

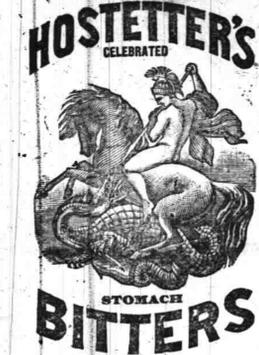
# The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. XIV.—THIRD SERIES

SALISBURY, N. C., NOVEMBER 9, 1882.

NO 4

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



Old fashioned remedies are rapidly giving ground before the advance of this superior medicine. Hostetter's Bitters, a pure, healthful, and old-fashioned tonic, has been quite exploded by the success of the great remedy which tones the system, tranquilizes the nerves, neutralizes malaria, depletes and enriches the blood, restores the liver when dormant, and promotes a regular habit of body. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.



J. ALLEN BROWN, AGT. Salisbury, N. C.

A Home Company, Seeking Home Patronage.

Strong, Prompt, Reliable, Liberal!

Terms policies written on Dwellings. Premiums payable One-half cash and balance in twelve months.

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SCHOOL BOOKS, SCHOOL SUPPLIES, NOVELS AND STATIONERY.

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 the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 207 Cedar St., New York.

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MONUMENTS TOMBS, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION

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.

NOTICE!

The firm of R. R. CRAWFORD & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

I return my sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage bestowed upon me during the last 17 1/2 years, and respectfully ask all persons indebted to the firm to call at once and make settlement.

The business will be continued by my former partners, Samuel Taylor and W. S. Blackner, and I ask for them the same liberal patronage bestowed upon the old firm.

I offer my splendid Brick Store, Dwelling House and Four building lots for sale, privately.

R. R. CRAWFORD, Sept. 25, 1882. 56:11

"The Peril of the Hour."

Judge Jere S. Black on the Monopolies and the Duty of Citizens.

Hon. Jere S. Black has addressed a long and timely letter to the editor of Justice on certain aspects of the political situation. He writes:

The monopoly dragon has many heads and a power of multiplied re-production. Everywhere and at all times the rights of property have suffered from its frightful depredations. In this country the devices are innumerable by which it appropriates to itself the earnings of labor, the products of land and the profits of legitimate commerce, without right or title, except what it gets by corrupt legislation and the favor of a vicious government.

What makes it most formidable is the high character of the men who support it and the good faith in which they act. Monopolists never feel a doubt about the righteousness of the system which builds up their colossal fortunes. How they manage their consciences I do not know, and they themselves are not able to tell; but they do it successfully. I have known hundreds of large manufacturers who got their labor at starvation wages and sold the products in a monopolized market at double price; and all of them with one single exception, blessed the tariff which protected them in the practice of their double extortion. Gov. Stanford, of California, is a perfectly honest man, but he believes that the pile of uncounted millions which he has won by despoiling the land and scourging the industry of the country with his railroad monopoly is as justly acquired as if he had earned it by the sweat of his face.

Moreover, he has publicly avowed his conviction that the great highway between the oceans, built and equipped at the public expense by public authority for the public use, benefit and behoof, is the private property of himself and associates, who are appointed to manage it as agents of the public; and he will acknowledge no right of the public which may conflict with his proprietary dominion. And to this doctrine other good men with similar interests devoutly say, Amen! They do not see what is palpably plain to impartial persons—that an Admiral of the navy might as well claim to be the owner of the fleet he commands and use it to levy for his private chest "as much as the traffic will bear" upon all the commerce of the seas.

This faith in the moral and legal goodness of their cause makes monopolists active and gives them a powerful influence. They are very sincere, respectful, greedy, rich, strong and unscrupulous in the use of their strength. They have modes of operation which you can neither adopt nor counteract. The popular insurrection which threatens to defeat them at the coming elections may cripple but will not kill them. They will reassert their control over your representatives as boldly as ever; and how successfully you may judge from what has happened in Pennsylvania. Our Constitution declares that railroads and canals are public highways, devotes them to the use of all the people upon equal terms, forbids all manner of fraud and favoritism, all extortion, all oppressive exactions and all discriminations, between persons or places. It then expressly commands that the General Assembly shall carry these provisions into effect by appropriate legislation. We elect our legislators and regularly swear them not merely to support but to obey the Constitution. Nevertheless, arguments which monopoly only knows how to use have convinced them that this part of the Constitution ought to be treated with silent disregard; and the abuses of railroad power not only go on, but get worse and worse.

