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A Great Man.
That man is great and he alone,
Who serves greatness not his own,
For better please not self;
Content to know and be unknown,
Whole in himself.
Strong is that man, he only strong,
To whose well-ordered will belong,
For service and delight,
All powers that in face of Wrong
Establish Right.
And free he is, and only he,
Who from his tyrant passions free,
By fortune undisarmed,
Hath power upon himself, to be
By himself obeyed.
If such a man there be, where'er
Beside the sun and moon he fare,
He cannot fare amiss;
Great Nature hath him in her care,
Her cause is his.
Owen Meredith.

There is a very strange story reported from East Boston. On Friday, the 12th instant, there died a young lady named Hattie G. Craig, twenty-four years of age. The disease of which she died was clearly of a consumptive nature. Many of the circumstances following the death and preceding the burial of the young lady are of a peculiarly interesting if not of a distressing nature. On the morning of the 12th the long suffering patient seemed to be rapidly nearing the end and at 11 o'clock she appeared to have breathed her last. The eyes of the young lady were tenderly closed by her sorrowing grandmother and the body was left alone with the weeping father. He remained for about an hour in the chamber of death and then took his leave with reluctance. Just as he had turned his back upon the beloved form he was startled by a movement of the body and an exclamation simultaneously of "Papa, papa, please don't leave me." When he turned around he saw with delight and astonishment, that his daughter was not a corpse, but an actual living and conscious being, endowed with as much intellect and strength as at any time during the last part of her sickness. Of course there was now great joy and consternation throughout the household. When she had become somewhat calm Miss Craig with a smile and countenance angelic beyond description, said: "Oh, papa dear, do you know where I have been?" "No, Hattie, tell me where you have been; let me know all about it," answered the overjoyed father. "Oh, papa, I have seen heaven, and I am to have my health restored to me on certain conditions," she answered in great glee. "What are these conditions, and are you willing to submit to them?" asked the father. "Yes, papa; certainly I am." "But what are they, dear?" still queried the parent. "I cannot reveal them to you now, papa. But, oh, I saw such beautiful things in heaven." Tell me, went you, all about who and what you saw? Come, now that's a good girl." Oh, I saw them; I saw them all, papa, and I'm going to heaven again, and when I go don't let them put me into the ground until you are sure I am dead." During the rest of the day, up to six o'clock in the evening, the poor girl was alternately in a conscious condition. At six o'clock she seemed to have died. There was no change in the body for three days and several physicians counseled that the body be kept from the tomb. On the fourth day, however, there were unmistakable signs of death and the interment took place.

From Poverty to Wealth.
How a Lieutenant Governor Became Wealthy—Riches and Domestic Unhappiness.
The divorce suit that has been instituted by Mrs. Tabor, wife of the lieutenant governor of Colorado, is another illustration that wealth does not always bring happiness with it. Mrs. Tabor asks for divorce and \$50,000 alimony per year. The facts are thus related by the Cleveland Leader:
The unhappy couple were married at Augusta, Me., in 1857, and their career since that period has been marked by transitions from domestic felicity to the most violent family jars; from absolute poverty to princely wealth; from the rude hovel of the frontier to the most luxurious home that the purse of a millionaire could command. In 1859 they started for Pike's Peak in a parlor car drawn by two oxen, taking all their property with them and after drifting about the country for some years they settled down in the place where Denver now stands. He searched in vain for "pay gravel," and while he was prospecting she cooked bacon, made bread and kept up the household expenses by boarding miners. Finally Tabor built a log hut and started a store and boarding-house combined, which was a general rendezvous for the miners. All the hard work of the establishment fell upon Mrs. Tabor. She was the only woman within one hundred and sixty miles, and she did the cooking and washing for the miners, attended to all their wants in the store, weighed their gold

dust on the only pair of scales in the neighborhood, making herself the waiter and drudge of every one. In the meantime the husband yielded to the irresistible fever that seldom lessens its grip upon one who has once become its victim, and continued his search for gold. He moved from prospect to prospect, from digging to digging, always believing himself on the brink of fortune, and while he reveled in golden dreams the wife drudged and toiled to procure for herself and her royal dreamer the substantial of life. In 1876 he began to realize some of his grand expectations, and he was soon known as a millionaire.

