

# The Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C., OCTOBER 28, 1880.

NO 2

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CONTRACT ADVERTISING RATES.

1 month	2 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2
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External and Internal.  
THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER OF THE AGE.

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THE GREAT VEGETABLE CATHARTIC  
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## JAMES M. GRAY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,  
SALISBURY, N. C.

Office in the Court House lot, next door to Squire Houghton. Will practice in all the Courts of the State.

## LEE S. CYRMAN,

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## PLOW BRAND GUANO!

FOR WHEAT.

The following attested statement from Wilson & Griffith, of the Valley of Virginia, has been sent us for the information of those who wish to use a VALUABLE FERTILIZER FOR WHEAT.

"We used last year some 500 tons different brands of Guano for wheat and a fair proportion of satisfaction that we expect to double our crop this season and it will have preference in this section of the Valley."—  
WILSON & GRIFITH, Farmers, &c.  
BERNHARDT BROS., Agents.

IT IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE WATCHMAN

ADDRESS  
Of James M. Gray, Esq., Delivered at the Laying of the Corner Stone of the New Graded School House, Oct. 15th, 1880.

Ladies and gentlemen: You have met on this occasion to witness the repetition of a custom that originated, and was first performed, in the laying of the temple's foundation stone. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone to-day by these Masons present, and dedicating to the improvement of mind the structure that is here to arise, is but the reproduction of the similar scene enacted by the first Masters and their fellow craftsmen in the building of that Temple. Since then ages have passed away, and the glories of Palestine with its pillared hall and temple, have disappeared amid the wreck and desolation of those ages, but the beautiful, the silent, the simple and impressive ceremony of this hour has survived the decaying palace and crumbling temple of its own masonic creation. The ceremony, like the religion which masonry has ever protected and defended, is understood and fully appreciated only by the initiated, who feel its power and acknowledge its mystery. The overthrow of ceremonies and creeds, the wreck of empires and the desolation of once proud and valiant nations, strew the shores where forever beatitude's remorseless and destructive wave; but the craft and ceremony which this hour represents and performs, have all the freshness, youth and beauty of the day and hour when the first Master dedicated the Temple to the Creator and the religion of masonry.

Brother Masons and fellow citizens of Salisbury, I congratulate you on this occasion, for it is an event that will be productive of good to the present and coming generations. The edifice this day dedicated to the culture of mind will be productive of selected powers that shall benefit the present and future of our people, and throw the chains of intellectual dignity and cultivated power around those who may receive within these uprising walls that are and tender training that shall successfully carry them, without blight, through the bud and bloom of youth to a ripened, self-sustaining manhood. Men may disagree in the matters of religion and politics—in fact, on almost every topic, but there is one subject on which all agree—no man disputes the fact that the labor of the school teacher benefits humanity, and is the blessing of heaven to every child. The teacher labors to improve the mind and advance truth. He is the herald of a cause that places him in the front rank of progress and makes him a member of a calling that is honored by the most illustrious names. Teachers patiently rear the tender thought, and as the poet has it, "Teach the young idea now to shoot."

Their duty well performed, they give youth the mystic key that unlocks the evolution of all things. Their lives are lives of toil and often not fully appreciated by the unthinking, but it must be a satisfaction to feel and know that while their work may not lead all whom they teach to distinction, it will at least enable every child to sustain himself in honorable position amid the responsibility and dignity of manhood. School teachers are dangerous to ignorance and superstition—they crush the bigotry of one and dispel the error of the other. Armed with text books they advance civilization, arts, and even arms where and when the men of parked artillery fail.

The school master, said McCauley, "is abroad." With propriety I call attention to the fact that since his lordship uttered this memorable sentence, women have taken high rank as teachers. There was a time when a teacher must be a man—a man of severe looks, who could successfully flourish a club and keep the beligerent juvenile in terror. The soothing influence of the club is productive of good even in this day, when regularity of attendance and improved lessons are the achievements most desired. This remark can only have reference to the boys—the girls, I know, will always study well and do right. The boy is sometimes hasty if not stubborn, but the girl is the coming man, and as life is fearfully practical he needs must learn to be firm and active, for he will have to open an avenue for himself along which he may march to success. That which appears hasty and stubborn will cool and tone down when he comes to grapple with the solid facts of life. The boy is rude, the girl is gentle, but he is the future bread winner, and the one who is to give shelter and protection to the girl, while she in return throws around him the shelter and protection of her less tempted and more amiable nature. The boy is "a big institution," and with all his rollicking, rude and reckless faults I love him still.