The actual consequences resulting to the country from the measures of the monopolists have not, I think, been truly represented or properly considered. For many years past all legislation has been partial to large capitalists and correspondingly injurious to land and labor. To what pernicious extent this system has been carried I need not say, for it is seen and known of all men. It cannot and will not come to good. Artificial regulations of that character have never, since the beginning of the world, had any effect but a bad one on the general condition of the society that tried them. But the monopolists insist that they have changed the nature of things and enriched the masses of the people by the simple process of filching from them the fruits of their toil. They loudly cry out that the whole country is in a boundless prosperity. They get the brag inserted in political platforms wherever they can and thunder it from every sump on which they are permitted to speak. But it is false. They themselves are, indeed, superabundantly rich; and, invested as they are with the privilege of plundering their fellow-citizens, why should they not be rich? But for every millionaire they have made a thousand paupers. The relations between workmen and employers have never been so unsatisfactory as now. Laborers are complaining everywhere of inadequate wages, and the complaint is true without doubt. The law ought to secure them a living rate of compensation; but capital has got labor

by the throat and will not suffer anything to be done for its relief. Agriculture is scarcely better off. The farmer who tills his own acres can make but the barest living. The carrying trade of the world has passed away from us into the hands of our great rival, simply because our preposterous legislation will not permit us to buy ships abroad or build them at home without paying a tax on the material which enhances their cost; and by reason of this—that is to say, from sheer inability to carry it or get it carried by the nearest way—we have lost what was and what should be now, the richest portion of our foreign commerce. Is all this loss and suffering of the industrious classes to be ignored?

If we estimate the prosperity of a country only by the overgrown fortunes of individuals specially favored by the law, then Ireland is prosperous as well as America; for there, as here, the legal machinery is in perfect order, which makes the rich richer, while it grids the poor down into deeper poverty. But there, as here, the lines of Goldsmith are ever true and ever wise—

Hard taxes the State, to hastening this a prey,  
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.

Rev. Howard Crosby says he has voted the Republican ticket because he believed it represents virtue and political wisdom. I am a democrat, with sentiments of unspeakable reverence for the founders of that party and strong attachment to the true and good men who, in later years, struggled so faithfully, against fearful odds, for personal liberty and the right of local self-government. But I am a Democrat according to my own definition of Democracy, which is this: The common sense and common honesty of a free people applied within constitutional limits to the making and administration of the laws. I trust I am as ready as Mr. Crosby to denounce any political organization, whether it be his or mine, which goes into open partnership with the unprincipled firm called by him "Monopoly, Greed, Trickery & Co."

Yours very truly,  
J. S. BLACK.  
YORK, PA., Oct. 21, 1882.

Kansas City is a peculiar place, affording facilities for gambling and drinking that are unsurpassed in any other community. The State line between Missouri and Kansas passes through it, and quite a slice of the city is in Kansas, where, there being no gambling law, nine faro banks are flourishing, but no liquor can be bought there. Just the reverse in the Missouri section; so that the sports can get their toddy in a State where there is no prohibition but strict gambling laws, while a short walk will take them into Kansas, where there are no gambling laws but strict prohibition laws.

A Vienna paper states that it has recently been discovered that an excellent substitute for mescal has been found in the common potato. It also answers many of the purposes for which ivory has been employed. The potato must be peeled, the eyes extracted and boiled in sulphuric acid and water without intermission for 36 hours, and then put in a powerful press and every particle of water forced out. It is then ready to be used for a great variety of ornamental purposes.

Among the schemes on foot to defeat Robbins there is one to have it announced at every polling place on election day that Dr. Cook, the independent Radical candidate, has withdrawn. This is to be done with the hope, of course, that Cook's vote will go to York, but the trick has been exposed, and unless Cook should change his mind, and really withdraw, Dr. York will be badly defeated.—Char. Journal.

