The Carolina Watchman.

VOL XII.---THIRD SERIES SALISBURY, N. C., NOVEMBE 18, 1880. NO 5

The Carolina Watchman,

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1832.

PRICE, $1.50 IN ADVANCE.

CONTRACT ADVERTISING RATES.

FEBRUARY 20, 1880.

Inches	1 month	2 m's	3 m's	6 m's	12 m's
One for	$1.50	$2.50	$3.50	$5.00	$8.00
Two for	3.00	4.50	5.25	7.50	12.89
Three for	4.50	6.00	7.50	11.25	15.99
Four for	6.00	7.50	9.00	13.50	18.99
¼ column for	7.50	9.75	12.25	16.50	25.99
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Also various other blanks.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF ROWAN COUNTY.

PRECINCTS.	1876. PRSIDENT Tilden	Hayes	GOVERNOR Vance	Settle	CONGRESS. Robbins	Dula	1880. PRESIDENT Hancock Dem.	Garfield Rep.	GOVERNOR Jarvis Dem.	Buxton. Rep.	CONGRESS Armfield Dem.	Furches Rep.	SENATE Williamson Dem.	M'Corkle Rep.
Salisbury	417	417	422	412	415	414	404	424	403	419	383	414	372	436
Franklin	220	77	220	77	223	73	213	93	208	92	200	91	198	98
Unity	85	54	84	56	85	53	99	63	95	61	87	68	89	65
Scotch Irish	144	122	144	122	144	121	147	156	145	156	139	155	142	154
Mt. Ulla	168	148	167	149	167	149	174	171	170	171	163	170	168	172
Coleman's	282	107	281	106	277	107	197	51	190	51	182	2	178	50
Enochville							61	54	58	55	58	53	54	56
Locke	159	81	157	80	159	81	164	71	159	67	142	65	148	74
Litaker	192	98	189	99	192	97	160	102	158	98	157	74	145	99
Gold Hill	123	10	115	10	120	10	74	18	72	15	65	14	68	23
Bernhardt's	88	13	86	14	87	14	61	26	60	26	62	24	59	28
Morgan	117	43	113	44	112	37	89	65	79	66	74	52	70	68
Providence	194	56	185	55	188	45	192	84	182	82	177	82	169	83
Totals	2,189	1,226	2,163	1,224	2,169	1,201	2,035	1,377	1,979	1,359	1,889	1,264	1,869	1,405

PRECINCTS.	HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES Brown Dem.	Greber Dem.	Ramsay Rep.	Rose Rep.	SHERIFF Wag'ner Dem.	Bringle Rep.	Bingham Dem.	REGISTER Woodson Dem.	Cook Rep.	JUDGES Bennett Dem.	Gilmer Dem.	McLean Rep.	Headen Rep.	AMENDMENTS Con. pub. debt	Against	Con. D.&D.&Blind	Against
Salisbury	385	675	418	417	228	409	181	462	408	401	401	409	408	391		386	393
Franklin	198	200	94	94	89	89	131	218	89	207	207	86	86	202		200	84
Unity	88	89	65	65	48	58	63	108	57	91	91	59	59	76	2	83	59
Scotch Irish	144	142	151	152	86	139	77	157		139	140	149	149	135		121	141
Mt. Ulla	168	166	171	171	123	169	51	180		171	171	165	165	174	165	172	
Coleman's	177	176	51	51	142	40	64	198		166	166	25	25	157		152	
Enochville	56	55	55	54	53	54	10	64	52	57	56	54	54	62		68	
Locke	147	141	70	70	128	66	38	162	64	154	154	70	70	144		40	151
Litaker	144	137	95	93	152	86	25	181	72	147	146	65	65	157	50	168	
Gold Hill	71	48	25	20	73	16	3	73	6	70	70	7	7	67		67	
Bernhardt's	59	54	28	28	53	23	11	65		58	58	25	25	156		54	
Morgan	69	68	63	62	51	63	41	99	39	66	65	36	36	95	1	58	
Providence	168	163	83	80	98	89	88	190		172	172	79	79	168		22	43
Totals	1,874	1,814	1,369	1,357	1,324	1,301	783	2,097	787	1,899	1,897	1,229	1,228	1,884	218	1,591	871

Beaver Dam Gold Mine.

BY E. W. C.

