

The Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C., JUNE 5, 1879.

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VOL. X.—THIRD SERIES

A Happy Prospect.
BY REV. WILLIAM S. LACY,
88 years old and blind, perhaps the
oldest minister in the Southern
Presbyterian Church.

Life is waiting fast away,
And I, a slighted stranger,
Could not delay nor longer stay
In this dark world of danger.

Where angels are ever singing,
And golden harps are ringing,
I would have loved the homestead law,
And that he loved and revered it still;
And that he would sooner part from his wife
and children than vote for its repeal.

So strong was the belief in it, as an all-popular
electioneering theme, that almost
every ex-member of our Legislature,
when asking for re-election, would claim
to be its father, or some very near
relative of its father. But thanks be to
heaven, such cannot be the way much longer!

The people are fast learning not to adore,
but to execrate it, they having been
deceived and bamboozled and told, even by
the Supreme Court of our State that it
would hold good against all debts, whether
created before or after its ratification.

The writer of this very well remembers
an instance, which occurred last summer,
of a gentleman of fine abilities and long
experience as a legislator, who came very
near losing his election by claiming to be
the father of this ill-begotten, horribly
deformed, semi-defunct baby, under a
misapprehension that such a course would
enhance his popularity. It is hoped that
all candidates who may be hereafter
foolhardily enough to desire to shoulder the
paternity of such cadaverous monsters,
will meet defeat commensurate with their
boastings.

Now the writer does not suspect that
the homestead law can or will be repealed
immediately; but he does think and hope
that the people of North Carolina desire
its repeal, and are ripe in readiness for it.
Its repeal would give new vitality and
energy to all the laudable pursuits of men.
It would cast into the fire all those infernal
mortgages, mechanic's liens, &c., that
have so embarrassed all sorts of business,
and enable honest men to breathe easier,
sleep better, live more comfortably, and
die better Christians. It would throw
every man upon his own resources, and
teach him that through honesty, industry,
economy and prudence, he can succeed;
and that otherwise he ought not, and need
not expect success. He hopes that the
press, both secular and religious, will
take the matter in hand and discuss it
fully on its merits and demerits; so that
the people may have their minds fully
made up before the next election of mem-
bers to the legislature; which legislature
he also hopes will take the surest and
most expeditious route, within the bounds
of the constitution, for such repeal.

ICHTHYOPHAGOS.

MT. PLEASANT, N. C., May 26th, 1879.

MR. EDITOR: The chief events of interest
that have occurred recently were the
closing exercises of the schools. Week
before last Prof. Rothrock entertained us
two nights with music and recitations by
his pupils. The young ladies acquitted them-
selves satisfactorily to all who were present.
Prof. R. deserves great credit for his untiring
efforts to build up a thorough school—
the closing exercises just over fully testify
to the success of those efforts. The next
session will begin the first Monday in
August. We hope to see a large number of
young ladies present.

Last week, as announced, the commence-
ment exercises at N. C. College took place.
Dr. Bille preached the Baccalaureate ser-
mon on the 18th. It was one of his hap-
piest efforts, and the appreciation of the
congregation was fully shown by the close
attention paid during the discourse.

On Tuesday, the literary contest between
the societies occurred. The representative
speakers were D. H. Wadsworth, G. W.
Daywalt, and C. A. Rose of the P-Sigma-
Phi society, and C. G. Heilig, D. E. Hed-
rick, and J. B. Fox of the Philalathean.
The young gentlemen acquitted themselves
very creditably, and have received much
praise for their efforts from those who heard
them. Rev. J. A. Linn delivered the
Alumni address Tuesday afternoon.

The Senior exercises, and the address to
the literary society, by Dr. Craven of Trinity
College, took place on Wednesday. It
was Dr. C.'s first visit to our village, and
many of our people had never heard him
before. His reputation, however, had led
all to anticipate something far above ordi-
nary. It is useless to tell North Carolinians
that in this respect no body was disappointed.
We regret that his duties did not
permit the Dr. to remain with us longer.
The exercises were enlivened with music
by the "Mt. Pleasant Cornet Band," a band
that owes all of its proficiency to the careful
and accurate training of Prof. W. H. Neave
of Salisbury, a sufficient testimony that
the music was excellent.

