

The Carolina Watchman.

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NO 13

For the Watchman.
Look Upward.
A night's mantle wrap the path before him,
And day-light's greenest, gayest trees
Cast their deepest shadows o'er him,
The veil of life's advancing years
In morning drags youth's fairest vision,
And gloomy Tartarus opens
Just where once bloomed our fields Elysian.
Tears from earth he lifts his eyes,
What different prospects warm and cheer
Him!
Where stars by thousands stud the skies,
And in their love-light come so near him!
Thus opened as I turn my gaze
To life's eternal goal, what glory
Tareloes all our mortal ways
In blest Redemption's wondrous story!
Nov. 1879.] E. P. H.

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.
A New York Syndicate
Will Buy and Complete It—Details of the Proposed Plan.

A New York syndicate is prepared at this time to propose to the State to step in and take its place in the ownership of, and the responsibility connected with, the Western North Carolina Railroad. It will be remembered that in 1875 a commission appointed by the General Assembly for that purpose, bought the road for the State, giving for it \$850,000 in bonds running twenty years—this purchase giving the State three-fourths interest in the road to one-fourth held by private stockholders. The bonds remain a lien upon the road and the State is paying the interest upon them. This New York company proposes to assume the debt of \$850,000, to relieve the State of all responsibility therefor, and to pay the interest at stated times and the principal at maturity. It guarantees to complete the two branches of the road west of Asheville, the one to Point Rock by July 1st, 1881, and the other to Docketown by July 1st, 1884. It proposes further, to make a given progress, per month, in the work upon each branch, and to be the faithful performance of all this, offers to give security which will be amply satisfactory. In order that the State may be relieved of its fears as to its ability to accomplish what it proposes, the company stipulates still further that if it fails to complete the two branches by the dates given, or if at any time it fails to make the monthly progress which it engages to make, then and in that case the State may enter upon it and take all the work it has done. It agrees, further, to bind itself to observe such tariffs for the freight and passengers as will not be oppressive or discriminating as affecting the people of North Carolina, and again agrees that it shall be nominated in the writing entered into between itself and the State, that no lien or mortgage which it may give shall lie against the road in case it is thrown back upon the hands of the State. Finally, it proposes that when the road is finished, as contemplated, to organize a company with a capital of \$1,000,000, of which amount one-eighth, or \$500,000 shall be given to the State as a partial remuneration for the money it has spent in the road.

Nothing, it seems to us, could possibly be fairer or more satisfactory than the proposition here outlined, and the first impression, when it is heard, is that it is too good to be true. And yet we have it from the best authority that the company is in the highest degree responsible, and it proposes the very things above set forth, and for the fulfillment of its engagement offers any sort of security that the State may require. It is at this time an open secret that just before the adjournment of Congress for the Christmas holidays, the head of this New York syndicate visited Washington and secured a meeting of the North Carolina delegation, upon which occasion he unfolded his plans in substance as given above, and that his purpose in so doing was to secure the influence of the North Carolina Senators and representatives with Governor Jarvis, to induce him to call the Legislature together in extraordinary session to act upon the propositions which would be formerly submitted at that time. The necessity for an extra session was dwelt upon by this representative of the syndicate, he insisting that the proposition would not and could not be held open until the time

for the regular session of the Legislature—next December. Regarding this emissary himself, Senator Vance knows him well, he being a large holder of North Carolina bonds, and having visited Raleigh frequently during Senator Vance's term of office as Governor, for the purpose of effecting some compromise of the State debt. The Senator knows him as a man of large means, has confidence in his integrity, and we have reason for saying, trusts his sincerity in the propositions which he makes, and entertains no doubt of his ability to carry them out.

Regarding the impression made upon the North Carolina Senators and Congressmen, it may be said that some of them united at once in a letter to Gov. Jarvis, in which they urged upon him the importance of giving the matter his early attention, while those of the delegation who did not write at once expressed their satisfaction with the proposition as submitted, and announced their purpose to communicate with his excellency on the subject.

