

# The Carolina Watchman.

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The Carolina Watchman, ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1832. PRICE, \$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

A PECULIAR QUARTZ.—Mr. W. R. Self, of Newton, Catawba county, exhibited in this office yesterday, a large piece of quartz rock, said to have been found on Hog Hill, in that county, which among other peculiarities had imbedded within it a few drops of water. The water could be plainly seen and has probably been locked up for centuries. Who can say how long? Won't some scientist tell us how this *lusa naturae* came about.—Char. Obs.

Proceedings have been instituted in the Philadelphia courts, by members of the Keely Motor Company, to make Keely divulge the secret of his alleged invention. But it was argued that he was the only possessor of his secret, that it was in his head, and that no court could compel him to divulge it. That's where Keely has the advantage of the company.—Char. Obs.

Treasurer Worth reports that he has funded \$8,819,745 of old bonds into new four per cent. bonds, and given in exchange \$2,598,850 of new bonds. There still remain outstanding of old bonds \$3,907,300. The period during which the change could be made, under the act of the legislature, has expired.—Char. Obs.

### She Didn't Die.

A colored woman who has been living in Raleigh for a good while, and is very well known by both white and black as a hard-working woman, was taken sick two or three weeks ago with pneumonia and came very near dying. In fact, the doctors gave her up and refused to do any more for her. One day last week the crisis came, but the day before, she called her parents to the bedside and told them she was going to die, and that she wanted them to make her shroud right away. The cloth was picked out by the dying woman, and she told her mother how she wished it cut out and made. Everything was done as the daughter directed. At last she was dying, it was thought. The mother and husband stood by the bedside watching for the last breath. "Go and get the shroud," said the mother to the husband, and let's be ready for her. The shroud was hurriedly made and all was ready, waiting and watching for the last moment.

But a change took place about one o'clock a. m., and she did not die. The change was for the better and the shroud will not be used; at least for the present. She is nearly well now.—Raleigh Visitor.

The protectionists have overleaped themselves very much. In their greed for gain—for monopoly they have dug under their own foundations, as the future will show. There is no sort of doubt that a discussion of free trade and protection theories results in the conversion of the advocates of the latter, save only when they are engaged in such pursuits as they think require protection. The steady growth of ideas is changing the strength of the two parties, and that strength is going over to the advocates of a low tariff, and for revenue. This is so plain that Col. Alex. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia Times, and a sagacious politician, as well as a staunch protectionist, admits this. He says:

"Free trade is now the faith of the ablest and most influential Republican journals of the country and of many of its ablest statesmen, while the Democratic party is mainly free outside of Pennsylvania, with no necessity for a protective tariff as a revenue measure. The battle for protection will be the most unequal one, and the threatened tempest of Congressional jobbery will be likely to give its crowning misfortune to the country in the triumph of free trade."

He fears that the days of protection are numbered. But let the Democrats be careful not to obstruct the reduction of tariff duties.—Wilmington Star.

THE BEST TEST.—Oh, you want to know the best rule by which to measure your lover. Very good, it is simple. Does he show a genuine love for his father and mother, always speaking of them with respect and reverence; in other words does he honor them by word and deed? If not, he is disobedient to the most sacred law known to men—is untrue to God and will be so to you. Trust him not. Again: Does he speak disrespectful of God's word, of His people, and of sacred things generally? If so, shun him; for he is no better than the vile spirit which tempted Eve, and as soon as the novelty of the marriage has passed and the stern affairs of life come on, will trample you like a wild beast.

It is worth remembering that nobody enjoys the nicest surroundings if in bad health. There are miserable people about to-day with one foot in the grave, when a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic would do them more good than all the doctors and medicines they have ever tried. See ad.



J. RHODES BROWN, Pres. W. C. COART, Secy. A Home Company, Seeking Home Patronage. Strong, Prompt, Reliable, Liberal! Term policies written on Dwellings. Premiums payable One-half cash and balance in twelve months. J. ALLEN BROWN, Agt. 21-6m Salisbury, N. C.

NOTICE! NEW ARRIVALS AT R. R. CRAWFORD & CO.'S HARDWARE STORE! 30 Studebaker Wagons, 100 Kegs Blasting and Rifle Powder, 2,000lbs. Mining Cartridges, 12 Gross Axle Grease.

