

The Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 16, 1880.

NO 48

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The Carolina Watchman,
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CONTRACT ADVERTISING RATES,
FEBRUARY 20, 1880.

1 month 2 1/2" x 3 1/2" 6 1/2" x 12 1/2"	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$3.50	\$5.00	\$7.50
3 months	4.50	7.50	10.50	15.00	22.50
6 months	8.50	14.50	20.50	30.00	45.00
1 year	15.00	25.00	35.00	50.00	75.00
2 years	28.00	45.00	65.00	90.00	135.00
3 years	40.00	65.00	95.00	130.00	195.00

DR. HALL'S
BALSAM
Cures Colds, Pneumonia, Bronchitis,
Whooping Cough, and
all diseases of the Breathing Organs.
It soothes and heals the Membrane of
the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by
the disease, and prevents the night
sweats and distresses across the chest,
which accompany the CONSUMPTION
in its incipient stages. It is only
necessary to have the right remedy,
and HALL'S BALSAM is that remedy.
DROGUE DEPARTMENT OF RELIEF, for
this benign specific will cure you,
even though professional aid fails.

HENRY'S
CARBOLIC SALVE
The Most Powerful Healing
Agent ever Discovered.
Henry's Carbolic Salve heals Burns,
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures Sores,
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures Scalds,
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures Bruises,
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures Wounds,
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Henry's Carbolic Salve cures Lacerations,
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures Sprains,
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures Swellings,
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures Inflammations,
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures Ulcers,
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures Erysipelas,
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures Tetanus,
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures Rabies,
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures all
kinds of Poisoning.

TOWNSEY'S
TOOTHACHE ANODYNE
CURES IN ONE MINUTE.
Eley's Carbolic Troches,
ASBESTHINUM OF
Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough,
Diphtheria, and Whooping Cough,
Pneumonia, and all
kinds of Croup.

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Ward's Oxygenated Bitters
Believe Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
JOHN F. HENRY, CURRIAN & CO.,
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GUANO!
FOR WHEAT.

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JAMES M. GRAY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
SALISBURY, N. C.
Office in the Court House lot, next door
to the Court House. Will practice in all
the Courts of the State.

LEE S. OVERMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SALISBURY, N. C.
Practices in the State and Federal
Courts. 12:00m

KERR CRAIGE,
Attorney at Law,
Salisbury, N. C.

Blackmer and Henderson,
Attorneys, Counselors
and Solicitors.
SALISBURY, N. C.

IF YOU WISH
Your Watches and
Clocks, Sewing Machines, &c.,
repaired by a good, cheap and responsible
mechanic please leave them with Messrs.
Kline & Reddeman, Salisbury, N. C.

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COMMUNICATED.

Wood Leaves.

Diphtheria, of a very malignant type, has appeared in Unity Township. Mr. C. B. Dickens has lost two children, one on Saturday night, and another on Sunday day, after a very brief illness. At the time of writing, another lies at the point of death.

Mr. Geo. Link lost a step child last week, though not from diphtheria. Also the wife of Mr. Jacob Ridenhour died very suddenly on Monday morning. She ate breakfast normal and died almost immediately thereafter.

Unity is to have a store conducted by Messrs. Phelps & Co., at Lewis' old stand. Mr. Phelps is a brother of the gentleman recently killed in Davidson County.

We like to chronicle internal improvements and therefore note the fact that Mr. D. Rice is erecting quite a handsome and commodious dwelling house on the "Benson Place," in which, we believe, he is soon to place one of Unity's fair-ones.

Cabarrus Items.

Mr. Ebron: We had the pleasure of being present at Mt. Olive church in Cabarrus county on Sunday last, and enjoying one of the finest musical treats that the elements comprising that part of a time-honored old country could afford. The Cabarrus people are predisposed to march onward in other enterprises than farming. Hence this fine display of musical talent.

We refer to the consolidation of five or six choirs from the various churches around, numbering in all about 175 students, all under the instruction of Prof. Walter M. Kirk, a young gentleman of fine taste and musical talent.

The degree of perfection arrived at by these various choirs was peculiarly striking, when we consider the fact that they had not practiced together, and as we learned were convened to assist in the closing exercises of a musical term at this place.

Among the spectators we noticed the many form of the venerable Rev. Rothrock, around whose brow the bloom of youth still seemed to linger. And whilst well tuned voices were humming that beautiful Quartette, "What a gathering that will be," his thoughts seemed to be fixed upon the gathering that will occur when time and sense shall be no more.

