# The Carolina Watchman.

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The Carolina Watchman,

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1832.
PRICE, $1.50 IN ADVANCE.

DARBYS

PROPHYLACTIC

FLUID.

A Household Article for Universal Family Use.

Eradicates MALARIA.

For Scarlet and Typhoid Fevers, Diphtheria, Salivation, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Small Pox, Measles, and all Contagious Diseases. Persons waiting on the Sick should use it freely. Scarlet Fever has never been known to spread where the Fluid was used. Yellow Fever has been cured with it after black vomit had taken place. The worst cases of Diphtheria yield to it.

Fevered and Sick Persons refreshed and Bed Sores prevented by bathing with Darbys Fluid.
Impure Air made harmless and purified.
For Sore Throat it is a sure cure.
Contagion destroyed.
For Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Piles, Chafings, etc.
Rheumatism cured.
Soft White Complexions secured by its use.
Ship Fever prevented.
To purify the Breath, Cleanse the Teeth, it can't be surpassed.
Catarrh relieved and cured.
Erysipelas cured.
Burns relieved instantly.
Scars prevented.
Dysentery cured.
Wounds healed rapidly.
Scurvy cured.
An Antidote for Animal or Vegetable Poisons, Stings, etc.

I used the Fluid during our present affliction with Scarlet Fever with decided advantage. It is indispensable to the sick-room.—WM. F. SANDFORD, Eyrie, Ala.

SMALL-POX and PITTING of Small Pox PREVENTED

A member of my family was taken with Small-pox. I used the Fluid; the patient was not delirious, was not pitted, and was about the house again in three weeks, and no others had it.—J. W. PARKINSON, Philadelphia.

Diphtheria Prevented.

The physicians here use Darbys Fluid very successfully in the treatment of Diphtheria.
A. STOLLENWERCK, Greensboro, Ala.

Tetter dried up.
Cholera prevented.
Ulcers purified and healed.
In cases of Death it should be used about the corpse—it will prevent any unpleasant smell.

The eminent Physician, J. MARION SIMS, M. D., New York, says: "I am convinced Prof. Darbys Prophylactic Fluid is a valuable disinfectant."

Scarlet Fever Cured.

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.
I testify to the most excellent qualities of Prof. Darbys Prophylactic Fluid. As a disinfectant and detergent it is both theoretically and practically superior to any preparation with which I am acquainted.—N. T. LUPTON, Prof. Chemistry.

Darbys Fluid is Recommended by
Hon ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia;
Rev. CHAS. F. DEEMS, D.D., Church of the Strangers, N. Y.;
Jos. LECONTE, Columbia, Prof., University, S.C.
Rev. A. J. BATTLE, Prof., Mercer University;
Rev. GEO. F. PIERCE, Bishop M. E. Church.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY HOME.
Perfectly Harmless. Used internally or externally for Man or Beast.
The Fluid has been thoroughly tested, and we have abundant evidence that it has done everything here claimed. For fuller information get of your Druggist a pamphlet or send to the proprietors,

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists, PHILADELPHIA.

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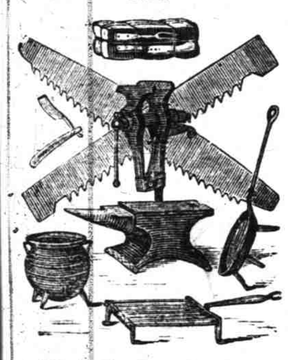

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R. R. CRAWFORD & CO.

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We will Duplicate Any Prices in the State.

CALL AND SEE US.

W. N. BLACKMER, SAM'L TAYLOR.
Oct. 5, 1882. 50:1y


### Thoughts.

BY M. ELLA BROWN, NEW MARKET, ALA.

When the gorgeous tints of sunset
Have passed from the sky away,
And the day is changing slowly
Into the twilight soft and gray;
When the gentle breezes of evening,
With kisses soft and light,
Woo from the dewy roses,
Incense for the wings of night,
My heart repeats, with a sad refrain,
"Days that are gone, pleasure and pain.

Loved days of happy childhood!
O, fair and cloudless morning!
When days of joy and pleasure,
With rosey tints were dawning,
No thought of clouded evening
When flowers would cease to bloom,
When clouds of deepest sorrow
Would shroud me in their gloom.
No thought of the dark to-morrow, when
night would follow day—
When Scylla and Charybdis, their presence would betray.