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IN THE PRICES OF Marble Monuments and Grave-Stones of Every Description.

I cordially invite the public generally to an inspection of my Stock and Work. I feel justified in asserting that my past experience under first-class workmen in all the newest and modern styles, and that the workmanship is equal to any of the best in the country. I do not say that my work is superior to all others. I am reasonable, will not exaggerate in order to accomplish a sale. My endeavor is to please and give each customer the value of every dollar they leave with me.

PRICES 35 to 50 Per Cent CHEAPER than ever offered in this town before. Call at once or send for price list and designs. Satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. The erection of marble is the last work of respect which we pay to the memory of departed friends. JOHN S. HUTCHINSON. Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 1, 1881.

Blackmer and Henderson, Attorneys, Counselors and Solicitors. SALISBURY, N. C. January 22 1879—4t.

### TIME TABLE

WESTERN N. C. Railroad

Takes effect Sunday July 17, 1891, at 4.15 P. M. PASSENGER TRAIN.

ARRIVE.	LEAVE.	STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
12:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	Salisbury	4:30 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
12:30	12:00	Third Creek	5:00	1:30
1:00	12:30	Elmwood	5:30	2:00
1:30	1:00	Statesville	6:00	2:30
2:00	1:30	Catawba	6:30	3:00
2:30	2:00	Newton	7:00	3:30
3:00	2:30	Newton	7:30	4:00
3:30	3:00	Hickory	8:00	4:30
4:00	3:30	Morganton	8:30	5:00
4:30	4:00	Lead	9:00	5:30
5:00	4:30	Green Alpine	9:30	6:00
5:30	5:00	Irishwater	10:00	6:30
6:00	5:30	Marion	10:30	7:00
6:30	6:00	Old Fort	11:00	7:30
7:00	6:30	Blk Mountain	11:30	8:00
7:30	7:00	Cooper's	12:00	8:30
8:00	7:30	Swanton	12:30	9:00
8:30	8:00	Asheville Jct	1:00	9:30
9:00	8:30	French Broad	1:30	10:00

### THE FARMER LOVER.

'What did she say?' Mr. Jonathan Bruce stood leaning over the kitchen window sill like an exaggerated copy of one of Raphael's famous cherubs, his head and shoulders just visible above the hop vines that garlanded the casement with pale green leaves and curling tendrils. He was stout and by no means an Adonis to look upon; but there was genuine suspense in his manner as he breathlessly awaited his middle aged sister's answer to the question he had just asked.

Miss Belinda Bruce, who stood before the kitchen table making apple pies, paused to run the jiggering-iron deftly round the outer edge of the crust before the answered, 'She said no!'

Mr. Jonathan's countenance fell. 'Linda,' gasped he, 'did she mean it?' 'Of course she did,' said Miss Belinda; 'and I told you as much before, didn't I?'

'But I never heard of such a thing before!' cried Jonathan, excitedly. 'I'm a well-to-do farmer, and she's only a servant.'

'But she's proud as Lucifer for all that,' assented his sister. 'Where is she?' asked Jonathan with a vague idea of seeking out the obdurate fair one and pleading his own cause, for an offer of marriage chanced to be the question under debate.

'Gone!' said Miss Belinda, crisply. 'Gone?' echoed her brother. 'Yes, gone.'

Miss Belinda set the two pies in the oven with an emphasis that spoke volumes for the strength of the baking platters.

'Packed up and gone, and I don't know where and I don't care, so you needn't take the trouble to ask, for I'll keep no girl in my house that feels herself too good to be my brother's wife. A naughty thing as I have no patience with.'

Jonathan Bruce said nothing but he took his elbows down off the kitchen window sill and walked away, feeling as if all the brightness had gone out of the summer sky, all the sweetness from the balmy July air.

'I've made a mistake,' thought he. 'It seems to me my life is all a mistake. I ought to have spoken out myself, instead of trusting that matter to sister. I thought women could manage such a matters better than a man. But I forgot there were different kinds of women. Linda is excellent in driving bargains about butter and eggs and chickens, but I doubt if she'd be gentle and soft spoken enough to deal with a question like this. Poor little Dorothy! I wish I'd asked her myself, though perhaps after all it wouldn't have made any difference.'