We will have put our readers in possession of all the information we have of this subject, when we have told them that Senator Vance and Mr. Best, the representative of the syndicate as above, were to have visited Gov. Jarvis personally during the holidays for the purpose of laying the matter here discussed more fully before him than could be done by letter, and would have done so but for the fact that the former was detained in Baltimore, where he was visiting friends, by an affection of the throat, which forbade his traveling.—Statesville Landmark.

MILITARY RULE.
How the Maine Matter Stands.

There Being no Governor the Adjutant-General Takes Charge—Fusionists in Possession of the Capitol.

PORTLAND, ME., Jan. 9.—A dispatch to the *Argus* says the Republicans propose to test the legality of the organization of the House and bring the matter before the Supreme Court, one way mentioned being by an injunction to prevent the Treasurer of the State from paying the mileage and salaries of the members. It is said that Blaine had a violent attack Wednesday night, brought on by overwork. Physicians were with him five hours.

Startling developments are expected when the bribery committee gets to work. The name of the person who paid the money to Swann and Harriman will be given. He is said to be a lawyer from Winthrop.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—An Augusta, Me., special to the *Herald* to-day says: "The feeling of doubt and distrust which prevails has increased rather than diminished within twenty-four hours. The military power, though no troops are called out, is becoming unusually conspicuous for Maine. Gen. Chamberlain is in constant consultation with the civil authorities. Gen. John Marshall Brown, of his staff arrived from Portland this morning, and other army officers are expected to-day. A conference at Blaine's house lasted until a late hour this morning. Teams were coming and going to and from his house as late as one o'clock. In the State House, just beyond, all was quiet, the principal offices being brilliantly lighted. No men were visible, but men were there. At the Augusta House every person who entered or went out up to 2 o'clock at least, was an object of suspicion and closely watched until his business was known. This morning the politicians are somewhat nervous, and the Fusionists a little panicky. Some of them are anticipating a struggle for the possession of the House, while all are eager for the promised bribery revelations. This morning when the House met no Republican was in the hall, and Mr. Lock was the only one in the Senate. This at once gave a clew to the Republican policy. As soon as the reading of the journal was finished, Swan, of Mechanics' Falls, rose to a question of privilege and gave the story of the attempt to bribe

him. The name of the accused party is Wallace R. White, of Winthrop, a Republican lawyer."

AUGUSTA, ME., Jan. 9.—Early this morning, Major-General Chamberlain issued a general order, stating that in view of the extraordinary situation now presented at the seat of government, he would assume command and protect the public property and institutions of the State in trust for the people until the Governor's successor has been legally elected and duly qualified. By this order, General Chamberlain assumes temporarily the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief. The entire police force at the State House was changed this morning, those indicated by General Chamberlain taking the place of those that have been drilling there for several weeks. The change was quietly made.

At the opening of the Senate but one Republican appeared and took his seat, Senator Coker, of Cumberland. The vote on the bribery order was reconsidered, and the order was laid on the table.

The committee appointed on gubernatorial votes is composed of Messrs. Atwell, Lynn, Thompson, of Knox, Barrett, Locke, Dingleo and Flint.

The committee on Senatorial votes will proceed at once with its duty. It is composed of Messrs. Strickland, Patten, Thompson, of Knox, Rankin, Combs and Sampson.

Seventy-two members only appeared in their seats in the House, all fusionists. The House attempted to exclude all but official reporters, but several were smuggled in. Thomas B. Swann, of Minot, rose and read a statement that one thousand dollars had been paid him not to appear at the organization of the Legislature. He stated that the money had been paid him by Wallace R. White, of Winthrop, and that he (Swann) should not claim it.

Mr. Harriman, of Kennebec, stated that the same offer had been made to him by Mr. White.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Heart as a Machine.

