at Hazlehurst, Copiah county, Miss.; vice J. L. Meade, suspended; Thos. R. McDearman, at Danville, Va.; vice C. A. M. Wheeler, suspended.

The postmaster at Hazlehurst was suspended because having been asked to resign for reasons affecting the public welfare not known to the department at the time of his appointment, he declined compliance. The postmaster at Danville was suspended for partisanship.

### Beecher's Latest Creed.

Rev. George Morrison of Baltimore, has received the following letter from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher: "I thank you for your friendly solicitude. I am sure that in the end you will not be disappointed, though on some points you may not agree with me. The foundation doctrines, as I hold them, are a personal God, Creator and ruler over all things; the human family universally sinful; the need and possibility and facts of conversion; the divine agency in such a work; Jesus Christ the manifestation of God in human conditions; His office in redemption supreme. I do not believe in the Calvinistic form of stating the atonement. I do not believe in the fall of the human race in Adam, and, of course, I do not hold that Christ's work was to satisfy the law broken by Adam for all his posterity. The race was not lost, but has been ascending steadily since creation. I am in hearty accord with revivals and revival preaching, with the educating forces of the church, and in sympathy with all ministers who in the several ways seek to build up men into the image of Jesus Christ, by whose faithfulness, generosity and love I hope to be saved and brought home to heaven. My sermons as published in the Daily Paper I am not responsible for. They are fragments, and often utterly incorrect.—Baltimore American.

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## NEW STORE!

HAVING bought out the Grocery Department of J. D. McNeely, I intend conducting a First Class GROCERY STORE.

My stock will consist of SUGAR, COFFEE, BACON, LARD, FISH, Molasses, FLOUR, Butter, Chickens, Eggs, &c. Also, Candles, Fruits, Nuts, Crackers, &c.—in fact, I intend keeping everything usually kept in the Grocery and Provision line; and by close attention to business and selling low for cash, I hope to merit at least a portion of the trade. Come and see me at J. D. McNeely's Store. J. M. HADEN, June 4, 1885.

## ALL ENTIRELY New & Fresh!

J. S. McCUBBINS, Sr.,

Will continue the business at the Old Stand, having closed out all the old stock. His present stock is Entirely New, and will be offered on reasonable terms for Cash, Barter, or first-class Mortgages. Those who could not pay all their mortgages last year may renew, if papers are satisfactory and appliance is made at once. HIS STOCK CONSISTS OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Clothing, Confectionery, Crockery, Drugs, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Flour, Feed and Provisions of all kinds, with a full line of

High Grade Fertilizers, as cheap as the cheapest. You will do well to see him before purchasing elsewhere. Salisbury, April 1st, 1885.—254f

## Notice to Settle:

All persons indebted to the estate of Mrs. Julia L. Smyth, deceased, are requested to make immediate settlement; and all persons having claims against her estate are notified that they must present them to the undersigned on or before the 22nd of April, 1885, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ROBERT MURPHY, ANDREW MURPHY, Exrs of Julia Smyth. April 21st, 1885.—6w

## Yadkin Mineral Springs Academy,

PALMERVILLE, (SOUTH CAROLINA) N. C. C. H. MARTIN, PRINCIPAL. Graduate of Wake Forest College, and also at the University of Virginia.

TERMS: \$5 to \$15 per session of 3 months. The only school in this section that teaches the University of Va. methods—Vigorous extensive, thorough.—The cheapest school in the S. S. where these world-renowned methods are taught.—Good Board only \$6 per month. Address, C. H. MARTIN, Prin. 27 1/2

## ORGANIZED 1859



## CAPITAL & ASSETS, \$750,000.

J. RHODES BROWNE, J. W. C. COART, Pres. Secy.

Twenty-sixth Annual Statement, JANUARY 1, 1885.

LIABILITIES.	
Cash Capital	\$200,000 00
Unadjusted Losses	24,000 00
Reserve for re-insurance and all other	162,117 50
Liabilities	386,117 50
Net Surplus	\$565,262 50

SCHEDULE OF ASSETS:  
Cash in National Bank \$7,964 08  
Cash in hands of Agents 11,962 29  
United States Registered Bonds 179,900 00  
State and Municipal Bonds 51,997 00  
National Bank Stocks 118,400 00  
Other Local Stocks 39,770 00  
Real Estate (unimproved city property) 97,297 00  
Loans, secured by first mortgages 60,418 64

Total Assets, \$741,880 32  
J. ALLEN BROWN, Agt. Salisbury, N. C., March 16, 1885.

## SOMETHING NEW!

LAMP CHIMNEYS that will not break by heat, for sale at ENNIS'. DIAMOND DYES—All colors you wish at ENNIS'. DON'T FORGET to call for Seeds of all kinds at ENNIS'. TO THE LADIES: Call and see the Flower Pots at ENNIS'.

## NOTICE!

GO to Mrs. James M. Furcort's to get Gentlemen and Ladies' clothing made Satisfaction guaranteed. Will also keep boarding house. Residence southeast end of Inness Street. Salisbury, N. C., June 2d 1885. 33p.4t.

MY CHILDREN DO NOT THIEVE! They have such a changeable color. I now occur to me that worms are the cause of all this trouble. I will try Shriver's Indian Vermifuge.