But alas! the clouds too quickly
Obscured my future way.
Days, bright as the clouds at sunset,
Like them soon turned to gray.
And castles, grand and lofty,
Of fortune, fame and treasure
Disappeared; while anguish and woe
Usurped the throne of pleasure
And I found, when no joy with sorrow blends,
You may bid farewell to holiday friends.

I drifted across the wild waters,
Alone on the ocean of time;
And life was dark and dreary—
It had lost its rhythm and rhyme.
But I looked to God in the darkness,
To the author and preserver of life.
He still the fierce heart struggle,
And lulled the restless strife.
So, in the deepening twilight, rest to my heart is given;
For I look not for joy on earth, but beyond to the gate of heaven.

### The Children we Keep.

The children kept coming one by one,
Till the boys were five and the girls were three,
And the big brown house was alive with fun
From the basement floor to the old roof tree.
Like garden flowers the little ones grew,
Nurtured and trained with the tenderest care,
Warmed by love's sunshine, bathed in its dew,
They bloomed into beauty, like roses rare.

But one of the boys graw weary one day,
And leaning his head on his mother's breast,
He said "I am tired and cannot play:
Let me sit a while on your knee and rest."
She cradled him close in her fond embrace;
She hushed him to sleep with her sweetest song,
And rapturous love still lighted his face
When his spirit had joined the heavenly throng.

Then the eldest girl with her thoughtful eyes,
Who stood where "the brook and the river meet,"
Stole softly away into paradise
Ere "the river" had reached her slender feet,
While the father's eyes on the grave are bent,
The mother looked upward beyond the skies;
"Our treasures," she whispered were only lent,
Our darlings were angels in earth's disguise."

The years flew by and the children began
With longing to think of the world outside;
And as each in his turn became a man,
The boys proudly went from the father's side,
The girls were women so gentle and fair,
That lovers were speedy to win;
And with orange blossoms in braided hair,
The old home was left new homes to begin.

So, one by one the children have gone—
They boys were five and the girls were three;
And the big brown house is gloomy and lone,
With but two old folks for its company.
They talk to each other about the past,
As they sit together at eventide,
And say, "All the children we keep at last
Are the boy and girl who in childhood died."

### Sensible Advice.

There is nothing like their own home for married people, even if the wife shall have to cook and sweep the floor and clean the windows. If she is a healthy girl the exercise will do her good—and no young man who has to labor for his living should marry a girl that is not healthy, strong and willing to do her own work while they are too poor to hire a servant.

This thing of marrying a girl that you have to hire another to take care of is not a wise thing for a poor young man to do. He should look out for a girl that is broad shouldered, strong in muscle, having of course other virtues. The ideal girl, the consumptive, tight-laced, party-going, piano-playing, French-talking, fashionable girl, can be no proper wife for him. This language the girls may think unkind, but it is not. It is better for girls that are not fitted to be a poor man's wife to remain with their parents than become such. It will be better for their lovers too, and better for society.

### Mr. Bright on America.

*Good Reading for Intelligent Tax-Payers.*

From the London Times' Report of his Address at Birmingham.

In our time the very gentlemen who were opposed to us told the people that if we allowed the untaxed corn of foreign countries to come here our people would be thrown out of employment, land would go to waste, the laborer would be worse paid than he was before. Now, in the United States the very same argument is used. The protection party in the United States says to the people, "What will become of you if you allow the manufactures produced by the pauper labor of England to come into the United States? What will become of your labor and what will become of your wages?" And so they say exactly what our countrymen said forty years ago, only talking of pauper labor, I think, has for the most part vanished, and if wages have doubled during the last forty years, and everything upon which wages are expended is reduced, what can be more monstrous than to speak of the pauper labor of England? Perhaps, though I am speaking here in this vast assembly of my own countrymen, I may be permitted to address a word to the working classes of the United States of America. * * Well, I will say this to the working men and artisans of the United States, that centuries of legislation in this country have not done so much, have not conferred so great benefits upon the labor of England as have been conferred by that great Minister of forty years ago—Sir Robert Peel—[cheers]—and by Mr. Gladstone, the great Minister of to-day. [Loud cheers.] Will you permit me to dwell for a sentence or two upon a question, as it affects the United States, in which we, and they, and all the world are greatly interested? I believe that the question in the United States as between a high protective tariff and a merely revenue tariff is nearing its solution. [Hear.] Opinion is growing; facts—economic facts—which are irresistable, are coming to the front and are offering themselves to the consideration of statesmen there, and of every intelligent man in that great Republic.