The heart is probably the most efficient piece of physical apparatus known. From a purely mechanical point of view it is something like eight times as efficient as the best steam engine. It may be described mechanically, as little more than a double force pump furnished with two reservoirs and two pipes of outflow, and the main problem of its action is hydro-dynamical. The left ventricle has a capacity of about three ounces; it beats 75 times a minute; and the work done in overcoming the resistance of the circulating system is equivalent to lifting its charge of blood a little short of ten feet (9-923 ft.). The average weight of the heart is a little under ten ounces (9-39 oz.). The daily work of the left ventricle is in round numbers, ninety foot-tons; adding the work of the right ventricle, the work of the entire organ is nearly one hundred and twenty-five foot-tons. The hourly work of the heart is accordingly equivalent to lifting itself twenty thousand feet an hour.

An active climber can average 1,000 feet of ascent an hour, or one-twentieth the work of the heart. The prize Alp engine, "Bavaria," lifted its own weight, 2,700 feet an hour, thus demonstrating only one-eighth the efficiency of the heart. Four elements have to be considered in estimating the heart's work: (1) the statical pressure of the blood column equal to the animal's height, which has to be sustained; (2) the force consumed in overcoming the inertia of the blood-vessels; (3) the resistance offered by the capillary vessels; (4) the friction in the heart itself. This in a state of health, is kept at its minimum by the lubricated serous membrane of the pericardium.

A GREAT INDUSTRY.—The American Manufacturer says that this country is now making more than one-third of all the paper in the world. The product is about 1,870 tons daily, amounting to about 650,000 tons per year. There are now 922 mills, representing a capital of \$100,000,000. These mills employ 22,000 persons, who draw about \$10,550,000 in salaries per year.

FOOTING SOUTH AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.—It has already been announced that President Prado, of Peru, unable to stem the torrent of public indignation turned against him because of the ill-success of the Peruvian arms, had abandoned his presidency, and has arrived in New York, via Panama. It is now reported that Gen. Daza, President of Bolivia, has also been deposed and fled. The reverses met both by Peru and Bolivia in their alliance against Chili have been so signal that the popular excitement in both republics is not at all surprising. The chief victory obtained was by Peru in the naval fight between two Peruvian iron-clads and a smaller iron-clad and wooden vessel belonging to Chili. But even that victory was dearly bought, for, although the Huascar, the finest war vessel in the service, was victorious over her Chilean antagonists, the other Peruvian iron-clad, in pursuing the Chilean gunboat, ran upon a rock and was wrecked. At a little later period Chili, by a bold assault, captured the Huascar, and since then has twice beaten the Peruvian and Bolivian forces in the field.

Salt for the Throat.
In these days, when diseases of the throat prevail, and particularly a dry hacking cough which is not only distressing to the sufferer but also one which whom we are brought into business contact, those thus afflicted may be benefited by trying the following remedy, which we clip from an exchange: "Last Fall, we were induced to try what virtue there was in common salt in about half a tumbler of cold water, and with this we gargled the throat most effectually just before each meal time. The result has been from the usual cough and colds, to which as far as common salt extends, we have always been subject, but the dry, hacking cough has entirely disappeared. We attribute it entirely to the salt gargle and do most heartily recommend it to those of our readers who are subject to diseases of the throat."

A curious relic of one of the expeditions which sailed to the West Indies under the command of Columbus has, it is stated by a *Martinique Journal*, recently been discovered. On the 4th of August 1498, a small squadron of three vessels under the orders of Christopher Columbus was anchored off the southwest extremity of the island of Trinidad. Late at night Columbus, it is related by Washington Irving, suddenly saw a wall of water approaching towards the fleet from the south. His own vessel was lifted up so high by the coming wave that he feared it would be either submerged or dashed on shore; while the cable of one of the other ships parted, under the strain to which it was subjected. The crews of the vessels gave themselves up for lost; but after a time the wave—which it is surmised must have been caused by an exceptionally large body of water coming suddenly down one of the rivers flowing into the Gulf of Paria—retreated back again. This sudden rise of the waters of the gulf is mentioned by Columbus's son Ferdinand, who adds that the fleet suffered no damage save the loss of one anchor. It is this anchor which has now been found; and strangely enough, it was dug up from a depth of six feet below the surface of the ground, at a spot three hundred and seventy-two feet from the nearest point of the coast-line. The land, it is well known, is gaining upon the sea along the shores of Venezuela, so that where once ships rode at anchor, gardens are now planted. The anchor itself is of simple form and comparatively rude manufacture, the stock being eight feet long, and round, with a ring at one end one foot in diameter to which to make fast the cable, and with flukes five feet long, the whole weighing eleven hundred pounds.