For many years past it must be admitted that the State of North Carolina has been exceedingly lucky in inducing northern men of capital and mining experience to work her extensive and exceedingly rich mines of Gold, Silver and other valuable minerals. Capitalists from all sections of the Northern States, after thoroughly examining her mines, have purchased them, erected the necessary machinery and have worked them with seldom other than the most gratifying results. The mining interests in this State in the past, have been a source of much benefit to the people, and have yielded immense returns to investors and mining speculators. I may truthfully affirm that mining in this State is still in its infancy; that while she has been lavishly favored by men of extensive mining experience and capital in years past, still, the near future will bring forth a wonderful increase in all mining matters that will astonish the people.

It may be somewhat interesting to look into the make-up of one very important and influential company that only a short time ago purchased a property in Montgomery county. The company I have reference to is the Beaver Dam Gold Mining Co., which was organized under the laws of the State of Virginia, with a nominal capital of $300,000. I will briefly give a *personal* of the members of this company and then endeavor to lay before your readers a discription of the property they have purchased, and from which they will undoubtedly receive a handsome return.

The President of this Company is Mr. John H. Flagg, of Washington, D. C., who held an office in the United States Senate during Grant's administration. He is by profession a lawyer, but of late years has interested himself quite extensively in mining in Colorado and other Western States. The Secretary and Treasurer is Mr. Joseph A. Swink, Paymaster in the Navy Pay Office at Washington, D. C. Mr. Swink is a naval officer and was Paymaster aboard the "Kearsage" when she sunk the Alabama. General James A. Garfield, President-elect, is one of Beaver Dam's directors, and it would be useless to add more, for he is known far and wide. Hon. Benj. Wilson, of Wilsonburg, W. Va., who has just been elected to Congress for the fourth consecutive time, and who, by-the-way, is considered one of the ablest criminal lawyers in his State, is also a member of the Company. Hon. J. J. Jackson, of Parkersburg, West Virginia, who was formerly Judge of the United States District Court and who, only a short time since (October) was elected Governor of his State, is Vice-President. Dr. George Peck, of Philadelphia, Pa., Surgeon in the Navy, is a member. Mr. J. W. Brown of the firm of Smith, Brown & Co., of Clarksburgh W. Va., is another member. Hon. Peter D. Wigginton, of Muced, California, one of the ablest lawyers in the Golden State, and who has served two terms in Congress, constitutes the eighth member. The ninth member is James M. Selever of New York City, a large mining capitalist and speculator who is now interested very extensively in mines in Idaho and the Western States.

The Superintendant of the Beaver Dam Mine is Mr. Joseph C. Edgcumbo, formerly of Valleyo, Cal., a regular California 49er, who built the Valleyo City Water Works, and was for many years Superintendent of the same. He was contractor under the Navy Department in 1878, and that year successfully supplied the Mare Island Navy Yard with water.

The Hon. John K. Luttrell of Santa Rosa, California, a lawyer by profession, constitutes the eleventh member of the Company. Mr. Luttrell has been frequently elected to the legislature of his state, and has served three terms in Congress. He has been in public office in the neighborhood of twenty years, and strange to say, he has never yet suffered the humiliation of defeat. He is now interested in Silver mines in Arizona Territory, associated with the Walker Bros. of New York, Senator Butler of South Carolina, and Ex-Senator Norwood of Georgia. The property which these gentlemen have purchased comprise an immense tract of land containing between eight and nine hundred acres, and as I above mentioned, is situated in Montgomery county, about one mile distant from the Yadkin River. Beaver Dam Creek flows directly through the property and empties into the Yadkin a short distance below the Company's lower line. In former days nearly all this land belonged to an old native miner by the name of Thomas Forney, who, it is said amassed a large fortune by gold hunting in a primitive manner, and, having as he supposed, a sufficiency of this world's goods, he rapidly became indolent allowing his affairs to go to rack and ruin, and finally he fell a victim to the intoxicating cup. Our present very worthy and highly honored State Treasurer, Dr. J. M. Worth, was once the owner of a well stocked store of goods upon the property, and mined along the banks of Beaver Dam with good success.

Several years ago there was working in the Creek beds and along the banks at one time, some two or three hundred men. Most of their work was done with a pan and rocker, and it is said that nuggets of considerable size were frequently found by these ambitious prospectors, the largest ever positively known weighing over five ounces. Adventurous miners hearing of the Golden news from the Beaver Dam vicinity, packed their scanty effects and made their way to the scene of and life activity; to the very spot where some poor fellow now and then had "struck it." And even now you can find many an old resident about there who will venture to narrate the singular tale of one lucky prospector, who, feeling exceedingly rich would occasionally shoulder his rifle and instead of using the usual lead would feel proud in bringing down his squirrel with a golden bullet. Times were very lively about there in those days; and the gold fever had raged to such extent that even women caught it and were carried away by its fascinating allurements.