But, I said woman has taken high rank as a teacher, and I add, now holds that position in every civilized land. Many of the barbarian and semi-barbaric nations had long felt and acknowledged her power and influence as a teacher of whatever was to be taught by those nations. It took centuries to force this idea above the prejudices that prevailed so long among the cultivated. There are many other ideas wherein woman is the principal factor that have and are now forcing their way above civilized prejudice. But this is not the time nor occasion to digress and

discuss them. Woman is now in the school room. She may never know the pious purposes and deeds that sprang up in the heart and life that her tender care and patient toil planted. Perchance when her mission is ended and she hears her promised throne and crown, she shall know all, and knowing, feel that her school room labor was not in vain. But, teachers, you who are present, permit me to say to one and all, it will be pleasant in after days to look at this and that distinguished man and recall that he went forth from your intellectual training and became a success in life. Still more pleasant must it be to know that the ever increasing fruit of your labor will become so abundant that it can never be harvested. It will pass from mind to mind and from generation to generation. And you, gentlemen of the masonic fraternity have pleasant memories in store, for in dedicating this temple to mind you have conferred by the act the good will and wish of your order for the future welfare of this institution. The influence of the mental culture that shall be given within the institution you have dedicated to mind will be deathless as your dedication ceremonial. There are minds to be cultivated here that will leave an intellectual influence that will be seen and felt long after the rock you have just laid shall crumble into the dust and grave of years. Like the ceremony just performed, it will keep pace with the march of unfolding destiny; and the children that are to be the children of the far off ages shall feel the potent spell as we feel the spell of those who taught before the age of christianity. The scholars of olden times are felt with as much, if not with more force than when youth recited amid the groves and halls of Greece and Rome, or the boy Hannibal made his famous vow upon the altars of Carthage. The results of their training have been felt in all succeeding ages. The results of this hour's work shall be shared by those who lightly glide over life's tranquil wave in the far off years yet to be. This act will lead a new impulse and hasten with the certainty of impending destiny the hour when other communities shall emulate the example set by Salisbury in erecting this building for the intellectual nurture of her children. I may with propriety here say to the Mayor, the Board of Commissioners, and all other active benevolent citizens of Salisbury, you are doing a noble work, and the children educated here will arise and call you blessed forevermore. In behalf of the dear boys and girls now present I tender you their sincere thanks for the interest manifested in their welfare. You are providing for them an education because education improves their destiny, and we know that whatever beyond doubt or failure improves the destiny of man must be regarded as fulfilling heaven's high behest and accomplishing the purpose for which man was created. You are providing each with that which will enable him to know himself—the power to read and think. The less power we have to think the less power have we to assert the rights and privileges of manhood, for the empire of man is the power of thought—it is the very soul of existence. Cease to think and that moment we cease to be. The physical forces of man are of but little avail when without the directing power of thought. It is the fore-runner of progress in everything, and all results of wisdom are the fruit of thought from the locomotive, the electric light to the voice-conveying telephone. You are providing our youth with mental training and it is that which adorns mind and gives the grace and beauty of expression, whether it be upon the written page or by the charm of oratory, for it is that which makes mind burn and glow upon pen and lip. The history of our race, its literature, painting and sculpture prove beyond dispute that education among the masses is the palladium of civil liberty—the bulwark that protects and defends the rights of man. But ladies and gentlemen, I close with the expressed hope that your highest expectations may be fully realized; and add in justice to myself, it was not my design to make an elaborate and lengthy speech for the time and the occasion will not admit the selection and full discussion of any subject. To make these remarks and to be with you on an occasion so important to all is to me a pleasant duty and willingly performed. Before I cease speaking permit me to further add, I have purposely avoided that conciseness of utterance that is not in harmony with the ornate fullness and expression that public speaking demands, because, as the scholar knows, the poverty of language and conciseness of expression due a written essay is not appropriate to a public speech. I have avoided the brevity and condensation that is not commensurate with the language and oratoricalness due the rule of public speaking, and the occasion we celebrate. With this I close my remarks and thank you for your attention.

POLITICAL.

### THE OUTLOOK IN NEW YORK.

HANCOCK'S ELECTION ASSURED.

COR. OF THE NEWS AND OBSERVER.