Tabor continued to prosper at a wonderful rate, and is now considered one of the wealthiest men in the State. His wife's petition says he is worth \$10,000,000, and has an income of \$100,000 per month. He spent his means lavishly and surrounded his wife with every luxury that money could buy; but adds the Leader:
She says that he grew hard hearted in proportion as he became rich; that he absented himself from home for weeks and months, and on one occasion he offered to give her a portion of his large fortune if she would apply for a divorce. All he has to say is that he gave her \$100,000 a few years ago, which she invested, and which now yields her \$14,000 a year; that she is a woman and he hopes she will receive all the sympathy growing out of the case. Both sides of the story will only come out on trial. What is certain now is that their domestic happiness took wings the moment wealth rolled in upon them; that as soon as they ceased fighting with poverty they began fighting each other. Their happiest days were when they were poor, and as they now sit in the midst of luxury and plenty it is probable that their memory holds no pleasanter period than when they sat together behind the ox-team and were being dragged out into the Western wilds to seek their fortune nearer to the setting sun.

A TEST FOR INSANITY.—Dr. Lamson, will not have died in vain if the suggestion made by one of the British authorities on insanity is hereafter applied to test the perceptive faculties of alleged insane murderers. The suggestion is that a red hot poker be handed to the said alleged insane person; if he takes it he is to be adjudged as really unable to distinguish between right and wrong; but if he refuses it, then he is to be considered as responsible and be made to suffer accordingly. The test is a very simple one, and there seems to be no reason why it should not be accepted as satisfactory. He who can remember that a red hot poker burns can also remember that to kill another is a crime.—*London Graphic.*

THE COMET.—The comet can now be seen between 10 and 11 P.M. with the naked eye in the northern heavens, about half way between the horizon and the pole star, and a little to the east. It will disappear about the 4th of June, and then reappear about the 15th of June. It passes the perihelion June 11th, 10 minutes past midnight. The distance from the sun is 5,785,000 miles, and its velocity at that time will be 118 miles per second. Its velocity at present is nearly 39 miles per second. The anticipations formed of its brilliancy are doomed to disappointment. This is on account of its smallness. It has not enough material to make a display.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—News of a fatal accident comes to us from Kendall's Tannery. On Tuesday of last week Mr. Columbus Broadway was hauling logs to the saw mill, when the fastenings to the pole which swung the log, gave way, and the pole struck him on the head with full force inflicting a wound from which he died the next day. Mr. Broadway was a good citizen, and his untimely death will be a loss to the community. He leaves a wife and three small children to mourn his sudden departure.—*Wadesboro Times.*

SOMETHING NEW IN THE MOON.—John G. Jackson, an astronomer of forty years' experience, writes that on the evening of the 19th inst., while observing the moon through a six inch reflecting telescope, he saw, just over the westerly mare crater, a peculiar cloud not less than 100 miles in length and 40 or 50 miles wide presenting a misty, feathery appearance, unmistakably different from the other portions of the lunar surface. He advises astronomers to examine the same spot about two days after the next moon.

In the House of Representatives on Monday, there were ninety-eight absentees, while in the Senate on the same day there were thirty members absent. The New York Sun says, it affords numerous opportunities for ringsters and jobbers to push their schemes through the Federal Legislature. These success of these classes is doubtless, in a great measure, to be attributed to the absence of those sent to Congress to guard the interests of the people.—*Char. Home and Democrat.*

It is worth remembering that nobody en joys 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 adv. O. C. 13—Nov. 13.

Fraud Triumphs Again.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—HOUSE.—Immediately after the reading of the journal the House resumed the consideration of the Mackey-Dibble contested election case, and Atherton, of Ohio, a member of the committee on elections, presented the views of the minority upon the case, premising his remarks with a denial of the statement that the Democratic side was afraid to enter into a discussion.

He spoke for nearly two hours, confining himself principally to an earnest discussion of the allegation of fraud and forgery in the testimony presented before the committee on elections. He was frequently interrupted by the Republicans of that committee and a good deal of confusion ensued, but the debate was throughout conducted in perfect good temper, and the manner in which Atherton presented the points upon which the minority relied elicited several rounds of applause from his party associates.