Executions in the United States in 1879.

The New York *Herald* has published what it presupposes a list of the number of executions in the United States during the year 1879. It shows that there were 101 men hanged by law and 78 lynched by mobs, but not a woman among the number. There were 64 hanged in the South, showing that the law is more strictly executed here than in the North. Two men suffered the death penalty by shooting, one in Utah and the other in Texas, the laws giving them the choice of death either on the scaffold or by the bullet. Eight were hanged for wife murder, 7 for outrage, 4 for burglary, 1 for fracturing, 1 for infanticide, 1 for killing his stepdaughter, and another for murdering his son. There were 8 double and 1 triple hangings. Four persons, cheated the gallows by committing suicide before the day set for their execution. In the list of States in which the executions took place North Carolina and Texas led off with 12 each, Pennsylvania 10, Oregon 7, Virginia 6, Georgia 6, Arkansas 6, California 5, Missouri 5, Indiana 4, Vermont 3, New York 3, Alabama 2, New Hampshire 2, Tennessee 2, Nebraska 2, Louisiana 2, New Jersey, Ohio, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Colorado, Utah, West Virginia and Maryland 1 each. Whites 55, negroes 37, Indians 8, Chinaman 1.

The Inclinings occurred as follows: Kentucky 8, Colorado 9, California 6, Louisiana 5, Texas 5, Tennessee 5, Georgia 4, Mississippi 4, Dakota 3, Nebraska 2, Wyoming 2, Illinois 2, New Mexico 2, West Virginia 2, Arizona 2, Missouri 2, Minnesota 2, Alabama 2, Iowa 2, Ohio 1, Maryland 1, North Carolina 1, Montana 1.

Hospitality.

The habit that obtains in many families of "heaping" food and giving a little and considerably more than asked for, has nothing to be said in its favor and a great deal against it. Unless one has a strong, firm appetite that only an earthquake or a tempest could affect a large quantity of food is appalling. It is much pleasanter to send one's plate to have it replenished than to be obliged to leave food upon the plate. In order to clear the plate one is prone to average, from the idea of "saving" the food. Economy does not signify a lack of plentifulness or staidness. It means enough for each and all, and nothing is wasted, and when food is served in overabundance, waste must be the result, unless, indeed, the surplus is gathered together again—the simple idea of which is disgusting. Moreover, it is a comfort to get just what one asks for—in "half cup of tea," that much and no more.

WHY TWO PEOPLE SHOULD NOT SLEEP IN THE SAME BED.—More quarrels occur between brothers, between sisters, between hired girls, between clerks in stores, between apprentices in mechanics' shops, between hired men, between husbands and wives, owing to electrical changes through which their nervous systems go by lodging together at night under the same bed, than by almost any other disturbing cause. There is nothing that will derange the nervous system of a person who is eliminative in nervous force as to lie all night in bed with another person who is absorbent in nervous force. The absorbent will go to sleep and rest all night, while the eliminative will be tumbling and tossing restless and nervous, and wake up in the morning fretful and peevish, fault-finding and discouraged. No two persons, no matter who they are, should habitually sleep together. One will thrive, the other will lose. This is the law, and in married life is defied almost universally.

NEWS ITEMS.

Clawson's Claws.