NEW YORK, October 16, 1880.

After a sober second thought the Democratic defeat in Ohio and Indiana may be regarded as a windfall or blessing in disguise to the Democracy. Indeed, one of the prime causes of our defeat in the State of Indiana, at least, was the over-confidence of our leaders and voters. Every Democrat hereabouts was grievously disappointed at the result. So was every Republican. And the Republicans now are so wild with joy that they will invite defeat by their over-confidence in November. The Democracy, however, have learned that they have a hard fight, and on the second of November, when the general battle is fought, there will be no men entering in the race. I have some of money and imported only voters in Indiana as they did last Tuesday. It is believed that the Republicans polled 10,000 illegal votes, many of them being negro votes, and not a few from the Carolinas. The election was no more nor less than a great auction. The floating vote was put up and knocked down to the highest bidder. The frauds practiced in the State were unblushing and shameful.

Leading Democrats have assembled here from all parts of the country. Not one of them is discouraged. Gov. Tilden last night informed his friend, ex-Gov. Stevenson, that New York would give the great margin a majority as it gave him and Mr. Hendricks in 1876. There are many reasons why New York will go Democratic.

New York is a Democratic State. She has been demonstrated by the results of eight, and perhaps we might say nine general elections. Since the defeat in the great campaign of 1856, the Democrats have invariably carried their State ticket except in the years 1878 and 1879, and on both those occasions the success of the Republicans was solely owing to the disastrous divisions in the ranks of the Democracy. In truth, from 1867, when they were driven from New York, and for States, they have carried the election of last fall, when they ran two candidates for Governor, the Democrats have never lost the State if they were thoroughly united in support of their ticket. Four years ago, in a Presidential contest, the Democrats have carried the State, and for States, they have carried the election of last fall, when they ran two candidates for Governor, the Democrats have never lost the State if they were thoroughly united in support of their ticket. Four years ago, in a Presidential contest, the Democrats have carried the State, and for States, they have carried the election of last fall, when they ran two candidates for Governor, the Democrats have never lost the State if they were thoroughly united in support of their ticket.

Perhaps the chances for Democratic success in Connecticut do not rest on as sure a basis as in the two neighboring States. But it has a strong, popular candidate for Governor, and the supporters of Hancock are moved to an enthusiastic discharge of their duty in the present emergency by a recollection of their victory four years ago, when, after a sharp struggle, they carried the State by a majority 2,900.

These three States, with fifty electoral votes, have been the scene of a great contest. It is now the trial of strength between the two parties was fairly and honestly conducted, the Democrats gave Tilden and Hendricks a majority of 33,000. New Jersey is all right. By large majorities it cast its electoral votes for McClellan in 1864, for Seymour in 1868, and for States. It is now the trial of strength between the two parties was fairly and honestly conducted, the Democrats gave Tilden and Hendricks a majority of 33,000.

It is easy enough to charge that the Republicans carried the Indiana election by fraud. But where is the proof?—Washington Republican.

Here is the proof. The Alexander Gazette, October 18th, say:

For the past two days squads of negroes have been arriving in this city from Indiana. Friday morning a company of ten arrived. Those arriving did not hesitate to say that their passage to Indiana from North Carolina had been paid by a gentleman from the North, and that they had left their native State a short time previous on the condition that they would not be required to remain away from their homes more than a month. The spokesman of the party said that a man from the North came to South Carolina about six weeks ago and engaged a number of men to work in Indiana, promising to pay their railroad fare to that State; that they went to Indiana and were stationed in a country district, where they staid and voted the Republican ticket last Tuesday, for which they received a month's pay; that they had been granted a furlough upon the promise to return in two weeks. Both parties seemed to be ignorant of the purpose for which they were being transported to Indiana, and were elated at the manner in which they had been treated. They expressed the opinion that on their return to Indiana they would be accompanied by a large number of the colored people of their neighborhood, as they had been informed by gentlemen in Indiana that there was work in that State for all they could bring along with them.

By such means the Republicans have won a victory that settles the presidential election! It is preposterous in the extreme.

Power exhibits itself in two distinct forms—strength and force—each possessing peculiar qualities and each perfect in its own sphere. Strength is typified by the oak, the rock, the mountain. Force embodies itself in the cataract, the tempest, the thunderbolt.

"If you shoot my dog I'll shoot you," said Van Buren to Hunt, at Tuscola, Ill. The dog and Hunt in a minute lay dead on the ground.