Typhoon in India—60,000 families homeless.

A Kentucky woman sues for divorce on the ground that her husband lacks "impossibility of soul affinity."

Who blesses others in his daily deeds, Will find the healing that his spirit needs; For every flower in others' pathway thrown, Confers its fragrant beauty on our own.

"Never sacrifice a right principle to obtain a favor. The cost is too great. If you can not secure what is right and needful for you by square and manly conduct, better do without it by all odds. A little self-denial is better than dishonor."

Quite a discovery has been made by some miners digging for gold up in British Columbia. They found a Chinese coin three thousand years old, stowed away snugly, where doubtless it had been left by Chinese mariners wrecked on the coast there before the historic period.

The rumor that the Princess Louise and her husband are to visit New York on their return from the Pacific coast has thrown New York society into a pleasing commotion. It is said that some ladies have resumed dancing lessons, in order to learn the principles and drill of presentation at court according to the English ceremonial.

KILLED AT HIS POST.—For many years past everybody along this line of railroad knew engineer Charlie Gordon, and everybody liked him.—It is a universal regret with his many friends to learn that he is no more. Friday morning while on duty his engine broke through a trestle near Alexander's and he was caught in the machinery and before he could be relieved was so badly bruised and scalded that death ensued about 7 P. M. He has been on the road for many years, and has been in several severe accidents, but was always regarded as a very safe and careful engineer. He leaves a son, who is engineer on a material train, a wife and several daughters to mourn his untimely and sad death. Capt. Gordon was a member of the Knights of Honor and had his life insured for \$2,000 in an Accident Insurance Company.—Piedmont Press.

It seems that railroad accidents never come singly. Early the same morning that Mr. Charles Gordon was killed Mr. Angier ran his engine into the shanty car of conductor James Moore's freight train—tore the caboose into splinters and burst up the entire front end of the engine. The accident was caused on account of the dense fog which prevailed along the Swannanoa river. Capt. Moore narrowly escaped being killed. Just about the time the engine struck the shanty he jumped out—thus saving his life.—Piedmont Press.

Biggest Things on Earth.

The highest range of mountains is the Himalayas, the mean elevation being estimated at from 16,000 to 18,000 feet.

The loftiest mountain is Mount Everest, or Gaurisanker, of the Himalaya range, having an elevation of 20,022 feet above the level.

The largest city in the world is London. Its population numbers 3,020,771 souls. New York, with a population of about 1,250,000, comes fifth in the list of great cities.

The largest theatre is the new Opera House in Paris. It covers nearly three acres of ground. Its cubic mass is 4,287,000 feet. It cost about 1000,000,000 francs.

The largest suspension bridge will be the one now building between New York city and Brooklyn. The length of the main span is 1,595 feet six inches; the entire length of the bridge 5,989 feet.

The loftiest active volcano is Popocatepeti—"smoking mountain"—thirty-five miles southwest of Puebla, Mexico. It is 17,784 feet above the sea level, and has a crater three miles in circumference and 1,000 feet deep.

The largest island in the world, which is also regarded as a continent, is Australia. It is 2,500 miles in length from east to west, and measures 1,950 miles from north to south. Its area is 2,984,287 square miles.

The longest span of wire in the world is used for a telegraph in India over the river Kistnah, between Bezarah and Sectanagram. It is more than 6,000 feet long, and is stretched between two hills, each of which is 1,200 feet high.

The largest ship in the world is the Great Eastern. She is 680 feet long, 83 feet broad and 60 feet deep, being 22,627 tons builder's, 18,915 gross and 13,344 net register. She was built at Millwall, on the Thames, and was launched January 31, 1857.

The largest university is Oxford in England, in the city of the same name, fifty-five miles from London. It consists of twenty-one colleges and five halls. Oxford was a seat of learning as early as the time of Edward the Confessor. University college claims to have been founded by Alfred.

The largest body of fresh water on the globe is Lake Superior, 400 miles long, 160 miles wide at its greatest breadth, and having an area of 32,000 square miles. Its mean depth is about 900 feet, and its greatest depth about 200 fathoms. Its surface is about 635 feet above the level of the sea.

