

The Carolina Watchman.

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The Carolina Watchman,
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PLATFORM.

We congratulate the people of North Carolina on the era of peace, prosperity and good government which has been broken since the inauguration of a Democratic State administration; upon the pure and impartial administration of justice and the honest enforcement of the laws; upon the efficiency of our common school system and great advance made in education, and the general improvement and enterprise manifested in every part of the State, and we pledge ourselves to exert all efforts to advance the material interests of all sections of the State in the future as we have done in the past. And we challenge a comparison between a Democratic administration of our State affairs and the crimes, outrages and scandals that accompanied Republican misrule. Affirming our adherence to Democratic principles, as defined in the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention held at Cincinnati, in 1880.

Resolved, That we regard a free and fair expression of the public will at the ballot-box as the only sure means of preserving our free American institutions, and we denounce the Republican party and the interference of its federal officials for their gross frauds upon the elective franchise, whereby the white districts, States, and the Union have been deprived of their just political rights, and we believe the corrupt and corrupting use of federal patronage, and of public money drawn by taxation from the people in influencing and controlling elections, to be dangerous to the liberties of the State and the Union.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the equal taxation of the landed and unlanded, with its attendant corruptions, and we denounce the present tariff laws as grossly unequal, unjust and vicious. We favor such a revision of the tariff as will produce a revenue sufficient for the economical support of the government, with such incidental protection as will give to domestic manufactures a fair competition with those of foreign production. That there should be an immediate repeal of all laws imposing a direct tax for the support of the government of the United States, but if it should prove impracticable to abolish the internal revenue system with all its attending demoralization, fraud and corruption, then we urge upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress the importance of amending the Law that the revenue officers whom receive in salaries in North Carolina alone more than \$500,000 shall be elected by the people of the localities to which they are assigned.

Resolved, That the course of the Democratic party since its accession to power in North Carolina in furtherance of popular education is a sufficient guarantee that we earnestly favor the education of all classes of our people, and that we will advocate any legislation looking to an increase of the fund for that purpose that will not materially increase the present burdens of our people.

Resolved, That the question of prohibition is not now, and never has been, a party question in North Carolina, and never has been endorsed by the Democratic party, and the people of the State at the general election, in the year 1881, having by an overwhelming majority voted against prohibition, and the Supreme Court having decided that the prohibition act is not and never has been a law, we regard the matter as finally settled, and any attempt to renew the agitation is merely a weak effort of designing persons to divert the minds of the people from the dangerous principles and corrupt practices of the Republican party.

Resolved, That while we are not wedded to any particular form of county government, we recognize the fact that a large part of the taxes of the State are paid for the common benefit by the white people of our eastern counties, and that we consider it the bounden duty of the white men of the State to protect these people from the oppressive domination of ignorant blacks, and pledge ourselves to such legislation as will secure this end.

Resolved, That the question of judicial proceedings, to pay the fraudulent and unlawful special bonds, amounting to \$25,000,000, and under legislation passed by the Republican Legislature 1868 and 1869; therefore

Resolved, further, That the Democratic party will resist such recovery and the payment of such bonds by every lawful means.

Resolved, That the above resolutions were read *verbatim*, and on motion were adopted as a whole as the platform of the Democratic party of North Carolina.

A New Move.

The Boston Bulletin makes the statement that there is a movement on foot in England among capitalists to form a syndicate with Southern cotton growers for the purpose of building cotton mills in the Cotton States. The following is the plan as reported by the Bulletin:

The cotton growers, on their part, propose to build the mills; grow the cotton and deliver it to the mills, and grow the provisions of the operatives. The cotton spinners, on their part, are to take the stock or bonds of the company; are to supply all the machinery to make yarn; are to furnish managers and trained operatives for three years.

Besides this, the cotton growers who furnish cotton are to pay the mill a certain sum per pound for spinning, and then sell their cotton in bales of yarn instead of lint, thus saving all expense between field and factory, all expense for bagging and ties, pressing and compressing.

The Manchester mills run 30,000,000 of spindles and work annually 3,000,000 bales of cotton, which have to be shipped a distance of 3,000 miles at a freight which in itself would be a handsome profit.

There may or may not be truth in the statement of the Bulletin, but whether or not, it is only a question of time when the work of manufacturing cotton will be done near the fields where it is raised, thus saving much handling, much cost of freight, much waste, and other costs incidental to preparing the crop for market, in addition to the profits the cotton buyer makes out of it, all of which in the long run come out of the cotton grower.