### Robbins after Dockery and Barringer.

Oliver H. Dockery and Rufus Barringer, the Radical stumpers for the Radical campaign fund, don't like to meet the Hon. W. M. Robbins in debate, and have avoided him all they could, but Robbins has caught them a few times, as the following paragraph from the Statesville Landmark shows:

How Dockery and Barringer got tired of Robbins.—Hon. W. M. Robbins went up to Morganton last week in response to solicitations, to ask a division of time with Oliver H. Dockery, who had an appointment there. None of Dockery's speeches will bear rejoinder, and with that political bravery that has ever characterized him, he graciously allowed Maj. Robbins the first speech of one hour, reserving to himself the right to reply indefinitely, Maj. Robbins to have no rejoinder on him. Robbins threw his hottest shot for the space of an hour and Dockery followed for two hours and a half. The following day they met at Lenoir, where Barringer was also present. Here Barringer had the first speech and Maj. Robbins was allowed one hour and a quarter after him, Dockery to close the discussion in a speech of indefinite length. Sandwiched as he was, Maj. Robbins, following Barringer and having heard Dockery's speech the day before, raked them fore and aft to the intense delight of the Democrats, sustaining himself thoroughly well and discomfiting the Republican champions. One of our citizens who heard the discussion returned home enthusiastic reporting a victory for our townsman, even under hard conditions put upon him. The following day, at Hickory, the order of speaking was as the day before, except that Robbins was cut down to one hour between the two, and after this they would not consent to give him any time at all. He proposed to follow them if they would give him but six minutes each day, which proposition they refused. They already had enough of him and would agree to give him no rights at any more of their meetings. He ridiculed and jeered them. He told them they knew their speeches would not bear rejoinders and he told Dockery that for ten years he had been trying to get the second speech on him and never yet succeeded; he told him that he (Dockery) was the most cowardly man he had ever met on the stump, but all to no purpose. Nobody knows better than Dockery and Barringer when they have enough of a man, and by their own confessions they got enough of Robbins.

### Garfield's Death-Warrant.

His Infamous Letter Advocating an Extended Chinese Immigration—He Declares Himself Adverse to the Laboring Man's Interest and in Favor of the Employers Union—Advising them to Employ the Cheapest Labor Available.

The following has just been received by our State committee from Mr. Barnum, the chairman of the National Democratic committee, by telegraph and ought to prove fatal to the further hopes of Garfield:

(Personal and Confidential.)  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE,  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1880.

DEAR SIR: Yours in relation to the Chinese problem came duly to hand. I take it that the question of employes is only a question of private and corporate economy, and individuals or companies have the right to buy labor where they can get it cheapest. We have a treaty with the Chinese Government which should be religiously kept until its provisions are abrogated by the action of the general government, and I am not prepared to say that it should be abrogated until our great manufacturing interests are conserved in the matter of labor.

Very truly yours,  
J. A. GARFIELD.

H. L. Morey, Employers' Union,  
Lynn, Mass.

### A Woman's Fight with a Snake.

Not long ago Mrs. Rachel Doderick, wife of Frederick Doderick, a wagonmaker of Cairo, Greene county, N. Y., was passing through a field of blackberry bushes, when she heard a queer noise. She stopped and listened, and, as the noise ceased, she again went upon her way. After proceeding a few steps further she heard the noise again, which she now recognized as the whistle of a species of black-snake known as the racer. She immediately started to run, but before she had gone a dozen steps the snake caught up with her, and began to entwine his coils about her body. She had a small tin pail in her hand at the time, and while screaming for help began to fight the snake with the pail, but it seemed that every stroke she made at the snake's head he would dodge and draw his folds about her body tighter. She continued to fight and scream this way for nearly a quarter of an hour before she got any response, but finally heard her husband's answering call. Just then the snake got a coil around her neck and throat and she fainted. Her husband crushed the snake's head with his boot heel and then released his wife and carried her to the house, where she revived. She carried a blue mark about her throat for some time where the snake had choked her. The snake was eleven feet in length and as large around as a man's wrist.