Jonathan Bruce had lived to the age of forty-five without feeling the darts of Cupid, and when he did fall in love, it was a serious business.

Dorothy Dale had come to the old farm-house to earn her living. She was a delicate, lovely girl of nineteen with dark gray eyes, black hair, growing low upon her forehead, and a fresh bloom like that of a peach. She had first come to Lowmoor to try and get the place of teacher in the district school. But the trustees had their particular favorite, and when the spectated Miss Keene was appointed poor little Dorothy found herself penniless in a strange place.

'What can I do?' she said, piteously. 'Miss Bruce wants a servant, suggested the landlord's wife. 'Ten dollars a month and a good home. House work ain't so genteel as school teaching but in my mind it's more healthy.'

And Dorothy caught at the straw which a kind of Providence seemed to extend to her, and took the position of servant in the Bruce family, which she filled satisfactorily until Mr. Jonathan's unexpected offer of marriage.

'Marry him, become his wife?' thought Dorothy, with flushed cheeks and wildly beating heart. 'Oh, never, never!'

And yet, strange to say, she did not actually dislike honest Jonathan Bruce. It was only the natural recoil of the wild bird from the fowler's snare, the unfamed deer from the hunter's touch.

It was scarcely a month from the day on which the middle-aged farmer heard his doom that he chanced to be crossing the bridge which spanned the river, when, all of a sudden, he came upon a light figure crouching in one of its embrasures—Dorothy Dale's figure.

'Why, Dorothy, child!' he ejaculated, starting back.

She raised her innocent young lips for the betrothal kiss. 'I have learned to love you since I came back here, she whispered. 'I learned to know you as you really are—the noblest and best of men.'

'And Mr. Bruce never went back to the quarries after that.'

Some idea of the quantity of Irish potatoes imported into this country may be formed from the fact that within the past six months at the port of Boston alone \$100,000 import duties were paid, being collected at the rate of fifteen cents a bushel.

The Asheville Citizen says: The whole force of convicts employed on the Paint Rock branch of the Western North Carolina Railroad were removed on Monday and were sent down the Ducktown branch on Tuesday to be put to work on the section near and beyond Pigeon River. We learn that a large addition of fresh hands is to be made to the force by accession of newly convicted criminals. On Tuesday the mail train went down the river as far as Deep Water, which is the train on regular schedule to that point. The trestle at Deep Water, will be completed for the passage of trains this week; and the iron bridge will be put up as rapidly as possible, the material and the constructors are all on the spot.

THE WEST AND SOUTH.—In an article on the comparative advantages for residence and business of the West and South, the Danville Register says of the former, that "with all the attractions which that busy and progressive people and their fertile lands offer to the settler, there are at the same time some drawbacks which are becoming more and more felt from year to year and which after while may direct the tide of immigration in part to other favored fields. As to climate, the northwest is a most inhospitable land. Emigrants learn as much after they get there. The prairie winds are terrific and the blizzards are quite past endurance. There is scarcity of pure water everywhere, and a perpetual presence of chills and fever in summer. The tornado and the drought are witnessed and felt there to a degree of peril and privation which is unknown in the middle and Atlantic States. Added to all this the recurring inundations from the great rivers, which destroy crops and impoverish the people are calamities which deeply discourage and demoralize the inhabitants." The Register's conclusion is that "taken all in all, the middle and southern Atlantic slope is the most attractive country under the sun."

The New York Tribune contains an interesting article on the progress of the wheat-growing industry. It observes that the wheat-growing industry has been steadily moving West for more than half a century. Western New York and eastern Pennsylvania were once the great wheat sections. Then Ohio had its turn. Now the counties of that State which forty years ago shipped large quantities of wheat to the East do not raise enough to supply their own population with bread. Afterwards Indiana, Southern Michigan, Northern Illinois and Wisconsin made wheat the chief crop, to be succeeded by Iowa, and now by Minnesota, Nebraska and Dakota. The wheat belt cannot move much further West. It will soon reach the great grassy plains where there is not sufficient rainfall for successful agriculture. Beyond the Rocky Mountains, in Oregon and Washington Territory, a new wheat country of immense extent is being developed; but on the Atlantic side of the continent the area where wheat-farming is the chief industry will not be pushed beyond the present limits of Dakota. The rich lands in the Valley of the Red river of the North and the vast rolling plains of Dakota and Manitoba are evidently destined to be a permanent grain-raising like Hungary and Southern Russia.