What the Editor of the *Chester S. C. Bulletin* Palled out of Grant on the Train.
"General, you are aware, of course, that for some time past the papers in the United States have been discussing the probability of a dissolution of the Union, should you become President again, and the erection in its stead of an Empire, with yourself as Emperor. I am presumptuous in asking you the question, but how does the idea strike you?"
He laughed, and, waiting until we had finished, replied: "Yes; I have noticed this absurd discussion. The idea is supremely ridiculous. To suppose that this country will ever change its form of government is preposterous. No one would oppose such a contingency with more vehemence than myself. This reminds me of the nepotism with which I was charged during my administration. Some appointees, who were said to have been related to me, were rank strangers. It generally obtained that Gen. Longstreet was my cousin, but he was no more kin to me than you are. We were, previous to the war very intimate friends—nothing more."
Old war times were then brought up, when we took occasion to ask his opinion as to the best General in the Confederate service. He said unhesitatingly that Joe Johnston in his opinion was the most sagacious and best military man in the South. He said history always would give Lee the honor because his chances were better than Johnston's. He said Lee was a good general, but could not handle an army like Johnston. He had an exalted opinion of Stonewall Jackson, but said he was too rash as a leader. He thought if he had lived he would have been plunged into ruin on account of his rashness.

Grant seems to take pleasure in tracing his family record, and said he was a son of Ohio, having moved to Illinois just before the war. About the only facetious thing he was guilty of on the route was when he looked up laughing and said he was therefore a carpet-bagger.

In taking leave of him, we asked if we should tell the people of South Carolina that he would be President of the United States in 1880. He laughed and said that was an event too far in the future. He finally said "You can tell them that I am not in politics."—*Chester Bulletin*.

AN ORGANIZED ANTI-THIRD TERM MOVEMENT IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.—Not the least interesting political event of the times is the inauguration at Albany of an organized opposition, within the Republican party, to the nomination of Gen. Grant for a third term. A club has been formed at the State capital called the Anti-Third-Term Club. The important names of Hamilton Harris, Dr. Swinburne, Matthew Hale, and Mr. Dawson, are mentioned as among those concerned in it.

The club cite as very pat to their purpose the declaration contained in the Republican platform in this State in 1875, of "unalterable opposition to the election of any President for a third term;" the declaration of the Pennsylvania Republicans in 1874 that they were "unalterably opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for a third term;" with very strong declarations of the same principle by the Republicans of Massachusetts, Ohio, Iowa and Wisconsin.

Were the Republicans of any one of all these States to support Grant for re-election after the solemn declarations they have made of opposition to a third term, it would be an act of self-stultification on their part. The timely example which has been set at Albany should be speedily followed by the anti-third term all over the State. There ought not to be a county without such a club. If a few men in every county will take it up, they will soon find a multitudinous following.

BAYARD PREPARING A SPEECH.—Senator Bayard has devoted a good part of the holiday recess to the preparation of his speech on the proposition to divest the greenbacks of their legal-tender quality. His friends say it will be an effort worthy of the Senator's reputation, and that the Bayard "boom" will receive a vigorous impetus therefrom. Senator Pendleton, of Ohio, is also preparing a speech upon the same subject, which, it is said, will be antagonistic to Mr. Bayard's position. A majority of the Democratic generators intend to participate in the debate on one side or the other, and the indications all point to what Sir Lucius O'Trigger would characterize as "a very pretty quarrel as it stands."—*Washington Telegram*—Baltimore Sun.

COTTON MARKETS IN THE OLD WORLD.—Manchester, January 9.—The *Manchester Guardian* says: "A quieter appearance noticed Wednesday was again observable to-day (Thursday). Yarns for export are still in fair demand, and business for China, Japan and Calcutta is again reported at, in some cases, rather higher rates. Yarns for home consumption are quiet but firm. The cloth market is rather less active, partly because the buyers have already supplied their wants pretty freely, and partly because of advanced prices now generally required."

The New York World, and indeed all the leading Democratic journals of the country, emphatically condemn Governor Carleton and his confederates for the commission of the Maine fraud. A journal that will approve or justify such an outrage is unfit to advise any party or people. The fact that the Republicans might have done the same thing under like circumstances is no plea and too absurd for mention. It matters little how it may affect the party. Was it right? Should the will of the people of a State be overturned because of some technicalities in relation to election proceedings? It is not claimed that the votes were miscounted. The count was all right. The returns were not made in proper form, and on this flimsy pretext enough returns were thrown out to defeat the Republicans. No such fraud ought to be tolerated, much less excused and justified. Democracy must mean honesty; if it means dishonesty then it ought to be confined to the jail and the penitentiary.—*Plattsburgh (N. Y.) Leader*.

