The Carolina Watchman.

VOL XIV.—THIRD SERIES SALISBURY, N. C., AUGUST 2, 1883. NO 42

The Carolina Watchman,
ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1852.
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.

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.

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.

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. PRINCE, 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.,
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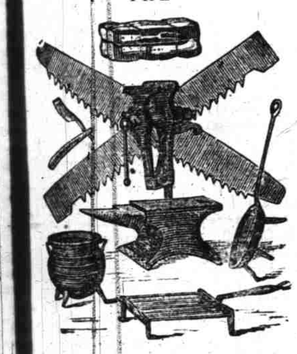

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CALL AND SEE US.

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

DEFERRED ITEMS.

MONTEREY, MEXICO, July 23.—The accounts of the robbery of the American Consulate in this city as published show great exaggeration. It was but an ordinary attempt.

CAIRO, July 23.—

The number of deaths from cholera yesterday in Cairo is reported at 429, and about 250 at other points.

Six deaths from cholera have been reported in the London docks, and the American consuls in London and Liverpool have been notified to make sanitary inspection of vessels sailing to this country.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—The steamship Bateshire arrived at quarantine July 15 with six cases of yellow fever on board. She has had thirteen in all. The steamship Mocha, arrived at quaraptine July 16 with one death from yellow fever. There are no cases of yellow fever on shore.

BOSTON, July 19.—The port physicians of this city have received an order from the Board of Health to keep an extremely sharp outlook for all vessels arriving from foreign ports. This precaution is to guard against the introduction of yellow fever and other contagious diseases. All vessels, on arrival at the entrance of the lower harbor, will be subjected to a careful inspection.

TUCSON, ARIZONA, July 19.—The Mexican consul here has received a letter from the frontier dated July 14, stating that at or near the place where General Crook left the hostiles in the District of Montezuma, they attacked a Mexican settlement, killing five persons. A detachment of Mexican infantry pursued the savages, but found them in too strong force and were repulsed with the loss of seven soldiers.

LONDON, July 23.—A serious outbreak of cholera is expected at Bombay as there were thirty-seven sporadic cases of disease there during the last week. The Suez quarantine against infected and suspected ports have been renewed. Advices from Egypt state that in addition to an outbreak of cholera at the town of Toreskour, eight miles southwest of Damietta, leprosy has appeared and is spreading rapidly. There are neither doctors nor medicines at Toreskour.

The Canadian government has proclaimed a rigid quarantine against all Mediterranean ports.

The *Tribune* is correct. What need to go back to the magnificent corruptions of Grantism, when there are plenty of new frauds supplied by the Republicans without "raking over" those of ten years ago?

The Pennsylvania Republicans might have added to their platform a demand for forty acres of land and a mule for every citizen. That would be popular in the South, just as some of our sagacious exchanges think the proposed distribution of surplus revenue will be.

Swainman, who was arrested at Nashville, Tenn., for stealing the ledger that is so important in the Polk trial, has confessed that he took it at the instigation of ex-Treasurer Polk, and that he received $175 for doing it.

Statistics show that the growth of timber in Kansas is yearly increasing beyond the consumption. It was feared at the first settling of the State that the timber would disappear in a few years.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A shipment of 300 bushels of red oak acorns has been made to Germany for planting on untillable lands and hillside. This tree is found to do well in Europe and its wood is valuable. The acorns were gathered in Missouri at an average cost of $1 a bushel.

TURN ON THE LIGHT.—We believe now, as we believed at the time, that the Republican campaign of 1880 was one of the blackest, most corrupt and most desperate conspiracies of the century. If new light can be thrown upon the details, history demands the revelation, and the testimony of the man who turned people's evidence becomes valuable, like all evidence of that kind, only as it harmonizes with and strengthens facts already known.—*Boston Post.*

THEY DID'NT CACH ON.—If there ever was a time when the Democratic party should have made a National campaign on the fraud issue, that time went by three years ago. In this rushing world the tide of events cannot be backed up to let men who have missed their chance catch on.—*Washington Post.*

W. H. Hicks, of Anderson, S. C. cannot write or make a figure and yet he can obtain the result of any problem, whether including fractions or not, in less time than it could be computed on paper. He is called the "lightening calculator."