Long may he live, to fulfill his mission of labor and love here. Among the female voices, none were more distinctly audible than those of Misses Lu C. Lytle, M. R. Misenheimer, Mattie Fisher and M. J. Dry, which seemed to rival in sweetness the mellow tones of a silver bell.

The Messrs. Misenheimer, Dry, Klutts, S. W. Weaver, Capt. G. A. Barger, W. M. Peninger and others, whose names we could not learn, all acquitted themselves with honor. Whilst the entire organization certainly did well, the good bodies of the community did not fail to provide a rich repast, to which ample justice was done. Every thing ended as it was begun—in love and harmony.

And as the last sweet strains of the familiar D solo, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," ceased to echo the vast concourse reluctantly retired to their homes.

Prof. Kie is as genial, warm-hearted gentleman, as one would wish to meet. Long and happy may he live to confer on others the happiness of song in sacred harmony wrought.

Public Roads.

Mr. Editor: We all very well know that the Highways are indispensably necessary, and we further know, that their good condition is much desired. Now we think it high time that something be done in this direction. It is true the last Legislature enacted a law, as it is called, providing for the levying of a tax, to be levied from our counties, to be used, as far as extent, a failure in accomplishing the object intended, as other road laws have been. This law, purporting to better the condition of our roads, regardless of the unfairness of the tax, to do it, virtually says that the people who are in a great measure, the foundation, and the basis of our country, are disinterested, and are not to be trusted even under oath.

And still the money is wrenched from the pockets of this class to help enable the scoundrel law makers, so to speak, to fare sumptuously while engaged in the arduous work of making laws to oppress them.

Flagtown N. C.

SEPT. 2ND, 1880.

T. K. BRUNER, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I have leaped of the history of the Peach and Almond.

The Peach (Amygdalus Persica) is one of the most agreeable sweetish-acid fruits of Asia. It grows best in China and Japan. Its cultivation in China goes back to the furthest antiquity. The Peach is the *Tao* mentioned in the books of Confucius in the tenth century before Christ.

It is no longer found wild, although forms run wild are met with wherever the cultivation of the peach has been carried on for any time, especially in the Caucasian country, in Terrek, Persia, Southern Himalaya, China, &c. The native land is therefore, probably, to the northeast rather than the northwest of India, whence it extended first to Cashmere and to Bactria, and gradually to Persia, Asia Minor, &c.

The absence of a Sanscrit name for this important fruit shows that its transplantation from its native land took place before the migration of the Sanscrits. At the time of Aristotle there were no juicy peaches raised in Greece as in Egypt, even upon the Island of Rhodes (to which point this tree probably first came, from Asia Minor), and where it produced at that time only flowers and single scattered fruit.

Hence, it is probable, that what might be considered as different species of peach, are only varieties which all arose in the course of cultivation.

Among these belong the fruits with naked and hairy skins (psilocarpa and dasy carpa) with adherent and freestones, (clingstones and free stones), with white, yellow and variegated flesh, and finally with elongated, round, and compressed forms.

The peach at the present day is distributed everywhere, not only in the Old but in the New World.

The Almond tree (*Amygdalus communis*), with a thick and hard, or thin and soft shell to its kernel, like many other species of the genus is indigenous to Western Asia and North Africa; although at the present day, it is hardly met with there in a wild condition. It was known at a very early period to the inhabitants of the Mediterranean regions of Syria and Palestine. The Jews make mention of it; and it was carried by the Phoenicians to the Hesperian peninsula (towards Lusitania and the Baetic province). It was sacred to Cybele, in Greece, where, even at that time, there were two kinds, with sweet and bitter nuts. Phyllis hangs herself on an almond tree, and is transfixed into it. Cato called it *Nux Greeca*, from which it by no means follows that at that time it was not propagated in Italy. Charlemagne caused *amanduleros* to be planted on his estates.

At the present time it is distributed over the whole of Southern Europe, throughout Persia, Arabia, China and Java.

In addition to the common almond, the seeds of *Amygdalus Orientalis*, *Amygdalus Scoparia*, *Amygdalus arabica*, and *Amygdalus agrestis*, are eaten at the present day in Eastern and Southern Persia, and constitute an article of trade in the bazaar.

Alexander the Great, brought the Apricot from Armenia to Greece and Epidaur, from which countries it reached Italy. There are different varieties of this, some with large fruit (*A. americana*, *amygdalifolia*, *persiciformis*), and some with small fruit (*A. cerasiina* and *A. prunaria*) of which the former far exceed the latter in excellence.