Years ago it had to be demonstrated that factories could be run in the South profitably, but that is no longer necessary for it has been established to the satisfaction of every one who has given the subject any inquiry, and the large annual increase of factories in the South further establishes it.

The time is not far distant when the South will not only be the great cotton growing, but also the great cotton manufacturing section of the world; when she will reap not only a part, but all of the profit there is in the staple. And in time too, she will, with the use of improved machinery and better cultivation, raise two bales where she now raises one, thus continuing to control the cotton market of the world. And with the profits of the lint come also the profits of the seed, which will cease to be wasted, and being converted into oil and other merchantable articles will add millions of treasure annually to the income of the South.—*Char. Observer.*

The Republicans tried the experiment of negro suffrage at Washington to their heart's content and failed. It resulted like the experiment in the eastern counties of North Carolina. The negroes became the dupes of evil-minded white men who had designs upon the public crib. They were mighty good friends of the negro voter in election times, but were regular harpies so far as the tax-payers were concerned. They despoiled the treasury. They ran the city to enormous expense and pocketed the cash. One would have thought that Massa Littlefield and his crowd had left North Carolina only to take up at the Federal capital. The corruption was great. The atmosphere was tainted with the odor of jobs. The morals of the city were undermined by the lordly magnificence of the Republican knaves who led the negroes by the nose for their own profit. The glare of sunlight, however, at last penetrated the dens of villainy, and in 1878 a Democratic Congress wiped the foul blot away. The Republicans never had the nerve to deal with robbery and misrule and anarchy. It was left for the Democrats to deal the death blow to the foul corruption that had made the administration of public affairs so intolerable. The Democrats proposed to take from the negroes who could not govern themselves the right of self-government, for they were involving the whites in irretrievable ruin. The only remedy for the evil was to dissolve the legislature and put the district under commissioners, to be appointed by the President. When that plan was proposed Garfield, then a member of Congress, pledged that the Republican President would appoint good men, and would not run the district government in the interest of the Republican party. That pledge was kept. The bill was passed. And to-day the people there would not, if they could, go back to the old system. Of late there has been something said about making some changes in the minor offices in the interest of the Republican party. Thereupon the Washington *Star*, which is regarded as an administration paper comes out with an editorial against any change whatever. It says:

"The present form of District government has now been on trial for four years, or since July 1st, 1878, and the general verdict is undoubtedly in its favor. Despite some anomalies and defects in the system, and some fault finding, occasionally just, against individual officials, the growth of opinion has been steadily in its favor. The feeling is that under this form of government, District financial affairs have been managed honestly, and that Washington, in its charge, is rapidly becoming the best paved and shaded, the most orderly and the handsomest and pleasantest city in the country."

It then speaks of the growing confidence in the District government manifested by good words spoken in Congress, etc., and

urges that the people should be on the alert to prevent any change. And so the wisdom of this Democratic measure has been made evident. The measure has been justified. It is proper, however, to say that Republicans endorsed the bill; the Republican President signed it and made it a law and has executed it faithfully. That law is based on exactly the same principle as the appointment of county commissioners in the negro counties.—*News-Observer.*

Wilmington *Star*: The Fayetteville Examiner makes a good point on Colonel Dockery. The Rads are very heavy on "sumptuary laws." It seems that the Colonel is in favor of such a law. In his letter to the *Star* of June 21, 1881, he said: "I can see no objection to more stringent legislation in the way of license restrictions, in increasing the license tax, thereby relieving property burdens at the expense of those who drink, heavy financial responsibility by bond for damages ensuing from its sale," &c.

The Examiner thus pins him to the record: "When he next addresses the public we suggest that he let his audience know the exact character of the 'stringent legislation in the way of license restrictions,' proposed by him. Let him further state to what amount he would increase the license tax. The amount would necessarily be large, in order to carry out his idea of 'relieving property burdens at the expense of those who drink.' Let him further state how large a bond he would require from the dealer in liquor to protect the public from the damages ensuing from its sale."

He favors evidently a sumptuary law to the extent of restricting license for selling by imposing a higher tax. He wishes to make the license high enough "to relieve property burdens."