"How can I best get my poems published?" writes a young author, who wears his hair long and his coat short. Buy a hand press young man, buy a hand press.

LETTER FROM GEN. COX.

BADEN-BADEN, July 2d, 1883.

We have recently visited some of the most important places and interesting parts of Germany. This country abonnds in iron and coal, and we were surprised to find so many foundries in successful operation. She also possesses many other valuable minerals, as well as mines of precious gems. Her fine marble and slate quarries not only supply the local demand but are largely exported to other lands. In many sections the manufacture of textile fabrics, such as linen, silk, wool, etc., is extensively carried on, and her pottery-ware is justly celebrated.

Occupying a central position in Europe, much of the southern part of her territory is rolling and mountainous, but the mountains are not so high as to forbid the labor of man from bringing them into cultivation. The northern part of the country is level and much of the soil naturally poor and sterile, yet by means of ditching, irrigating and intelligent husbandry, all lands susceptible of improvement are made reasonably productive. The mode of cultivation here differs essentially from ours. The manufacture of the beet sugar is an important industry, and owing to the scarcity of fuel great interest is now taken in forestry cultivation.

Germany is not surpassed in educational facilities. Germany not only possesses some of the finest universities in the world, but her common schools extend their blessing to every household and give to each one the essentials of a good education. Her military system is recognized as the most perfect in Europe. Every man is required to serve for three years in the army, with the exception of a favored few who escape with one year's service. At the expiration of his term of enlistment the soldier is not really discharged, for though permitted to return to private life his name is still boure on the rolls, his residence is noted and he constitutes a part of what is known as the reserve force. On a peace basis the German army numbers less than a half million of men, but it is estimated that an army of one million and a quarter can be concentrated at a given point at twenty-four hours' notice. The soldiers are well uniformed, martial in their bearing and a splendid looking set of men; indeed the Germans generally present a fine appearance. * * * *

Berlin, the capital of Prusia, aspires to be the handsomest city in Europe. In her development is furnished an example of the benefits derived from the possession of wise and sagacious rulers. Situated on the banks of the magnificent river Spree, in the midst of a sandy desert plain, she attained no importance prior to the reign of Frederick the Great, but under his fostering care became a city of 150,000 inhabitants. That wise statesman and great soldier, against a combination which pursued him with a seven years' war, raised his country into the first rank among nations. Superior to the prejudices of his age he practiced religious toleration, and by the patronage of letters and in search of deep philosophy, "wove such a halo around his name that a history of his life reads more like the embellishment of fancy than an unimpassioned narrative of facts.

Under the present confederation Berlin became the capital of the German empire, and Bismarck has proved to the new city what Frederick was to the old. She is now the pivotal point of all political movements, and no continental nation hazards any great or important movement against another without first ascertaining the temper and consulting the wishes of this imperial centre, dominated by the massive brain and imperturbable will of the first diplomatist of the age. Under the new impulse given to her, Berlin is moving forward with rapid strides, and already numbers one million and a quarter inhabitants. In her university there are 6,000 students and in her Polytechnic over 3,000, and we were not prepared to find among them so many young men from the United States. * * * *

From Berlin we visited Potsdaw, and were shown over the palace and beautiful grounds of Sans Souci, which was for a long time the residence of Frederick the Great. One of the most interesting points at this place is the celebrated old wind-mill, the owner of which refused to sell it to this man of more than imperial power, but who had too much respect for law to force him to do so. Another interesting point was his favorite walk, where his pet greyhounds and horses are buried, and where he hoped finally to rest. On their monuments are marked their names and the dates of interment. The palace was unoccupied during a period of fifty years after his death, and his library and other apartments are still preserved as he left them. The grounds are now splendidly kept, and while we were there many people were walking through them, and the varied and luxuriant foliage, handsome flowers and ninety-six fountains in full play gave the place an animated and striking appearance.