We notice in our community a party of
Northern gentlemen, recently come, who
are looking after mining property. There
is no better section in the State than this
for paying property of that kind, and it is
hoped that the parties just alluded to will
find it to their advantage to invest their
capital, and that they will succeed once
they have invested. We are always glad to
see enterprising men visiting our country,
it makes us feel that we are a factor in
the product of the world's wealth. We wel-
come men who come here from the North
and elsewhere, with their money to invest
in property, and with their energy to de-
velop the resources of the State, and con-
sider them among our greatest public ben-
efactors. Let them continue to come, and
may they always be successful.

STARKS.

Lexington Items.

Crops are looking well despite the hot
dry weather. A good rain is much needed
in this section.

Owing to some defect in the title, opera-
tions at Silver Hill have suspended pro-
tem.

Judge Schenk says, and truthfully too,
that the March House is the "Delmonico of
the South."

Since court, our town has the appearance
of "some bouquet hall deserted." Not even
a dog or chicken fight to white away the
time.

The room occupied by Mr. Jno. Smith, in
the same building where he formerly kept
bar, was broken into last Sunday night. A
small quantity of whiskey and a few pairs
of shoes satisfied the thieves.

Miss Painter, the female revivalist is ex-
pected here, to-night. She will find an
abundance of material to work upon.

We think that our young ladies ought to
be glad there is a lively stable in town. A
moment since a brake load passed. Ben
had more than his share, three to one is too
much of a good thing.

Rev. Mr. Henderson, of Canada, has oc-
cupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian church
for the past two Sabbaths. He will prob-
ably receive a call from this church.

**State Convention of the Young Men's
Christian Association.**

OFFICE OF STATE EX. COMMITTEE,
CHARLOTTE, N. C. May 23d, 1879.

The third annual convention of the
Young Men's Christian Association of North
Carolina will assemble in Salisbury, Thurs-
day evening, June 26th, and continue in
session Friday and Saturday, closing with
special religious services on the Sabbath
following.

Two years ago, in this city, a little band
joined in the exercises of our first annual
gathering. We were few in number, but
came together in harmonious council, be-
lieving that the future would witness the
rapid development of our organization and
that our efforts would be blessed. After
the lapse of a year, our second convention
was held in Greensboro where our most sanguine
expectations were seen to have been
fulfilled. Fourteen associations were rep-
resented by nearly two score of earnest,
enthusiastic young men. Our meeting to-
gether on that occasion was delightful in
the extreme, and an impetus was given to
the work, the full scope of which cannot be
definitely ascertained until the re-assembling
of our association in convention at Salis-
bury.

One Step Too Far.

The sharp rise in the New York money
market, as noticed in Tuesday afternoon's
quotations, appears to create some surprise
among business men, and naturally they
seek for a solution of the cause. On re-
viewing the financial movements of the
past fortnight it is not hard to find, how-
ever, and equitably stated it is the result of a
step taken by Secretary Sherman that, no
matter how well intentioned, is one in ad-
vance of what the country needs. We re-
fer to the issue of the \$10 certificates, the
remarkable sale of which is violently con-
tracting the currency. The financial re-
ports of the New York daily papers show
that during the past week the banks of
that city have lost \$5,866,000 in legal ten-
ders. The surplus reserve has again been
reduced over \$5,000,000, leaving but about
one-fourth of a million over the reserve now
required by law. In other words, one more
week of such work would leave the New
York banks without any reserve whatever,
and thus place them in the same position as
those of New Orleans were placed a few
weeks ago.

As above stated, this is the result of a
blunder on the part of the Secretary of the
Treasury. The issue of these certificates
was intended expressly for sale to the poorer
class, by which means they could invest
their savings with a greater degree of se-
curity than in rotten savings banks, and
that the certificates should be confined ex-
clusively to this class the sales to each were
limited in amount. This safeguard amount-
ed to nothing, for, as stated daily in the
press, the applicants clothed in rags, were
but the agents of bankers and speculators.
Millions are drawn daily in this manner
from the cities and villages of the land
wherever they are sold, and from all these
places there comes a sudden and unnatural
demand for legal-tenders. This drain, un-
like the ordinary outflow which is both
caused and compensated by commercial
movements, takes away currency to be em-
ployed in this systematic fraud until it gets
locked up in the Treasury, and unless the
greatest care is taken, the powerful con-
traction resulting from this unnatural and
discreditable process will cause serious
trouble.

This blunder on the part of Secretary
Sherman should be rectified immediately by
withdrawing the certificates altogether.—
He should know by this time that it is im-
possible to prevent wholesale disregard of
the law and of his orders; and the utility
of any attempt to prevent the organized
capital of the country from absorbing the
profits of these sales has been fully demon-
strated. And another thing, as long as the
certificates are worth over 3 per cent. more
than the legal-tenders demand for them the
Government is robbing itself for the benefit
of speculators and bankers.