Of the eight hundred odd acres which includes the whole Beaver Dam district is is believed there are at least some four hundred which is underlaid by an auriferous bed of gravel. This gravel bed is from two to four feet in thickness and will probably average some three feet over the whole 400 acres. It is covered by an alluvial deposit of an average depth of five to six feet. The general character of the gravel is exceedingly good, and contains all the way to the bed-rock more or less course and fine gold. Thus far very little active work has been done by the company, and that only preparatory and prospective. A pit of fifty cubic yards worked at the commencement yielded to the company 86 dwts. of gold—about $1.70 per cubic yard. Whatever work has been done on the property has only substantiated the idea advanced by men of ability and experience that it is one of the richest mines in the State. Beaver Dam Creek supplies an abundance of water for mining purposes nearly the entire year, and its waters are sufficient to carry off tailings to the Yadkin where they are rushed on to the ocean. The company have erected upon their premises some half dozen buildings for the proper working of the mine. They have also a boiler of forty horse-power, and one of Davidson's hydraulic pumps—with five inch pipe—capable of throwing five hundred gallons of water per minute, and a large quantity of tubing and spiral riveted pipe together with hose and other essentials. It is expected that active operations will be commenced upon this mine in a very short time, and when inaugurated will be pushed on with a vim by one of the strongest companies that ever operated a mine in the Old North State.

Russian newspapers are conducted on an economical basis, and the publishers tell no lies. The Moscow *Teatrailnian Gazeta* recently incurred the displeasure of the Government, and an officer of the press bureau was sent to the office to arrest the proprietors. The only person in the establishment was the publisher, and he was sternly summoned to fetch the editor. The publisher went upstairs and returned speedily with a large pair of scissors, saying, "Here, sir, is the editor." The officer was rather disconcerted, but soon recovered himself, and exclaimed more sternly than ever, "No nonsense; fetch me the sub-editor." Again the publisher departed, and again returned, this time with a pot of paste and a brush. "These, sir," he said, "are the sub-editors."

The vanity of loving fine clothes and fashions and valuing ourselves by them is one of the most childish pieces of folly that can be.

The South Carolina State Library contains 28,000 volumes.

Our Refuge and our Strength.

The farmers and other industrial classes of our State naturally and very properly felt deep concern in the questions involved in the late election. North Carolina naturally, and we think, very properly took position on the national issues with what is termed the "solid South." Solid, not as against the North, not for the accomplishment of selfish designs, not against the constitution, not against any policy or measures that might best promote the interests of the entire country, but against a possible return to the carpet-bag rule against oppression and injustice, and above all, against what we honestly conceived to be dangerous encroachments on constitutional liberty, and an evident tendency to a centralized government. Against this and all these our State will always be found "solid."

But we have been defeated in the national contest. In the administration of the national government for the next four years we need not concern ourselves, for as far as possible our councils will be ignored. What, then, is our duty? It is to go to wark earnestly to build up North Carolina. Nothing is to be gained by regrets and repinings. No people or State is better able to meet emergencies. We have no fear of those social and political disruptions which so threaten and disturb the peace of Europe and the Northern States, the outcroppings of socialism Nihilism, Communism and labor strikes. We have no stocks and bonds in lordly monopolies to be crushed by financial revulsions. We have no great commercial centres to be ruined by fickle and treacherous speculation. We can have no horde of paupers to sap our energies.

But we have one of the finest countries in the world. And what nobler employment could enlist the energies of a people than the developing of the great resources of our God-favored State, and having it possessed and enjoyed by an enlightened law-abiding, peaceful people? But with all its varied and splendid capabilities it is idle to talk of home independence so long as we go to the North for everything from a tooth pick to a President. We may plead in vain for a higher type of manhood and womanhood among the masses, so long as we allow the children to grow up in ignorance. We may look in vain for the dawn of an era of enterprize, progress and development, so long as thousands and millions of money are deposited in our banks on four per cent. interest when its judicious investment in manufactures would more than quadruple that rate, and give profitable employment to thousands of our now idle women and children.

Out of our political defeats we must work out a glorious material and industrial triumph. We must have less politics and more work, fewer stump speakers and more stump pullers, less tinsel and show and boast, and more hard, earnest work. We must make money—it is a power in this practical business age. Teach the boys and girls to work and teach them to be proud of it. Demand a better and more liberal system of public education, and if need be, demand increased taxation to obtain it.