Ranney, of Massachusetts, a member of the committee on elections, spoke in support of the majority report, characterizing as a subterfuge the allegations of forgery in the testimony. If he believed in that allegation he would not sacrifice his honor and manhood by consenting to smother its investigation. He reviewed the circumstances of the case stating that in the election there had been fraud refined, and cheating reduced to a science, and then proceeded amid much laughter and applause to detail the labors of the committee on elections in consideration of the whole subject.

Moulton followed with an argument in support of the claims of Dibble to be retained in his seat. Jones, of Texas, spoke in advocacy of the claims of Mackey, and then at 5 o'clock Calkins demanded the previous question.

Pending which Randall moved to recommit the report of the committee on elections with instructions to inquire as to authenticity and integrity of all depositions, returns and evidence of whatever character produced in the case of Mackey vs O'Connor.

Motion was lost; yeas 97; nays, 137.

The previous question was then ordered; yeas, 151; nays, 1. After a brief speech by Evins, of South Carolina, in opposition to the majority report, contestee Dibble was accorded the floor to close the debate in his own behalf. He reviewed in detail the history of the case, criticized severely the action of the committee on elections in declining to investigate the allegations of forgery made by him and quoted extensively from the testimony in order to sustain the truth of these allegations. He was frequently applauded by the Democratic side.

Calkins, of Indiana, in a brief speech closed the discussion. He had been surprised at the manner in which the committee on elections had been abused and maligned. With the fear of God before his eyes and the fear of no man in his heart, he declared that if there had ever been an election case fairly and honorably tried by any committee it was the case being now considered. (Applause on the Republican side.)

In conclusion, Calkins delivered a peroration upon the necessity of preserving the purity of the ballot box, which was greeted with a round of applause from the Republican side. In the midst of this applause Springer, of Illinois, rose and called attention to the manner in which the Republican party had preserved the purity of the ballot box in 1876. When it had inaugurated as president a man who never had been elected. He was called to order by several members on the Republican side, but he continued to speak, although his remarks were inaudible on account of confusion, until called to order by the Speaker.

The point was made that the remarks made by Springer should not go on the record.

The Speaker sustained the point, but Springer stated that if they did

not go into the record they would at least go to the country.

Hardly had he taken his seat when Mills, of Texas, appeared in the main aisle jesticulating excitedly and charged the Republican party with having defrauded the people in 1876.

Again cries for order went up from the Republican side which mingled with shouts of "see how they squirm," and derisive laughter rendered the scene a noisy one.

Mills continued with his remarks until the Speaker stated that he would direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to preserve order. "Yes, replied Mills, the Speaker can preserve order and suppress the records, but he can never blot from the history of this country that treason against the government."

The resolution seating Mackey was then adopted. Yeas, 150; nays, 3; and Mackey appeared at the bar of the House and was sworn in.

This was followed by the introduction of a resolution by McLean, of Maryland, denouncing the partisan rulings of the chair, to which the Republican side objected, and which led to a wild scene of disorder, yelling, jesticulating and a general uproar prevailing, which still continued when this dispatches closed.

The Democratic Protest.

The protest presented by Congressman Cox in the House of Representatives on Monday, when Speaker Keifer announced his ruling on Mr. Reed's point of order, is as follows:

Whereas, the minority of the House have heretofore, under the rules of the House, successfully resisted the efforts of the majority to consider the case of Mackey against O'Connor, because a proper hearing has not been granted to the contestee by the committee on elections, as to the allegations of forgery and fraud in the evidence submitted by the contestant; and

Whereas, the majority, in order to prevent and avoid such investigation have proceeded to change the rules in a manner not provided for in the rules, by which alone they can or ought to be changed; and

Whereas, the Speaker has made a ruling which justifies a proceeding unknown to the principles of constitutional and parliamentary law and subversive of the rights of the minority; therefore,

The undersigned, representatives of the people, hereby protest against the proceeding of the majority and the rulings of the Speaker as unjustifiable, arbitrary, and revolutionary, and expressly designed to deprive the minority of that protection which has been established as one of the great monuments of the representative system of parliamentary privileges and civil liberty.