While in Potsdam we called to see a member of the American Congress, who is on a visit to his Fatherland, and who, the day before, had informed us that when he emigrated to America he went from necessity as a steerage passenger. Had he remained in his native country, where the maxim prevails of *ne sutor ultra crepidam*, he would doubtless be receiving but a few hundred marks per annum, whereas now he returns as an honored and trusted legislator of the great republic, with an annual salary of over 20,000 marks. * * *

Like faithful pilgrims, on reaching Cologne we repaired at once to her wonderful cathedral; this building, though commenced over six hundred years ago, was only completed within the last few years. It presented the singular phenomenon of a part having decayed while the other part was under process of construction. We will not attempt a description of this edifice further than to remark that it is adorned with over 5,000 pinnacles, each of which is surmounted by a separate flower; the beautiful stained glass of its mediæval windows affords an admirable opportunity of comparison with the finest work of the present day.

We will now tell our little readers a story as told to us, and like all true stories it must have a proper beginning. So, once upon a time, when the plague raged in Cologne, the wife of the knight Mengis was attacked by the disease and fell into a deathlike swoon. She was interred in the Apostles' church, which we visited. She had on when buried much fine jewelry which certain robbers visited the tomb to secure, and in their efforts to remove it from her person she was awakened from her trance. With the shroud flowing about her she returned to the house of her husband. He thought she was a ghost and declared he would sooner believe his horses could ascend to the top of his house than that his departed wife should return alive. The words had scarcely been spoken when horses hoofs were heard ascending the stairs and soon their heads were seen looking out of a window in the upper story of the house. In commemoration of this wonderful event statues of two white horses were made and placed in the identical position the horses occupied. While passing in front of the house to our surprise we saw the heads of those horses peering out of the third story window. * * *

We spent a night at Bonn and the next day visited its places of chief interest. This was a Roman city and possessed a fortress probably founded by Drusus; it is frequently mentioned by Tacitus. Here the Christians suffered many persecutions under the Rorman emperors, which ceased during the reign of Constantine the Great; his mother is said to have founded the cathedral or minster, which is regarded as an object of great interest. The present university was founded by the King of Prussia in 1818, and maintains a high rank as an educational institution. During the day we took a steamer for Mayences. The beauty of the scenery, historical associations and facilities for travel make the Rhine one of the most attractive rivers in world. It is estimated that over a million persons pass up and down its waters every season, and when we consider the amount of money each one must necessarily expend an idea may be formed of the revenue derived from this source alone. Yet this is by no means the only reliance, for the numerous hills upon the banks are covered with vineyards, which produce the finest grapes, from which the famous Rhine wines are made, a few selling as high as $800 a cask, and are difficult to procure at that price. In addition to this, fine marble and slate quarries are found in the neighborhood, and are extensively worked. While numerous towns and villages are dotted along the banks, we passed no city of importance until we reached Cobelentz, at the confluence of the Rhine and the Moselle. This city is justly considered the most beautiful place on the river. We arrived here about 6 p. m., and during a drive we took through the city crossed the Moselle over an old bridge erected by the Romans, and afterwards drove through a beautiful park along the banks of the Rhine. Directly opposite the city rises the imposing fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, which during all the sieges has never been taken by direct assault. The garrison consists of 5,000 men, but it is capable of accommodating 100,000. * * * *

Heidelberg is beaufully situated on the river Neckar. In our eyes its great attraction is the University, a plain, venerable old building, from whose walls have issued some of the ripest scholars in Germany. The students, of which there are at present 1,200, are generally divided into different corps, between which jealousy and bad blood often exist. Duels are sometimes fought which the authorities are unable to prevent. Some of them are peculiar, only one of which I will mention as related to me by a person who witnessed the funeral. A challenge was passed and accepted between two students. They were in earnest. There was no dress parade about it. They agreed to draw lots as to who should kill himself and the one upon whom the lot fell had no alternative but to carry out the agreement. Did such rules prevail in our sister State of Virginia what afflictions she would have escaped. * * * *

A magnifient old building of the 13th century, half fortress and half castle, stands in a commanding position above the city. Still grand in its ruin, full of historical associations and picturesque in its situation, it must be seen to be appreciated. In one room of its cellar we saw an immense cask we thought the largest in the world, but were mistaken, for in the adjoining room is one said to contain 283,200 bottles or about 800 hogsheads of wine and which has been filled several times. In front of this cask is a picture of the court jester who always drank from fifteen to eighteen bottles a day. Think of the carousals held in this old castle in former days and say whether the world is not improved! * * * *