We are disposed to credit Secretary Sher-
man with honest and benevolent motives in
advocating and securing the issue of these
certificates; but at the same time it would
appear that he was endeavoring to score a
point for popularity during the Presidential
race, thus killing two birds with one stone.
Should this appendage to his financial plan
be still adhered to as forming a part of the
whole, we apprehend that when the trouble
breaks, as break it will, his popularity will
take wings and vanish.—*Ral. News.*

Senator Vance at Lynchburg.

Senator Vance spoke to a large audience
at the annual tobacco fair at Lynchburg,
Wednesday. The report of the *News*, of
that city, gives the following:

"After the conclusion of Col. Maryo's ad-
dress, Senator Z. B. Vance was escorted to
the stand by the following named gentle-
men: Hon. R. E. Withers, Gen. J. A. Early,
Hon. James A. Walker, Hon. Thomas
Whitehead, Dr. A. I. Clark, and Messrs. C.
W. Button, John W. Carroll, T. C. S. Fer-
guson and E. P. Goggin.

"Senator Vance was introduced by Gen.
J. A. Early in a very appropriate speech, af-
ter which he proceeded to deliver a most
excellent address, which from the first sen-
tence to the last, riveted the strictest atten-
tion, and elicited frequent bursts of ap-
plause. An attempt to print an abstract of
the speech would do manifest injustice to
the distinguished speaker, but we echo the
opinion of all who heard it when we say
that it was conspicuously and essentially a
practical, common sense address, full of
sound logic, interspersed with his charac-
teristic wit, and clothed in the most choice
language. Perhaps no address on a similar
occasion in this city has given so complete
satisfaction, and delighted so many classes
and conditions of people. There was some-
thing in it to please everybody, and even
those whose expectations were highest, were
more than satisfied."

Speaking editorially of the address, the
News says: "The speech of this distin-
guished gentleman yesterday, at our fair, not only
gave general satisfaction to his hearers, but
was the occasion of some brilliant hits in a
cross-fire of wit, in which Senator Withers
and General J. A. Early took part. The
Governor, as our people call him, has added
to his high reputation in this city."

Rock Hill Herald: Passengers from to-
wards Charlotte report that on Monday af-
ternoon a most destructive hailstorm
swept across the country, near the State
line, fifteen miles north of this, going in an
easterly direction. It is said that the stones
were nearly as large as hen eggs and that
wheat, corn and cotton were entirely cut
pieces in the track of the storm, which was
about one mi.

But Systematic Jury Packing.—There
are some State courts where juries are occa-
sionally packed by corrupt country officials,
but systematic and lawful jury-packing only
obtains in the Federal courts of the South.
Mr. Hayes will use the veto power to con-
tinue this infamous wrong.—*Washington
Post.*

A Talk with Judge Mackey.

What he has to say of the State of
Affairs at Washington.

From the Charlotte Observer.

Judge T. J. Mackey, of Chester,
S. C., arrived in the city yesterday
from Washington, whither he went
to testify before the Wallace (former-
ly known as the Teller) committee. A
part of his testimony was published in
yesterday morning's *Observer*. Judge
Mackey was one of that class of Republi-
cans who refused to affiliate with
the corrupt class of Radicals repre-
sented by Scott, Chamberlain, et id
omne genus, and threw his strength in
favor of Hampton. He was subse-
quently elected judge by a Democratic
Legislature.

Judge Mackey has been in Wash-
ington for ten days, and has had full
opportunity of finding out the situa-
tion of affairs at the capital. He talks
remarkably well, and freely expressed
his opinion on the situation at
Washington to a group of gentle-
men collected at the Central Hotel
yesterday. He is convinced that, by
Saturday or Monday, at furthest, the
Democrats will have decided to pass
the appropriation bills and go before
the country on the many efforts they
have made to dispense with troops at
the polls, and in favor of free elections.

As to the bill abolishing the jurors'
test oath, which he considers far more
important, he says that the President
told him, in the conversation day be-
fore yesterday morning, that he would
sign it as soon as it was presented to
him; that he had said this much at
the meeting of the cabinet on the day
before.