Infuse into that system practical, industrial education, suited to the wants of the masses and to the demands of this progressive age. Demand all legislative encouragement for manufacturing that may be consistent with true political economy. Encourage, aid, support and defend our State Department of Agriculture. Push it to the full measure of its usefulness. Uphold the hands of its officers by kind co-operation. Work for the material and educational advancement of North Carolina, and in this, and not politics, will be found her refuge and her strength.—*News & Observer.*

A leading merchant in Warrenton, Va. has discovered that he can buy cottonades cheaper from Shouthern factories than in the North. And he is not alone in the discovery. One of our leading spinners and weavers at one time last year was behind in Southern orders about 400,000 yards. Let our farmers try Southern plows, wagons, buggies, &c., and they will also wake up to the fact that Southern manufacturers are worthy of their patronage.—*News & Observer.*

He Saw the Point.

All newspaper men know him, and we presume it is the same way with other professions, even to the undertakers. We mean the bore that is constantly haunting your place of business and assumes to be a connoisseur. of the sort of work you do. There are such chaps who are always ready to criticise the way a paragraph is written, and presume they also pride themselves in their taste in laying out a corpse. These fellows always make it a point to maintain their reputation, and that was how we got the dislike of one who was in our office yesterday. We took up a clipping and handed it to one or two gentlemen who were present, and asked them if they saw any fun in it. They replied that they did not. Then we turned to the bore and said: "There are some men that can't appreciate a real refined, delicate joke; they need to have the fun beaten into them with a club; but you're one of the kind who knows and enjoys a real elegant joke when you see it." He replied that he flattered himself that he did. "Then read this," we said, and handed him the clipping. He read it. He seemed really to see the point of the joke. He at once burst into a convulsive fit of laughter. He stayed in it; he grew red in the face, and the tears streamed from his eyes in his agony of mirth. The others present got the paragraph away from him, and read it and tried to see the point of it, and then asked us to explain it to them. The bore had just got calmed down enough to murmur: "That's awfully rich!" when we looked at the paragraph and exclaimed: "Good heavens, we've made a mistake; we gave you a news item instead of the joke." Then the bore suddenly stopped laughing and the others began. But he didn't get over being red in the face. The boys at once asked him to explain the joke in the news item that made him laugh, but he merely grabbed his hat and left in quick time, and three men and a dog couldn't chase him into our office now.—*Ex.*

Captain Eads' Ship Railway.

The *Scientific American* of this week contains two full page illustrations of Captain Eads' proposed railway for transporting ships with their cargo across continents.

Captain Eads claims by his plan to be able to take loaded ships of the largest tonnage from one ocean to the other across the Isthmus of Panama, as readily as can be done by a canal after the Lessup plan, and at a much less cost for engineering construction.

The project is certainly bold and ingenious, and the projector anticipates no serious difficulties in carrying forward his enterprise. The engravings referred to in the *Scientific American* show the proposed construction of not only the railroad, but the appliances for transferring the ships from the water to the rail.

In addition to the large number of engravings, illustrative of engineering works, inventions and new discoveries which appear weekly, the *Scientific American* has, during the past year, devoted considerable space to illustrating and describing leading establishments devoted to different manufacturing industries.

This feature has added very much to the attractiveness and usefulness of the paper. More than fifty of the most important industrial establishments of country have been illustrated, and the processes of the different manufactures described in its columns. The *Scientific American* has been published for more than thirty-four years by Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, N. Y., and has attained a larger weekly circulation than all similar papers published in the country. The publishers assure the public that they have not printed less than 50,000 copies a week for several months.

Public attention has been recently called to the number clipped and punctured coins in circulation at the present time. While there is a heavy penalty provided in the case of any one detected in mutilating a coin, there is none for passing it. But such coins are refused in all governmental offices, and new car and railroad companies are following their example. If the community generally would do so, the practice must necessarly cease.

Good temper is, like a summer day, the sweetener of toil and soother of disquietude. It sheds a brightness over everything.

An "Intimidation" Case.

Yesterday United States Commissioner Purcell tried a somewhat novel case, in fact what may be termed a disastrous case for the prosecutor and a veritable example of the "biter bitten." The prosecutor was one James Whitaker, a rather sharp-looking mulatto, who charged Mr. Hardy Burt and Mr. Joseph Goodwin with intimidation in that at the late election, in Buckhorn township, they conspired together to deprive him of his vote for President of these United States. The question was asked in the trial if Whitaker had not been convicted of an infamous crime. This elicited the fact that he had been convicted of false pretences in the matter of some twenty-five bushels of cotton seed. Clerk of Superior Court Upchurch was sent for and read from the docket of Wake criminal court that at the May term, 1877, the jury returned a true bill against Whitaker for false pretences. This settled the matter. The defendants were discharged, it being shown that they had nothing to do with the matter. The prosecutor suddenly changed his position, and became once more a defendant, for the solicitor of the Superior Court reinstated the case and took possession of Whitaker. Failing to give bail he was put in jail.