MAJ. CLEM DOWD has written a letter to Mr. Best, which we find in the *Montgomery Star*, in which he suggests a change in the proposed route of the Midland Railroad. We quote an extract:

"The route to which I desire to direct your attention would extend from Smithfield, in the county of Johnston, to which point, I am informed, you have already completed the grading, to Lillington or to Toomer, in the county of Harnett; thence via Jonesboro, Sanford and Carthage, in Moore county, to Troy, in Montgomery county; thence, crossing the great Pee Dee at or near Christian's Ferry, to Aldemarle, in Stanly county. From Aldemarle, by constructing a line to Salisbury, say 28 miles, and another to Wadesboro, 30 miles, you complete your chartered road from Wadesboro to Salisbury, and at the same time form a junction with the Western N. C. Railroad, thus connecting with the great West on the one hand, and with the best cotton growing sections in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia on the other. It is only about 35 miles from Albemarle to Charlotte, to which point you might extend your road and intersect with its great thoroughfares, or going by Mount Pleasant to Concord, 24 miles, connect with the Richmond and Danville, or on to Monroe, about the same distance, with the Carolina Central, or by building all these short lines form a kind of crow's foot with the heel at Albemarle."

The secrets of the internal revenue, like the writings of Buddhist priests, are a sealed book to the ordinary citizen. We therefore do not know how many people in North Carolina was directly annoyed and harassed to no good or lawful purpose. But every man who runs a fruit distillery is in that class. The revenue derived from the distillation of fruit is all paid out in the collection. Without doubt it costs as much as it comes to. There are probably thousands of such distilleries in this State; the owners are annoyed and harassed, and it is all for nothing. There is practically no net revenue derived from taxing them. They have all the annoyance, and they pay their money, but the government realizes no benefit from the payment.—*News-Observer.*

ATTACKED BY A SNAKE.—Mr. James Osborn was attacked by a monster snake near Greenman's mills, this county, Saturday morning. He was driving leisurely along when he was startled by seeing an object resembling a large reptile moving down the road toward him at a rapid pace. As it drew nearer he discovered that it was a large black snake, and as near as he could judge about 20 feet long. Its body was as large as a man's leg and covered with large black scales. Finding that it was making directly for his horse, he whipped his horse into a run in order to evade the reptile if possible. As he came upon it the reptile made a spring at his horse, simultaneously he gave his horse the whip and reined him quickly to one side. The snake struck one of the front wheels of his buggy, knocking nearly all the spokes out of the wheel and came near turning the vehicle over. The horse, becoming frightened, started at a full run down the road. Search was afterwards made for the snake but without any success.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

The last figuring on the probable result of the coming election in Pennsylvania places Pattison's (dem) vote at 300,000, Beaver's (machine rep.) 275,000, Stewart's (ind. rep.) 100,000, and 45,000 to be divided between the prohibitionists and labor party, that is, provided a full vote is polled.

Truly a Remarkable Man.

It was our privilege as well as pleasure to meet in town a few days ago Mr. Larkin Leonard, of Gold Mine township, this county, and perhaps a few incidents which we learned of his life will be of interest to our readers. To begin with, he is 82 years old; he never owned a pair of spectacles; can see well; has but a decayed tooth in his head; worked on the farm the present season; never saw a railroad; never swapped horses; owned a sow 27 years old, which died last year; never bought a pound of Baltimore meat; never bought but two barrels of corn, and last, but not least, he doesn't owe a dollar in the world. These are facts which can be proved, and we challenge the world to produce a more remarkable man than Larkin Leonard, of Franklin county, N.C. *Louisburg Times.*

We have a number of farmers in this county who never know anything about what other people call "hard times." They raise all they need, and owe no man anything.

A Locomotive Whose Age Will be Millions of Years.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin tells the story of the locomotive which run through a broken bridge on the Kansas Pacific railway across Kiowa creek, several years ago, sinking into the mud at the bottom, and has never since been heard from though repeated efforts have been made by digging and boring, to recover so valuable a piece of property. The bottom is a quicksand, and even quicksands have limits, and it seems very singular that the longest boring rod has failed to find any trace of the sunken engine. By and by, the Bulletin suggests, the silent mysterious operations of nature will drain the quicksand and harden it into rock, and then, long after the Kansas Pacific road has been forgotten, and the Kiowa creek has vanished from the map some future scientist will discover a curious piece of mechanism, undoubtedly the work of human hands, lying under so many hundred feet of undisturbed sandstone, and will use the fact as a basis for calculating how many million years old the human race must be. This history will repeat itself, as it has often done and will continue to do.