A Natchez paper speaks of the hundreds of deer that have been driven out of the low lands by the overflow, and says: "On Sunday last several gentlemen, in their Sunday rambles, found a number of deer that had fallen into a ravine, from which they found it impossible to get out. With true humanity they went to work and dug a pathway by which the little animals could find their way out of the ravine, helped them to mount to the top of the bank, and sent them on their way rejoicing to the green woods of the country. Instances of the same kind of humane feeling have been, we are glad to say, the rule with the people of this vicinity, while the disposition to capture and kill the deer has been the exception."

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—Three tons of powder exploded on day in the Vulcan powder company's works in Alexander county near Oakland, killing 11 men, 5 white and 6 Chinese. Four men all whites were injured. Total loss about \$25,000.

The State of Georgia has declared her independence and has planted more oats, wheat and corn this season than ever before.

Can a Congressman be Elected by the State at Large? Mr. Error:—Considerable discussion is now going on and will continue as to whether there is any machinery for the election of a Congressman at large in North Carolina, and as to whether the Council of State acted wisely in refusing the request of the Governor to call an extra session of the General Assembly to provide for such election. It is very clear that if such machinery exists, it is to be found in the laws from time to time enacted by our General Assembly. With that body rests the duty of framing the machinery by which the will of the people at the ballot box is ascertained. The office or position of Congressman is one not dependent upon a State constitution or law for its existence. It is provided for by the constitution and laws of the United States. Congress itself fixes the number of Representatives to which each State is entitled and not the States themselves, and Congress nowhere fixes the machinery for the States. For this reason the States only provide for the election of such number as Congress by its law gives to each of such States. If a person is voted for at the election he must be a candidate for an office recognized and named in the election laws of our State. For this reason every officer to which we have heretofore been entitled is mentioned, and a ballot box provided in which such officer is voted for. In our election laws the State officers are mentioned by name, members of the General Assembly are mentioned by name, and so with county officers and a Congressman for each district. Judges and Solicitors are also provided for. Where is there any provision in our election machinery for Congressman at large? He is not known to the statute law of North Carolina. Our election laws providing for the election of certain officers make provision also for a ballot box to contain the votes for each officer so named. Going still further the law in its certainty and particularity directs the exact number of boxes the county commissioners are to provide. In order to ascertain the will of the people the county commissioners are to provide boxes in which officers known to the laws of North Carolina are to be voted for. With the election laws as they now are, what authority will the county commissioners have for adding another box and appointing two Judges of election more than the law authorizes them to do? Before the election and when they are fixing the receptacles for ballots they take the statutes of the State as they are written. They don't go by what that man says or their own. They must be governed by the law as enacted by our Legislature. Now do the county commissioners know we are entitled to a Congressman at large. What law tells them so? Who is to direct them to provide a box for him? Who tells them how many Judges they are to appoint to preside over a box they have no authority of law for opening? What tells them whether the Judges are to be of different political parties or of the same party, and if the latter, of what party? In a word, what law regulates and guards this box by details as it does all the other boxes? What law says on what kind of ballot the Congressman at-large shall be voted for? Shall it be written or printed? Shall it be on white or red paper? Shall the ballot be without device? All these details are mentioned in our election law for State and county officers because they are named in the law. Suppose the county commissioners do provide this box for the extra Congressman, and a ticket is deposited on red paper instead of white and with a device on it, shall it be thrown out or counted? In all the other boxes which the law names, the law says throw it out and not count it. Confusion could arise here. Sections 18, 19 and 20 of the Chap. 52 prescribe the duties of the county commissioners in providing boxes and Judges of election, and the manner in which the Judges shall count the votes and what kind of ballots they shall count, but what right have these Judges to say that the same law applies to the ballots for Congressmen at-large, when that law fails to recognize that office in its provision for elections? Is this Congressman to be voted for on a ballot with the district Congressman? The law says not. He can't be voted for on a ballot with any other person, for our law says who shall be voted for upon each ballot, and if there is another name upon that ballot than just such as are named, then all the names shall be thrown out. And finally, after the election who is to count the vote for Congressman at-large and declare the result? Can the Governor do it alone or shall he have help? Shall it be the canvassing board provided for the other officers or shall it be a different one. No law declares who, or how it shall be done? So it seems that a Congressman at-large is not provided for and that he is without a habitation and a home. It does seem to me that the Governor's Council arrogated to themselves a great deal of learning when they deliberately decided that their great wisdom enabled them to see a way out of these difficulties. The Attorney General whom the law makes the legal adviser of the Governor decided that the law provided no machinery for this election. But Messrs. Worth, Robert