The Situation in Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, November 9.—The latest returns of the Tennessee Legislature, received from Democratic sources, place the Senate at fifteen Democrats and ten Republicans, the House at thirty-seven Democrats, thirty-seven Republicans and one Greenbacker. If the alleged ineligible Republican member of the House (McKenna) is thrown out and a Democrat substituted, the figures would be 38 Democrats, thirty-six Republicans and one Greenbacker. This would give the Democrats a majority in both houses, and a majority on joint ballot of six; but if McKenna retains his seat, the Democratic majority on joint ballot will be five. From Republican sources it is claimed that eleven of the twenty-five State Senate will be of that party and thirty-eight members of the House out seventy-five. If the Republicans obtain control of the House they may unseat enough Democrats to give them a majority on joint ballot. This contingency make the Democrats a little apprehensive. In view of the situation, hope is entertained at Republican headquarters here that they may, after all, get the Senator from Tennessee.

In Lincoln county, Nev., there is a spring of ice-cold water that bubbles up over a rock and disappears on the other side, and no one has been able to find where the water goes. At another point in the same county is a large spring, about twenty feet square, that is apparently only some eighteen inches deep, with a sandy bottom. The sand can be plainly seen, but on looking closer it is perceived that this sand is in a perpetual state of unrest and no botton has ever been found. It is said that a teamster, on reaching this spring one day, deceived by its apparent shallowness, concluded to soak one of his wagon wheels to cure the looseness of its tire. He took it off and rolled it into the, as he thougt, shallow water. He never laid his eyes on that wagon wheel again.

A Bucks county, Pa., man has just ended a lawsuit of forty-two years' standing and recovered six cents damages.

A Congressional Investigation Called for.

The New York *World* of yesterday contained a double headed editorial asserting "on high authority" that before the election was held on Tuesday last, and while all the important members of the cabinet were absent from Washington, the records of the various departments of the executive government were overhauled by unofficial persons who appeared in the several departments bearing the authority of the chiefs of those departments respectively. The *World* says that the archives of the government cover four Republican administrations as well as the administration of President Hayes and that the accounts of the nation have never been examined by experts or officials not affiliated with the party in power since the year 1860. The *World* argues that the purpose of the alleged overhauling of records was to suppress any that would be damaging in case the Democrats came into power. It calls for a congressional investigation.

FIRST IN THE FIELD.—The Hancock campaign for 1884 has been started by the organization of a Hancock Club in Hudson City, Wisconsin. They lay down their platform in detail, closely following Hancock's letter of acceptance, and resolve that to promote the success of their principles they are "favorable to the nomination of General Hancock for President in 1884."

All of our leading Southern exchanges are disposed to accept with as much philosophical resignation as possible the defeat of Hancock. We are glad to see this, but it is still more gratifying to note their desire to make the South more independent and self-sustaining. You are on the right track, brethren. When the South shall foster and build up her material wealth, then she will be able to catch the ear of money-worshipping men.—*News & Observer.*

A cheap country seat—A stump.

Weather signs—when you see a doctor and nurse take charge of the house, look out for squalls.

Whoever is honest, generous, courteous and candid, is a gentleman, whether he be learned or unlearned, rich or poor.

Proud men never have friends, neither in prosperity because they know nobody, nor in adversity because nobody knows them.

City cousins do not finish their education until they come to the country and find out which end a wasp uses to introduce himself.

To prevent the smoking of a lamp soak the wick in strong vinegar and dry it well before you use it; it will then burn both sweet and pleasant.

Sprinkle ashes slightly before taking them from the hearth, which prevents from rising and covering the furniture, and serves to extinguish any coals that may be taken up with them.

No water that has stood in open vessels during the night should be used for drinking or cooking. By exposure to the air it has lost its "aeretion," and has absorbed many of the dust-germs floating in the air.

Senator Hill, of Georgia, is among the first of Southern public men to speak out his opinion on the situation. He at once proposes the organization of a National Union party.

Mr. Tilden has been at last induced to give his opinion about the result. He was heard to deliberately say that there never was a more mismanaged campaign.

A gentleman was complimenting a pretty young lady in the presence of his wife. 'It's lucky I did not meet Miss Hopkins before I married you, my dear.' 'Well, yes, it is extremely—for her,' was the dry rejoinder.

Give neither counsel nor salt until you are asked for it.

Advancing or resisting, we still go on—by and by to go off.

Forced politeness—Bowing to necessity.

Don't buy what you don't want.