At present, the apricot occurs wild in the regions of the Caucasus, particularly on its Southern Slope. In Armenia, where it was probably first cultivated, it is found in wild. It is distributed throughout the entire east, even to Cashmere and Northern India and over Northern Africa and Southern Europe. Its cultivation is most extensively prosecuted about Damascus.

Amarmalade is prepared from the fruit by boiling, which is spread upon cloth, dried and thus brought into the trade.

Yours truly,
JOHN F. COTTON.
[During a recent visit to this gentleman, this subject came up, and this is a continuation of it: His letter may be of interest to our fruit growing farmers.]

POLITICAL.

How Protection Works.

It is the law that private property shall not be taken for public uses except upon paying just compensation. This plain provision of law is violated by what we call a protective system, under which private persons are required to pay higher prices than are necessary to promote the growth of business in which other private citizens are engaged, and without compensation. The manufacturer claims that it is essential for the prosperity of the country that his business should be protected. He insists that the foreign manufacturer can and will undersell him unless the law comes to his rescue. And thereupon he is granted protection through the tariff, and other citizens are required to give him a larger price than they would have to pay foreigners for the same goods. That is the naked working of protection. Under the guise of a public use, money is taken from one citizen and given to another without compensation.

It would be far better to levy a tax and pay the American manufacturer a bonus at once. Figures show it. The tariff, suppose, gives 10 per cent. protection. Now follow \$100 worth of goods from the manufacturer to the customer and the course will be as follows:

Manufacturer	\$100 00
To jobber	140 00
To wholesale merchant at 10 per cent. added by jobber for his profits	154 00
To retail merchant with 10 per cent. added for profits to wholesale merchant	169 40
To consumer with 25 per cent. added for retailer's profits	211 78

Now let the same goods come to consumption without this protective price added to commodity:

Manufacturer	\$100 00
To jobber	100 00
To wholesale dealer	110 00
To retailer	121 00
To consumer	151 25

Deduct from price to consumer under protective policy 211 00
Price to consumer free of protection 151 00
Balance \$ 60 50

And so it is evident that the consumer pays \$60.50 instead of merely \$4), which was intended as a protection to the manufacturer. Twenty dollars and fifty cents are lost without the manufacturer being at all benefited by this additional increase of the price. This only one of the evils arising from the villainous system. The truth is, there ought to be no protection. Every tub ought to stand on its own bottom. Such is the theory of our government, and ought to be its practice.— *Raleigh Observer.*

GERMAN'S FOR HANCOCK.—Norristown, Sept. 7.—To-night the rooms of the Democratic Association were crowded with Democratic and Republican Germans who were addressed in German by A. Kneule, of the *Bauer Freund*, and C. F. Plumacher, two years ago a leader of the Greenback element in Montgomery county. Mr. Kneule stated that the only German Republican daily paper in Cincinnati, *Abend-Post* declared against Garfield last week. While Mr. Kneule was speaking Mr. Louis Scharff, proprietor of the large terra-cotta works below Norristown and a life-long Republican, entered. He was greeted with applause. When Mr. Kneule ceased Mr. Scharff was introduced and received with tremendous applause. He spoke amid cheers.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.—The Vermont election took place Tuesday. The Republican majority will foot up about 30,000, more or less. Vermont is emphatically a Republican State, and for the best reasons: Vermont has always been under Republican rule. It has the largest per cent. of crime. The lowest wages. The least gain in population. It drinks the most rum, and has the largest Republican majority.

SCUFFERNONG GRAPES.—Dr. Coleman has a fine scuffernong vine on his place. He thinks it will yield 30 bushels this year. Mr. Buerbaum has them for sale.