The biggest cavern is the Mammoth cave, in Edmondson county, Ky. It is near Green river, six miles from Cave city, and about twenty-eight miles from Bowling Green. The cave consists of a succession of irregular chambers, some of which are large, situated on different levels. Some of these are traversed by navigable branches of the subterranean Echo river. Blind fish are found in its waters.

The highest monolith is the obelisk at Kar-nak, in Egypt. Kanark is on the east bank of the Nile, near Luuor and occupies a part of the site of ancient Thebes. The obelisk is ascribed to Hatasu, sister of Pharaoh Thothmes III, who reigned about 1600 B. C. The whole length is 122 feet, its weight 400 tons. Its height without pedestal is 108 feet ten inches. The

height of the obelisk in Central Park without pedestal is sixty-eight feet eleven inches, its weight about 168 tons.

The longest tunnel in the world is that of St. Gothard, on the line of railroad between Lucerne and Milan. The summit of the tunnel is 990 feet below the surface at Andermatt, and 6,600 feet beneath the peak of Castlehorn, of the St. Gothard group. The tunnel is twenty-six feet wide and nineteen feet 10 inches from the floor to the crown of the arched roof. It is nine and one-third miles long, and five-eighths mile longer than Mt. Cenis tunnel.

The biggest trees in the world are the mammoth trees of California. One of a grove in Tulare County, according to measurement made by members of the State Geological Survey, was shown to be 276 feet in circumference at base, and 76 feet at a point 12 feet above the ground. Some of the trees are 376 feet high and 34 feet in diameter. Some of the largest that have been felled indicate an age of from 2,000 to 2,500 years.

The largest inland sea is the Caspian, lying between Europe and Asia. Its greatest length is 760 miles, its greatest breadth 270 miles, and its area 180,000 square miles. Great Salt Lake, in Utah, which may properly be termed an inland sea, is about ninety miles long, and has a varying breadth of from twenty to thirty-five miles. Its surface is 4,200 feet below the level of the sea, whereas the surface of the Caspian is eighty-four feet below the ocean level.

Every person should know how to ascertain the state of the pulse in health, and then by comparing it when ailing they may form some idea of the urgency of their case. An infant's pulse is one hundred and forty; a child of seven, about eighty; and from the ages of twenty to sixty years about seventy, declining to sixty at four score. A healthy person's pulse beats seventy times a minute, and there may be good health when the pulse beats as slow as sixty; but if the pulse always exceeds seventy there is some disease in the system, and the machinery of the body is wearing itself out, as in consumption, when the pulse is quick, gradually increasing with decreased chances of cure, until it reaches one hundred and ten or one hundred and twenty, which is certain death. When the pulse is over seventy for months and there is a slight cough, the lungs are affected. There are, however, peculiar constitutions in which the pulse may be over seventy and yet the person be in excellent health.

SUNSHINE.—Many a child goes astray, not because there is a want of prayer or virtue at home, but simply because home lacks sunshine. A child needs smiles as much as flowers need sunbeams. Children look little beyond the present moment. If a thing please they are apt to seek it; if it displeases they are prone to avoid it. If home is the place where faces are sour and words harsh, and fault-finding is ever in the ascendant, they will spend as many hours as possible elsewhere. Let every father and mother, then, try to be happy. Let them look happy, especially the little ones, in such a way as to make them happy.

Dr. Cook is still on the track as an independent candidate for Congress. He spoke here on Thursday night, and poured hot shot into the revenue bosses.—Wins. Sentinel.

We must not only love our children in their childhood and in spite of it, but we must show that we love them, or their tender hearts, weary of being hurt, will close to us and open elsewhere.

Bacon that used to sell in the South for from five to eight cents per pound is now worth from fourteen to seventeen cents per pound. Cotton has depreciated largely, and it does not pay to raise cotton to buy pork with. The Southern farmers are beginning to find this out.

It is said that bunches of violets laid away when fresh in the pockets or sleeves of dresses impart a more pleasing perfume than any liquid preparation from the flowers. They need to be gathered when externally dry, and removed when themselves scentless. The Empress Josephine's boudoir is impregnated to this day with the odor from the quantities of these favorite blossoms supplied constantly while she occupied it.