There is an extraordinary condition of things which no other country in any age of the world has ever experienced, or even dreamed of. There is an actual surplus of revenue of £30,000,000. Why our Chancellor of the Exchequor potters about with £1,000,000 or £2,000,000. He puts a penny on the income tax one day, and another day takes it off again; one day he gives a quarter of a million to the country gentlemen to help them repair their roads, and then discovers that he cannot find the money, and does not do it. [Laughter.] Chancellor of the exchequer of the United States, monarch apparently of all he surveys, deals with a sum, the magnitude of which we cannot measure and cannot conceive, but a lump sum of £30,000,000. Now, this £30,000,000 is fatal to the high protection party. The Government does not know what to do with it; it must either throw it away or spend it in something foolish and unnecessary, or else it must refuse to receive it by reducing the duties. * * * Now, when that question comes to be discussed in the great forum of a nation of 50,000,000 people what must be the result? A very intelligent member of Parliament told me two or three years ago—I am not sure I ever quoted his opinion before, but it is worth hearing—I think, as he said that his Liberal opinions had been greatly strengthened by what he had observed in the United States. [Hear, hear.] He said, "If you note what they do, a great many of them talk wildly and foolishly, but," he said, "they always act very wisely." [Laughter and cheers.] Well, two years hence, I believe, there will be a good deal of talk, and perhaps a good deal of it wild and foolish, but when that people are brought to the issue whether, having struck off the negro, they are to leave the fetters of protection upon the industry of all their countrymen, I believe they will do before long what we have done, (cheers,) and will declare it to be the inalienable right of every American as it is the inalienable right of every Englishman to spend his money in the cheapest market in the world. (Loud cheers.) * * * Now, what I want to suggest to you is this, that if it should come, as I believe it will come, that the United States will go down to a sensible revenue tariff, whatever that may be—I do not point the sum or the amount; I mean a tariff which will permit large freedom of trade with all the nations of the world—and then, if England and America, growing rapidly to 100,000,000, take this course, what will be the effect upon the other nations of the globe? * * * May I ask you what at this moment are the two great curses of Europe. The one is the system of high tariffs, the war of tariffs, and the other is the war of arms and armies. (Cheers.) The one is burdensome—in fact both are burdensome at all times, and armies are at times more than burdensome when they are employed in destruction and slaughter. If you were to destroy the tariffs of Europe you would destroy the pretense for the maintenance of the great armies of Europe. (Hear, hear.)

### Fruits as Food and Medicine.

BY JNO. STAINBACK WILSON, M. D.

Now that the fruit season will soon be here, it will doubttess be interesting and highly useful to our readers to learn something of the nutriveness, digestibility, wholesomeness, medicinal action, and proper use of the fruits and vegetables with which God has so abundantly blessed our earth. But while they are blessings, they, like many other blessings, have been converted into curses through the ignorance and perversity of mankind. Yet the fruit kingdom affords an almost endless variety of delicious and wholesome food, and, in many cases, the best of medicines, when properly used.

Dr. Paris truly says: "Were we to form an opinion of their value from their abuse, we should certainly be rather disposed to class them under the head of poisons than of aliments."

Now let us inquire why this is so. Is it because most fruits are unwholesome in themselves? or is it because they are improperly used? Evidently the latter is the true reason. A beneficent Providence never intended to afflict, but to bless, the human family by giving them a bountiful supply of fruit pleasant to the eye and sweet to the taste. What, then, is the trouble? How comes it that such blessings are perverted till they may be compared with the

"Fruit of that forbidden tree,
Whose mortal taste brought
Death into our world,
And all our woe"?

The great error in the use of fruits consists in crowding the stomach with them when it is already full; in eating them at all times between meals when there is no natural demand nor desire for them. When taken along with food, *as food*, in moderation, or as a desert, when the stomach is not over full, they are highly conducive to health; and, as the writer quoted above very truly says, "they appear to be providentially sent at a season when the body requires that cooling and antiseptic aliment which they are so well calculated to afford." The correct rule for the use of fruits is to use them moderately between meals, and at meals, as a part of the meal, or as a dessert, when the stomach is not overloaded with other food. Though desserts are, as a general thing, objectionable, because taken when the stomach is already full, fruits are much more wholesome, when taken in this way, than the pastries, cakes, etc., generally used as desserts.

Let us now briefly pass in review the different kinds of fruit, considering them in relation to nutriveness, digestibility, etc.