There seems to be a mania among the colored people of Wilmington to dig for supposed hidden treasures. The *Star* says: Yesterday morning, while Mr. J. F. Stoler, in company with his insurance agent, was examining into the damages sustained by his building by the fire of Sunday morning last, a little boy found under the house, near where the fire was first discovered, an iron rod, about five feet length, such as is commonly used by "money diggers" in their searches after buried treasure. Mr. Stoler says he ran off a party who were digging for money under this house on one occasion, and has had several applications from colored people since for permission to try their luck.

The Greensboro North State is harping on the wrongs heaped upon "niggers." It strikes us, however, that for oppressed people they are getting along remarkably well. The State instead of trying to create dissensions between the races—and the Lord knows we have enough of such trouble—should use its influence in conjunction with the Democratic press to create a lasting good feeling. But political issues, we presume, are sufficient to choke any such feeling on the part of the Republican managers.—*Daily Raleigh News*.

Asheville Journal: At 10 a. m. last Saturday, Miss Mary Baird died at the residence of Mr. Bacchus Smith, of this place, from cancer. Miss Mary was a sister to Mr. A. E. and Joseph Baird, and also to Gov. Vance's mother. She was about 50 years of age, was never married, and suffered immensely with cancer of the breast, until it was cut out at Raleigh in 1878. It again broke out under her arm, soon thereafter from which she died.

AN OLD MERCHANT'S FALL AND DEATH.—New York, Jan. 9.—Frauds on the Produce Exchange to the amount of \$31,000 have been discovered. The defaulter was Benjamin C. Bogart, who has been treasurer of the exchange for many years, and was a highly respected merchant, in whom general confidence was felt. Bogart did not appear at the exchange or at his office after the discovery was made, and died suddenly yesterday afternoon at the house of a friend in this city. It is thought that, unable to bear his disgrace, he may have committed suicide.

TARDY JUSTICE.—Intelligence comes from Washington City and is to the effect that the committee on Invalid Pensions, of the House of Representatives, has unanimously agreed upon a bill granting a pension of eight dollars per month to every surviving soldier of the Mexican, Florida, Creek and Black Hawk wars, and that the bill will soon be reported to the House. It is believed the bill will pass both Houses without debate. This will carry joy into many an old soldier's home, and though in this instance, justice is tardy, it will be none the less welcome.

FREE TUITION.—Each county in the State is allowed to send one student to the University free of charge for tuition. "If each county would take advantage of this privilege, the University would give annually to the people of the State nearly eight thousand dollars' worth of tuition free. This is required to do by the laws of the State, and still not one cent does the State appropriate for its support.—*Chapel Hill Ledger*.

HEAVY BEQUEST.—Among the bequests of the late Judge Packer, the railroad capitalists, which it is said has just been announced for the first time, the sum of \$300,000, the interest of which is to be used for the support in St. Luke's Hospital, at Bethlehem, Pa., of workmen of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company who become crippled, sick or too old to work while in the company's employment.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY OF UNUSUAL HORROR.—Lyons, N. Y., January 3.—A terrible homicide and suicide occurred here to-day. Miss Frances Hovey, a highly respected young lady of this place, entered the store of her father, hat and fur dealer, and in a fit of supposed insanity shot him, the ball penetrating to the left temple and producing instant death. Then reloading the pistol, she went up stairs and shot herself in the same place. Miss Hovey is slowly sinking and no hopes of her recovery.

"Sit Down, Smith."—An exchange says that if this republic is ever destroyed by one family, it will be the Smiths and not Grants. We can't say about that, but Dr. John W. Smith got aboard here the other day going to Danville and he found eighteen Smiths on one car emigrating to Indiana. As they had