Baden-Baden is the most famous watering place in Europe. Everything that money and taste can accomplish to improve its many natural advantages has been done, and the result is an eminent success. During the season some of the finest bands in Europe daily perform in the grounds set apart for this purpose, where throngs of people from all parts of the world are seen promenading. In addition there are beautiful drives, delightful baths, mineral springs and public halls of entertainment. Formerly this place was celebrated for gambling which was participated in by persons of all classes. The magnificent casino rented for over $50,000 a year. Think of the fortunes lost and hopes blasted by the ventures here made, and say whether the world is not improved! The Emperor of Germany has abolished gambling throughout the empire.

W. R. Cox.

The Vain Old Woman.

There was once an old woman so very poor that she had no house, but lived in a hollow tree. One day she found a piece of money lying in the road. Full of joy at her good fortune, she began to consider what she should buy with the money.

"If I get anything to eat," she said to herself, "I shall quickly devour it, and that will be the end of the matter. That will not do at all. If I buy clothes, people will call me proud, and that will not do; and besides I have no closet to keep them in. Ah, I have it! I will buy a broom, and then everybody that I meet will think that I have a house. A broom is the thing. A broom it shall be."

So the old woman went into the next town and bought a broom. She walked proudly along with her purchase, looking about her all the time to see if people noticed her and looked envious, thinking of her house. But as no one seemed to remark her she began to be discontented with her bargain.

"Does everybody have a house except me?" she said to herself, crossly. "I wish I had bought something else!"

Presently she met a man carrying a small jar of oil.

"This is what I want," exclaimed the old woman; "anybody can have a house, but only the truly rich can have oil to light it with."

So she bartered her broom for the oil, and went on more proudly than ever, holding the jar so that all could see it. Still she failed to attract any particular notice, and she was once more discontented. As she went moodily along she met a woman with a large bunch of flowers.

"Here, at last, I have what I want," the old woman thought. "If I can get these, all that see me will believe I am just getting my house ready for a brilliant party. Then they'll be jealous, I hope."

So when the woman with the flowers came close to her she offered her oil for them, and the other gladly made the change.

"Now I am indeed fortunate!" she said to herself. "Now I am somebody!"

But still she failed to attract attention, and, happening to glance at her old dress it suddenly occurred to her that she might be taken for a servant carrying flowers for her master. She was so much vexed by the thought that she flung the bouquet into the ditch, and went home to her tree empty-handed.

"Now I am well rid of it all," she said to herself.—[Adapted from the German, by Arlo Bates, in the August St. Nicholas.

The jewel of assurance is best kept in the cabinet of a human heart.—*Watson.*

1,000,000 POUNDS OF

DRIED FRUIT AND BERRIES

AT

KLUTTZ & RENDLEMAN'S!

They have just received a new supply of SUMMER GOODS, which they offer very cheap, with a full assortment of

Dry Goods, Notions, ClothinG, Furnishing Goods,

SHOES AND HATS.

Their Stock of Family Groceries is large and complete. They still have the best Flour, Oat Meal, Meats, Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Rice, Meal, Bran, Shorts, New Orleans Molasses, Syrups, Pure Lard, &c.

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

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

Still have a plenty of Five Cents Tinware. Come and see us before you buy or sell, for we will do you good.

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

July 4th, 1883.

J. R. KEEN,
Salisbury, N. C.
Agent for PHŒNIX IRON WORKS,
Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills,
AND
TURBINE WHEELS
Also, Contractor and Builder.
Ja 25, '83.—1y

Hitches at the Altar.

Fickleness on the part of grooms and brides, has been a fruitful source of hitches at the altar. There is a story told of a rustic swain, who, when asked whether he would take his partner to be his wedded wife, replied, with shameful indecision, 'Yes, I'm willin'; but I'd much rather have her sister.' An equally remarkable instance, which must be authentic, is narrated by a Bathgate minister. In this case a hitch had occurred at the outset, through the absence of witnesses, and the bride had surmounted the difficulty by going for two friends, one of them being her cousin, a blooming lass somewhat younger than herself. When, at length, the parties had been properly arranged, and the minister was about to proceed with the ceremony, the bridegroom suddenly said: 'Wad ye bide a wee sir?' 'O, what is it now?' asked the exasperated clergyman. 'Weel,' replied the vacillating groom, 'I was just gaun to say that if it wad be the same to you, I wad rather hae that ane'—pointing to the bridesmaid. 'A most extraordinary statement to make at this stage; I'm afraid it's too late to talk of such a thing now.' 'Is it?' returned the bridegroom in a tone of calm resignation to the inevitable. 'Weel, then, sir, ye maun just gang on.'