Of all the fruits with which we are blessed, the peach is the most delicious and digestible. There is nothing more palatable, wholesome and medicinal than good, ripe peaches.—They should be ripe, but not over-ripe and half rotten; and of this kind they may make a part of either meal, or be eaten between meals; but it is better to make them a part of the regular meals. It is a mistaken idea that no fruits should be eaten at breakfast, or before breakfast. It would be far better if our people would eat less bacon and grease at breakfast, and more fruit. In the morning, there is an acrid state of the secretions, and nothing is so well calculated to correct this as cooling subacid fruits, such as apples, peaches, etc. Still, most of us have been taught that eating fruit before breakfast is highly dangerous. How the idea originated I know not; but it is certainly a great error, contrary both to reason and facts.

Plums are less digestible than peaches, on account of their pulp; and all pulpy stone fruits are more or less indigestible, in proportion to the quantity of this pulp, which is likely to cause fermentation, resulting in diarrhœa. This is a frequent trouble in children, who often eat them half ripe, and who frequently swallow them—pulp, seeds and all. The juice alone should be taken into the stomach, and this is wholesome.

The apple is one of the best of fruits. Baked or stewed apples will generally agree with the most delicate stomach, and are an excellent medicine in many cases of sickness. Green or half-ripe apples, stewed and sweetened, are pleasant to the taste, nourishing, cooling and laxative, being far preferable, in many cases, to the abominable doses of salts and oil usually given in fevers and other diseases. Raw apples, and dried apples stewed are better for constipation than most liver pills.

Oranges are very acceptable to most stomachs, having all the advantages of the acid alluded to; but the juice alone should be taken, rejecting the pulp.

The same may be said of lemons, pomegranates, and all that class.—Lemonade is the best drink in fevers; and when thickened with sugar, is better than syrup of squills and other nauseous drugs, in many cases of coughs.

Tomatoes act on the liver and bowels, and are much more pleasant and safe than blue mass and "liver regulators." The juice should be used alone, rejecting the skins.

The small-seeded fruits, such as blackerries, figs, raspberries, strawberries, grapes, etc., may be classed among the best foods and medicines. The sugar in them is nutricious, the acid is cooling and purifying, and the seeds are laxative. We would be much the gainer if we would look more to our gardens and orchards for our medicines, and less to our drug stores. To cure a fever or act on the kidneys, no febrifuge or diuretic is superior to watermelons, which may, with very few exceptions, be taken in sickness and in health, in almost unlimited quanties, not only without injury, but with positive benefit. But in using them, the water or juice should be taken, excluding the pulp; the melons should be fresh and ripe, but not over-ripe and stale.

In another article I may have something to say of peas, beans, nuts, cabbages, collards, etc.

A BRAVE YOUNG MAN.—At Corney Island, Wednesday, a little daughter of Henry Benedict, of Philadelphia, whilst playing on the beach, was struck by a high wave and carried off her feet. The father and another daughter, who were in a carriage, plunged into the water to save the child, but in an instant all their lives were in peril. At this juncture Charles H. Billars, aged 19 years, a Newark bookkeeper, plunged into the water and reached the girls, who had floated some distance. He swam with them until he reached a footing on the sand, and dragged them beyond the breakers. Billars dashed in again and succeeded in dragging the father to land, and then he fell unconscious. Several persons arrived in time to lift the form of the gallant lad and rub him to consciousness. Billars modestly refused to accept a money compensation, when Mr. Benedict pressed upon him a superb gold repeater, which he took from his pocket, with a gold chain and seals attached, and also a diamond ring of considerable value.

HELENA, MONT., June 27.—At 3 o'clock Saturday morning while the coach from Deer Lodge for Helena was crossing the main ridge of the Rocky Mountains, 18 miles west of this city, two men with hankerchiefs tied across the lower part of their faces, stepped from the bushes and ordered the driver to halt. John McCormick, a post-trader at Fort Missoula, was on the box with the driver and drawing a six-shooter quicky opened fire on the highwaymen. One was badly hurt and crawled back into the bush. The other returned McCormick's fire and seriously wounded one of the horses. The other team took fright and ran and was soon out of the range of the robbers. Three other passengers were on board but were unharmed. The treasure box was on the coach following the one attacked.