COL. ARMFIELD.—Col. Armfield is doing a yeoman's service for the cause in this district. Col. Armfield may not be as flowing a speaker as some others but he stands second to no one in the State in point of ability. He has already by his talent and legal knowledge attained an influence in Congress that a new member seldom reaches during his first term, and his constituents can rest assured that he will occupy a position in that body that his district and State will be proud of. His speeches, while not full of fiery eloquence, are full of argument and sound reasoning, bristling with facts that carry conviction. The party can rest confident that their cause is in safe, in able hands, and that their banner will be carried to a glorious victory in November next.— *Winston Sentinel.*

Hancock and Civil Service Reform.
We happen to know that General Hancock has given this subject of civil service reform the careful study of many years and that he shares the fears of most thinking men as to the consequences of a protracted popular indifference to the evils of our existing system. No government or country can long prosper under such a system, but now law about it and no resolve adopted by individual members of Congress and no action by any President touching it can be really useful and effectual which is not inspired by a powerful and united popular opinion which will put and keep office-holders as well as bayonets in their proper places at all times and in all circumstances.—*New York World.*

Gov. Hendricks has promptly and effectually responded to a challenge to prove Garfield's corrupt complicity in the returning boards frauds in Louisiana. The challenge came from the Indianapolis *Journal*, and the opportunity to respond was afforded Gov. Hendricks at a mass meeting at Indianapolis. The accusations against Garfield he repeated with startling emphasis, and convicted him, as our report shows this morning, without a dissenting voice. John Sherman attempted a reply. John Sherman was a beneficiary of the fraud and was as deep in the corruption as Garfield. With Garfield he helped to doctor the returns, and his statement is the evidence of a co-conspirator. But were he a disinterested witness he is unworthy of belief.—*Char. Ob.*

DR. WORTH, GOV. JARVIS AND SENATOR VANCE, who are the commissioners to examine the Western North Carolina Railroad, stated at Asheville that they had examined the work and that satisfactory progress had been made. And they further state that \$109,000 had been paid by Mr. Best on account of the road, whereof \$30,000 had been paid on account of the floating debt, and \$30,000 had also been expended in the purchase of iron and spikes, then on the way to Asheville.—*Ral. Obs.*

The United States government gave to the State of North Carolina, in 1868, land scrip worth several hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of establishing an agricultural college. The scrip was last seen in the hands of some of the leaders of the Republican party. Can anybody tell us what became of it? Perhaps Judge Buxton, when discoursing on the subject of education, can explain the modus operandi by which it was lost to the State.—*Ral. Obs.*

The Radicals in two years managed to get 41,912 scholars in attendance at public schools. Last year we had 5,503 schools in full blast, and 288,749 scholars enrolled. Perhaps Judge Buxton will tell the people about it.—*Ral. Obs.*

A PRAYER ANSWERED.—Mrs. Nancy Jessup died last week in Westfield township in her 88th year. For twenty-seven years before her death she had been blind. One month ago, she prayed that she might receive her sight and see her children; and strange to say, two days before death her sight was restored and she was permitted to see all her children and was pruned at their looks. Very loss the prayers of the righteous availeth much.—*Mt. Airy Visitor.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two Giants and a Dwarf.

Three of the most remarkable men of the century are now on exhibition in London at the Royal Alquarium—the giant Chang, a tea merchant of Peking; Brustad, a tall Norwegian, and Che-man, described as "the Chinese dwarf," the smallest dwarf in the world.

Chang is the largest in existence, stands eight feet two inches, and is highly educated, speaking five different languages, including English, which he speaks very well, but with the well known sing-song of the Chinaman. He is eight feet high without his boots; he measures sixty inches round the chest, weighs twenty-six stone, has a span of eight feet with his outstretched arms, and signs his name without an effort upon a sign-post ten feet six inches high.

Chang is thirty-three years of age, and it is about fifteen years since he was in England.

After five years residence in the Celestial Empire, he returned to Europe for the Paris exhibition, and has since visited Vienna (where the emperor gave him a ring he proudly exhibits, marked with the imperial eagle and the initials of Francis Joseph), Berlin and Hamburg. Since his last residence in this country Chang has grown six inches. He has a benevolent Mongolian face, a courtly manner, and wears a richly embroidered dress, worked for him by his sister, who is, like the rest of the family, of only ordinary stature.

Next to Chang, and next by no long interval, stands Brustad about seven feet nine inches high, very muscular, very broad back, having a great girth of chest as Chang, and a wider span in proportion to height. He has a low forehead, but speaks English fairly well. Brustad has also a ring which he greatly delights in exhibiting. He presented it to himself out of the profits, it is supposed, gained by being shown. It is four and a half ounces in weight, and a penny goes easily through it. To grasp his mighty hand in greetings likes shaking hands with an oak tree. His weight is twenty-eight stone, greater than Chang's, for his bones are more massive. His age is thirty-five.