He says, further, that the element
in Congress which urges a refusal to
pass the appropriation bills in the
hope of compelling the President to
accede to their demands as to the
riders, is composed almost entirely of
the Northern Democrats. The South-
ern element inclines to the opinion
that it would be unwise to adopt this
course, for the reason that the Republi-
cans would be able to gain some-
thing at the North at least by their
cry of revolution. The logical se-
quence of this, Judge Mackey argues,
would be to stop the wheels of gov-
ernment entirely, close all the depart-
ments, disband the army, and call in
the national ships of war from the
high seas. The actual result, he claims
would be that Northern Republican
capitalists would offer to furnish the
means to run the government, and
would then cry out that they had
saved the republic.

He represents—Senators Hampton
and Butler as favoring the policy of
passing the appropriation bills, and
as expressing the opinion that the
Democrats have nothing to fear in
going before the people with their
record.

Mr. Hayes' trouble, he thinks, is
that he is under the control of the
worst element of this party, and has
struggled with his conscience against
the party necessity. He has been
persuaded to think that the Demo-
cratic party in the South is nothing
else than the old Confederate army
without the uniform; that it is full-
fledged and ready to fly at the first
fair day.

Senator Hampton, he says, will make
his first speech in a few days, and
will have a word to say about Con-
federate brigadiers.

Words.—Professor Max Muller quotes
the statement of a clergyman that some of
the laborers in his parish had not 300 words
in their vocabulary. A well-educated per-
son seldom uses more than about 3,000 or
4,000 words in actual conversation; accu-
rate thinkers and close reasoners, who se-
lect with great nicety the words that ex-
actly fit their meaning, employ a much
larger stock; and eloquent speakers may
rise to a command of 10,000. Shakspeare,
who displayed a greater variety of expres-
sion than probably any other writer in any
language, produced all his plays with about
15,000 words. Milton's works are built up
with 8,000, and the old testament says all
it has to say with 5,642 different words.

Penny as Applied to Nails.—The term
penny as applied to nails is supposed to be
a corruption of pound. Thus a 4 penny
nails equals 4 lb to the 1000 nails; 6 penny
equals 6 lb to the 1000; 8 penny equals 8 lb
to the 1000; 10 penny equals 10 lb to the
1000, &c.

The Vice of Treating.

If there is a noble human impulse
or virtue perverted and abused worse
than others by Americans, it is that
of generosity. And perhaps one of
the very worst perversions of this be-
neficence may be found in that degene-
rated custom commonly known by
the term "treating." Possibly its ori-
gin may be tracked back to spontane-
ous generosity, but if so, how widely
has it diverged from the first princi-
ples of the admirable virtue which
gave it birth.

But who would have the effrontery
to claim that it is a generous motive
which prompts men to tempt their
fellow-men? Strangely enough, he is
sometimes called warm-hearted, whole
souled man who leads his neighbor
up to the bar and urges him to partake
of that which may deprive him of
situation, self-respect and reputa-
tion. Reflection does not improve the
complexion of this worse burlesque
upon liberality to the sad effects of
which there are thousands of wretched
monuments to be seen in every
large city.

Even though stripped of its ruinous-
ly injurious features, the custom of
treating would yet be a ridiculous one.
Imagine its application to the pur-
chase of other commodities than li-
quor and cigars. Think how judi-
cious would be the proposition of a
young man to his companion, while
they were promenading the pavement
in the Arcade, of such an idea as this:

"Ah, come along, I say, and have
a pair of spectacles with me; I want
to wet this new hat."

What if one of the company of
young gentlemen on the street should
say:

"Now boys, I want to set 'em up
for the crowd; come in and have a
chromo, or bracket, or something with
me!"

Yet which would be more valuable
to a man and his family, chromos,
brackets, and even spectacles, or li-
quor enough to make him drunk?

It is a lamentable fact that "treating"
is a custom as purely American
as it is ruinous in its effects. And
yet, with this, as many other injuri-
ous practices, people recognize and ac-
knowledge their evil influence and
power, but will not abandon or con-
demn them because they happen to be
customs largely observed by those who
have the name of being generous and
shunned by the stingy, hard-fisted
class.

Veto Number Three.

A summary of the message which
Mr. Hayes sent into congress yester-
day in returning to that body unsigned
the legislative, executive and judicial
appropriation bill, is to be seen in our
telegraphic columns this morning.

This message, like the others, is mere-
ly a campaign document, and even as
such, will not carry much weight with
it. It does not lie in the mouth of
Mr. Hayes, least of all men, to make
war upon the system of tacking politi-
cal legislation upon appropriation
bills since he has voted in Congress
in favor of this very thing, and it
doesn't stand any Republican in hand
Mr. Hayes nor any one else, to argue
that supervision of elections is nec-
essary to maintain their purity, seeing
that that party has never exercised
this supervision in the past except
for the purpose of falsifying public
sentiment as expressed at the polls.