erts and Scarborough, neither of whom ever opened a law book, decide that he is wrong. A great deal of indignation was aroused at the close of the war when we were refused representation in Congress from the South, and yet here are these gentlemen, who set themselves up as the embodiment of wisdom and law, paving the way for us to lose that representation to which we are entitled. B.

The Democratic party is an organization. It is an association. Those who are members of it owe a duty to it. They are supposed to be in accord with its sentiments and desirous of promoting its objects. At least they must prefer its success to the success of the Republican party, otherwise they would be Republicans rather than Democrats. When, therefore, men who claim to be Democrats seek the overthrow and disruption of the Democratic party, make war upon it, make false charges against it, and add all manner of fault with it, not with any view of correcting an evil, but for the purpose of leading voters away from its support, they are guilty of political treachery. Such persons have an unquestioned right to separate themselves from the party and to become Independents or Republicans. But they have no right to call themselves Democrats and be working in the interests of the Republican party. If any abuses exist in the Democratic party let them be exposed, and it doesn't make any difference who shall bring them to light. It is the duty of a good Democrat to expose them, for the party should not tolerate abuses. But it is not the duty of a Democrat to be raising a false clamor and making a mountain out of a mole hill merely to render the organization of which he claims to be a member unpopular and to secure its defeat and the success of the Republican party at the polls.—Wil. Star.

BUNCOMBE SUPERIOR COURT.—The following is the disposition made of parties convicted under indictments found and tried:

Robert Lisenby, white, malicious injury to buildings, twelve months in the county jail; James Massey, James Hall and Loftin Murphy, all colored, carrying concealed weapons, all six months in county jail. Clayton Sprouse and James Morris, white, assault with deadly weapons and resisting officer, each 12 months in jail for one offense and six months for the other. In all these cases of commitment to the jail the Judge directed the parties to be hired out to public work until both costs and fines had been paid by their work.

The following were sent to the penitentiary, all for larceny:

James W. Paine, white, 3 years, John Carter, colored, 3 years, James Daniel, colored, 1 year, George Lisenby, colored, 1 year, and Wm. White, colored, 5 years.

Jason Williams, colored, was convicted of breaking into the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, with a view to robbery, and has 2 years in the penitentiary.

Malaria, sickness, and even death, is sometimes very convenient. Shipyard, the Peruvian Company man now undergoing examination, has "malaria" whenever he gets in a tight place and the investigation has a stop. Ex-Senator Dorsey, on trial for swindling the Government in the star route matters, it is stated has suddenly sold out his ranches for \$600,000 and is now quite sick in New Mexico. The reports are that he cannot recover, and that his death is a matter of only a few days. He will probably reappear with his \$600,000, under another name in Australia.—News-Observer.

Victor Hugo feels the shadow of the tomb gathering round him, but is not troubled by it. "My instinct tells me," he recently said to a friend, "that when I pass through the black tunnel called Death, I shall open my eyes in a higher and brighter existence. Why should I not believe in this instinct? It is one of the rare things that never lie." Victor Hugo is happy that he has taught the French people to reverence childhood; the infant is to him a sacred thing.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Judge Advocate General Swain has made his report to the secretary of war on the findings of the court martial in the case against Mason. He holds that the sentence of the court martial is invalid by reason of certain irregularities in the proceedings of the court.

There is some advantage in being blind. One can work at night as well as during the day. A blind dandy at Americus, Georgia, was discovered the other night at 2 o'clock, sawing wood for dear life. He thought it was day time. Perhaps the roosters crowed too soon.

Jones says that after trying for years to photograph his girl upon his heart, all he got from her in the end was a negative.

There is no man suddenly either excellently good or extremely evil.

"WINE OF CARDUI" makes rosy cheeks and clear complexions.

At Theo. F. Klutz's.