CURING CLOVER.—In curing clover the sun is only necessary to wilt it after cutting. When this is well done, the clover should be put in cocks, small at the base, but as high as they can well be made. The cocks may be tramped some in making. In a day or two they become hot within and must be opened out, but not until all dew and rain has dried off. Take the cock down in flakes without shaking to pieces, and expose to the sun. After being thus exposed for an hour or two, the clover can be removed to the stack or mow. Each layer in the stack should have a light sprinkling of salt.

The Philadelphia medical ghoul, Hathaway, M. D., was in the habit of feeding dogs on dead babies. His wife says: "Large and ferocious hounds were in the cellar, and you could hear them gnawing and tearing the tender flesh from the little bones. The brutes were allowed to feast on more than one human body, and they seemed to relish the awful meal."

This beats the Tewksbury tanning.—*Wil. Star.*

New Orleans, June 28.—A Times-Democrat special from Greenville, Texas, gives a different account of the lynching of the negroes who committed the rape upon a young lady near Jefferson, than has been published elsewhere. It states that one of them was hanged and the other burned to death yesterday.


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A full assortment of Family Medicines. FRUIT JARS cheap and all kinds.

Table and Glassware, A Good Stock. Agents for Coats' Spool Cotton.

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W. W. TAYLOR, D. J. BOSTIAN, } Salesmen.
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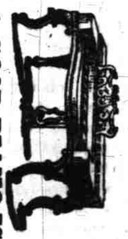

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An M T Pocket
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A GOOD PIANO IS A BALM GILLIARD OF HAPPINESS TO ALL!
A good Organ is the Fountain of Goodness!
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Is JAM full of PIANOS, ORGANS and MUSIC, and HAPPY MC'S POCKETS ARE M T.
NOW IS YOUR TIME TO STRIKE HIM!
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For Information, Prices, Terms, &c., call on MRS. W. A. TAYLOR, Salisbury, N. C.
19:3m


The backward state of agriculture at the South is shown in the absence of improved agricultural implements. Our farming tools are of the simplest and frequently of the oldest patterns. They are not labor saving. They are not costly to buy—but they are costly to work. They are a load for our farmers to carry because they are ineffective and do not fully meet the requirements of our situation We have made some figures that illustrate the difference between the South and the other sections of the Union in this matter.

In speaking of hands we mean hands over sixteen years of age. To the hand the average value of agricultural implements in North Carolina is $20, Georgia $15, Mississippi $15, South Carolina $12 and Alabama $12. That gives an idea of how the matter stands at the South. The tools to the hand are worth between $12 and $20.

At the North and West a different picture is presented. In Pennsylvania the average value of agricultural tools to the hand is $125; in New Jersey $125; Minnesota, Iowa and California $100; Illinois and Kansas $80; Connecticut and Ohio $75. The difference is evident. Those who have the best tools can do the best work. How can workmen who have tools costing but $12 compete with others whose tools cost $125? Do not the latter have every advantage? As a consequence we find the latter being better equipped at the North is more profitable than at the South. The hands produce more and they are worth more. Let our progressive farmers think over these facts and put the ball in motion.

While a Cincinnati wife whipper was plying his vocation the other evening his long suffering victim retaliated with a brick, and her legal supporter is now the object of much concern in the City Hospital. We chronicle with pleasure this indication that the women are about to assert their rights.—*Times-Star.*

In truth there is to day a more cordial feeling in the North toward the Southern people, and a heartier sympathy with the efforts of the latter to develop their prosperity and well-being, than there has been at any time during the last 40 or 50 years.

A party of six gentlemen and five ladies are to leave Washington city this week for a tour in the Virginia mountains. They will foot it, carrying two tents for the ladies and one for the gentlemen in their baggage wagon. There will be no servants, the ladies doing the cooking and the gentlemen the heavy work. They will lay in a good supply of health.—*News O's.*


A GOOD COW and CALF

FOR SALE!

A good Cow, of medium age, and a young calf, will be sold at a fair price. Cow is giving milk. Apply at this Office.
30:3t—pd.


### NOTICE TO CREDITORS

ALL Persons having claims against the estate of Wilson Turner, dec'd, are hereby notified to exhibit the same to the undersigned on or before the 28th day of May, 1884, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. J. W. TURNER.
Adm'r.
This, 28th day of May, 1883. 6t—pd.

### Administrator's Notice!

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Lawson J. Peeler, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all creditors to exhibit their claims to me on or before the 30th day of June, 1884, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment. ALFRED L. PEELER,
Adm'r of Lawson J. Peeler,
Craige & Clement, Attorneys.
Dated May 23, 1883.