Che-man, the dwarf, gives his age as forty-two, sings a Chinese elegy, describes himself with much fluency and variety, and as his height is only twenty-five inches, appears to be what he is described, the smallest man in the world. It is common for exhibited dwarfs to be over three feet high, Sir Geoffrey Hudson, the dwarf whom readers of Sir Walter Scott will best remember, measured three feet nine inches when he had attained his full stature.

An All-Healing Spring.
While at King's Mountain the other day we were informed that a spring has been discovered about three miles east of that village, on the lands of Messrs. Garrett Bros., the medical properties of which are unsurpassed by any waters in the known world. It has been known to cure the worst cases of skin diseases in less than three days. In short, its medicinal properties are so great that it has been most appropriately named the "All-Healing Spring." From this spring certainly flows the "Fountain of Youth" for which Peter Pearly searched in vain while writing his celebrated history of the old and new world.—*Shelby Aurora.*

A \$1,500,000 Fire in New York.
New York, Sept. 9.—A fire broke out about midnight on the north side of Manhattan market, which occupies the block from Eleventh Avenue to North River, and between 34th and 35th streets. The fire occurred in the basement of Pope Bros., provision dealers, and spread rapidly. The whole building was soon wrapped in flames. Sparks were carried by the wind to the large establishment of T. B. Clarke, on south side of 34th street, and a number of surrounding stores and Hay Market Hotel took fire and were blazing away at 1 o'clock. The loss is estimated at \$1,500,000. The market and hay sheds on the adjoining block, and ninety freight cars of

the Hudson River Railroad were burned. The stands in the market were owned by some sixty persons or firms, whose losses range from \$200 to \$2,000 each. No insurance. The loss on the market building is \$400,000. It is insured in various companies to the amount of \$100,000.

Circular Users of Gold and Silver.
The director of the mint has prepared a circular which he is distributing as widely as possible throughout the country, among manufacturers and users of gold and silver metal of all descriptions, for the purpose of obtaining as definite information as possible upon which to base an estimate of the amount of these metals consumed in the arts and manufactures in the United States. The director in his circular assures parties who may receive it, that any information they may furnish will be regarded as confidential, as his only object in procuring this information is to embody it in that portion of his forthcoming annual report which treats of the value and amount of gold and silver and in the arts and manufactures.

Moorish Cruelty.
Kaid Maclean, a retired English officer who commands the Moorish army, said recently: "If I were to publish half the things I have seen with my own eyes in this extraordinary country I should be branded as a liar for the rest of my life." The Moors of Morocco are described by Captain Colville in his new book of travels there as barbarians, but their barbarism is concealed by a politeness "genuine and gentlemanlike." Yet "the Kaid of Paeha, with whose polite manners and lavish hospitality one has been struck, may just have been watching a slave flogged to death or may at the very time he is talking to one be starving a man to death in an upper chamber, or planning some new and horrible torture by which he may extract money from his subjects." The Arab tortures men and animals most cruelly, "but always for a purpose."

The Space Required to Stop a Train.
It is clear that the distance required to stop trains increases very rapidly with the increase of rates of speed and misapprehension on this vital point may become a fruitful source of destructive accidents. In experiments made on July 14, in England the Westinghouse brake stopped a train moving at the rate of 41.5 miles an hour at a point only 485 feet distant from the place where the brake was applied, but when the speed was increased to 61 miles per hour the distance run after the application of the brake was 1,185 feet, and when the speed of the train was increased to 67 miles per hour the distance traversed after the application of the brake was 2,053 feet. Similar results were obtained when other brakes were used.

Bologna.
Bo-log-na is a walled city in Italy, yet it invented sausages. Bologna has no hogs, yet the shops reek with the odors of leeks and garlic. Cairo may have forty-nine smells, but how many has Bologna? There are nineteen kinds of cheese (that are good), and each with a smell! There are the shops of cooked vegetables where you buy a boiled hot potato for a soldi, or a half-kilo for five of them, all these smell; the sausages. It's a perfect sausage fair, an industrial exposition of Bologna. They are in links, in bladders (of all sizes), in cakes, in stomachs, in membranes, in nets, in flask-like forms, in clubs, in edgels, in canes; sausages smoked, dried, leeked, fatted, lean, spiced, plain, mildewed, decayed, greasy, moldy, red, gray, mottled, broken, tottering with age, or plump with youth.

The per capita expenditure for administering the United States government is as follows: Under Radical rule, 1874, \$4.52; 1875, \$3.89; 1876, \$3.63. With a Democratic House to check Radical extravagance, 1877, \$3.03; 1878, \$2.80.—*Ral. Obs.*