### THE GREAT MAN'S SLEEP.

Washington, Oct. 20.—The Grant Republicans here make no secret of their expectation. They say that they will own Garfield if he is elected, that the anti-Grant Republicans had to confess their inability to succeed after the Maine election, and that it was only by presence of Grant, Conkling, Cameron and Logan in Ohio and Indiana that those States were saved to the Republicans. They boast moreover that the Indiana campaign was managed exclusively by Grant men—New, Dorsey and Gorham, Everts, Sherman and Schurz, they say, will have to walk the plank after the 4th of March next, and retire to private life. The cabinet, they boast, will be Grant's throughout, and none but the Old Guard will have positions of importance and influence at home.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### "Free Your Mind."

A Quaker, on hearing a man swearing, said, "That's right, friend! Get all the bad stuff out of thee as quick as possible." The following anecdote of Horace Greely shows that if Mr. Greely did not sympathize with the Quaker, yet he could keep cool under provocation:

One day a stranger came into the office, looking angry, and inquired for Greely. "I pointed him to the little den where Greely was scratching away for dear life, and he made for it."

As he went in I heard him say, "You old hypocrite!" using an oath at the time.

Greely did not look up or even pause, but kept driving his pen madly on, his nose within a couple of inches of the paper, and his lips whispering the words after the pen, as was his wont.

The fellow continued, calling Greely's attention to an article that had offended him, and denouncing him as a villain, a coward and a liar, with an oath after about every other word, meantime threatening to "knock his head off."

Greely didn't stop for a moment, but wrote on unruffled by the blasphemy.

At last the intruder exhausted his vocabulary and turned to leave the room, when Greely jumped up and squeaked out to him:

"Say, neighbor, don't go! Stay here and free your mind!"—*Oliver Johnson.*

The spots on the sun do not begin to create the disturbance produced by the freckles on the daughter.

### Lions and Rats.

The following incident about an old lion's last days is taken from the last report of the Dublin Zoological Garden:

"The closing weeks of her useful life were marked by a touching incident worthy of being recorded. The large cats, or carnivores, when in health, have no objection to the presence of rats in their cages. On the contrary, they rather welcome them as a relief to the monotony of existence, which constitutes the chief trial of a wild animal in confinement. Thus it is a common sight to see half a dozen rats gnawing the bones off which the lions have dined, while the satisfied carnivores look on contentedly, giving the poor rats an occasional wink with their sleepy eyes. In illness the case is different, for the ungrateful rats begin to nibble the toes of the lord of the forest before his death, and add considerably to his discomfort. To save our lions from this annoyance, we placed in her cage a fine little rat terrier, who was at first received with a surly growl, but when the first rat appeared, and the lioness saw the little terrier toss him in the air, catching him with professional skill across the lions with a snap as he came down, she began to understand what the terrier was for; she coaxed him to her side, folded her paw around him, and each night the little terrier slept at the breast of the lioness, enfolded with her paws, and watching that his natural enemies did not disturb the natural rest of his mistress. The rats had a bad time during those six weeks.

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### THE CONNECTICUT DELEGATION.

The Connecticut delegation stopping over in this city yesterday paid the Observer a pleasant visit, and had many agreeable things to say concerning the South generally and especially of Charlotte. None of them had ever been South before, and they found much to interest them in a Southern town. Atlanta, they said, was so crowded with visitors that they couldn't see the place for the people. An interesting fact connected with the delegation, is that it is singularly solid for Hancock; nor are they alone; in the Sedgewick Guards, of Waterbury, the company from their town which passed through the city yesterday on their return from Atlanta, every single member is a Hancock man. They are going to show their allegiance by paying Gen. Hancock a visit on Governor's Island before they return to Waterbury. The delegation are all business men of Waterbury.—*Charlotte Observer.*

### GARFIELD'S TARIFF.

Washington, Oct. 19.—A dispatch from Cleveland, Ohio, to-day, says that a representative of the press called upon General Garfield at Mentor yesterday with a request that he would explain the charges of his inconsistency in his tariff record. Gen. Garfield said: "I say nothing to anybody," and on a second request for his views he said: "I refuse to say anything. I say what I have to say in public." The representative of the press persisted in his questions, when Gen. Garfield rushed out of the room.

### Power exhibits itself in two distinct forms—strength and force—each possessing peculiar qualities and each perfect in its own sphere. Strength is typified by the oak, the rock, the mountain. Force embodies itself in the cataract, the tempest, the thunderbolt. "If you shoot my dog I'll shoot you," said Van Buren to Hunt, at Tuscola, Ill. The dog and Hunt in a minute lay dead on the ground.

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