'The gentlemen who so inopportunely declared his preference for the sister of his bride is only one of many who have made similarly eccentric replies to the all important question. One hasty individual, on being asked if he would take the lady by his side to be his wife, testily responded: 'In course I will; that's what I came here for.' On a recent occasion, an eccentric bridegroom, when interrogated in the usual fashion as to the acceptance of his bride, persisted in responding to the confusion and bewilderment of the officiating clergyman, 'Yes, for a fortnight;' a declaration which was the occasion of no little trouble and perplexity, though the difficulty was ultimately overcome.

We will conclude with a case in which a somewhat serious obstacle to the celebration of a marriage was removed at the eleventh hour by the intervention of a beneficent flash of clerical jealousy. In a western Scottish town, one evening, there were so many marriages that an unfortunate couple, who had arranged to be married at the minister's house, were unable to procure a cab to convey them thither till long past the hour appointed and when, at last, they stood at the door of the manse and rang the bell, it was approaching midnight. A loud and somewhat indignant voice presently responded from a bedroom window up stairs, demanding to know who was there. The situation was briefly explained; but the voice—that of Rev. Mr. W——, minister of the first charge of the Abbey Church—proved inexorable. 'I can't help it,' was the ultimatum received; 'you must go home, and come back to-morrow.' 'O Mr. W——, ye ken we canna gang hame without bein' married,' struck in a female voice. 'But what would you have me do—call up the whole house because of your bangling?' 'Could you no dae it over the window, sir?' 'Nonsense; it is impossible.' 'O, ye micht, sir; ye ken we attend the Abbey on your day, and no on Mr. B——'s.' This final stroke of policy proved irresistible, for between Mr. W—— and Mr. B——, minister of the second charge of the same church, there existed a deal of professional jealousy. The window was put down, the gas lighted, the door opened, and the marriage of the triumphant diplomists duly solemnized.

WHAT IT WAS.—Mr. Jenkins was looking pale and dejected the other day, and a friend noticed it.

"Hello, Jenk," he said, you are looking bad."

"I know it. I feel that way."

"Well, you are usually in excellent spirits. What could have got into you to make you look so?"

"You won't give it away if I tell you what has got into me, will you?"

"No; it is not bankruptcy, is it?"

"No."

"Nor domestic trouble?"

"No."

"What is it then?"

"Cucumbers and dried apple pie."—*Merchant Traveler.*

Go the condemned the practice of congratulation upon marriage. "It is," he said, "as absurd as congratulating a man on having drawn a lottery ticket before you know whether it is a prize or a blank."

BAILY'S HEALTH CORSET
Increases in popularity every day, as ladies find it the most
COMFORTABLE
—AND—
PERFECT FITTING
corset ever worn. Merchants say it gives the best satisfaction of any corset they ever sold. Warranted satisfactory or money refunded. For sale by
J. D. GASKILL only,
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HOSTETTER'S
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STOMACH
BITTERS

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, by increasing vital power, and rendering the physical functions regular and active, keeps the system in good working order, and protects it against disease. For constipation, dyspepsia and liver complaint nervousness, kidney and rheumatic ailments, it is invaluable, and it affords a sure defence against malarial fevers, besides removing all traces of such disease from the system.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

The Valley Mutual Life Association of Virginia stands endorsed by such men as Judge A. C. Avery, Rev. C. T. Bailey, R. T. Gray, and other prominet men of this State. Judge Avery says of it:
"I have held a policy in 'The Valley Mutual Life Association' since the fall of 1880, and consider myself fortunate in having relied upon its solvency. The cost will never amount to more than forty per cent. of the premiums charge by regular companies on the same risks."