Samuel J. Randall, John F. House, Abram S. Hewitt, J. C. Blackburn, Dan'l Ermentrout, Jordon E. Craven, J. Fred'k C. Talbot, H. G. Turner, Morgan B. Wise, Gibson Atherton, L. C. Latham, J. S. Heblitzell, Miles Ross, J. White, Henry S. Harris, Wm S. Holman, H. A. Herbert, G. H. Oury, G. W. Hewitt, Martin L. Clardy, Oscar Turner, M. E. Post, P. B. Thompson, Jr., R. F. Arnsfield, John B. Clark, Jr., Clement Dowd, Oliver Welborn, And others.

There is no better and surer way of killing young trees than to expose the roots to the wind, which dries them out very rapidly. Make a note of this, and if you have any trees to transport, be sure to have the roots thoroughly covered with blankets or something as effectual. This precaution may save you the life of scores of trees.

It is immaterial at what time vegetables are transplanted, provided they are not too large and the ground is warm and mellow; but they should never be transplanted in a rainstorm, when the ground is puddly. If transplanted when it is warm and mellow root action begins at once.

Pear trees will endure a goodly quantity of ashes and cinders at their roots. The sweepings of the blacksmith shop are excellent.

Farming in the South.

The Economist says there is for every Southern farmer a plan of farming perfectly practicable in the South that will solve the labor question, enrich the land and enrich the farmer. Let all cotton farms be divided into four fields, one to be sown in grass—Bermuda or any kind of grass that stock will eat—the second field to be sown in peas, the third in corn and the fourth in cotton. The next move is to procure a number of sheep—four hundred head for four hundred acres—graze them in the grass, until the peas are ripe, then put them on the peas, and during the winter feed them on the cotton seed grown on the place. This will make land rich enough to grow cotton without manure, and if this rotation is kept up, soon all the land will be rich and the profits off the sheep will pay family expenses, or the sheep may be sold as fat sheep after January, and will pay one hundred per cent. on the investment. Sheep raising on the cotton plantations would in ten years enrich every farmer in the South.

If the above proposition were to be worked up to five fields, giving the first field to cotton, the second to corn and peas, the third to oats—followed by speckled or whippoorwill peas in June when the oats are harvested, the peavines plowed in in the fall—the 4th and 5th to Irish and sweet potatoes, fodder corn, German millet and other forage crops, and a "truck," artichokes, chufas, sugar cane, etc., and fields at the proper season sheep-penned and cow-penned, applying all the barnyard and stable manure made on the place, and there is no doubt that the soil would be rapidly enriched and would never wear out. As to the Bermuda grass, that ought to be in a pasture or meadow by itself. It takes several years to establish a turf of Bermuda, and cotton planters will inform the Economist that it takes several years of pretty close work to get rid of it.

Sad Fatality.

Little Rock Gazette.
The intelligence of a sad affair, which occurred near Mount Ida, last week, reached here to-day, May the 3d. The community in which the parties concerned reside is infested with panthers, bears, and other wild animals. Chas. Lord and wife, a highly respectable couple, had been annoyed recently by nightly visits from the grim denizens of the wilds, and determined to use the utmost vigilance to apprehend and slay the intruders. One night last week Mrs. Lord was aroused from her slumber by a noise in the yard and immediately sought to discover the cause. She stole quietly to the back door, and soon after Lord himself awakened and, revolver in hand, he repaired to the back premises. He fired at the first object in view and then, ignorant of the fact that his wife had preceded him, began calling her out of bed. A few moments later groans issued from the spot to where he had fired, and on approaching he was thrown into the wildest paroxysm of grief, on discovering that instead of killing the supposed wild animal, he had shot his wife. He gave vent to loud shrieks and lamentations which attracted the neighbors, who, upon examination, found that Mrs. Lord had been mortally injured. She lingered a few hours and died in great agony.

The Greensboro Patriot tells a marvelous story about a New Garden hen that hatched out a brood of ducks, was very much disturbed at the little chaps dashing into the water, but seeing no harm came to them got over her scare and then regularly took them to the pond for their daily bath. Afterwards she hatched out a brood of chickens and as she did with the ducks led them to the pond to indulge in aquatic exercises, but the little chickens didn't take to it, and she got mad and drowned the last one of them. The singular part of this is that it all happened at New Garden, a neighborhood where veracity is ranked among the virtues.