Persons who suppose themselves suffering from heart disease because they have pain in the region of the heart, or palpitation, seldom have any disease of that organ. In nine cases out of ten they are suffering from dyspepsia—nothing more. Congestion of the lungs is most frequently caused by a sudden change from the inside of an ill-ventilated room, or railroad car, or horse car, to the cold air outside, without being protected by sufficient clothing; hence, many persons thus seized drop dead in the streets.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

As showing the absurdities of the present tariff, Mr. Hall, of New York custom house, explained that the several sizes of blown steel paid only about 45 per cent., while the raw material, steel in ingots, paid 180 per cent. Again, printed matters and books pay but 25 per cent. tax, while the same paper not printed on paid 35 per cent. It was also explained to the commission that the practical result of the tariff on worsted dress goods is that the cheaper goods used by the poorer classes pay 1.10 per cent., while the better goods used by the richer classes pay but 50 per cent.

Corn is king. The present crop is estimated at 1,800,000,000 bushels; Missouri leads with a production of 225,000,000, Texas and Kansas follow close, scoring 200,000,000 each, and Illinois and Iowa dance up to the tune of 175,000,000 each. Then comes Nebraska with her 150,000,000 bushels. Twenty-five years ago Kansas and Nebraska were the scene of border troubles, and now they sell out 375,000,000 bushels of corn.

Four young people, two ladies and two escorts, were returning from a Minnesota merry-making, on Friday night, when they were slaughtered by an express train. They went from the dance to their death. Their names were Wm. Hackett, Jasper Cole, Miss Florence Parker and Miss Lillie Dawson. Their bodies were crushed and bruised so that identification was difficult. The men were about 22 and the girls 17.—*Wil. Star.*

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Mlle ZULA,
The handsome and peerless Bicycle Artist, Riding at each performance her Bicycle on a slender wire high over the heads of the audience. Her equal does not live.

Mlle ROSE,
Accomplishing some of the most wonderful aerial feats, concluding with an "Aerial Dive" from the top of the caavass to a net spread to receive her.

Mons. FOREPAUGH,
The "Modern Sampson," Daily actually catching an iron ball as it is fired from the mouth of a cannon.

MR. W. H. GORMAN,
The acknowledged Champion Rider of the World!

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The Dashing and Beautiful Lady Bire Back Rider.

THE BELMONTs,--CHARLES AND LOTTIE,
IN THEIR TERRIFIC TRAPEZE ACTS.

PROF. NEIL SMITH'S
Troupe of PERFORMING DOGS.....Possitively the best on earth!

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ADMISSION AS USUAL.

At Salisbury, Thursday, August 31st, 1882.

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Preparing for Fall Trade.

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200 Pianos and 500 Organs.
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PIANOS and ORGANS, of every make, style & price, at our very lowest cash rates: On Pianos \$25 Cash, Balance Nov. 1, '82. On Organs \$25 Cash, Balance Nov. 1, '82. Without interest or any advance on price. Longer time will be given, with a reasonable increase of price. All instruments of every grade and price included in this sale. Tell your musical friends of it. Write us for Catalogues, Price Lists Circulars. This sale secures cash prices and easy terms.

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Trustee's SALE OF VALUABLE Gold Mining Property.

By virtue of a Mortgage Deed executed by Josiah Cope, president of the Bullion Gold Mining Company, to D. M. Taylor, H. H. Haines and H. A. Menough, dated April 21st, 1881, and registered in Book 59, p. 139 of the office of the Register of Deeds of Rowan county, and upon which default has been made; and the said parties of the second part having assigned their interest in said Mortgage Deed to M. E. Kirk for a valuable consideration, (who requires a foreclosure of same), we will sell at public auction at the Court House in Salisbury, on

Monday, 4th Day of Sept.
(September) next, the Land and Machinery and all property and fixtures on the said land belonging to the Bullion Mining Company, said lands adjoining the lands of Lena Miller, Rimer Mine and others, containing twelve acres, more or less.

Terms of sale—Cash.
D. M. TAYLOR,
H. H. HAINES,
H. A. MENOUGH,
August 31, 1882. 421m

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For sale at
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1,000 AXE HANDLES.

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PRICES 35 to 50 Per Cent CHEAPER than ever offered in this town before. Call at once or send for price list and charge. Satisfaction guaranteed or no design. 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.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from NERVOUS DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by his advice, will experience can do so by addressing perfect confidence. JOHN B. OGDEN, Cedar St., New York