Upon this point Mr. Hayes' theory is
very excellent, as a theory, but the
people know to their cost what it
means when put into practical opera-
tion.

The veto develops nothing new. It
simply goes over the ground traversed
by the Republican Senators and
Representatives in their discussions
of this bill, and even as a campaign
document it is not likely to prove
very effective.—*Daily Charlotte Ob-
server.*

The Reporter says that on some of
the plantations a few miles west of
Chester, the negroes have been seized
with a religious fervor or frenzy which
interferes very greatly with farm work
in the present grassy condition of the
crops.

Out in West Philadelphia yester-
day a man knocked a three-story house
down with a single blow of a hammer
—he was an auctioneer.—*Philadel-
phia Item.*

Now the winds that softly breathe,
and the flowers that garlands wreath,
a gentle hint of summer in the mind
implants; and so do the beetles and
the spiders and the ants.—*Yonker's
Gazette.*

Mr. Thomas Jones, member of the
House of Representatives from Edge-
field county, died at his residence in
Johnston's, at 10 o'clock last Sunday
night.

Abbeville Press and Banner: It is
said that Sherman's bummers are
among the negroes of this county, argu-
ing his claims to the presidency. Look
out for them.

The latest swindle has occurred in
Stanstead, Canada. A man has sold
ten cents packages, "warranted sure
death to potato bugs, no risk of poison-
ing animals as with Paris green." The
packages were not to be opened until
time to use them. One victim having
three, opened one, and found two
square blocks of wood, on which was
written: "Place the bug on this block
and press firmly with the other."—
Milwaukee Sentinel.

CONDUCT NOT POLITE.—Many
things in which young people ren-
der themselves very impolite: Loud
laughter; Reading when others are
talking; Cutting finger-nails in
company; Leaving meeting before
it is closed; Whispering in meeting;
Gazing at strangers; Leaving a
stranger without a seat; A want of
reverence for superiors; Reading
aloud in company without being asked;
Receiving a present without
some manifestation of gratitude. Mak-
ing yourself topics of conversation;
Joking others in company; Correcting
older persons than yourself, especially
your parents; To commence talking
before others are through; Answering
questions when put to others.

Speaker Randall tells his friends
that Congress will sit until the 1st of
July, and the Speaker's friends say
that he encourages a prolonged ses-
sion, and holds that the Army Ap-
propriation bill ought not to be pass-
ed and that the struggle with the
President ought to be made as pro-
nounced and bitter as possible. The
Speaker has a good deal of influence
in the House, which gives his opin-
ions and wishes importance.

**MR. THURMAN AND THE OHIO
GOVERNORSHIP.**—Washington dis-
patches to the New York and Cincin-
nati papers assert quite positively that
the friends of Senator Thurman have
determined to press him for the Demo-
cratic nomination for Governor of
Ohio. Sergeant-at-arms John G.
Thompson, who is recognized as Sen-
ator Thurman's right-hand man, is
represented as expressing the opinion
that Mr. Thurman will be the nomi-
nee, and that he will secure the elec-
tion no matter who the Republicans
put up.

Breaking up a Band of Thieves.

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 25.—
Half a score of robbers have been ar-
rested at Mufreesboro and are
now in jail. Some are colored and
others are white. They form a gang
of desperadoes who have been a ter-
ror to the neighborhood for a long
time. A great quantity of jewelry
was recovered. Among the goods
was found an army revolver, carry-
ing such a ball as was used in the
assassination of Maj. Pugh, a promi-
nent citizen of that town, last week.
Threats of lynching are made.

Most of us pass our lives in regretting the
past, complaining of the present, and indu-
ging false hopes of the future, when it would
be vastly better to cut a pole, dig some
bit, and go fishing.—*Oil City Derrick.*

THE RIGHT SORT OF MAX.—The vicinity
of Fort Belknap swarms with Sioux.—
A man named Lloyd, while camped twenty
miles from the post, was attacked by fifteen
warriors. He scooped out a rifle pit with
his hands, and after a desperate fight of
two hours' duration in which three Indians
were killed, the intrepid white man suc-
ceeded in driving off his assailants. Lloyd
had but three cartridges left when the sav-
ages abandoned their attack.

STARKS.

STARKS.