Have patience with all things, but chiefly have patience with yourself.

In a letter declining an invitation to attend the Forestry Convention, the poet Whittier writes: "My indignation is yearly aroused by the needless sacrifice of some noble oak or elm, and especially of the white pine, the grandest tree in our woods, which I would not exchange for Oriental palms. My thanks will be due to the public school which is to plant a group of trees in my honor. I could ask no better memorial. I have always admired the good taste of the Sakokis Indians, around Sebago Lake, who, when their chief died, dug around a beech tree, swaying it down and then placed his body in the rent, and then let the noble tree fall back in its original place—a green and beautiful monument for the son of the forest."

GROUNDPEAS.—These should be kept clean and dirt thrown up under the advancing branches. Loose soil for the young fruit stems to penetrate, is the point to be secured, dirt on the stems is objectionable, though it is desirable for the latter to be near the ground that the fruit stems may penetrate it.

The Richmond, Va. papers are appealing for aid to relieve the poor of Patrick county in that State. It is said "many go for days without bread, and as for meat they don't think of it; that the people are actually on the verge of starvation. Mr. J. H. Rangely of Patrick Court House is soliciting money and supplies. Those who wish to contribute can send to his address.

The Presbyterian General Assembly of the Southern States is in session at Atlanta, Ga. It has 121,915 members, 1,959 churches, and 1,061 ministers. Since its organization, in 1861, it has steadily grown. It had 72,000 members when formed. The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions gathered in the past year about \$592,000 and expended all of it but \$650.

If beef keeps rising at the present rate in Chicago, none but the wealthy can indulge in that luxury. Porterhouse steak is quoted at thirty cents a pound, sirloin at twenty-five and round at sixteen cents. It is said prices will go still higher.

WILL PAY FIVE DOLLARS.—We will pay \$5 for the sight of a weak-kneed Democrat who has gone over or may go over to the Radical party and can swear that he carried a clean conscience with him—no eye on an office and no hope of reward for turning his coat.—*Milton Chronicle.*

INTIMIDATING VOTERS.—Charleston June 1.—Postmaster Taft, acting county chairman of the Republican party in Charleston, was arrested to-day under the State law for intimidating white and colored voters during registration yesterday, and was held to bail in \$1,000.

At Pleasant Grove, Lunenburg county, Va., a few days ago, while Richard Wallace, a well known citizen of that county, was engaged in a playful scuffle with Henry Johnson, colored, a pistol in Wallace's hand was accidentally discharged, fatally wounding Johnson.

H. H. Malison writes to the Poultry Monthly: "I believe it is not generally known among poultry fanciers that a few sprigs of a cedar bush mixed with hay or any kind of litter for hens' nests will keep them entirely free from hen lice."

A farmer in Clay county, Texas, has a 3,000 acre wheat farm and expects to break 7,000 acres more this year and 3,000 next year, which will make a 13,000 acre wheat patch.

An immense number of icebergs, some of them sixty feet high, are nine miles off Devil's Island light-house station, outside Halifax harbor.

If you make your youth a savings bank you will not need any one's charity in your old age.

If you know how to spend less than you get, you have the philosopher's stone.

About two hundred Boston girls are studying Latin. Some of them will marry horse car conductors and learn to cook and be useful.

FATAL COLLISION.—Berlin, May 30.—A railway train from Mansheim came in collision with a train from Heidelberg near the latter place. Several carriages were smashed, eight persons killed and twenty seriously wounded.

When Amos Lawrence was asked for advice he said: "Young man, base all your actions upon principle; preserve your integrity and character, and in doing this never reckon the cost."

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STOMACH BITTERS
The feeble and emaciated, suffering from dyspepsia or indigestion in any form, are advised, for the sake of their own bodily and mental comfort, to try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Ladies of the most delicate constitution testify to its harmlessness and its restorative properties. Physicians everywhere, dispraised with the adulterated liquors of commerce, prescribe it as the safest and most reliable of all stomachics.
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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.
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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.

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such as Bacon, Lard, Sugar and Coffee, Molasses and Syrup, Flour, Cheese, Crockery, Candles, Fruit, &c., &c. East Corner of Lee and Fisher Streets. Lewis's News Stand, 11 E. — J. L. WRIGHT