Prof. Boss, of the Dudley Observatory, at Albany, says the comet was 16,000,000 miles from the sun September 17, and 20,000,000 on the 21st. On the former date it was 103,000,000 mile from the earth, and on the latter 107,000,000. It is thus going away both from the sun and the earth. It is plainly visible in the early morning in the Eastern sky, and is beautifully brilliant.

## The Latest News!

### KLUTTZ & RENDLEMAN,

LEADING DEALERS IN DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES!  
**New Stock of Clothing**  
AND  
**FURNISHING GOODS.**

Large Assortment of Ladies' Cloaks and Shawls.  
**LADIES' HATS AND TRIMMINGS.—MEN'S HATS AND CAPS.**  
**BOOTS AND SHOES A SPECIALTY.** We keep the best made.  
AGENTS FOR COATS' SPOOL-COTTON. New supply of 5 cent Tin Ware.  
**Full stock of Glass and Table Ware.**  
Best Flour, Meats, Sugar, Coffee, TEAS, Rice, Potatoes, Canned Fruits, Pure Lard, Corn, Bran, Meal, New Orleans Molasses and Syrups, &c. Full assortment of Family Medicines including Quinine.  
**One and three-fourth lbs. Cotton Sacking at 9 Cents. New Ties at \$1.75 per bundle. Three lb. Cans Tomatoes at 15 cents.**  
**OVER-COATS at \$2.50. Best 10 cts. Sugar,** try it. Be sure to see our Goods before you buy. We mean to sell you good Goods at the very lowest prices. We buy and sell all kinds of Country Produce.  
W. W. TAYLOR, H. F. ATKINS, } SALESMEN.  
and D. J. BOSTIAN.

## 1882. SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO. 1882.

**FOR WHEAT.**

Manufactured by the Pacific Guano Co., Capital \$1,000,000, The largest Guano Co. in the U. S.  
The oldest and most reliable brand sold.  
The most popular Fertilizer, its sales being the largest.  
On average soils no Fertilizer produces better results.  
It is in fine drilling condition and prepared for immediate use.  
The same planters continue to use it year after year.  
For Sale By  
**J. ALLEN BROWN.**

50:2m.

## BLACKMER & TAYLOR

**HAVING PURCHASED**



**STOCK**  
OF  
**WM. SMITHDEAL,**  
AS WELL AS THE INTEREST OF  
**R. R. CRAWFORD & CO.,**

We are now prepared to supply our customers with all kinds of  
**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,**  
In addition to the Best Selected Stock of  
**HARDWARE** in the STATE.  
We also handle  
**Rifle and Blasting Powder**  
**FUSE**  
and a full line of Mining Supplies.

**We will**  
**Duplicate Any Prices in**  
**the State.**  
**CALL AND SEE US.**  
**W. S. BLACKMER, SAWYER TAYLOR.**  
Oct. 5, 1882. 50:1y

**Notice to Creditors.**  
All Persons having claims against the estate of Zachariah Lyerly, dec'd., are hereby notified to exhibit the same to the undersigned on or before the 20th day of October 1882, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.  
1:4t—pd. TOBIAS LYERLY, Exr.

## FOR THE WHEAT CROP.

**ALLISON & ADDISON'S**  
"STAR BRAND"  
**COMPLETE MANURE!**  
Combines the activity of Peruvian Guano with the strong and lasting effects of Animal Bones.  
It is prepared under our personal supervision, and is made of the best materials—contains no shoddy or other inferior ingredients.  
It is Fine, Dry and in Excellent Condition for Drilling.  
This Fertilizer has been in use twelve years, and has gained a reputation for excellence second to none. STANDARD GUARANTEED.  
**IT CANNOT BE SURPASSED!**  
**Allison & Addison,**  
Manufacturers, Richmond, Va.

FOR SALE BY  
**J. ALLEN BROWN,**  
Salisbury, N. C.,  
R. M. ROSEBORE, Third Creek Station, N. C., and by Agents at all important points throughout the wheat growing section of North Carolina.  
55:10t—pd